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"MURKIN"

44-2386 SF 2

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INVESTIGATION

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Serials

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3,000 Poor Predicted for King's Drive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A planner for Martin Luther King's "poor people's campaign" estimates some 3,000 participants will join in building a city of tents, trailers and shacks in Washington next month and will stay here for days, months or years.

Tony Henry, District of Columbia coordinator for the demonstration, scheduled to begin April 22, the day Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess, told a news conference that the demonstrators' "city of hope" will be built in sight of the Capitol.

HE SAID a site had not been selected from several considered, but the structures may be erected on the Mall, which runs from the Washington Monument to the Capitol.

Henry said the demonstrators would seek whatever permits are required, but he evaded questions about what they would do if forbidden to carry out their plans.

A pamphlet published by King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), sponsor of the demonstration, said of the campaign:

"We will stay (in Washington) until the government responds, building up the pressure for action by calling for thousands upon thousands of people, rich and poor, to come to Washington or stand up and be counted in demonstrations in their home communities."

BUT HENRY said the participants would be limited to 3,000 in order to keep the demonstration nonviolent.

"We will proceed all the way through to a nonviolent conclusion," he said.

The demonstrators will be limited to the "impoverished" he said, and the number of participants from each region of the country will have to be limited because of the "overwhelming response," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2-B
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Powell Predicts Youth Assault On White Power Structure

NEW YORK (AP) — Deposed Congressman Adam Clayton Powell predicts "civil war" by young people over the nation's race situation.

Powell, back from an 18-month self-imposed exile in Bimini, the Bahamas, roared an emphatic "no!" when asked at a news conference Sunday if he envisioned a race war this summer.

But, Powell added, he believed that both white and black

youths would join in battling the "white power" structure.

The 59-year-old Powell, who returned Friday night to a tumultuous welcome in Harlem, said he came home to purge his district of "Uncle Toms."

Meanwhile the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said at a news conference in Harlem Sunday that he is still committed to nonviolence "and I think the vast majority of Negroes think that way."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner

said he was reluctant to predict riots this summer because "predicting them is like inviting them."

Powell also delivered a short sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where he has been pastor for many years.

Powell, a Democrat, was ousted from Congress on charges of misusing public funds, and charged with contempt in defying New York courts over full payment of a libel judgment against him. When he returned to New York, he was released on parole pending appeal of his conviction. He promised a judge he would obey all future court orders.

Powell, when asked whom he supports for the presidency, replied, "Only A.C.P." — meaning himself.

King spoke at the New Canaan Baptist Church of Christ in Harlem, where he attended ceremonies marking the installation of the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker as pastor. Walker formerly served with King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

King criticized President Johnson's Vietnam policy, saying Johnson was "so emotionally involved in the war and so concerned about saving face that we're going to have a change of administration."

Discussing Johnson's Democratic challengers, New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy, King said they "represent the kind of competence, dedication and relevant thinking of the basic issues that affect us today."

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ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Race War? No!



MARTIN LUTHER KING
Critical of LBJ

UPI Telephotos

44-2386 SF2-2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peace Group Plans To March With King

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, founder of the Women Strike for Peace organization, said here Monday her group will assist in Dr. Martin Luther King's poor people's marches on Washington this spring.

Mrs. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., said this decision was made because the "peace and freedom movements are basically the same thing."

She said women in her organization will assist poor people's marchers in obtaining shelter and accommodations during their stays in Washington.

She said words of caution have been sent to Washington police who are prone to arm themselves during such demonstrations.

Mrs. Wilson said the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam and American troops are in that country in violation of Geneva agreements.

FREE ELECTIONS should have been held in Vietnam in 1956 and all foreign troops pulled out, she continued.

A way to peace, she offered, would be to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and wait for negotiations so American forces could be pulled out.

If this means a Communist

takeover, she said, "that is their business and their problem."

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. was scheduled to appear during the press conference but was unable to attend.

Mrs. Wilson had a speaking engagement at Emory University at 8 p.m. Monday, Georgia State College at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Spelman College at 3:30 p.m. Thursday and Unitarian Church on Cliff Valley Way at 8 p.m. Thursday.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Expected to Lead Memphis March Friday

MEMPHIS (AP) — The Memphis Negro community has announced plans for a massive march Friday in support of the lengthy city garbage strike, with leaders saying it will be led by Dr. Martin Luther King.

A similar event headed by King was postponed last Friday when Memphis was socked by a 17-inch snowfall, the second worst snowstorm in the city's history.

Dr. H. Ralph Jackson, chief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's minimum salary department, announced the new schedule.

Reached in Atlanta, Mrs. King said she was unsure of the date her husband intended to return to Memphis. King's secretary in Atlanta confirmed the civil rights leader plans a Memphis march, but also was unable to give a date.

In a Memphis appearance on March 18, King addressed a gathering of some 12,000 persons and asked the Negro community to go on a holiday from jobs and classes on March 22.

HE PROMISED then to return that day and lead them on a downtown parade in support of some 1,300 city sanitation workers — 98 per cent of them Negro — who went off the job Feb. 12.

Meanwhile, settlement of the seven - week - old strike still seemed distant.

Former federal mediator Frank M. Miles, agreed upon by both sides to supervise negotiations, said there is no clear indications when sessions will resume.

A team of city attorneys and union officials met briefly Saturday, but the discussions ended when the city representatives charged the union panel was not legally able to enter into talks.

The city questioned right of three members of the union delegation to negotiate since the trio was convicted earlier in the walkout of contempt of a court injunction prohibiting the strike.

Miles said he was uncertain how the question of seating of the men can be resolved.

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SCLC May OK Gene or RFK, King Says

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

— KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y. (UPI) — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference probably will abandon its tradition of political neutrality this year because the presidential elections are so crucial, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said Tuesday.

King, leader of the SCLC, said he personally prefers Sens. Robert F. Kennedy or Eugene J. McCarthy.

Addressing 500 delegates to the 68th annual convention of the International Association of Conservative Rabbis, King said he cannot see any difference between President Johnson and Richard M. Nixon, the leading candidate for the Republican nomination.

"I HAVE followed a policy of not endorsing candidates, and that has been the policy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference because it is a nonpartisan organization King said.

"However, I do think the issues in the election are so crucial that it would be impossible for us to absolutely follow the past policy. I think that the voters of our nation need an alternative in the 1968 election, and I think that we are in bad shape finding an alternative with simply Johnson on the one hand and Nixon on the other.

"I don't see any alternative there," he added.

King said he thought highly of McCarthy and Kennedy, both of whom are challenging Johnson for the Democratic nomination.

"I think they are both competent men and I think they are both relevant to the issues which are close to our hearts, and I think they are both dedicated men. So I would settle for either man being nominated."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11-A
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Social Circle Negroes Planning Night March

King to Join Later, Aide Says; Protest Till Victory Vowed

By MORRIS SHELTON
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga.—Civil rights leaders here announced they will lead a "nonviolent protest march" Wednesday night and vowed demonstrations will continue until their demands are met.

A Tuesday night march resulted in the arrest of some 70 demonstrators who protested conditions at an all-Negro vocational training school here.

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was planning strategy with Negro community leaders Wednesday, said Dr.

Martin Luther King Jr. intends to join the demonstrators Friday or Saturday.

"Willie Bolden, a SCLC leader, said, 'Dr. King is very disturbed about what happened here last night.'"

He said he hopes Dr. King's presence will "open the hearts and minds of the people in charge" of Social Circle and Walton County.

DEMONSTRATIONS in the small milling town began about a month ago in protest of what was termed "deplorable" conditions at the Social Circle Training School.

Mr. Bolden said demonstrations will continue until local officials reinstate three teachers who were fired for participating in the earlier demonstrations.

He said local neighborhood leaders have also requested that the school principal, C. C. Carr, be dismissed.

Wednesday's march is to begin at 8 p.m. at a Negro church near the heart of Social Circle. From there the demonstrators will march to City Hall, where they will again present their grievances.

Mr. Bolden said the demonstrators who were taken into custody Tuesday night were "unjustly arrested."

"The Constitution gives us a right to protest as long as we do it peacefully and orderly," he said.

THE SCLC's national headquarters has promised help, he continued, adding that "we are expecting other staff members any minute."

How long the march continues, he said, depends on the "power structure" of Walton County.

Social Circle Mayor Junior Stephens and Police Chief Lewis Shepherd were not available for comment.

The main offices at City Hall were vacant except for a woman who would not say what her position is, and a man who asked that his name not be used.

The woman said Chief Shepherd and Mayor Stephens were both "out of town." Both employees said they felt certain that adequate steps would be taken to prevent any violence.

The streets of Social Circle were quiet Wednesday, and the Negro community where civil rights leaders planned the approaching demonstrations also was calm.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Memphis March Erupts in Violence

Stores Are Looted, Policeman Beaten Before Mob Is Dispersed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Hundreds of Negro demonstrators got out of hand Thursday during a protest march led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., looting stores, breaking windows and, in at least one instance, beating a policeman.

The march leaders, using bullhorns, shouted to the crowd, "The march is over, the march is over," Dr. King returned immediately to the church where the demonstration began.

But the looting and violence continued, despite police use of tear gas. Finally, the crowd gave way before officers armed with shotguns and rifles, who formed a blockade of squad cars and motorcycles to push the mob out of the downtown area.

Virtually every store window on historic Beale Street was smashed by the marchers, and many on Main Street also were shattered.

Earlier, some Negro pupils gathered in front of a high school and answered police at-

tempts to disperse them with a volley of bricks and bottles.

THE MARCHERS, lined up curb to curb, swept down Beale Street where some of them hurled rocks and other missiles through store windows.

One store was broken into and demonstrators picked up shoes and clothing and hurled them out into the street.

Dr. King joined the march after a flight from New York.

The march and general work stoppage by the city's Negro population were called by Dr. King in support of a 7-week-old strike. Most of the strikers are Negroes.

Police Chief J. C. MacDonald said other Negro groups were forming in various sections of

the city to join the King march. He said they were arming themselves with bricks and other missiles.

"It doesn't look good," MacDonald said.

King called for the march and at the same time urged a one-day general strike today by the city's Negro population.

Portions of two major downtown streets were blocked off to traffic, and beefed-up police patrols were on duty early today in preparation for the march in support of garbage collectors, most of them Negro, who have been on strike since Feb. 12.

A King lieutenant, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, cheering Negroes at a pre-march rally Wednesday night that the effort was designed to get Mayor Hen-

ry Loeb "to do something" toward meeting Negro demands.

Abernathy's declaration came after the striking American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees broke off mediation efforts after three days of closed-door meetings, charging "bad faith shown by the executive branch of the city government."

"They couldn't do anything but repeat the stand taken by the mayor," said William Lucy. The sanitation workers are demanding higher pay, city recognition of their union and payroll deductions of union dues.

Loeb, who terms the strike illegal, has said repeatedly he will not agree to recognition of the union or the dues checkoff. He also announced that he was cutting off city payments for federal food stamps provided the strikers, effective today.

Pay for the garbage collectors ranges from \$1.65 to \$2.10 an hour.

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Block King's March, 2 Urge

Capital Protest Would Build

'Powder Keg,' Solons Contend

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Two senators Friday urged federal action to block the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s planned "poor people's march" on the nation's capital. Sen. Edward Brooke, the nation's highest Negro officeholder, said King would have a tough time keeping the march nonviolent.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., chairman of the Senate District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee, and Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., warned in Senate speeches that King intends to "build a powder keg" in Washington when he leads demonstrators here next month.

Brooke, in an interview, said the rioting which broke out in Memphis Thursday during a "nonviolent" march led by King pointed up the risks the Nobel Peace Prize winner is running by organizing thousands of Negroes to demonstrate here in April.

"HOW DO you avoid assembling that many people under the present inflammable conditions that exist today, where one little spark — some irresponsible kid — could set it off?" Brooke asked. "How do you keep the looters out?"

"He (King) has a difficult task to keep it nonviolent," Brooke said. "I don't believe that riots and looting like we had in Memphis will serve the cause of civil rights."

Byrd said "if this self-seeking rabble-rouser is allowed to go through with his plans here, Washington may well be treated to the same kind of violence, destruction, looting and bloodshed" as Memphis.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., said, "Washington would do well to study the Memphis riots."

STENNIS said King should be allowed to lead only a small

delegation of his "poor marchers" to Capitol Hill to "symbolically present their case."

King and his supporters have talked in terms of bringing tens of thousands of demonstrators to Washington. The campaign has been scheduled to begin April 22.

Byrd said the government should seek a court order to block the march.

Stennis said past experience has shown it is best to "stop marchers at the city limits."

Byrd termed the Memphis violence "a shameful and totally uncalled-for outburst of lawlessness, undoubtedly encouraged to some considerable degree, at least, by (King's) words and actions, and his presence."

The West Virginia lawmaker said King "intends to build a powder keg village and then plead that no one play with matches nearby lest destruction occur."

King, meanwhile, called off

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SENATORS

Continued from Page 1A

plans to visit Washington Friday to organize community leader for his capital demonstration.

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said the violence in Memphis led King to change his plans.

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Guard and Police Keep Edgy Memphis Quiet

Curfew Is Lifted at Dawn; Negroes Planning New March

MEMPHIS (AP)—Troop-protected firetrucks and stringent police patrols kept guard on Memphis Friday, but fires flickered sporadically in the wreckage left by a riot which claimed one life.

The violence began on historic Beale Street Thursday morning when a march by 6,000 Negroes led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in support of striking garbage collectors turned into a riot and continued through the day and night despite a tightly enforced curfew.

The curfew was lifted at 5 a.m., and traffic began moving normally again. Guardsmen, troopers and police continued to be very much in evidence, as residents stepped gingerly from

MEMPHIS (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., blaming rioting in Memphis Thursday on a "small group of young militants," said Friday he will stage another mass demonstration in the city, possibly as early as next week.

their homes and began heading for work.

Officials said the curfew, in effect not only in Memphis but in suburban areas as well, will be reimposed tonight "if necessary."

Another possible confrontation between marchers and police was expected today with Negro leaders saying they would stage another march—this one limited to sidewalks like those held almost daily since the city's sanitation workers struck Feb. 12.

Only police, state trooper and National Guard vehicles moved on the major streets during the night, but the alleys and back streets were alive with youths darting forth to set fires and stone firetrucks.

At midnight, a fire department spokesman said 148 fire alarms had been turned in in the downtown area.

National Guardsmen, riding on the firetrucks, prevented serious interference, however, and firefighters had most of the blazes out in short order.

A more serious threat was a sniping incident when five shots were fired at police officers stationed at the intersection of Beale Street and Hernando Avenue, the day's main trouble spot.

Policemen put on bulletproof vests, and National Guardsmen with sniper scopes moved into the areas. Police elected not to press the search for the sniper,

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MEMPHIS QUIET

Continued from Page 1A

and no further shots were reported.

Thursday's march began as a peaceful demonstration, and both its leaders and police authorities said the violence was the work of a splinter group of Negro youths.

Frank Holloman, Memphis police director, said the trouble started when 200 youths separated from the main group and went on a window breaking and looting binge. Police retaliated with clubs and riot gas.

In the struggle that followed and continued through the night, a 16-year-old Negro, Larry Payne, was shot to death, more than 150 arrests were made, and at least 50 persons were injured — including five shot and one stabbed.

Police said Payne was shot and killed sometime after the march was broken up. Holloman said he was told Payne was shot after charging an officer with a butcher knife when the youth was caught looting.

The stabbing victim was an unidentified city bus driver, leading the Memphis transit authority to halt all bus service.

Acting under a state law rushed through the legislature during the day, Mayor Henry Loeb imposed a curfew from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m. Police allowed only persons going to and from work to be on the streets, under threat of arrest.

Gov. Buford Ellington ordered in 4,000 riot-trained National Guardsmen and put another 8,000 on alert.

The march broke apart less than half an hour after it started as Negro youths throwing clubs and rocks smashed windows in downtown stores and began grabbing out the merchandise on display. Police said five persons were shot when caught looting.

King, assisted by his aides,

pushed his way through the milling, shouting mob and was driven away in a car as soon as the violence erupted. In a news conference later he blamed the trouble on youngsters on the sidelines and not a part of the march itself.

Later, King canceled a series of meetings in Washington today and said he would stay to deal with the situation here.

The riot had taken its toll. Shattered glass from the windows of pawn shops, clothing stores and even a book shop, littered two full blocks of the street. Store windows were blocked in with boards where the glass used to be.

Mutilated manikins were strewn on the sidewalks. An up-ended trunk sat outside a looted store. Negro citizens stood in small groups and talked in whispered tones about the police and National Guardsmen who stood by to prevent looting. The officers stared back.

Those were the final vestiges of an hour of destruction on Beale Street, where a multimillion-dollar revitalization plan already is on the drawing boards.

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Senator Grills Kerner On Blame for Riots



WASHINGTON (AP) — Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, nominated by President Johnson for a judgeship, has appeared before a Senate panel for a confirmation hearing but spent most of his time arguing with a Southern senator about the report of the riot commission which he headed.

"You really think white racism caused these riots?" asked Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., at the Thursday hearing.

"This had a great deal to do with these riots—the feeling of repression by many Negroes who allegedly felt there is a barrier against them," Kerner answered.

Thurmond said Negro civil rights leaders Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "have gone from city to city and in their wake have followed the riots."

Kerner said that would be possible.

"Then why blame the white people?" Thurmond countered. "This attitude has developed over a period of time," said Kerner, who was chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"For many years the Negro has been kept in certain areas and not allowed to move, intentionally or unintentionally because of white people," Kerner added.

Illinois Sens. Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy, both Republicans, endorsed the President's nomination of the Democratic governor to be a judge on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Senate will vote on confirmation.

The President was quoted Thursday in a Negro magazine as saying the Kerner commission's report was "the most important report that has been made to me since I've been President" but that remedies it

GOV. OTTO KERNER
Debates Report
UPI Telephoto

calls for would cost \$80 billion. "I can't get that," Johnson was quoted as saying by Jet Magazine. The magazine said the quotes stemmed from a conference between Johnson and Negro publishers March 15 at the White House.

"Congress won't vote me \$80 billion and there is no point of disillusioning and hold hope," the President said in the Jet article.

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Page 7A

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Memphis Facing Another King Rally

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whose march in support of striking sanitation workers erupted into rioting Thursday, set the stage Friday for another mass demonstration next week.

"We can't allow the city to feel there will be any retreat," King told a news conference as 4,000 National Guard troops maintained an uneasy peace in ravaged sections of the city, where 40 per cent of the 700,000 population is Negro.

King said he has cleared his calendar of all other commitments except planning for his

Poor People's March on Washington April 22, and would call on other national civil rights figures to join him in what he called his upcoming Memphis "unity meeting."

As King spoke, the striking sanitation workers—98 per cent of them Negroes—prepared to hold another "sidewalk" demonstration much like those they have staged almost daily since their strike for higher wages, recognition by the city of their union and dues checkoff began Feb. 12. The temperature in early afternoon reached 81 degrees.

King said he would not partic-

ipate in Friday's demonstration, but would return to Atlanta to map plans and return here "in three or four days." He indicated the mass demonstration would take place late next week, but gave no specific date.

He said the outbreak of violence Thursday, which left one Negro youth dead, at least 60 injured and 282 persons arrested, was "a mistake." He blamed the rioting on a "small group of young militants."

"We came in here cold; our intelligence was nil," King said. "I wouldn't have come if I had known the outbreak of violence was possible. I would have held up the march."

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Guard Keeps Memphis Quiet; King Vows Another March

MEMPHIS (AP) — National Guard rifles enforced peace in Memphis Saturday but protests on behalf of the city's striking garbage collectors continue.

Only minor incidents occurred Friday night under a rigid curfew, and the presence of police and guardsmen, on patrol since a protest march turned into a riot Thursday, was the only sign of life on most streets.

The protests continued but on a smaller scale than the march of 6,000 which shattered into violence and brought one death, injury to 60 and 300 arrests.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who has called the strike a fight for "economic equality" for Negroes, and who led the Thursday demonstration, left Memphis Friday but promised to return and stage another one next week. Ninety-eight per cent of the strikers are Negroes.

Another effort is expected today on the order of the march Friday by 600 strikers and sympathizers.

Because of the rioting and the curfew and anxiety which have followed, business in the normally bustling downtown shopping district of this city of 700,000 has been curtailed severely.

Rondey Baber, chairman of the Downtown Association of Memphis, said the crisis had "hurt business terribly."

Soldiers and steel-tracked armored vehicles took the place of what normally would have been Saturday shoppers, swelled in number this time of year by residents of the nearby cotton country who annually come to Memphis for their spring buying.

Two teen-age boys staying at a downtown hotel asked, "Where can we go for some fun?" And a policeman an-

swered, "There's nowhere to go except to bed."

Liquor sales have been stopped throughout Memphis and Shelby County and in neighboring DeSoto County, Miss., and Crittenden County, Ark.

Driving downtown is risky much of the pavement of Main Street is chewed up by treads of armored personnel carriers.

One resident observed that Handy Park, named for W. C. Handy, father of blues music, "looks like a Saigon battle scene."

Historic Beale Street, which bore the brunt of the rioting, was a plywood-front wasteland for 10 blocks, and troopers allowed no traffic through the area.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Akin, adjutant general of the Tennessee National Guard, said the troops would stay "as long as necessary."

The 48-day-old garbage strike over union recognition, higher wages and payroll deduction of union dues remained far from

settlement despite four closed-door sessions of the City Council.

"I had hoped that we could resolve this thing," said Councilman Fred Davis. "But we reached a stalemate, and I'm sorry about that."

King said he would return in "three or four days" to plan another mass demonstration sometime next week.

"We can't allow the city to feel there will be any retreat," King said.

Some disagreement between King and Negro ministers who have been leading the strikers' protests crept into the picture Friday.

King talked of "lack of communications" between the ministerial group and the militant young Negroes who were blamed for initiating the violence.

"I don't accept that," replied the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a former King lieutenant who had invited the civil rights leader here. "There has been communication."

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44-2386-SF2-17

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King, Aides Map Strategy; His Leadership Under Study

By DAVID NORDAN

Dr. Martin Luther King huddled in Atlanta Saturday with hastily called aides from across the nation to assess his strategic withdrawal from Memphis and the effect the rioting there would have on his "poor people's" march on Washington.

But, some observers felt that the very future of Dr. King as a nonviolent leader of the civil rights movement was the underlying issue as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference SCLC leaders conferred throughout the day.

A top King aide conceded, in fact, that the outcome of the Washington march would depend to a great extent on the course of events in Memphis where the SCLC was scheduled to return Tuesday. Dr. King has placed his philosophy of non-violence on the line in the Washington campaign.

THE SCLC WAS to take over the Memphis protest which started more than two months ago as a sanitation workers' strike, but rocked into violence as young militants broke away from a march led by Dr. King Thursday.

At least 60 persons were injured and 280 arrested in the melee that followed. A 16-year-old Negro boy was killed.

Top SCLC representatives began to arrive in Atlanta Saturday morning from New York, Washington, the deep South and other sections of the nation. Among them were SCLC Vice President Ralph Abernathy of Atlanta and Dr. King's man in Washington, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, vice chairman of the

District of Columbia City Council.

The atmosphere was tense as the group of at least a dozen SCLC leaders went behind closed doors to attempt to perfect their Memphis strategy. Their task is to prove to the nation that Dr. King can lead a massive non-violent demonstration.

If they fail, the Washington march could be the final victim. Dr. King reportedly has staked everything on the April "poor people's campaign" and if it degenerates into violence, his position of leadership and his nonviolent philosophy would be in serious trouble.

DR. KING AND some of his aides have declared that the Memphis outbreak was carefully planned by a group of young militants who wanted to embarrass him.

Hosea Williams, an Atlanta SCLC official, claims the militants wanted to discredit Dr. King as a leader of Negroes and hoped to prove he could not control his own demonstrators.

Dr. King has blamed the Memphis fiasco on poor intelli-

gence. "We came to Memphis cold," he said, "We didn't know all the factors involved."

His chief aide, Andy Young, said in Atlanta Saturday that "if we made a mistake, it was in going to Memphis at all."

"IN A SOCIETY that wages war all over the world," he said, "it is almost too much to expect a group of black ministers to be 100 per cent totally successful in keeping a group nonviolent."

The ministers he spoke of, who have led the protest efforts in Memphis, warned three weeks ago that they might not be able to keep violence out of the protest much longer.

Despite the fact that the warning was publicized, Dr. King insisted that if he had had any idea the march would become violent he would not have gone to Memphis.

It was the first time in the long career of the civil rights leader that any activity he had lent his name to had strayed from nonviolence.

The fact that he fled the scene hastily Thursday was explained by Mr. Young.

"It is important to have Dr. King out of the face of danger,"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta Journal
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Atlanta, Ga.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Threatens Demonstration At Conventions

By LAWRENCE L. KNUDSON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday that if his planned poor people's demonstration in Washington does not produce results in Congress, he may stage mass protests at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

King, an ordained Baptist minister, commented minutes after preaching to a predominantly white congregation that filled all 4,000 seats in Washington's prestigious Episcopal cathedral and spilled onto the steps and lawns outside.

"We're not coming to tear Washington apart," King told the congregation. "We're coming to demand to know if the government will address itself to the problems of poverty."

At his news conference, King said his Washington demonstrations will start April 22 with 200 to 300 persons who will talk with congressional leaders. They will be followed later in the week by 3,000 to 4,000 selected demonstrators who will build a shantytown at some still unchosen site inside the city, he said.

King said he expects a mass march, tentatively set for June 15th, will bring hundreds of thousands of demonstrators to the city to confront what he called "the goliath of opposition" to racial progress.

A demonstration which King led in Memphis last week erupted into riotous looting but he said his Washington demonstrators will be "trained in the technique of nonviolence."

In Atlanta, Dr. King's office said King plans to return to Memphis Tuesday where he will likely lead another march and organize some economic actions against discrimination there.

Four top SCLC aides were sent to Memphis to meet Sunday with local leadership from "all elements." The four — Hosea Williams, the Rev. James Bevel, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and James Orange — met with church, labor, business and militant leaders to

work with them on "the issue of action for poverty," a SCLC spokesman said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2-A
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King to Lead More Memphis Marches

MEMPHIS (UPI)—Negro leaders announced Monday that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will return to this troubled city Tuesday and lead demonstrations "every day." King's lieutenant met with local Negro leaders Monday and announced that "we are going to escalate our pressure on this city."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Funeral for Victim of Riot Keeps Memphis on Edge

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — "apprehensive" about plans to hold a two-hour wake for a 16-year-old Negro killed by police in last week's rioting. "We're worried, but what can you do about a funeral?" said

Assistant Police Chief W. E. Routt.

Routt said the city, where one person was killed, 62 were injured and almost 300 were jailed in racial violence Thursday, was "mostly quiet" Sunday. However, police officials predicted "tension will build again" today when civil rights leaders and the city's Negro community join in a wake for Larry Payne.

Adding to the fears was a report that Dr. Martin Luther King had sent four of his closest aides to Memphis to meet with local Negro leaders planning "massive nonviolent demonstrations" in support of the city's 1,300 striking sanitation workers.

King led the Thursday march which touched off the worst racial incident in the historic city's history. The Nobel Peace Prize winner plans to return Tuesday to lead more marches and his involvement here may postpone his publicized April 22 "poor people's campaign" in the nation's capital.

A Justice Department investigation into the slaying of Payne began Sunday. Police said the youth was caught carrying a television from a looted store and attacked patrolman L. J. Jones with a knife.

Jones, 25, said the youth attacked him "with the biggest knife I ever saw." The stocky officer said he was "very sorry it happened. I didn't want to kill him."

The service for Payne was scheduled for the Clayborn Temple AME Church.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Monday March Planned To Force Memphis Issues

NEW YORK (UPI) — A civil rights leader and a labor leader announced Wednesday the two forces would join together for the first time for a massive "March on Memphis" Monday to support 1,300 sanitation men striking for union recognition.

Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and organizer of the 1964 civil rights march on Washington, and Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said they expected more than 6,000 persons from throughout the United States to converge on Memphis and march from Claiborne church to city hall at noon Monday.

Memphis was the scene of racial disorders just last week when civil rights leader Martin Luther King led another march in support of the striking sanitation men, who are 98 per cent Negro.

KING HAD planned a second march for Friday, but Rustin and Gotbaum said he had canceled it in deference to the Monday march and that King would take part.

Gotbaum said he expected more than 1,000 persons from New York alone, and that others would come from every major city in the United States.

"We are confident that this march will be massive and non-violent and completely successful," Gotbaum said.

Rustin said, "The working poor in the South have not been able to organize and this is the first attempt to get the working poor to organize."

He said that, instead of piecemeal antipoverty programs, poor workers in the South should pull themselves out of the poverty level through labor organization.

"As Montgomery (Ala.) was the beginning of the struggle for equality in public accommodation," Rustin said, "Memphis is the beginning of the struggle for economic equality through trade union development."

GOTBAUM SAID that, only through national solidarity and a "national thrust" by the labor movement would the striking sanitation men succeed against what he described as the "anti-union" mayor of Memphis.

He said other New York or national labor leaders who would march included Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York Labor Council, and Paul Hall, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and head of the Seafarers International Union.

Rustin said representatives of the marchers were applying to the city of Memphis for march

permits but "this march will take place whether there is a license or not."

Gotbaum said the New York labor groups had chartered two aircraft to make the trip to Memphis and that a third probably would be needed. Other workers and civil rights activists would drive to Memphis.

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he said, "if he were killed by a policeman all hell, wholesale violence, would break loose in the country."

MEANWHILE, Dr. King continued to insist that he would return to Memphis and that the Washington march would be held as planned.

His aides have publicly noted the importance of both campaigns to the future of Dr. King and the entire civil rights movement. z

King's aides said he had no choice after the Memphis riot except to return this week to try a peaceful mass march. If he stays away, they say, he is saddled with the stigma of Thursday's failure.

This time, as in his Washington plans, King will meet the militant youths and ask them to join him as parade marshals responsible for maintaining non-violence.

"We are eminently qualified to deal with this sort of situation," King said. "We have fellows on the staff that are big enough to control it."

Yet King adds, "I cannot guarantee that our demonstrations will not be violent. Riots are here. Riots are now a part of our society."

"I don't want to put myself in the position of God, but I am convinced we can hold a non-violent march in Memphis and Washington."

Since the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of 1956, King has followed the nonviolent philosophy and tactics of India's late Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Judge Bars March In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A federal judge issued an order Wednesday barring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from holding a massive 6,000-man march in Memphis next Monday, but the integration leader promptly announced he would ignore it.

"We are not going to be stopped by mace, (chemical disabling gas) or injunctions or any other method that the city plans to use," King said.

King, who was to address a rally here later Wednesday night, claimed the injunction, or temporary restraining order, was a "basic denial of First Amendment privileges."

City officials sought the injunction in view of the violence that flared last Thursday when King led an earlier march. One person was killed, 62 injured and 276 arrested in the aftermath of that demonstration.

National labor leaders and hundreds of other outsiders were expected to join the Monday march.

In issuing his temporary restraining order, U.S. District Court Judge Bailey Brown barred King, his aides, and "all non-residents acting in concert" with them from "organizing or engaging in a massive parade or march in the city of Memphis, Tenn."

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Rifle Found, Hunt Begun for Killer

By EARL CALDWELL

(Copyright 1968 by the New York Times Co.)

MEMPHIS—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Nobel Peace Prize civil rights leader, was shot fatally here Thursday night while leaning over a second-floor railing outside his hotel room.

Four thousand national guard troops were ordered into Memphis by Gov. Buford Ellington after Dr. King's death. A curfew was imposed on the city of 550,000 inhabitants, about 40 per cent of them Negro.

The 39-year-old Negro leader's death was reported by Frank Holloman, director of Memphis police and fire depart-

ments, after Dr. King had been taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

"I and all the citizens of Memphis," Holloman said, "regret the murder of Dr. King and all resources at our and the state's command will be used to apprehend the person or persons responsible."

ALARM BROADCAST

Police broadcast an alarm for "a young white male, well dressed" who was reported to have been seen running after the shooting.

Later they reported two persons had been picked up several blocks from the scene of the shooting. They said a .30-06 rifle had been found on Main Street about a block from the motel.

Dr. King had been bleeding profusely from what appeared to be a huge wound in the right jaw or neck area as he lay face up on the concrete walkway before he was taken away in a fire department ambulance.

His eyes appeared first half-closed and then open but staring. One of his closest aides, James Bevel, grief-stricken, said after Dr. King was removed, "I think he's gone."

BACK A DAY

Dr. King had come back to Memphis Wednesday morning to organize support once again for 1,300 sanitation workers who have been on strike since Lincoln's birthday. Just a week ago he led a march on behalf of the strikers that ended in violence with a 16-year-old Negro killed, 62 persons injured and 200 arrested.

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Page 1
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DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Police poured into the area around the Lorraine Motel where Dr. King was shot. They carried shotguns and rifles and sealed off the block, refusing to allow entry to newsmen and others.

Dr. King had been in his second-floor room — number 306 — throughout the day until just about 6 p.m.

Then he emerged, wearing a black suit and white shirt. He paused, leaned over the green iron railing and started chatting with an associate, Jesse Jackson, who was standing just below him.

MET MUSICIAN

Jackson introduced him to Ben Branch, a musician who was to play at a rally Dr. King was to address two hours later. As Jackson and Branch told of Dr. King's last moments later, the aide asked Dr. King:

"Do you know Ben?"

"Yes, that's my man!" Dr. King glowed.

They said Dr. King then asked if Branch would play a spiritual, "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," at the night meeting.

"I really want you to play that tonight," King said.

Branch said the shot came from "the hill on the other side of the street." He added:

"When I looked up, the police and the sheriff's deputies were running all around. The bullet exploded in his face."

"We didn't need to call the police," Jackson declared. "They were here all over the place."

A member of the King group, the Rev. Samuel Kyles, of Memphis, said Dr. King "had stood there about three minutes."

The Rev. Ralph W. Abernathy of Atlanta, perhaps Dr. King's closest friend, was just about to come out of the room.

A sudden loud noise burst out. Dr. King toppled to the concrete passageway floor and blood began gushing from a wound.

Someone rushed up with a towel to staunch the flow of blood. A blanket was placed over him.

Abernathy hurried up with a second larger towel. And then the aides waited, while police rushed up within minutes and in what seemed to be a long or 15 minutes an ambulance arrived.

"He had just bent over," Jackson recalled later. "If he had been standing up, he wouldn't have been hit in the face."

"When I turned around," Jackson went on, bitterly, "I saw police coming from everywhere. They said, 'where did it come from,' and I said, 'behind you.' The police were coming from where the shot came."

The Rev. Andrew Young, executive vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King has been president, said the shot might have been fired from a passing car.

"It sounded like a firecracker," Young said.

"He didn't say a word; he didn't move," Young mourned. He said the shot had hit Dr. King in the neck and lower right part of his face.

In a nearby building, a newsman who had been watching a television program said "it was a tremendous blast that sounded like a bomb."

There were perhaps 15 persons in the motel courtyard area when Dr. King was shot, all believed to be Negroes and associates of Dr. King.

Past the courtyard is a small empty swimming pool. Then comes Mulberry Street, a short block only three blocks from Beale Street on the edge of downtown Memphis.

Across Mulberry Street is a six-foot high wall, topped by bushes and grasses, and then perhaps 20 yards behind are two-story brick and frame houses.

At Butler Street on the corner is a newish-looking white brick fire station.

One report said that the shot came from the area of one of the buildings across the street.

This report was that a man had run out of the building and leaped into a car, perhaps dropping a weapon on the street.

Later there was a report that police had chased a late-model blue car through Memphis and north to Millington, and that a civilian in a car with a citizens band radio had pursued the car and opened fire on it.

Mayor Henry Loeb immediately ordered a dusk to dawn curfew in Memphis in an effort to stem any possible violence on the streets.

TAKEN TO SURGERY

Dr. King had been taken to the hospital's operating theater for emergency surgery, apparently still living when he was brought in on a stretcher with a bloody towel over his head.

Paul Hess, assistant administrator of St. Joseph's hospital, said afterward:

"At 7 p.m. Dr. Martin Luther King expired in the emergency room as a result of a gunshot wound in the neck. Other details will have to come from the coroner's office."

The police cordon was widened to cover an area of about five blocks around the motel, sealing off the area. Firemen reported several fires broke out in the vicinity.

Dr. King's wife, Coretta, mother of his two children, had been in Atlanta. Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta rushed to the King home and drove Mrs. King to the airport.

AT AIRPORT

She was waiting for a flight to Memphis when she received the word that her husband had died.

Just last night Dr. King had told associates he was not concerned over reports of possible harm while he was in Memphis.

Young recalled:

"He said he had reached the pinnacle of fulfillment with his nonviolent movement, and these reports did not bother him."

At the FBI office here, Robert Jensen, special agent in charge, said:

"We have entered the investigation at the specific request of the attorney general. I am restricted to this statement at the moment."

Dr. King died in the same emergency room to which James H. Meredith, first Negro enrolled at the University of Mississippi, had been taken after he was shot in ambush in June 1965 at Hernando, Miss., a few miles south of Memphis. Meredith had not been seriously hurt.

NOT IN COURT

Earlier Thursday there had been a lengthy discussion in federal court before Judge Bailey Brown—with Dr. King absent—on whether Dr. King should be allowed to proceed with another massive civil rights march in Memphis Monday.

Dr. King's lawyers suggested that an injunction against the march be lifted, but that a compromise place court restrictions on participants in the march.

Judge Brown, who issued the injunction Wednesday at the urging of Memphis officials, was to render a decision on the proposal by Friday.

Dr. King had indicated he was considering disobeying the injunction against his leading any marches for at least 10 days. But his lawyers proposed the compromise that would have stipulated a parade route to police in advance, kept marshals on hand to supervise it, and limited marchers to four abreast, without signs or sticks.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Auto Found: Here, FBI Hunting Alabama Suspect in King Slaying

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

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Eric Galt Is Object Of Search

Atlantans Tell
Agents About Car

By JEFF NESMITH and
DUANE RINER

The FBI late Thursday night was searching for a Birmingham man in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The man's car, a white Mustang, was found earlier Thursday in Atlanta.

The car, parked since early last Friday morning in a public housing project only five blocks from the State Capitol, was registered to Eric Salvo Galt, 37.

Galt has no police record in Birmingham, where he once lived at 2603 Highland Ave., or in Atlanta.

Residents of the housing project here, Capitol Homes on Memorial Drive SE, told The Atlanta Constitution Thursday night that a well-dressed man, whose description was similar to that given by witnesses to the Memphis slaying last week, backed the car into a parking space Friday morning, casually locked it and strolled away. He did not return.

The FBI, whose agents swarmed around the car most of Thursday afternoon, snapping pictures and taking fingerprints, had the vehicle towed to the Federal Building at Peachtree and Baker Streets where it remained behind locked garage doors.

PICKUP ORDER

An FBI pickup order was issued for Galt in Miami, Fla., and circulated on police teletypes Thursday night. The message was withdrawn at 10:30 p.m.

It had instructed police officers to locate Galt, who is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 175 pounds.

Earlier Thursday, Mrs. Ernest Payne of 151 Memorial Drive SE in Atlanta told reporters that the man who abandoned the car here last Friday was a "nice looking man," about 25 or 30, weighing 165 or 170 pounds and about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches tall.

Mrs. Payne said she does not read newspapers and seldom watches television and therefore did not know that a similar description of the suspected killer was being circulated.

NO COMMENTS

FBI agents refused to comment on the impounded car in Atlanta and Special Agent John Hanlon in Miami refused to comment on the bulletin issued for Galt. Justice department officials in Washington refused to discuss the new developments as did FBI agents in Birmingham.

However, it was learned that no warrant has been issued for Galt, but that he is being sought for questioning.

Frank V. Hitt, special agent

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

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Continued from Page 1

in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, replied, "No comment," to several questions from a reporter, then summed it up with an expanded statement:

"All I can say is 'No comment.' We could talk all night and all I could say is 'No comment.'"

Mrs. Payne said she was sitting in her living room last Friday between 8:30 and 9 a.m. when the Mustang arrived and was parked with its rear toward the curb.

STEPPED OUT

A man stepped out of the car, locked it — "or fooled with the door somehow" — and walked away carrying only what appeared to be a small black book, she said.

Mrs. Payne was certain that the car bore an Alabama license tag, but didn't remember the number. WSB-TV reported, how-

ever, that the tag number of the car was 1-33993, the same number in the FBI bulletin.

A Birmingham reporter who went to Galt's address in that city Thursday night said that it was a rooming house. He said other residents said they had not seen Galt in about three months.

OWNER SILENT

Although one rooming house resident said a man answering Galt's description had lived there three months earlier, the owner of the place refused to talk with reporters and kept the door locked.

"I don't know him," the owner said through a closed window. "I'm sure he never lived here. I'm not going to open the door."

However, a telephone repairman who lives in the rooming house said:

"I've heard the name Et c Galt plenty the last week. The

FBI has talked to everybody in this rooming house."

The repairman, Percy Strickland, said Galt lived in the bottom floor of the two-story, pale gray stucco building and was considered "one of the boys."

He added that boarders "come and go and its hard to distinguish," but he remembered Galt as "younger than the FBI description."

A 13-year-old youngster who lives in another apartment in the Atlanta housing project no-

ticed cigar or cigaret ashes all over the floor of the car said the interior was covered with red mud, "like it needed vacuuming out."

The boy, Johnny Niesen, said two Mexican visa stickers on the windows labeled the car "tourista."

It was the stickers that prompted Johnny's mother, Mrs. John H. Riley, to call the FBI Wednesday night. The stickers had preyed on her mind since she'd heard on television, a couple of nights earlier that a man fitting the description of the suspected assassin had visited the Mexican consulate in Memphis prior to the murder and obtained visitor's pass.

However, Johnny said the stickers were for 1967.

"When I heard on the 11 o'clock news the night before last that he'd applied for a permit to Mexico, I got to thinking more and more about it," said

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Mrs. Riley. "Three or four families got together and tried to decide who to call. I called the FBI last (Wednesday) night and they told me to talk to the Atlanta police."

Mrs. Riley said the police apparently arrived in the parking lot for a brief inspection Wednesday night and FBI agents followed Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Riley's estimate of the time the car arrived in the parking lot differed from Mrs. Payne's. She said she awakened Friday morning at around 5 a.m. and first spotted the Mustang out her kitchen window at around 7.

"We discussed it and watched

it because we hadn't seen it before," said Mrs. Riley. "Most of the cars parked here are people who live here."

Mrs. Riley said a neighbor stopped in for coffee the morning after King's slaying and they talked over the previous night's tragedy in Memphis.

When the conversation got around to the car sought by police, Mrs. Riley made the joking comment: "Why, it's sitting out there in the parking lot."

When the FBI agents arrived—Mrs. Payne counted nine—they opened the car doors with a master key, but were unable to unlock the trunk.

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Georgia Link for Galt Sought Vainly in Files— After Seizure of Auto

Evidence Strong in King Hunt

By DUANE RINER

Record-keepers at the Georgia Department of Public Safety sifted through driver license and traffic arrest files for the second straight day Friday in an FBI-requested search for a possible Georgia link with Eric Starvo Galt.

A spokesman said the search had turned up nothing.

A white Mustang, registered to Galt and fitting the description of a car that sped from the scene of Dr. Martin Luther King's sniper-slaving in Memphis, was impounded Thursday night by federal agents after being discovered abandoned in the parking lot of Capitol Homes, an Atlanta public housing project.

After a day in which all efforts to query FBI agents around the nation about the car, Galt and progress of the investigation were met with a string of "no comments," Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark reported in Washington that FBI agents "are working around the clock pursuing every lead" to King's assassin.

NO QUESTIONS

Clark's statement, his first public pronouncement on the case in five days, was issued through his press office. The attorney general refused all requests to question him.

"The FBI is devoting every possible resource to this investigation," said Clark's statement. The attorney general said "physical evidence is very substantial. While it remains impossible to predict when the killer will be arrested, I am hopeful that it will be soon."

The Mustang, which aroused the curiosity of Capitol Homes residents to the extent that they notified authorities, was traced through its Alabama license plate to Galt, whose address was listed as a rooming house at 2608 Highland Ave. in Birmingham. 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 seaman.

CHECKED UNION

United Press International reporters, checking with maritime officials in Mobile, learned Friday that FBI agents, in addition to questioning persons at Galt's former Birmingham boarding house, had visited Seafarers International Union offices two days ago and had gone through automated files—without success

—in trying to get a lead on Galt.

Officials at the 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 agents also had paid a visit.

The absence of any record that Galt was, indeed, a merchant mariner, raised suspicions that someone, as early as last September, set out to establish credentials for a fictitious Eric Starvo Galt.

When Galt applied for his Alabama license, at the age of 38, he claimed to have possessed a Louisiana license since 1962. However, there was no evidence that he had produced a Louisiana permit.

TAG PURCHASED

The name Galt received additional credence when license tags for the Mustang were obtained in Birmingham on Oct. 2, 1967.

Meanwhile, residents of a Memphis rooming house from which Dr. King was shot eight days ago said Friday federal agents had shown them composite drawings of the white man sought in the killing.

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Most of the residents were noncommittal, but one, Charles Q. Stevens, who lives with his wife in a two-room apartment next to the communal bathroom from which the fatal shot was believed fired, said agents had shown him two drawings—one a partial profile and the other a full-face view.

Stevens, who reported seeing the gunman fleeing, said he recognized the side view but not the full face drawing. He said he had been questioned by the FBI "more times than the curly hairs I have on my head."

NO WARRANT

There was still no warrant for Galt's arrest or police alert Friday. The only semblance of an effort to have him picked up for questioning occurred Thursday in Miami when the FBI issued, then withdrew, a request that Florida police help locate Eric Starvo Galt, whose last known address was Birmingham. The teletypewriter message was quickly withdrawn. It had said Galt was driving a white Mustang.

A check by The Constitution into Georgia birth records in the State Department of Public Health disclosed only three Galts born in the state in the five-year period from 1929-33. None resembled the first two names of the Mustang owner.

Atlanta police, meanwhile, said they had not been asked to join the FBI hunt.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Principal Carr Quits Post in Social Circle

MONROE, Ga. (AP) — The principal of the Social Circle Training School, target of Negro protest demonstrations last month, has resigned and the Walton County Board of Education has accepted his resignation.

Aubrey Coker, a member of the board, confirmed Saturday that Principal Clyde C. Carr has submitted his resignation effective at the end of the current-school term.

Mr. Coker declined to comment on Carr's action or the reasons for it.

Carr and other school officials were unavailable for comment immediately.

NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS, led by members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had tried to block the path of buses bringing pupils to the school and had staged several marches protesting conditions at the Negro school in the small town about 10 miles south of Monroe.

One of the primary aims of the demonstrators was the removal of Mr. Carr as principal,

but the board repeatedly had refused to fire him.

There were dozens of arrests during the demonstrations which finally dwindled into picketing urging a boycott of merchants in Social Circle.

However, news of Mr. Carr's resignation apparently moved slowly. Several Negro pickets walked the streets Saturday, and one carried a sign demanding his resignation.

HOSEA WILLIAMS, an official of SCLC, said in Atlanta Saturday acceptance of Mr. Carr's resignation showed "repentance" on the part of the white community.

"I hope the superintendent and the board will allow the Negroes to decide on (selection of) their principal and also allow them policy - making authority," Mr. Williams said.

The demonstrations in Social Circle followed the dismissal of three teachers who had left their classrooms because of what they called inferior conditions at the school. Two of the three have since been rehired.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Taxi Driver Identifies Galt As 'Bolting' in Hippie Area

An Atlanta taxicab driver told the FBI Tuesday that a man matching the artist's sketch of Eric Starvo Galt rode in his cab in Atlanta's "hippie" area the day after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

The driver was shown a sketch of the man the FBI is seeking in the civil rights leader's slaying. He identified him as "two-block fare" on the night of April 5.

He said the man got into the Atlanta Million cab at Peachtree and 14th Streets, but two blocks later, at 12th Street, demanded to be let out.

The driver said the man appeared to be in a hurry.

"He told me to make a right hand turn, and he'd let me know when to stop," the driver told the Associated Press. "I went about two blocks, and he told me he wanted to get out.

"When I stopped, he opened the door, and I turned around to make sure I got my fare. I got a good look at him. I put my hand out, but he threw the money on the seat, and it fell on the floor," the driver said. "That made me mad. That's the main reason I remember him so well."

"News reporters haven't shown me any sketches of anyone I've seen," the driver said. "The FBI has."

However, when shown two sketches, he said a sketch released by an artist in the Mexican police headquarters has some features of the FBI picture. Mexican authorities had been alerted after King's death.

"The picture they (FBI) have, that's the man who was in my cab," he said.

He said the only thing about the FBI picture which didn't match was the haircut—a flat-top. He said the man had close-

cropped, dark-brown hair but it was not a flat-top.

The driver, whose identity was being withheld by the taxicab firm, said the man paid his fare and walked west on 12th Street.

A second driver for the same company was reported also to have identified the Galt sketch being circulated by the FBI, but company president Ed Collins said that driver was shown a sketch and replied, "No, that wasn't the man he picked up."

That driver was being questioned about a similar "hippie" area trip that same Friday night, to a modern two-story apartment building at Crescent Avenue and 13th Street.

Collins said his company "traced down every trip in the area the FBI was interested in." He said the FBI was checking with other local taxicab companies in an effort to learn where Galt went and what he did after abandoning a white Mustang Friday morning in the parking lot of Capitol Homes off Memorial Drive.

It was while apparently tracking a new lead that Galt had been in the "hippie" area that the FBI rechecked with Atlanta Million Cab Co. Tuesday.

In Birmingham, where Galt once lived, Jefferson County Sheriff Mel Bailey said he thinks the assassin may have originally planned to kill King in the Alabama steel city, a United Press dispatch said Tuesday.

Bailey, who threw a tight security net around King when he was in the city last October to

serve five days in jail, said he thinks a conspiracy existed to murder the civil rights leader.

The sheriff said his theory is only conjecture, but that "it is based on the evidence uncovered so far in the case."

Bailey noted that Galt, who has been identified by fellow boarders in a rooming house in Birmingham as being the same man shown in FBI sketches of the suspected assassin, lived in the city when King was serving his jail term.

"He could have laid-in-wait with that sniper rifle on many occasions, waiting for a shot at King," the sheriff said.

Peter Cherpes, manager of the Birmingham rooming house, has told the FBI that Galt lived in the boarding house at 2608 Highland Avenue from Aug. 26 to Oct. 7, 1967.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SERIAL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Clue Here Hints At Plot on King

Taxi Passenger in Hippie Area Linked to FBI Sketch of Killer

Speculation of conspiracy in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. grew Wednesday after FBI agents picked up another clue, this time from an incident in Northeast Atlanta's hippie section.

An Atlanta taxi driver told federal agents Tuesday an FBI sketch matches a rude passenger who rode with him two blocks in the hippie section a night after Dr. King was felled by a sniper's bullet.

The driver, who asked that his name be withheld, said he was cruising the area around 14th Street and had to stop at a traffic light at Peachtree Street.

He said he halted directly in front of the Catacombs, an old house converted into a hippie spot. A crowd of hippies was on the sidewalk.

"THIS MAN standing on the sidewalk opened the door and got in. He didn't even ask me if I had a fare or not. He just said, 'Make a right turn and I'll tell you where to stop.'"

"He didn't say anything until we went down Peachtree toward downtown and then he said, 'This is it,' the cab driver said.

The patron got out at 12th Street. He got out of the back

seat and threw two quarters over the seat. One of them landed on the floor," the driver said, adding he remembered the man because of his rudeness.

The Washington Post reported from Memphis there is speculation that the assassin was a professional killer who left an elaborate trail of phony clues to confuse law enforcement officers.

THE SPECULATION is that the killer dissolved his real identity and manufactured a new man known as Eric Starvo Galt, a 36-year-old unemployed merchant marine.

Finally, when the assassination was pulled off the killer left a glaring trail of fingerprints, clothing, binoculars, a rifle and an expended shell.

There was speculation that the pump rifle found near the murder scene was not the rifle used in the slaying.

The killer left fingerprints either because he is an alien or because he thinks he has not been fingerprinted, police told the Washington newspaper.

The Atlanta taxi driver said FBI agents have been checking taxi trip sheets since a white Mustang, matching the description of a car seen leaving the assassination scene in Memphis, was found abandoned in Atlanta last week.

The FBI continued its "no comment" policy. Atlanta police said they had received no information on the report.

Birmingham Sheriff Mel Bailey said Tuesday evidence

indicates the slaying of Dr. King was a conspiracy that probably had Birmingham as the original site for the killing.

Bailey, of Jefferson (Birmingham) County, theorized the killer laid in wait for King in Birmingham, but had little opportunity during the past five months.

Bailey said there is evidence that the prime suspect in the murder, a man identified as Eric Starvo Galt, was in Birmingham at the same time as King last October and November.

"He could have laid in wait with that sniper rifle on many occasions, waiting for a shot at King," the sheriff said.

In Birmingham Monday, the landlord of a boarding house said he was sure the description of Eric Starvo Galt fit that of a man sought by the FBI. "That's him, I'm sure," said Peter Cherpes, 72, referring to the drawings.

The driver described the man as about 5 feet 11 and 28 to 30 years old with dark brown hair.

"He was very neatly dressed," he said, adding that the man wore a sport coat with a light-colored shirt without a tie. "He looked as if he had had acne. It looked like little scars on his face from pimples."

The driver said he had seen several sketches. "News reporters haven't shown me any sketches of anyone I've seen," he said. "The FBI has."

However, he then looked at a sketch drawn by an artist in Mexican police headquarters after authorities in that country were drawn into the probe and said it contained some features of the FBI picture "mainly around the eyes."

"The picture they have," he said of the FBI, "that's the man who was in my cab."

FBI agents have questioned hundreds of persons in search of the man named Galt who had identified himself in Birmingham as an unemployed merchant seaman and as a shipyard worker.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Eric Galt's Trail Ends in Atlanta

By JEFF NESMITH

The FBI's brief account of the travels of Eric Starvo Galt ends on April 5 in an Atlanta housing project.

It was on that date, the morning after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., that residents of Capitol Homes Apartments on Memorial Drive SE observed a well-dressed man lock the doors of a 1966 white Mustang and stroll away, never to return.

Information released by the FBI Wednesday in Washington, D.C., contains no reference to any date after April 11, the day agents picked up the car in Atlanta. The FBI has obtained a warrant charging Galt with

conspiracy in the shooting of Dr. King.

The FBI release identifies the white Mustang abandoned in Atlanta as belonging to Galt.

According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the wanted man has taken trips to Los Angeles, Calif., New Orleans, La., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and even Mexico in the white car.

But the last trip he took in it brought him to Atlanta.

Residents of Capitol Homes said they noticed the abandoned car because of publicity given to a report that a white Mustang had been spotted leaving the scene of Dr. King's death in Memphis.

Five days after the car was abandoned, a housewife in Capitol Homes notified the FBI and was told to call the Atlanta Police Department.

She did and the following afternoon, a Thursday, a swarm of FBI agents showed up at Capitol Homes, taking pictures of the car and talking to residents.

The car was impounded and newsmen were not allowed to see it.

However, residents of the area remembered, among other things, that the Mustang bore Mexican visa stickers on its windshield.

That night, FBI offices in Miami, Fla., issued an all points bulletin, instructing police officers to locate Galt and detain him for questioning in the death of Dr. King.

Two hours later, the bulletin

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was withdrawn. There was no explanation.

For the next few days nothing happened. Newsmen attempted to retrace the steps FBI agents apparently had taken in their investigation.

The manager and residents of a rooming house where Galt lived in Birmingham, Ala., were questioned, as were operators of nearby stores and laundries. Each time a reporter went somewhere, he was told the FBI already had been there.

Then, on Tuesday of this week, an Atlanta cab driver told FBI agents he had picked up a "rude" man who seemed to fit the description of Galt in the hippie section here and driven him a few blocks.

The cabbie said he had stopped his car on 14th Street at Peachtree when the man got in and instructed him to "make a right turn and I'll tell you where to stop."

On Peachtree, nearer to the downtown area, the passenger said, "This is it," got out of the cab and tossed two quarters

over the seat to the driver.

A check of travel terminals in Atlanta indicates that federal agents have not checked with ticket agents to determine if Galt, after abandoning his car here, flew or rode out of town.

One after another, officials at Atlanta Airport and bus and train stations deny that they have been approached by FBI men.

And so the question remains: Is Galt still in Atlanta? And does the FBI know he's here? Or is he somewhere else with the federal men keeping an eye on him?

"No comment."

The warrant issued in Birmingham for Galt charges him with conspiracy to violate Dr. King's civil rights, a federal offense. Murder is not a federal offense and the FBI could not arrest him on a murder charge. That is a local or state matter.

The information released in Washington Wednesday charges that Galt, a man who apparently has done a great deal of traveling in the past few

months, conspired to deny Dr. King a constitutional right, "namely the right to travel from state to state."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray: Not Dead, But Alive

WE REGARD it as imperative that James Earl Ray, named by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., be taken into custody alive and closely protected thereafter.

If this is the killer, every possible step must be taken to see that he is not silenced before he talks.

Little imagination is required to see that his identity and the circumstances of this whole episode will lend themselves to every kind of conspiracy theory imaginable. The country can be done great harm if the truth is not established.

The mere fact that Ray is a criminal with a long record will suggest to many people that, if he is indeed the killer, he was hired to kill. That must be ascertained. It must not be left to conjecture.

* * *

EVEN IF DR. King was shot down by a lone psychopath, as we believe President Kennedy was, there will be strong tendencies on the part of many people to invent more elaborate explanations, one kind of conspiracy theory or another. Every fact having a bearing upon this should be quickly gathered, and what Ray has to say may be crucial.

Because Lee Harvey Oswald was killed, enough doubts have been left following the Kennedy assassination to persuade even many reasonable and level-headed men that Oswald was not a lone killer. We accept the Warren Commission's findings; but many do not. It has been a tragedy for the country that there are loose ends lending themselves to every kind of conjecture.

* * *

IT WILL BE tragic again—and in the light of our present racial distress perhaps an even greater tragedy—if mystery surrounding Dr. King's death is not cleared away.

We must say in this regard that we question the wisdom of announcing that Ray must be regarded as armed and very dangerous. We doubt that any such description was necessary, because it would be assumed by law officers. It must not be permitted to become an official authorization to proceed without maximum efforts to protect this man from harm until trial.

That may be a difficult task for the FBI and for the police. But its importance should be stressed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Confusion Takes Over In King Slayer Search

City Takes Big Role In Chase

By JEFF NESMITH

The first person to talk to him after the killing apparently was a resident of the Memphis, Tenn., rooming house from which the shot was fired.

The resident, who lived in the room next to the one police believe the killer rented, heard the crack of the high-powered rifle and jerked open the door of his room.

A man was walking toward him, down the hall, Anchutz said. The man had his arm over his face.

"That sounded like a shot," Anchutz said.

YES, A SHOT

"Yes, it was a shot," the man replied and kept walking.

From then until now the man who gunned down Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has managed to evade an intensive police manhunt.

And Memphis police have obtained a warrant charging Galt with the murder.

Later the FBI said Galt was actually James Earl Ray, a fugitive who escaped from the Missouri prison system in 1967. More than 50,000 "wanted" posters were distributed.

The federal man released a picture of Galt but people who assertedly knew him in Memphis and Birmingham said the picture bore no resemblance to

Meanwhile, the FBI and the Department of Justice adopted a firm "no comment" attitude in the case, in marked contrast to several optimistic statements issued earlier by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

CONFUSION

And so the case becomes more and more confused and the flood of news stories, each clinging to a new fact or report, does little to clear up the confusion.

Chronologically, here is what the news stories have reported:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4: Dr. King emerged from Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis after holding an informal meeting with other Southern Christian Leadership Conference aides to discuss demonstrations in behalf of Memphis sanitary workers who were on strike.

Dr. King stood on the balcony of the motel for a few minutes, chatting with Jesse Jackson, an SCLC official who stood beside him.

A member of the group said Dr. King had stood on the balcony about three minutes when at 6:01 p.m., the shot that killed him was fired from a 30.06 rifle in the rooming house 265 feet, three inches away, across the street.

FROM WINDOW

Police said the killer fired from the window of a common bathroom at the rear of the rooming house.

As police rushed to the motel, the killer apparently was moving in the opposite direction toward the front of the rooming house and to a waiting car.

The killer abandoned a 30.06 rifle next door to the rooming house. Witnesses had said that two white Mustang automobiles were parked in front of the rooming house at 6:01 p.m. Fifteen minutes later both were gone.

At 6:25 p.m., a police radio dispatcher began relaying calls about a chase in northeast Memphis, eight miles from the scene of the shooting, between a white Mustang and a blue Pontiac.

(Later a college student said he had received details of the chase on a citizens band radio and relayed them to police. He said the voice he was monitoring identified himself as the driver of the Pontiac and said he was chasing the Mustang.

(But the student said the radio voice did not fade, indicating it came from a stationary point and not a moving vehicle. Police apparently decided the voice was a hoax.)

At 7 p.m. Dr. King died in St. Joseph's Hospital.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5: Atty. Gen. Clark hurried to Memphis to direct the FBI manhunt in person. He issued several statements on the search.

"We have put all available resources of the FBI in this area into the case," he said. "It is my hope and expectation that a solution can be affected quickly."

Memphis Police Director Frank Holloman said a single white man was the killer. Holloman reconstructed the killer's movements for newsmen.

Holloman would hold five news conferences within the first 24 hours of Dr. King's death. Then he would clam up and, like the FBI, transfer almost all questions with a "no com-

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In Atlanta, three housewives in the Capitol Homes housing project on Memorial Drive saw a "well dressed, good-looking" man park a white Mustang with Alabama license plates and walk away at around 9 a.m.

The car was new to the apartment complex and bore out-of-state tags, so the women noticed. But they had no reason to believe the car was involved in the death of Dr. King. So they did nothing.

Back in Memphis the city council voted to guarantee a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer. Two newspapers in Memphis already had offered \$50,000 in reward money.

Dr. King's body was returned to Atlanta.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6: Mrs. Bessie Brewer, manager of the rooming house from which the shot was fired, told police about a neat, clean man about six feet tall who had checked into the house, paid his \$3.50 charge with a crisp \$20 bill and signed in as "John Willard."

A man who lived in the rooming house described Willard as "clean shaven." He said Willard had a "long sharp nose, normal eyes, a square chin and thick hair that receded on each side."

Atty. Gen. Clark said evidence collected in the case was considerably more than police "usually get in cases like this." He said a number of "studies of prints (fingerprints and palm prints) that may establish the identity" were being processed.

A Memphis newspaper artist conceived a sketch of Willard as described by residents of the rooming house.

(The FBI, in releasing information on Galt nearly two weeks later, would report that he sometimes used the alias John Willard.)

SUNDAY, APRIL 7: Over the weekend, attention of the news media shifted to riots that raked the country after Dr. King's death. Then on Monday and Tuesday, the civil rights leader's funeral occupied most of the news space.

There were a few stories, however. On Sunday Clark appeared on the television program, "Meet the Press," and said that agents had "one man on the run" as a suspect in the assassination.

He said the "trail has lengthened" and spread several hundred miles from Memphis. He said it was "quite understandable" that the killer escaped in the confusion immediately following the shooting.

Then, on Thursday, it was learned that the Mexican consulate in Memphis had tipped authorities that a man who bore a "striking resemblance" to a description broadcast by police had applied for a Mexican visitor's permit the day before King was slain.

And officials in Mexico City revealed that the FBI had asked them to help in the search. Border crossing points were alerted.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 10 AND 11: The housewives in Capitol homes began to notice the white mustang more and more. The owner had not returned for it.

And besides, it bore Mexican tourist stickers. Mrs. John Riley, who lives in Capitol Homes called the FBI on Wednesday.

Thursday, FBI agents swarmed into the housing complex, taking pictures of the car and talking to residents. They impounded the car and refused to allow newsmen to see it or photograph it.

They refused to comment. Thursday night, an FBI office in Miami, Fla., issued an all points bulletin for "Eric Starvo Galt" of Birmingham, Ala., advising police to pick him up for questioning in the King murder.

Then the bulletin was withdrawn. It was the first time Galt's name had appeared in the investigation.

For the next few days the federal men were silent. Clark refused to talk about the case. So did local police. The FBI refused to issue a picture of Galt.

However, it was learned that the rifle used to assassinate Dr. King was purchased in Birmingham and binoculars abandoned with it were bought in Memphis.

And residents of the address listed for Galt in Birmingham said FBI agents had been questioning them about him.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16: A cab driver in Atlanta told the FBI that on April 5, the day after Dr. King's death and the morning the white Mustang was abandoned in Atlanta, he had picked up a passenger who matched Galt's description in the hippie section here.

He remembered the passenger, he said, because the man had been rude.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17: Two weeks after Dr. King's death, the FBI obtained a warrant charging Galt with conspiracy to violate Dr. King's civil rights.

A warrant charging Galt with the murder was obtained by Memphis police.

The federal agents said that Galt conspired with a man he alleged to be his brother in planning Dr. King's murder.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19: The FBI said the name "Galt" was an alias used by prison escapee James Earl Ray, 40, of St. Louis Mo. The feds said fingerprints on the murder weapon led them to Ray.

Capitol Homes Stirred Up by That Mustang

By DICK HEBERT

Most of the children already were across the street at Ed S. Cook School but 12-year-old Wanda was running late.

"You better hurry," her mother chided.

Mrs. Mary Bridges was standing by the window and saw the 1966 white Mustang wheel into the parking lot, stop and then screech back into a parking place just two removed from her front door.

She went to the door, stepped out and watched a man with "soot black hair" get out of the car, lock the door and walk nonchalantly away.

A strange car with a neat, well dressed man is enough to make the women of Capitol Homes housing project go to their windows and doors and watch.

Mrs. Ernest Payne was sitting in her living room and watched through a window while the man "fooled with the door somehow." She said he carried a small black book.

A few buildings away Mrs. Lucy Cayton was sweeping her front stoop when she looked up and saw him at the car. "He was nice looking," she said. "That's why I looked at him. I just stood here with my broom and watched him."

The man walked across the parking lot, along a sidewalk to the end of the first building, turned left at the flower gardens rich in spring bloom, and disappeared from view.

He never returned.

Thus began one of the strangest chapters in the aftermath of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. It was the point at which the story moved from the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis to Capitol Homes in Atlanta, and the name Eric Starvo Galt was introduced.

The white public housing project is an assembly of old red brick buildings clustered around small, unkempt parking lots.

Some of the small yard plots are fenced in. A child's slide is toppled on its side in one yard. Children play in two large heaps of dirt dumped there so crews can fill up holes children dig in the yards. A small rubbish pile hugs one corner of the parking lot.

The mystery Mustang arrived around 8:30 a.m., the morning after Dr. King was shot down by a sniper. It sat for six days while the women and children talked about it.

That first day a neighbor stepped in for coffee with Mrs. John Riley whose apartment is directly across the lot from where the Mustang sat. They talked of the Memphis killing, and then they talked of the white Mustang police were looking for.

"It's sitting out there in the parking lot," Mrs. Riley joked with her neighbor.

"We discussed it and watched it because we hadn't seen it before," she relates. "Most of the cars parked here are people who live here."

They have small, almost closed communities in projects like Capitol Homes. It's not often an army of FBI agents swarms down on such places. They did on April 11.

The day before, Mrs. Riley had called the FBI about the car. She had been referred to Atlanta police. Late that night a police wagon and patrol car

cruised through the area, apparently looking over the car, and then left. The next afternoon, the FBI came.

"There been billions of them out here," Mrs. Cayton remarked.

One morning she was awakened at 5 a.m. He was either an FBI man or a newsman, she isn't sure which. She said she had to run upstairs to put on a housecoat before letting him in.

FBI agents queried everyone they could find in the area, made a list of names of everyone who admitted seeing the strange man. They showed sketches of what they believe the man they want looks like. The name of Eric Starvo Galt was passed through the project.

Mrs. Bridges said she was questioned so often by so many, "I had to go to bed. It made me real sick, so many of them being here and asking me the same thing over and over and over. So much was going on that day."

They never talked to her 12-year-old daughter, Wanda, she said, even though Wanda and she came out to the front porch to watch together. Neither got a good view of his face.

She said the stranger, dressed in a dark suit, walked nonchalantly from the car, beside the building across the lot, and then turned the corner between it and the next.

"But he must have been in a hurry because by the time I got back to the window, he was clear over to there," she said, indicating a spot near the far end of the next building.

She said she got the impression the left side of his suitcoat "flared out" and "I told Wanda it might have been a gun."

She said one time when the FBI came she was in bed and her 19-year-old daughter, Mrs. Brenda Tucker, answered the door. She said the agent told her, "I been up all night. I'm tired, too."

Mrs. Riley's son, 13-year-old Johnny, had paid special attention to the Mustang, had noted the two Mexican "Tourista" stickers in the window, the red mud inside the car, and the abundance of cigaret ash on the floor.

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It was he who prompted his mother into calling police. "When I heard on the 11 o'clock news the night before last (Tuesday, April 9) that he'd applied for a permit to Mexico, I got to thinking more and more about it," she said.

"Three or four ladies got together and tried to decide who to call."

Mrs. Cayton, whose husband was a city policeman in Collierville, Tenn., before they moved here from Memphis three years ago, said she has "20-20 vision. I know what I saw."

But her story differs from some of the others. She points out a different route the man took. She said he hesitated by the clothesline, "like he was an insurance man looking for an apartment."

She said the man in the FBI sketch had "a long nose" but the man she saw "didn't have a long nose, just a nose like yours and mine. It didn't poke out or nothing."

She said the agent carried with him a short stack of photographs, also, and "flipped the top one over and asked me, is that him?"

"I ain't saying this was that man, only that there wasn't any difference that I could see. He had the same color hair, except for the crew cut. This man

I saw out here had long hair, like he had let it grow out. It shined and it had waves on top. There wasn't no part in it, it was just combed straight back."

"Someone around here said how could I see him with him all the way over there and me here, but I could see him. I know what I saw."

After a few days, the FBI men stopped coming, and some of the talk—but not all—died down. As newsmen went through that area of the project they found many women who "just mind my own business. I didn't see anything, and I don't talk about it."

But some were still talking, because one woman said that she had heard that the elusive Mr. Galt's mother was supposed to have lived nearby once.

"But you might hear a little bit of anything around here," her friend reminded.

The man who wore the name of Eric Starvo Galt, apparently had visited the project. His visit had catapulted it into national news. And then he was gone, dragging the army of the FBI through behind him—seven days behind.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Net Closes

Last week the Federal Bureau of Investigation identified a suspect in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

After tracking down innumerable leads and laboriously comparing fingerprints uncovered in the case against 58,000 others, FBI agents came up with the name of a man, an escaped convict. This was another thorough, unspectacular job of police work which again proves the great value of the FBI, one of the finest investigative agencies in the world.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4
The Atlanta
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Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 4-22-68

Edition:

Author: Editorial

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR
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Submitting Office: ATLANTA

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APR 22 1968
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray's Buddy At Dalton Tells Of King Bounty

DALTON, Ga. (UPI)—A man who says he was a prison buddy of James Earl Ray said Tuesday that when Ray heard there was a "million-dollar bounty" on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., he smiled and said "I'll collect it."

Ray, a 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State Prison, is accused by the FBI of assassinating King in Memphis on April 4.

In the Dalton jail, Raymond Curtis, 40, awaiting appeal on a murder sentence, said he had known Ray in the Kansas City Jail, in federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and in the state prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

HE DESCRIBED Ray as likeable, addicted to "dope," a "loner" and a man concerned only with money.

On the day President Kennedy was assassinated—Nov. 23, 1963—Curtis said he, Ray, and about 150 other prisoners were in an exercise yard when they heard the news.

He said Ray remarked "Well, somebody made a pretty penny on that."

About a week later, Curtis said, he and Ray were in the yard when "a new man just in off the street" told them "the Businessmen's Association has a million-dollar bounty out for Martin Luther King."

RAY SMILED, Curtis recalled, and said, "If there's a million dollars out for King, I believe if I ever get out I'll collect it."

Curtis said he never figured out what the "new man" meant by the "Businessmen's Association." He said he couldn't remember who the man was.

"I didn't think much about it at the time. In Prison, you hear all sorts of hellacious ideas," said Curtis, a tall, raw-boned man.

Authorities in Jefferson City confirmed that Curtis and Ray were in prison at the same time. Authorities in Dalton said the FBI had interviewed Curtis on Sunday and again Monday night. It refused comment on the matter.

CURTIS SAID Ray told him "he always carried a gun. He was always interested in money," Curtis said, but never mentioned racial matters.

"He never made no statements of any kind in a group," Curtis said. "He was a loner."

Ray couldn't "make a long conversation unless he was planning something," said Curtis.

"If he was planning something, you could bet they'd be thorough plans," Ray, he said, masterminded things "that would be small things outside, but were pretty big jobs in prison" — such as the theft of eggs and drugs and cigarettes.

HE SAID Ray told him that if he ever wanted to kill someone, he would buy a gun under a false name, and have everything ready for an escape.

"He used to talk a lot about escaping to New Zealand, Brazil and Argentina," Curtis said.

"I would consider him dangerous," Curtis said. "He didn't look for trouble."

"Of course, I'm not saying he wouldn't shoot you if you ran up on him now."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 4-23-68

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Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: MURKIN

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| APR 24 1968 | |
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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"I wouldn't consider him dangerous," Curtis said. "He didn't look for trouble."

"Of course, I'm not saying he wouldn't shoot you if you ran up on him now."

Curtis said he first met Ray in 1955, when he was serving time for bank robbery, and Ray for forging postal money orders, in the Kansas City jail. He said they were transferred to Leavenworth, where Ray "played a lot of miniature golf."

They met again when Curtis was sent to Jefferson City on a 10-year armed robbery conviction.

"He was there with a 20-year bid when I got there. I wouldn't say he was a friend," Curtis said. "A friend in a penitentiary is different than a friend on the street. But I was about as close to him as anybody in Jeff City."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
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Author: Richard Leggitt

Editor: Eugene Patterson

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APR 24 1968
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Associated Press Wirephoto

KNOW KING SUSPECT
Raymond Curtis

Pal Links Ray to King 'Bounty'

By RICHARD LEGGITT

DALTON, Ga. (UPI)—A prison buddy of James Ray (Eric Galt) said Tuesday that when Ray heard there was a "million-dollar bounty" on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., he smiled and said "I'll collect it."

Ray, a 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State penitentiary, is accused by the FBI

2 cc
Bureau

44-2386

SF2-31

Curtis said he was hospitalized for six weeks with hepatitis and "he came to see me just about every day."

Asked about Ray's habits, Curtis said "he talked about beer—he liked beer, I knew that." He said he never heard him talk about dancing, but that he "did a lot of weightlifting" at Jefferson City.

"I never heard him do much cussing. I just saw him get mad once and that was in a poker game. He liked to play poker. His favorite game was lowball."

"He talked about having lots of women. None special. He'd pick 'em up and leave 'em," Curtis said.

"You could pick him out of a crowd of 2,000 men in the prison yard. He would be off to himself walking and his mind would be somewhere else."

Curtis, convicted of shotgunning a man in the holdup of a poker game here last year, said when he heard of King's death he did not connect it with Ray because he didn't know Ray had escaped prison.

If others were in the plot with Ray, Curtis said, Ray "would go to his grave with the secret."

"From what he said, I would consider he was an expert with a gun. I never heard him talk about a brother," Curtis said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Abernathy Fears Rights Conspiracy

By MARGARET HURST

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. may be part of a conspiracy in this country to defeat the civil rights movement by killing off its leaders, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy said Wednesday.

"The grave concern on my part is the fact that there may be a conspiracy in this country to actually defeat our movement—defeat the thrust—by picking off our leaders one by one or three by three as the case may be," Dr. King's successor said at a press briefing on plans for the poor people's campaign in Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy said he is not as concerned about the "person or persons who pulled the trigger" as he is about the climate "that made this killer feel he was on a divine mission or carrying out the will of a majority of the people."

He added, however, that "we're going to do our job" and leave it up to the law enforcement agencies to apprehend the assassin. The job, he said, will be to mobilize the Washington march in order to prove that "you may kill the dreamer but you may not kill the dream."

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy met with newsmen before going into a meeting with members of the board of directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the organization founded by Dr. King.

Answering a question, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said he had no objection to white persons marching on Washington as proposed recently by Whitney Young of the National Urban League.

He said, however, that he is against separatism and would

"certainly hope it would not be a pure Lily-white march."

Since the poor people's march is already planned, he added, "I think it would be a waste of time to launch a white people's march. I think they should join us."

The plans for the march on Washington, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said, were completed last weekend.

The campaign will begin with a May 1 rally in Memphis where Dr. King was killed. In Memphis, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said he will place a gold star on the spot where Dr. King fell and then will lead a massive memorial service. The following day the Memphis group will march for two days to Marks, Miss.

Marks, a town "in the poorest county in the United States," is the place "where I saw Dr. King weep for the last time," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said.

The Southern caravan, one of nine, is scheduled to begin May 6. It will include a mule train loaded with poor families and a freedom train.

The freedom train will arrive in Washington May 13 when the Rev. Mr. Abernathy will drive the first nail to start a shanty-

town. The location of the shanty town has not been selected, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said.

All of the caravans, including some 3,000 people, are expected to arrive in Washington before May 20—the day of the first non-violent demonstration, he said.

He said cities will be expected to help provide transportation for the caravans as they move across the country.

"I am sure the cities will be glad to help us because we intend to stay only one night, but if they can't help us (with transportation) we'll just have to stay."

Hosea Williams, director of mobilization for the campaign, said that if the country has not responded to the demands of the poor people by May 30 that the Rev. Mr. Abernathy will put out a national call to "all people of good will" to join the protest.

He said the demonstration at that point "may or may not" be called civil disobedience.

Dr. Abernathy said he is meeting with representatives of different ethnic groups this weekend to determine what the campaign demands will be, but a guaranteed income for all and jobs for all who are employable will be included.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy and some 100 representatives of the poor will present an "economic bill of rights" to congressional leaders and cabinet members next Monday before he returns to launch the caravans from the different sections of the country.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta
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Editor: Eugene Patterson
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Reveals Mismatch in Ray's Fingerprints

By DUANE RINER

The mystery surrounding the enigmatic fugitive known as James Earl Ray soared to new heights of confusion Thursday when the Georgia Bureau of Investigation discovered that two sets of fingerprints—both identified as Ray's—didn't match.

Maj. Barney Ragsdale, director of the FBI, said a routine comparison of fingerprints received from the FBI with a set sent by the Missouri State Penitentiary after Ray's escape in April 1967 turned up the discrepancy.

However, both the FBI and the warden of the Missouri prison said the prison flyer was in error and a correction should have been received shortly after the original was distributed.

Ragsdale insisted no corrected prints on the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had been received by his identification division. "They never sent us one. If they had, we would have corrected it," said Ragsdale.

Ragsdale said the bulletin listing Ray as an escapee had been in GBI files since it was received May 25, 1967.

"Is sure is dangerous," said Ragsdale, "to put something like that in our files here and ever expect us to find James Earl Ray for them. This is a state identification bureau. If they failed to send us one (the correction) it stands to reason

they didn't send it to others."

Ragsdale's contention was supported by Atlanta Detective Supt. Clinton Chafin, who said the Atlanta Police Department identification bureau discovered the same fingerprint discrepancy shortly after the FBI bulletin on Ray was issued.

Chafin said the police department received the original flyer from Missouri State Penitentiary last June 6 and did not get a correction.

After the Atlanta Police Department's finding, Chafin said, the FBI was notified and Missouri prison authorities contacted. The FBI prints were substituted in police files for the erroneous Missouri set.

Missouri State Penitentiary Warden Harold R. Swenson, contacted in Jefferson City, Mo., said the mistake was discovered "almost immediately after the printing plant inadvertently transposed Ray's prints with those of another guy."

He said the mixup was detected by the Kansas City Police Department, which had previous prints of Ray in its files, about two weeks after the flyer was distributed. "We sent out a correction to each and every agency that received one in the first place. I suppose we suggested that they destroy the original," said Swenson.

Swenson said it was the only instance of transposed fingerprints on an official wanted bul-



'SURE DANGEROUS'
Maj. Barney Ragsdale

letin he could recall. "And I don't know why it had to happen in this case."

Maj. Ragsdale said he notified Frank V. Hitt, special agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, immediately after the discrepancy was brought to his attention. "Hitt told me that we should have gotten a corrected copy. Missouri State Penitentiary was wrong and the FBI's prints were right."

Ragsdale said the difference in the two sets of fingerprints would have been "obvious" to any "fingerprint man."

Hitt, meanwhile, gave assurances that the prints on the FBI identification order "are Ray's prints."

"If you get anybody and start checking their prints," Hitt told a newsman, "compare them against those on our IO (identification order)."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
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Editor: Eugene Patterson
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Bureau*

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SF2-33

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Single Man' Theory Holds In King Death

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said Saturday there is no significant evidence that the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "goes beyond the single actor" who fired the fatal shot.

Clark made the statement during a news conference here in reply to a question concerning the reports of a possible conspiracy of Southern businessmen who might have been involved in the King slaying.

"We could make a long, long list—as long as the imagination of man runneth—of people who could possibly be involved in this," Clark said, "but there's no significant evidence that it goes beyond the single actor."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL did not mention the man sought in connection with the slaying, James Earl Ray, by name and did not elaborate on the investigation except to say that he still feels confident an arrest will be made soon.

"I was hopeful an arrest would be obtained before now," he said. "The individual being sought is in a very difficult situation and it will be difficult for him to avoid arrest."

Clark was in Atlanta to speak at an Emory University Law Day luncheon.

Asked if he thought the slaying of King would result in effective gun legislation, Clark said it is "incredible that it has taken this long" to obtain such legislation. However, he said he would not "describe a direct casual relationship" between the slaying and the legislation.

"I hope to see action on this legislation in the Senate next week," he said.

CLARK was asked if he would prefer that the upcoming March by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on Washington in connection with its Poor People's Campaign not be held.

He replied, "This depends on what you mean by a march. These are anxious times. There will be tension in our cities for some time. It is important that self-discipline be displayed in order to avoid the risk of violence. And violence will impede the progress of this country."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5-B
The Atlanta Journal
and The Atlanta
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Edition: Final

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Editor: Jack Spalding &
Title: Eugene Patterson
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lee Gives More Details On King Murder Story

Darrel Lee, a junior from Savannah, who was reported in a copyrighted story by the Daily News, to have had information regarding the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has released further details to the Red and Black.

Lee said that while he was in New York on March 16-26, that a man told him King would be assassinated. Lee declined to release a description of the man but commented on the man's age. "to say 'man' may be misleading. He's not an old man or anything like that, he's more our age or a little older."

The student's companion said that King would be assassinated soon. "I asked him if it would be in the South, he said yes. I asked 'in Atlanta' and he said 'no Memphis', " said Lee.

The next thing Lee's acquaintance remarked was that President Johnson would withdraw from politics soon. The President announced his decision not to seek re-election on March 31.

Lee's companion also said that there would be an immediate de-escalation of the Vietnam war and that "we would be out of the war by September."

Lee met the man while in New York for a job interview

with McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. Four students from the University were with Lee in New York.

He first met the man in a cafeteria. "He told all this in a nightclub in New York while intoxicated." Lee said that he spent a total of about 30-35 hours with the man. He stressed that the man appeared to be making definite statements not rash predictions.

In his statements Lee said that that he didn't really think about the revelations that much. "I told some friends about it later but only in describing the man as an interesting character I had met."

Lee was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Tuesday, April 16. After this he

attended a counseling session with Assistant Dean of Men, Harry Cannon. "He (Lee) discussed this matter with me the day after the FBI interview," explained Cannon.

"What he told me basically coincides with the information he gave the Red and Black. I excused him from his classes in view of the matter, to go home to discuss it with his parents. The University is regarding this matter as closed unless we are approached with information from another source."

A local FBI agent said that "any statement from them would have to come from the Atlanta office." Agent Harding of the Atlanta Bureau gave the official statement on Tuesday, April 23. "No comment."

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
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Athens, Georgia

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BULLETIN

Derrell Lee, a University student from Savannah, has released to the Red and Black a statement concerning the assassination of Martin Luther King.

Lee met an individual in New York who under intoxication, told Lee that "Martin Luther King would be assassinated in Memphis, that Johnson would withdraw from politics in the near future, that there would be a de-escalation in Vietnam and that the U.S. would be out of the war by September."

This conversation took place on March 23, while Lee was in New York City for a job interview. Lee has been contacted by the FBI with connection to the case.

Lee says that he is not able to release the description of the man at this time. Three other University students also saw the man in New York. Jack E. Garrett, Dan H. Youmans and Frank Kellar cannot reveal the description either. Lee stressed that the FBI was not preventing him from releasing the description.

"There is more to this than I am at liberty to reveal," stated Lee, "however any statement that I make will be through the Red and Black if possible. I am not being forced to release this through the campus paper. It is a completely voluntary action."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Red and Black

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