

She shook her head. "That's sad," she said. "I never suspected that. And maybe the saddest part is that if he had told me, I guess I would have turned him down. I don't think I would have delivered him to the Mounties, but I couldn't have sworn a lie and helped him get the passport. When he left me, he said he had to meet a man in Windsor. But he insisted he would see me again. He wrote to me from the States. His last letter came in March of this year. He wanted to know when I was taking my vacation so that he could meet me. I kept his letters. But then, of course, when the stories came out, I tore them up, hoping no one would ever find out I had known him."

"Yes, he came to see me," she said. "He had kept in touch by telephone, and he arrived here on August 19. He stayed in a motel on Montreal Road. But he was without a car. We used my car, and I rode him around and showed him the sights."

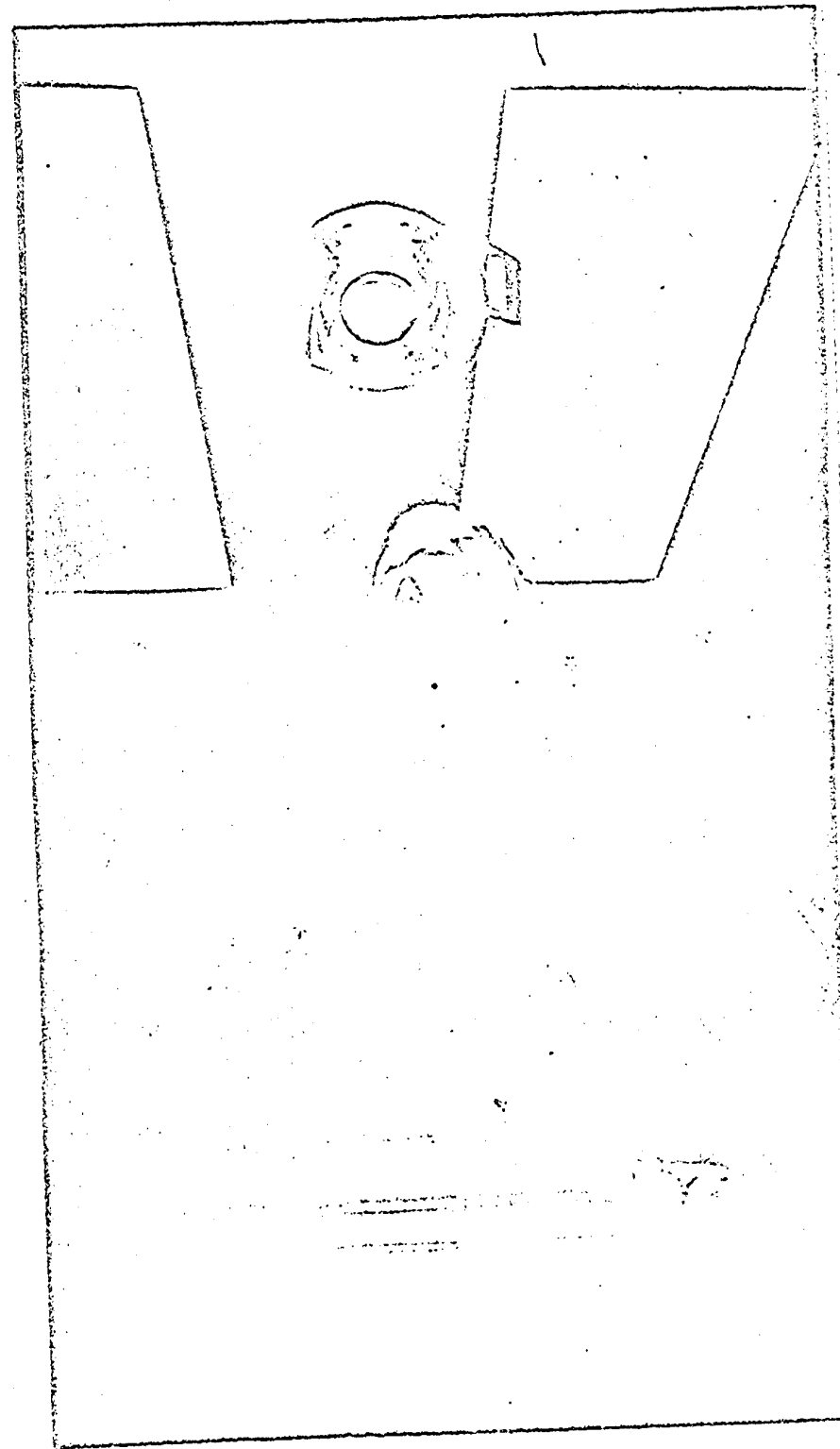
"He still had the old car," I said. "He told me that he hid it from you, and told you he was without a car, trying to play on your sympathy."

"That sounds strange," she said. "But he did seem worried. For long periods as we rode around, or while we were together at the motel, he said nothing. He just looked at me, like he was trying to get up the nerve to say something."

"I showed him where I work, and all the government buildings and the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

"That's what worried him," I said. "You see, he came here to decide whether to risk telling you some of the truth and asking you to help him get a passport by swearing that you had known him for two years. He told me that he had about decided to risk you, but when you showed him where you worked, and all the government buildings, and the Mountie headquarters--well, he said he just had to conclude that if he told you the truth, you'd just naturally have to turn him down and probably deliver him to the Mounties."

continued



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Exhibit A

# LOOK

EXCLUSIVE  
MORE ON THE PLOT  
TO MURDER  
MARTIN  
LUTHER KING

*The Plot to Assassinate Martin Luther King, continuing in the next issue of LOOK, tells of the people James Earl Ray met after his return from Canada, including a doctor (above) who, until interviewed by Huie, did not know the man he had treated was Ray.*

60 CENTS - NOVEMBER 26, 1968

976 50

The Story of James Earl Ray  
and the Plot to Kill

Martin Luther King Part III

By William Bradford Huie

"I GOT INVOLVED  
GRADUALLY,  
AND I DIDN'T KNOW  
ANYBODY WAS  
TO BE MURDERED"

James Earl Ray

AFTER COMMUNICATING IN WRITING for two months with James Earl Ray through his attorney, and after traveling to Chicago, Montreal, Ottawa, Los Angeles, and Birmingham and Selma, Ala., to verify what Ray has told me, and to investigate further, I have reached these conclusions:

☐ That the plot to murder Martin Luther King, Jr., existed as early as August 15, 1967, eight months prior to the murder on April 4, 1968.

☐ That Ray was drawn unknowingly into this plot in Montreal on August 18, 1967, and thereafter moved as directed by the plotters.

☐ That as late as March 23, 1968, less than two weeks before the murder with which he is charged, Ray did not know that the plot included murder or that it was aimed in any way at Dr. King.

In the preceding issue of LOOK, I detailed how, on April 23, 1967, Ray escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary, went to Chicago and worked for eight weeks at the Indian Trail Restaurant in Winnetka, Ill. How he then went to Montreal, seeking a Canadian passport, hoping to reach a country from which he could not be extradited to the United States. How, on the Montreal waterfront, Ray met a man who called himself Raoul and who, after eight meetings with Ray, offered him living expenses, a good car and, ultimately, "travel papers" and \$12,000, if Ray would return to the United States, establish himself in Birmingham and be "available." And how Ray accepted this offer and met Raoul at the railroad station in Windsor, Ontario, at 3 p.m. on Monday, August 21, 1967.

Here, I will resume the story of Ray's odyssey, but tell no more than should be told before the trial, scheduled to begin in Memphis, Tenn., on November 12, 1968.

From his perpetually lighted, perpetually viewed and perpetually guarded cell in Memphis, Ray writes:

*On my way to Birmingham, Raoul wanted me to make two trips across the border at Windsor-Detroit. I guess he figured I wouldn't attract much attention in my old red Plymouth for which I had paid \$200. I arrived at the Windsor railroad station a few minutes before 3 p.m. and waited about 30 minutes. Raoul came in with an attaché case and said let's go. On the way to the tunnel we stopped and he took three packages out and put them behind the back part of the seat where you rest your back. We rode a little further toward the tunnel, and I let him*

11

out after he told me where to meet him on the other side. He said he'd cross in a cab. I went through the customs all right, and when he met me in Detroit he directed me to a side street where he removed the packages. We then drove to the Detroit bus station where he went in after telling me to go back to the Windsor railroad station and wait for him. I had waited about 10 minutes at the railroad station when he arrived in a cab. Then it was the same procedure, except this time he told me to go over the bridge to Detroit, not through the tunnel.

Waiting in line at the bridge, I noticed that the customs officers were shaking down about every other car. So I remembered the TV set in the trunk that I had bought in Montreal. Hoping to keep them from shaking down my car, I declared this TV set. I had to pull out of traffic, into a special lane, and the officers not only looked at the TV set but really shook down the car. I thought they were going to find the packages, but they didn't go quite that far. This procedure took about 30 minutes, and cost me \$4.50 duty on the TV set.

Raoul was nervous when I met him. He asked me what had taken me so long, and I showed him the receipt for the import tax. We parked on a side street where he got his 3 packages and gave me \$750. He told me to sell the old car and go to Birmingham where he'd write me a general delivery letter telling me where and when to meet him. He again repeated the telephone number where I could contact him in New Orleans in an emergency. He said he'd bring me the money for a new car. I asked him again what I was expected to do, and he said for me not to worry, it would be relatively safe. I then drove him again to the Detroit bus station and left for Chicago. I spent that night in a motel about five miles east of Gary, Indiana, and next day I sold the old red Plymouth in Chicago and caught a train for Birmingham.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation can now obtain the record of that import-tax payment at the bridge in Detroit and know exactly when Ray returned from Canada. The receipt was issued to Eric S. Galt, Ray's alias at that time. Perhaps this receipt, and the exact time of day, will help FBI agents identify Ray's accomplice.

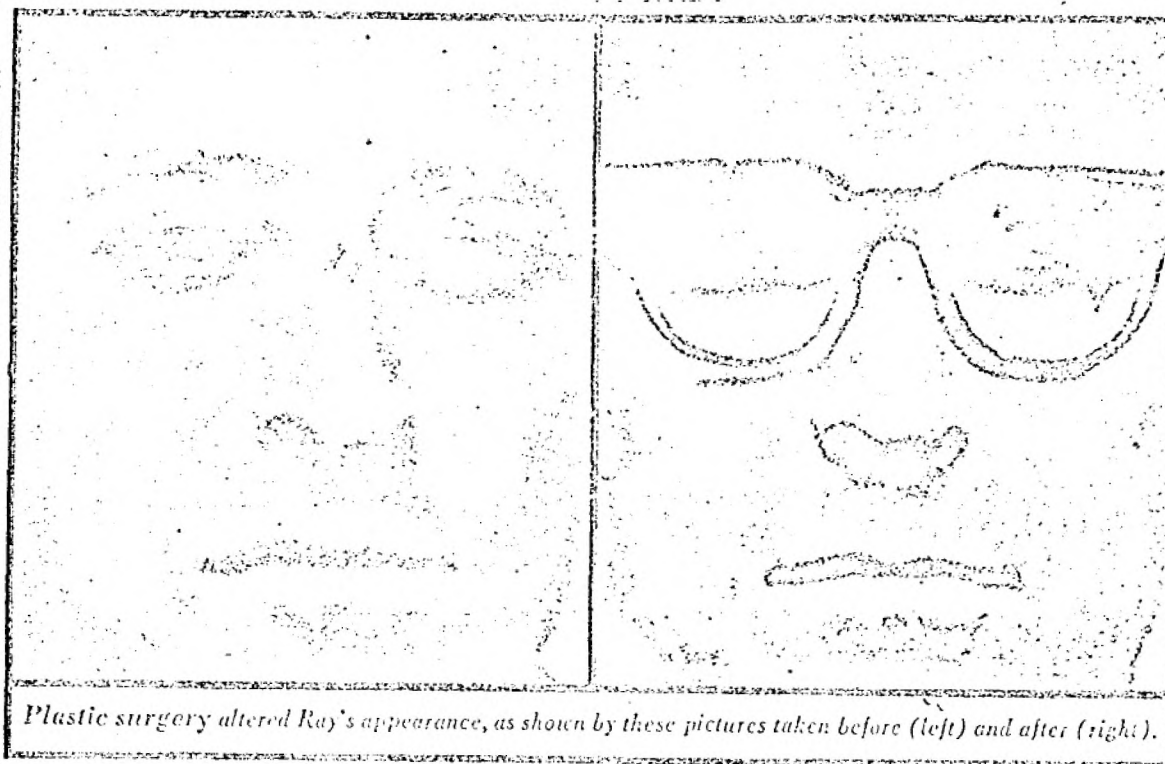
Ray traveled from Chicago to Birmingham on the Illinois Central Railroad and arrived in Birmingham at the Terminal Station. He spent

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES HANSEN



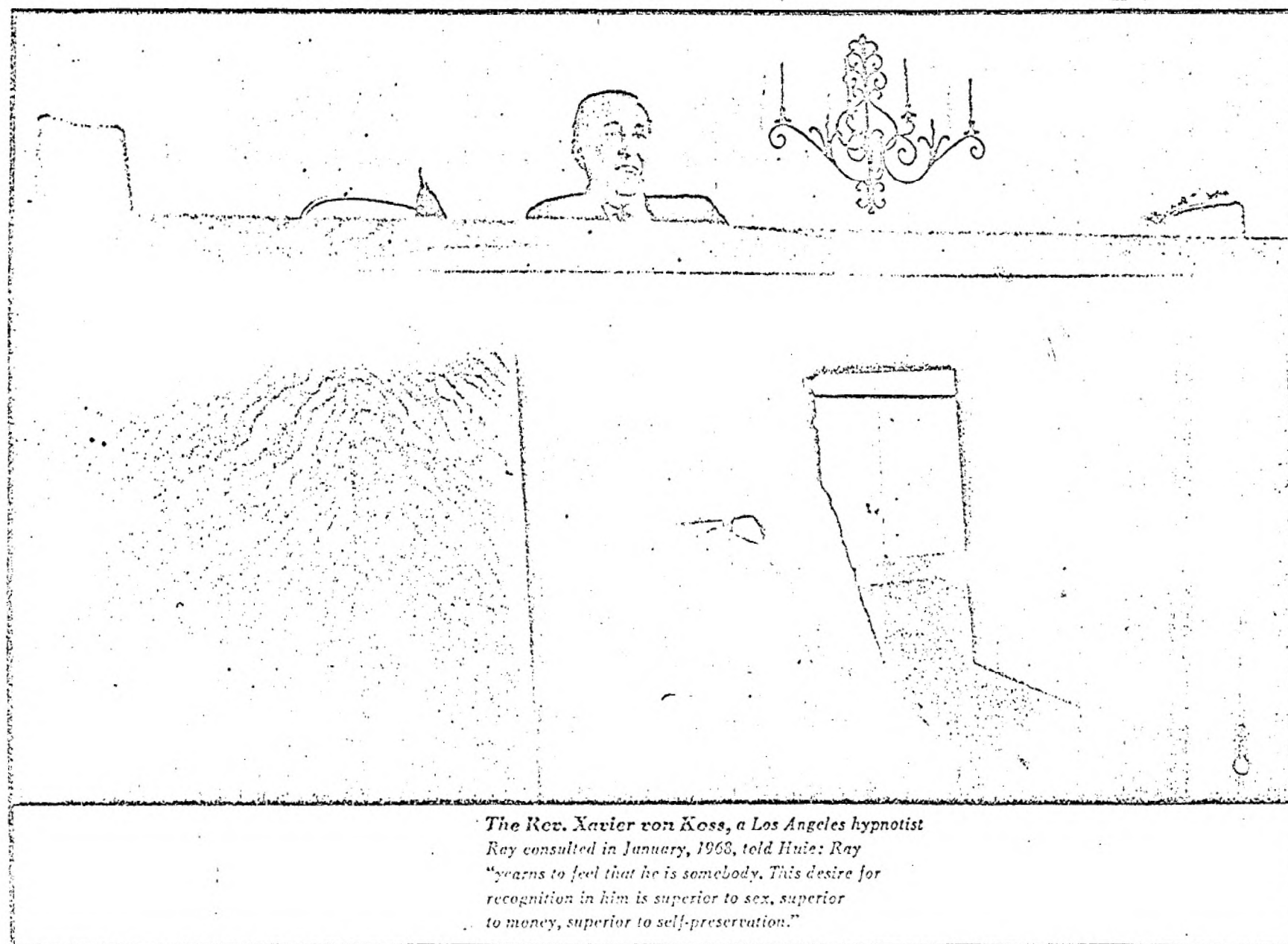
Plastic surgery altered Ray's appearance, as shown by these pictures taken before (left) and after (right).

the night of August 25, 1967, at the Granada Hotel, 2230 Fourth Avenue North. There, for some reason, he used his old alias, John L. Rayns. Next day, as Eric S. Galt, he took a room and board at a house managed by Peter Cherpes at 2608 Highland Avenue. On the registration card, Ray identified himself as a shipbuilder recently employed at a shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss.

Ray writes:

*As I said before, Raoul said he would find a meeting place in Birmingham and mail me the address and time. (I also had the New Orleans phone number he gave me.) I received the letter from him about my second or third day in Birmingham [Monday, August 28, 1967]. At this time I didn't have very good I.D. [identification] under the Galt name, but all the postal clerk asked me when I asked for my mail at the general delivery window was my middle initial. In the letter Raoul told me to meet him that night in the Starlite Cafe, on Fifth Avenue North, right across the street from the U. S. post office. I met him and he told me to get a good car, around \$2000. Next day I found such a car and described it to him that night at the Starlite. He said it sounded okay, and next morning on the street he gave me \$2000 in 100 and 50 and 20-dollar bills. The car was a white 1966 Mustang, with red interior and about 18,000 miles on it. The only thing I didn't like about it was the color. Raoul didn't like that either, but he said go ahead and get it. At his request I gave Raoul a set of keys to the car, and he took my home address and telephone number and said he'd either write or call me in maybe six weeks. He also gave me \$500 for living expenses and another \$500 to buy some camera equipment, he described to me. [Ray still does not*

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*The Rev. Xavier von Koss, a Los Angeles hypnotist  
Ray consulted in January, 1968, told Huie: Ray  
"yearns to feel that he is somebody. This desire for  
recognition in him is superior to sex, superior  
to money, superior to self-preservation."*

December. A bearded man named Charles Stein was with him all the way, and two children, relatives of Stein, returned with them from New Orleans to Los Angeles. So this trip was unique for Ray, the loner and the fugitive. Compared with his other travels, his usual guarded movements, it seems reckless.

Ray explained to me:

*Yeah, I guess I talked too much. In the bar of the St. Francis I mentioned I was making a quick trip to New Orleans, and a waitress asked me to give her cousin [Stein] a ride. I didn't mind helping them out. Raoul had written me and told me to meet him at a certain bar in New Orleans at a certain time on December 15th. He said he only wanted a conference, and that I'd be going back to Los Angeles. Stein and I took turns driving and drove day and night.*

*Three hours after I got to New Orleans I was ready to leave. Raoul just wanted a report on what I had been doing. He said we had one more job to do, and we'd do it in about two or three months. Then we'd be finished, and, for sure, he'd give me complete travel papers and \$12,000 and help me go anywhere in the world I wanted to go. He wanted me to be careful, not get in any trouble, and he'd keep in touch. When I asked him what the next job was, he said not to worry about it and not to ask questions. Then he gave me another \$2500, all in 20-dollar bills. I wanted to leave for Los Angeles that night, but Stein was picking up the children and wanted to visit some more relatives, so I agreed to wait one day for him.*

Ray's activities in Los Angeles for the next three months have been widely reported. While there, he became infected with the self-improvement virus that seems to affect so many Southern Californians. From December 10, 1967, to February 12, 1968, at a cost of \$465, he took dancing lessons at the National Dance Studios, 2026 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach. From January 15 to March 2, 1968, at a cost of \$220, he took bartending lessons and was graduated from the International School of Bartending.

But his two most revealing experiences during this period in Los Angeles have not been reported. He told me he had become interested in hypnosis while he was working in the hospital kitchen at the Missouri State Penitentiary. Now, on January 4, 1968, he kept an appointment he had made with the head of the International Society of Hypnosis, the Rev. Xavier von Koss, at his office at 16010 Crenshaw Blvd., in the South Bay area of Los Angeles.

Nine months later, on September 27, I talked at length with Reverend von Koss, a well-educated, middle-aged man who conducts seminars and, among other things, tries to help salesmen find more self-confidence. Ray had forgotten his name and exact address, but again Ray's diagram showing me how to find the office was accurate. The office is almost directly across Crenshaw Blvd. from El Camino College. Reverend von Koss is said to be "an internationally recognized authority on hypnosis and self-hypnosis in the field of self-improvement."

continued



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at the lot. The main reason I didn't trade is that it's illegal to trade or sell your car while in Mexico; and I was afraid if I traded, the police would find out and I'd be out both the car and the lot. For a time I thought about going back to the U.S., stealing a Mustang, and bringing it to Puerto Vallarta and trading it for the lot.

On one occasion a man came to my hotel room late at night and said he had seen my Alabama tag and that he was from Alabama. He wanted to talk about Alabama. I guess he thought I was crazy since I didn't say much as I didn't know much about the state. Several times people have said things to me about Alabama, both pro and con. In Los Angeles I once almost got arrested when people in a bar were razzing me about Alabama. If I'm ever a fugitive again, I won't buy a car tag in Alabama. I'll pick some state that people don't want to talk so much about.

Late in November, 1967, Ray left Puerto Vallarta and drove up the west coast of Mexico, through Tijuana, to Los Angeles, where he rented a room at the St. Francis Hotel, 5533 Hollywood Blvd. Almost immediately, he received a command to come to New Orleans for instructions.

Much has been published about Ray's trip to New Orleans in mid-1967. [I don't know why he was asked to buy the photographic equipment.] He said for me just to lie low and stay out of trouble.

In checking this information given me by Ray, I discovered these facts in Birmingham:

During the morning of Monday, August 28, 1967, Ray, as Eric S. Galt, rented Safety Deposit Box No. 5517 at the Birmingham Trust National Bank in downtown Birmingham. The bank's log on this box, the record showing each time it was unlocked, seems significant. This log shows that the box was not unlocked when Ray rented it, but that he returned that afternoon, at 2:32 p.m., and had access to the box for five minutes. The log shows further that the box was unlocked, and Ray had access to it, on September 5 from 1:52 to 1:58 p.m.; on September 21 from 11:04 to 11:08 a.m.; and on September 28 from 10:16 to 10:19 a.m.

Therefore, Ray had access to this box only four times: on August 28, September 5, September 21 and September 28, 1967. Ray told me that he used the box to safeguard "my Rayns I.D., Raoul's telephone number in New Orleans, and a little money in case I got robbed." Bank officials closed the record on the box on December 13, 1967, after receiving "the customer's key" through the mail from Baton Rouge, La. The bank records show that the customer, Eric S. Galt, gave as a reference one Karl Galt, 2515 Lafayette St., St. Louis, Mo.

It has been widely reported that Ray used money from this bank box, money that presumably he himself had brought to Birmingham, to buy the car. But the owner of the car, William D. Paisley, Jr., and his

father, William D. Paisley, both of 701 South 48th Street, Birmingham, tell this story:

The white Mustang was advertised for sale for \$1,995 in the Birmingham *News* of Sunday, August 27, 1967. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 29th, Ray telephoned the Paisley home. Mrs. Paisley advised him to call back around 6 p.m., when her husband would be there. Ray called soon after 6, wanted to see the car and was advised how to reach the Paisley home. He arrived in a cab a little after 7. Mr. Paisley offered to let him test drive the car, but Ray declined, saying he had no Alabama driver's license. Mr. Paisley then drove Ray around the block in the car, and Ray said: "I'll take it off your hands." Ray then explained that he "did business" at the Birmingham Trust National Bank, where he offered to meet Mr. Paisley next morning at 10 a.m. and pay him in cash. Mr. Paisley said that he would want to deposit the money in the First National Bank, across the street from Birmingham Trust, and the two agreed to meet next morning in front of the First National Bank, from where they would cross the street to Birmingham Trust to get the cash. Mr. Paisley and his son then drove Ray back to downtown Birmingham, where Ray got out about five blocks from the Starlite Cafe.

Next morning, Mr. Paisley met Ray in front of the First National Bank, expecting to go with Ray across the street to Birmingham Trust. But Ray startled Mr. Paisley by saying that he already had the money, and he caused Mr. Paisley some apprehension by promptly counting out an even \$2,000 in nothing smaller than \$20 bills. "Man, let's be careful with this kind of money," Mr. Paisley said, "right here on 20th Street in broad daylight." Mr. Paisley gave Ray a \$5 bill in change and walked directly into the First National Bank and deposited the \$1,995. Then he took Ray to a parking lot and gave him two sets of keys and the car.

Mr. Paisley's deposit slip shows that this transaction occurred on the morning of August 30, 1967. The log on Ray's deposit box shows that he did not have access to it between August 23 and September 5. This seems to indicate that the published accounts are wrong. The \$2,000, most probably, was never in Ray's deposit box. Ray did not bring it to Birmingham. He did not "remove it from the bank deposit box" to pay for the car. Exactly as Ray insists, he was handed the \$2,000 in Birmingham, perhaps only a few minutes before he handed it to Mr. Paisley.

Ray writes:

*I suppose I became involved in some sort of plot to kill King when I first took those packages into the U.S. from Canada. I would think it had all been decided before the car was bought in Birmingham, as no one would have given me \$3,000 in Birmingham just to haul narcotics across the border. But nobody told me anything about any planned murder of King or of anyone else.*

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About his six weeks in Birmingham, Ray writes:

*My stay in Birmingham was uneventful. Birmingham is about like St. Louis, only smaller. I think I told you I went to that dance school three times. It cost \$10 total. I thought I might have to go to a Latin country, and it helps socially in those countries to know a little about Latin dances. However you have to learn the standard dance first in order to learn the Latin, if you can believe the schools. Also I told you about my experiences with the doctors in Birmingham. [He went to one doctor and asked for, and was given, anti-depressant pills.]*

*Going back to Canada a minute, when I left there I brought some Canadian papers with me. I guess you saw an article which linked me with a hippie lonely hearts club? What I did was enroll in one of these international clubs while in Birmingham. The people in these clubs are not criminals, but they are not what you would call square. I still had not ruled out a Canadian passport, and I thought I might contact some woman in Canada through this club. After I got her address, I'd go to Canada and meet her through normal channels. I wouldn't tell her I was from the U.S., or had been writing to her. I'd just tell her I was a Canadian from another city, and after a while ask her to sign a passport form. However, I never heard from anyone, and I forgot about it till I got to California.*

*I bought the camera equipment for Raoul, but had to skip some of at the lot. The main reason I didn't trade is that it's illegal to trade or sell your car while in Mexico; and I was afraid if I traded, the police would find out and I'd be out both the car and the lot. For a time I thought about going back to the U.S., stealing a Mustang, and bringing it to Puerto Vallarta and trading it for the lot.*

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"Yes," said Reverend von Koss, "according to my record and my notes, Eric Galt telephoned me and came here for an interview at 2 p.m. on Thursday, January 4, 1968. We talked at length. I remember him clearly now. He seemed very much interested in self-improvement. He wanted to find a way to improve himself and his life. He had read several books on the subject and was impressed with the degree of mind concentration which one can obtain by the use of hypnosis. He wanted to use this for self-improvement. He mentioned that people who used hypnosis often can solve problems in 30 seconds which normally would require 30 minutes at the conscious level. He also seemed to be aware of self-image and its importance to a person. So he had studied hypnosis and self-hypnosis, and he came to me seeking further information.

"I questioned him about his goals in life, and he told me he was considering taking a course in bartending. I explained carefully that to reach a better and more satisfying life, one must clearly see in one's mind what one wants to achieve. He seemed in full agreement. But when I emphasized that he must complete his course in bartending, that he must work hard, that he must go to night school, that he must construct a settled-down life, I could feel a wall rising between us. I lost him. His mind moved far away from what I was saying to him. I, of course, did not then know his desperate situation. But I could clearly feel whatever it was in him which prevented his moving toward a way of life that would satisfy him."

"Did you reach any conclusions about him?" I asked. "His capabilities? His fantasies?"

"Yes. All persons, like myself, who work in the profession of mind power can readily discern the main motivational drive of any person. Ray belongs to the *recognition* type. He desires recognition from his group, from himself. He yearns to feel that he is somebody. This desire for recognition in him is superior to sex, superior to money, superior to self-preservation."

"Did you offer him any advice?"

"Well," said Reverend von Koss, "I tried to paint a picture of a future in which he would have recognition as a worthwhile member of society. I noticed how he went along with me and then seemed to collapse."

"Of course," I said. "He was a fugitive. He couldn't hold a job. The way of life you pictured was impossible." continued

# FLAMINGO MOTEL

Seima, Alabama

Date March 22-68 Room No. 3

Name Frank J. Smith

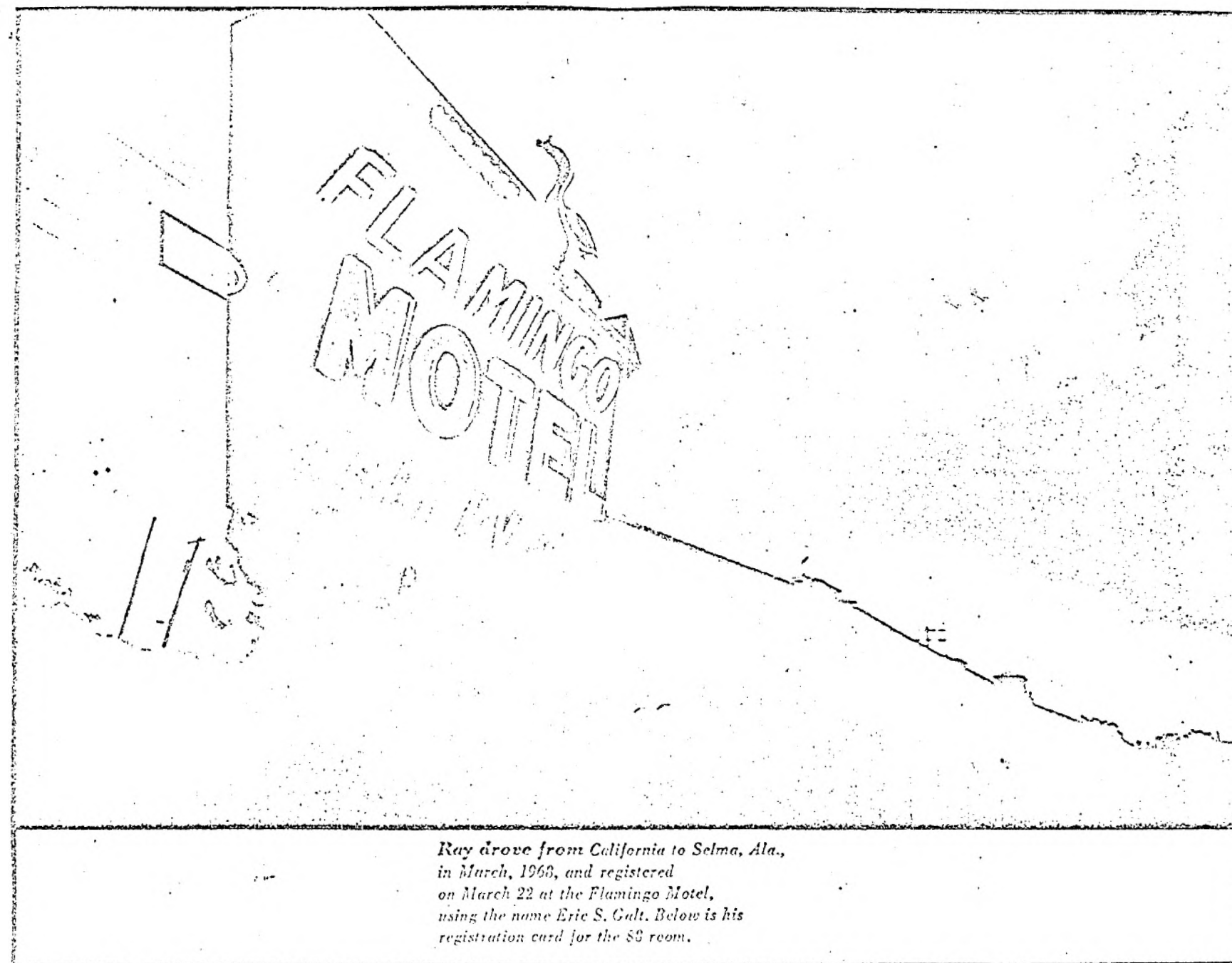
Street 260 S. Highland Ave. City Birmingham

Make of Car Mustang State Alabama

License No. 1A-123456



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Ray drove from California to Selma, Ala., in March, 1968, and registered on March 22 at the Flamingo Motel, using the name Eric S. Galt. Below is his registration card for the 88 room.

"I know that now," Reverend von Koss replied. "I learned it when Eric Galt was revealed to be an accused assassin. He had given my name as a reference somewhere, so FBI agents came and I gave them my record."

"Did you hypnotize him?"

"I tested him for hypnosis. But I quickly encountered very strong subconscious resistance. He could not cooperate. This, of course, is the case when a person fears that under hypnosis he may reveal something he wishes to conceal. So I didn't press further with Ray. I felt sorry for him. I wished I could help him. But there was nothing I could do except recommend a few books for him to study."

"What books did you recommend?"

"Well, the list is here in my notes. I recommended three books: *How to Cash in on Your Hidden Memory Power* by William D. Hersey. *Self-Hypnotism: The Technique and Its Use in Daily Living* by Leslie M. LeCron. And *Psycho-Cybernetics* by Maxwell Maltz."

When Ray was arrested at the London Airport, in his luggage officers of Scotland Yard found well-worn copies of all three of these books.

The one point Ray has made most often to me is that when you are a criminal and a fugitive, you cannot afford a "prominent feature" in your face. Ray had two such prominent features: a "nasal tip" and a low-hanging left earlobe on which he had too often tugged. He wrote: *I felt sure that the FBI, sooner or later, would put me on the Top Ten [the ten most wanted criminals]. Prominent features are not noticed too much when you just casually look at a man. But they are noticed at once in a photograph. So I figured that if I could remove my two prominent features, then when the FBI put me on the Top Ten and circulated my old pictures, and stressed my nasal tip and low-hanging ear, then nobody would recognize me because I wouldn't any longer have those prominent features. Also, I kept trying to look several years younger than the FBI would put my age. While I was in Hollywood I had the nasal tip removed by Dr. Russel Hadley. I was going to get another plastic surgeon to fix my ear, but I didn't have time.*

On Wednesday, September 25, 1968, I walked into the busy offices of Dr. Russel C. Hadley, in the new Muir Medical Center, at Hollywood and La Brea, 7080 Hollywood Blvd. As a prospective patient, I filled out a form, paid a \$10 consultation fee and waited, along with a Mexican-American boy with a scar on his lip and a woman who had always wanted her nose made smaller.

Dr. Hadley has impressive credentials. He is on the teaching staff of the University of Southern California Medical School, where he got his MD. He is on the staff of the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles; a member of the Los Angeles Surgical Society; and one of his duty assignments during the Second World War was with the 7th Infantry Division in the Aleutians, where the chief medical problem was frozen feet. He is a big, gruff, no-nonsense man, balding, with reddish hair. Because



he does much of his operating in his own suite of offices, he wears his skull cap and green fatigues while he receives prospective patients.

When I was alone with him, I closed the door and said: "Doctor, I'm not really a prospective patient. I signed one of these forms so I could reach you in complete confidence. I came here at the request of a former patient, a man you knew as Eric S. Galt and whose real name is James Earl Ray."

"Who's he?" the doctor asked. "And who are you? I don't get the connection."

"I'm only a writer," I said. "But I thought you might remember operating on James Earl Ray alias Eric Galt. He is a man of some prominence. Hasn't anyone been here in the last few weeks to refresh your memory?"

"I'm still in the dark," Dr. Hadley said. "I don't remember any Galt or Ray. I'm a busy man. And nobody has refreshed my memory."

"Well, Ray alias Galt," I said, "is charged with the murder of Martin Luther King. And he told me you operated on him earlier this year."

I got the doctor's undivided attention. "What!" he said. "You mean I operated on this fellow who's accused of killing King?"

"He told me that you did," I said.

"And what was the name he says he came here under?"

"Galt. Eric S. Galt."

Abruptly, the doctor left the room, and I knew he was looking at his files. When he returned, he was on guard. He was also shaking his head in disbelief.

"Do you have his medical authority?" he asked.

"No, sir," I said. "I don't have it at this moment. Ray is in jail in Memphis, and I have to get the authority through his lawyer. I'll have it in 36 hours."

"Well, let's get this straight," the doctor emphasized. "I will not tell you anything. You bring me proper medical authority, and I'll proceed in the legally prescribed manner."

On Friday morning, September 27, 1968, I telephoned Dr. Hadley and told him I had the authority. He invited me to come to his office at 5:30 p.m. When I arrived, his nurses were gone. Only the doctor, his lawyer and his wife were present. After the lawyer examined and approved the authority I presented, Dr. Hadley was friendly and cooperative. But he was still stunned at the realization that during all the publicity he had never remembered that less than a month before the murder of Martin Luther King, he had altered the appearance of Eric S. Galt.

The doctor's records show that Ray first came to his office on February 19, 1968. Ray did his usual cheating on his age, giving his birth date as [redacted]. He gave his address as the St. Francis Hotel and listed his nearest relative as Carl L. Galt, 2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala. (He had used the same name before, with a different spelling of the first name and a St. Louis address.)

14-5  
5-30

Ray's surgery was for "Reduction of Prominent Nasal Tip." On the record were these entries:

3/5 Nasal tip reconstruction for pointed tip.

Under local anesthesia in office.

Ret. Thurs.

3/7 Nasal pack removed. Doing well.

Ret. Mon.

3/11 Sutures removed. Healing well.

Ret. 6 wks.

Ray, of course, did not return in six weeks. And this meant that Dr. Hadley did not have before-and-after photos of his patient. Normally, the doctor makes before-and-after photos of every patient. He made *before* photos of Ray, but, for some reason, the camera wasn't working properly, and Ray's *before* photos were spoiled, along with those of several other patients. The *after* photos are not made until about six weeks after the operation, when healing is complete; and apparently Ray expected to be in Los Angeles six weeks after his operation. (The photos shown with this article are therefore from other sources.)

The fee for Ray's operation was \$200, paid in cash.

"I suppose I'm a fairly observant person," Dr. Hadley said. "And what amazes me is that, try as I might, I cannot remember anything at all about Eric S. Galt. I guess nobody will believe it, but it's the truth."

"I can believe it," I said. "Most everybody who has ever seen Ray describes him as a man who can go unnoticed in any crowd."

I advised Dr. Hadley to notify the FBI, which he promptly did. He also notified the Los Angeles Medical Association.

Before his nose could heal completely, Ray received by mail on March 15 the directive he had been expecting. He was wanted in Selma and Birmingham, Ala.

He drove his white Mustang from California through New Orleans,

continued

and on Friday, March 22, 1968, registered at the Flamingo Motel in Selma. The motel is near the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which Americans will remember. This was the bridge that became famous when Alabama State Troopers and the mounted deputies of Sheriff Jim Clark tear-gassed, beat down, rode down, and dispersed the first column of whites and Negroes that attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery. The television films of these incidents, which enraged many, are believed to have assured passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Flamingo Motel faces Highway 80, route of the Selma-to-Montgomery March, the high-water mark of the old Movement in which whites and blacks walked and hoped together. The man who led the

march was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On February 16, 1968, Dr. King had spoken in Selma, and the *Times-Journal*, under a three-column picture of him on page one, reported:

"Dr. Martin Luther King brought his drive for a planned spring poor people's march on the nation's capital to Selma Friday in an appearance before a capacity crowd at the Tabernacle Baptist Church. . . .

"During the appearance he solicited both physical and financial support for the proposed march on Washington to protest against the economic plight of the nation's Negroes.

"He said that just like the plagues of Pharaoh's time they are planning to send waves of some 3000 persons each to the city until Congress takes some action toward eliminating economic depression among Negroes.

"King said that the city of Selma has probably made more progress in the past several years than any other in the South in its race relations.

"But he warned the crowd, made up of about equal numbers of adults and young people . . . that they must not become complacent, that there is still a long battle to be fought."

On Thursday afternoon, March 21, 1968, the Selma *Times-Journal* published this Associated Press dispatch:

"BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. takes his recruiting drive for his poor people's march on Washington back into south Alabama today after spending the night in Birmingham. . . .

"King and his followers moved into Alabama late Wednesday after a two-day swing through Mississippi." The story also said: "He planned to drive to Lisman, Linden and Camden today, then fly to Atlanta. . . ." Camden is 33 miles from Selma.

On March 23, James Earl Ray left Selma for Atlanta.

The outline of the plot to murder Dr. King now begins to become visible to me. It may not be visible to my readers because, until Ray has been tried, I cannot reveal all that I have found to be true. But from what I know, from what I have learned from Ray, and from my investigative research, some of the features of the plot were:

□ Dr. King was to be murdered for effect. His murder was planned, not by impulsive men who hated him personally, though they probably did hate him, but by calculating men who wanted to use his murder to trigger violent conflict between white and Negro citizens.

□ He was to be murdered during the election year of 1968.

□ Since he was to be murdered for maximum bloody effect, he was to be murdered, not while he was living quietly at his home in Atlanta, but at some dramatic moment, at some dramatic place where controversy was raging. By March 15, 1968, the plotters clearly had begun

aiming at murdering him at some point where he was forming or leading the Poor People's March.

■ He was to be murdered by a white man, or white men, who would be described as "Southerners" and "racists."

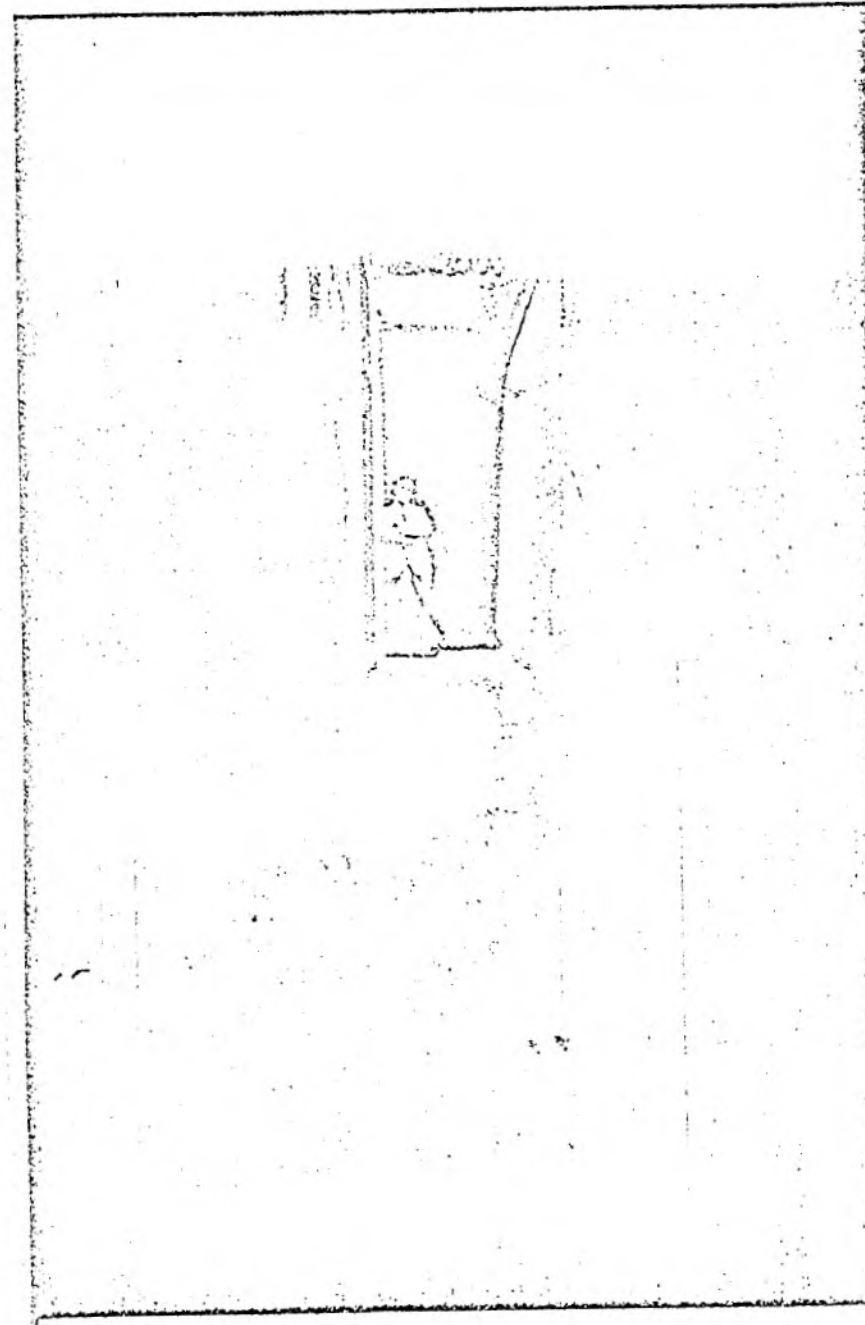
■ Preferably, he was to be murdered in Birmingham or Montgomery or Selma, since these cities were milestones in his career as an advocate of racial change.

■ There was no necessity, after the murder, for the murderer or murderers to be murdered to prevent a trial or trials—because a trial or trials could yield extra dividends of hatred and violence.

Therefore, in this plot, Dr. King was the secondary, not the primary, target. The primary target was the United States of America.

*While he was in the Missouri State Penitentiary, Ray says, he noted the names of two lawyers he saw on television: E. Lee Bailey and another lawyer named Hanes. After he was arrested in London in 1968, Ray decided to ask Bailey to defend him in the United States. This request was forwarded through his court-appointed British attorney, but Bailey said no. Through the U.S. Embassy, the British attorney learned the full name of Arthur J. Hanes, and telephoned him. Hanes, shown above standing in the hallway of the rooming house from which the shot was fired that killed King, later received a letter from Ray and agreed to defend him.*

In a future issue, William Bradford Huie plans to tell in detail the personal story that may not be developed at the trial—the activities of James Earl Ray between March 23 and the day that he was arrested in London.



OS 2002  
C-248

[Exhibit I]

BOW STREET MAGISTRATES COURT

Bow Street,  
London, W.C.2.  
1st May 1969

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Magistrate to reply to your letter of the 23rd April concerning the proceedings at this Court against James Earl Ray.

There is not available any complete transcript of the proceedings and the arguments at the time of Ray's appearance. Certain oral evidence was given including the making of a statement by Ray, but all copies of that were sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office in London for transmission to the State Department at Washington, together with the papers which had been sent to this Court from Washington. As far as I know the Home Office has not retained copies of those papers.

It is possible that you might be able to obtain some assistance from the solicitors in London who acted on behalf of James Earl Ray. Their name is Michael Dresden & Co., 32 Tavistock Street, London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,

*A. M. mdham*

Chief Clerk

RECEIVED  
AS OF

Robert W. Hill, Jr.,  
418 Pioneer Building,  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402.

MAY -5 1969  
BY ROBERT W. HILL, JR.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

December 10, 1969

Mr. James E. Ray, 65477  
Station-A-West  
MSB H-3  
Nashville, Tennessee

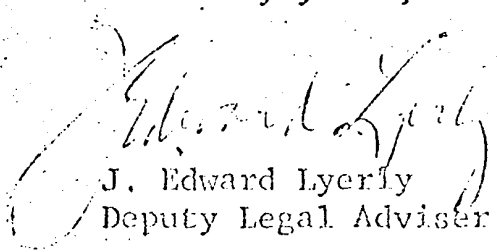
Dear Mr. Ray:

I regret the delay in a further response to your letter of August 14, 1969.

The Department has recently received the transcript of the extradition proceedings, and a copy will be sent to you shortly along with the request for inspection and copy of record, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

With respect to affidavits submitted by the United States Government to the Bow Street Court in support of the extradition request, the court has returned those documents to the United States. The Deputy Attorney General has advised the Department of State that these documents are considered part of investigative files of the Department of Justice and are exempt from disclosure under subsection (e)(7) of section 552 of Title 5 of the United States Code. Accordingly, those affidavits have been returned to the custody of the originating agency. Any further inquiries, therefore, should be addressed to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. Edward Lyerly  
Deputy Legal Adviser

Enclosure

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

VS.

No. 16645  
(Murder)

JAMES EARL RAY, Alias

FILED

J. A. BLACKWELL, CLERK

MOTION TO PRODUCE

BY *E. H. H. H.* D. C.

Comes the defendant in the above styled case, by and through his attorney of record, and respectfully moves This Honorable Court to require the attorney for the State to produce to the attorney for defendant, and allow him to inspect and/or duplicate, books, papers, documents or tangible objects obtained from or belonging to the defendant or obtained from others which are in possession of, or under the control of the attorney for the State or any law enforcement officer, including, but not limited to the following, to-wit:

1. Any firearm or other weapon belonging to defendant or allegedly used in committing the crime charged.
2. Any automobile allegedly owned or operated by defendant and any and all objects found therein.
3. Records of or documents pertaining to any hotel, motel, rooming house or other purported place of residence, temporary or permanent, of defendant or others.
4. All photographs purportedly showing defendant or others sought in connection with the crime herein charged.
5. Any and all penal records and files of defendant, including any and all medical, optometric, or psychiatric reports

contained therein or produced while defendant was in custody of any authority.

6. Any and all military records of defendant, including results of medical, optometric, or psychiatric tests and results of proficiency tests.

7. Passports, visas and applications therefor.

8. Records of entry and exit to and from this or any other country.

9. Documents, records or objects pertaining to transportation of or travel by defendant.

10. Evidence and test fingerprints of defendant.

11. Any sets of fingerprints used or displayed in any search for defendant.

12. Any fingerprints of defendant or other persons found on tangible objects named or produced herein.

13. Ballistic and weapons tests and reports thereof.

14. Expended slugs from a firearm, or fragments thereof.

15. Bullets, hulls, shells or casings, expended or unexpended.

16. Maps, papers or other objects purportedly used or handled by defendant.

17. Logs and records of calls made over the radio network of any law enforcement agency of Shelby County, Tennessee, during the period of April 4, 1968 through April 5, 1968.

18. The names and addresses of all witnesses for the State in this cause.

19. Any and all statements, signed or unsigned, attributed to or purportedly made by defendant and any and all statements



made in the presence of defendant to which note of his reaction was made.

20. Autopsy and toxicologists reports concerning any alleged victim of the crime charged herein.

21. The minutes and notes of Grand Jury proceedings in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur J. Hanes, Jr.  
Attorney for defendant.

I hereby certify that I have personally served a copy of the foregoing motion upon the Attorney General for the State in this case. This the 16 day of August 1968.

Arthur J. Hanes, Jr.



IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

VS.

No. 16645  
(Murder)

JAMES EARL RAY, Alias

ORDER

This cause having come on for hearing on September 6, 1968, on defense Motion for Discovery, the Court having heard arguments of counsel for the State of Tennessee and for the defense, and being otherwise fully advised in the premises,

It is, therefore, ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED as follows:

The defense Motion for Production of books, papers, documents and tangible objects is hereby granted as to the following: Any firearm or other weapon belonging to Defendant or allegedly used in committing the crime charged; Any automobile allegedly owned or operated by Defendant and any and all objects found therein; Documents, particularly guest registers, pertaining to any hotel, motel, rooming house or other purported place of residence, temporary or permanent, of Defendant from April 23, 1967, until June 8, 1968, and of the alleged victim of the crime charged from March 25, 1968, through April 4, 1968; Any photographs in possession of the Attorney General purportedly showing Defendant or others sought in connection with the crime herein charged; Penal records of Defendant, including any and all medical, optometric, or psychiatric reports contained therein or produced while Defendant was in custody of any authority; Any military records of Defendant in the possession of the Attorney General, including results of medical, optometric, or psychiatric tests and results of proficiency tests; Passports, visas and applications therefor; Manifests, passenger lists, tickets, or other documents pertaining to transportation of or travel by Defendant; Any fingerprints found on tangible objects

named or produced herein; Any fingerprints used or displayed in any search for Defendant; Expended slugs from a firearm, or fragments thereof; Bullets, hulls, shells or casings, expended or unexpended; Maps, television sets, binoculars, or other tangible objects purportedly used or handled by Defendant; Logs and records of calls made over the radio network of any law enforcement agency of Shelby County, Tennessee, during the period of April 4, 1968 through April 5, 1968; The names and addresses of all witnesses for the State in this cause; Any and all statements, signed or unsigned, attributed to or purportedly made by Defendant and ~~any and all statements made in the presence of the Defendant to which note of his rejection was made;~~ Any bank or trust company records pertaining to Defendant, his accounts or transactions by or concerning him.

• The Attorney for Defendant shall be allowed to inspect, copy, or photograph the above named items and documents at such reasonable time, place and manner as shall be mutually convenient to the Attorney for the State and the Attorney for Defendant; The terms of such inspection shall remain under the supervision and control of the Court.

The Defendant's Motion to Produce ballistic and weapons tests and reports thereof is hereby denied as being the work product of a law enforcement officer or Attorney for the State.

Done this 18<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1968.

C. W. Austin Baute  
Judge, Division 3, Criminal Court of Shelby  
County, Tennessee

OK Robert K. Dyer  
Esquire

9/18/68  
Affirmed by  
Shelby County

There is a John Hanners on here, we have not, do not contemplate issuing process for him, if the Court pleases. We reiterate, if the Court pleases, it should not be allowed discovery as he said that that is what is what he wants to do. The other witnesses, I think that a material reason other than an exploratory search ought to be given to the Court before an issue is processed and then the \$5,000 that are available in Mr. Foreman's possession as I understand the information given to me, ought to underwrite the expense of this trip rather than the tax payers of the State of Tennessee. If the Court sees fit to issue this request.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this question, are there any State's witnesses on this list that's been given here by the defense, are there any witnesses or any officers or anyone else that knows anything about a search and seizure or any search and seizure made in Atlanta, Georgia?

MR. DWYER: Your Honor, the only place I find in here is a rather, the name Frank Hitt, whether he's the agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Atlanta, Mr. Bensley says that he is

so, your Honor, I don't, from my knowledge of this case, I know that Mr. Hitt did not participate physically in any kind of search of any kind. We do know as Mr. Beasley has informed me now, Mr. Hitt is the agent in charge of that office in Atlanta or was up until whenever we were there in October or September.

THE COURT: Well, did he have anything to do with the search?

MR. DWYER: Not that I know of, your Honor, not that I have any knowledge of. He is the head of that office. There was a search made in that office in Atlanta. The FBI Agents participated in that. Mr. Frank Hitt as far as I know did not in any way participate physically nor manually in that search.

THE COURT: Did he have anything to do with any search warrant issued?

MR. DWYER: No, Sir.

THE COURT: Or anything of that kind?

MR. DWYER: No, Sir.

MR. FOREMAN: May it please the Court, in answer to the Court's question, there was a search without a search warrant made by officers acting under the direction of Frank Hitt

of a residence, a room allegedly rented by James Earl Ray in Atlanta and it is believed, we have undertaken to get the names of the actual officers and have been told that it would be available only under the orders of the Court either by deposition. We asked whom we should subpoena. We were told the agent in charge who happened to be Frank Hitt. In addition to that J. D. Garner, 107 14th Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, is the name on the same page, we believe if we are permitted to take his deposition will testify that not only was this room rented to James Earl Ray, this James Earl Ray, but that the only matters that were found in that room and that the rent was paid through the day that the search was made, that the officers had been there, the FBI Agents several days in advance and had been surveilling the mail of this defendant with the cooperation of J. D. Garner and if we are able to alter the testimony of either Mr. Hitt or the remains that he gives us, the only way we know how to get them, the only way we think relegating to get them from him through this process. If we are able to

prove those facts, matters that now appear to, what we think, and is in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in magazine articles which reports to say that these items were found in some storage room some two weeks later than they were actually found in the room of the defendant, that it would be a very material assistance to this Court in ruling properly on the admissibility of those items. For that reason, we think although we don't believe that we should be required to reveal our part of the case to, as distinguished from their revealing theirs to us on proper motions, we nevertheless in due of the Court's query do tell the Court. Now, the same thing is true to a greater or lesser degree not only search and seizure but all witnesses, one of the witnesses here that he says he doesn't intend to bring but whose name he gave us as one of his witnesses, has testified or at least has been quoted in the papers as saying that the person who bought the gun at the Aero Marine where Baker is the owner, was an Italian with wavy hair which does not fit the

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

VS

No. 16645

(Murder)

JAMES EARL RAY, Alias

MOTION

FILED *9/18/68*  
J. A. BLACKWELL, CLERK  
BY *E. E. Rosta* D. C.

Comes the Defendant in the above captioned cause, by and through his Attorney of Record, and respectfully shows unto this Honorable Court as follows:

1. Defendant has been incarcerated in the Shelby County, Tennessee jail awaiting trial in the above captioned cause since July 19, 1968 to and through the present.

2. From the time of his incarceration, to and through the present, Defendant has been constantly and continuously illuminated by high powered lights and has been continuously surveilled by television cameras and microphones which are received in the office of the Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee.

3. No other prisoner in Shelby County or throughout the free world is so illuminated and surveilled.

4. The presence of said illumination and surveillance has deprived Defendant of the opportunity to rest or sleep and has a tendency to cause Defendant to be nervous and disturbed and constitutes an electronic form of cruel and unusual punishment.

5. The presence of such illumination and surveillance further provides an unwarranted and <sup>10.</sup> undetectable opportunity for illegal identification and/or lineup of Defendant for the purpose of refreshing or suggesting recollection of Defendant to potential material witnesses in this cause.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Defendant respectfully prays this Honorable Court to issue an order directing the Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee to cease and desist from the use of television lights, cameras and microphones, to constantly surveille Defendant, and if Defendant be mistaken in this prayer, he respectfully moves this Honorable Court to issue such further and different order as it may deem meet and proper to remedy the ill herein alleged.

Respectfully submitted

By Anthony J. Hines  
Attorney for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this 18<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1968, served a copy of the foregoing Motion, by hand, upon the Attorney for the State of Tennessee in this case.

By Anthony J. Hines  
Attorney for Defendant



*[Handwritten signature]*

IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

DIVISION III

STATE OF TENNESSEE

I

VS.

I

NO. 16645  
Murder First Degree

JAMES EARL RAY

I

ORDER

This cause came on to be heard September 30, 1968, upon the motion of the defendant for the Court to issue an order directing the Sheriff to cease and desist from the use of television lights, cameras and microphones in security and surveillance of the defendant; the motion of the defendant for the Court to issue an order directing the Sheriff to permit defendant and his counsel to confer in private, absent the presence of law enforcement officers and television and microphone reproduction and to permit defendant and counsel to exchange notes and correspond without censorship; upon the answers of the District Attorney General; upon oral testimony offered by the defense and the State; AND

FROM ALL OF WHICH IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that a great percentage of the security complained of is for the benefit of the defendant to protect him, as well as preserve him, for attendance at his trial; that the measures taken for security and protection of the defendant are reasonable;

The Court fails to find any evidence that anything is being done to the defendant that tends to upset his nervous system or his appetite or his ability to sleep;

The Court further finds from the proof that the guards remove themselves some twenty-four to twenty-seven feet from the place where defendant and his counsel confer and they also turn off the microphone when Mr. Hanes enters the cell block; and the Court takes judicial knowledge that the defendant and

From the testimony adduced the Court finds no violation of the rights of the defendant to communicate with his counsel in writing but for clarity hereby rules that any such writings delivered to counsel by the defendant can only be officially examined to see that there are no maps or sketches concerning security and that there are no letters delivered to counsel in an effort to avoid censorship;

The Court fails to find any evidence to substantiate the charge to the undetectable opportunity to use the television surveillance for illegal identification and or lineup;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the Motions of the defendant be, and the same are, hereby denied subject to the above clarification concerning inspection of written matter delivered by the defendant to his counsel.

ENTER this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of November, 1968, *et and for Sept. 30, 1968, time for Time.*

*W. Preston Battle*  
J U D G E

[Exhibit B]

or in part among them being one, Motion to Withdraw Plea and Quash Indictment; two, Motion to Inspect the Evidence; three, Motion to Remove Lights and Cameras from the Jail; four, Motion for Private Consultation with Attorney; five, Petition to Authorize Defendant to Take Depositions; six, Motion to Permit Conference with Huie; seven, Motion to Permit Photographs; eight, Motion to Designate Court Reporters; nine, Motion to Stipulate Testimony, ten, Suggestion of Proper Name. You are waiving or giving up all these rights. Has anything besides this sentence of 99 years in the Penitentiary been promised to you to get you to plead guilty? Has anything else been promised to you by anyone?

A No, it has not.

THE COURT: Has any pressure of any kind by anyone in any way been used on you to get you to plead guilty?

A No, No one, in any way.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to Murder in the First Degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that it would make you legally

peals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and to file a Petition for Review by the Supreme Court of the United States. Do you understand that you have all of these rights?

A: Yes, Sir.

THE COURT: You are entering a plea of guilty to Murder in the First Degree as charged in the indictment and are compromising and settling your case on an agreed punishment of 99 years in the State Penitentiary. Is this what you want to do?

A: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Is this what you want to do?

A: Yes, Sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you are waiving, which means giving up a formal trial by your plea of guilty although the laws of this State require the prosecution to present certain evidence to a jury in all cases on pleas of guilty to Murder in the First Degree? By your plea of guilty, you are also waiving your right to one, your Motion for a New Trial; two, successive appeals to the Supreme Court, to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and three, Petition to Review by the Supreme Court of the United States. By your plea of guilty, you are also abandoning and waiving your objections and exceptions to all the motions and petitions in which the Court has heretofore ruled against you in whole or in part among them being one, Motion to Withdraw Plea and Quash Indictment; two, Motion to Inspect the Evidence; three, Motion to Remove Lights and Cameras from the Jail; four, Motion for Private Consultation with Attorney; five, Petition to Authorize Defendant to Take Depositions; six, Motion to Permit Conferences with Hail; seven, Motion to Permit Photographs; eight, Motion to Designate Court Reporters; nine, Motion to Stipulate Testimony; ten, Suggestion of Proper Name. You are waiving or giving up all these rights. Has anything besides this sentence of 99 years in the Penitentiary been promised to you to get you to plead guilty? Has anything else been promised to you by anyone?

A: No, it has not.

THE COURT: Has any pressure of any kind by anyone in any way been used on you to get you to plead guilty?

A: Now, what did you say?

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to Murder in the First Degree in this case because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such circumstances that it would make you legally

guilty of Murder in the First Degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyers?

A: Yes, legally, yes.

THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty to Murder in the First Degree with an agreed punishment of 99 years in the State Penitentiary freely, voluntarily and understandingly made and entered by you?

A: Yes, Sir.

THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty on your part the free act of your free will made with your full knowledge and understanding of its meaning and consequences?

A: Yes, Sir.

THE COURT: You may be seated. All right, are you ready for a jury?

MR. FOREMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, Sir, call twelve names. Pick them one at a time out of the box and call their names.

DEPUTY CLERK: James W. Ballard, Gus Carls, C-a-r-l-s, Johnny Shaw, James N. Abraham, John W. Blackwell, Ames G. Black, Jr., J. Paul Howard, Miller Williamson, Robert S. St. Pierre, P-l-e-r-r-e, James R. Pate, Joe Stovall, Jr., Richard Lee Counsellor. Have a seat please, John W. Blackwell, James N. Abraham, Robert S. St. Pierre, Miller Williamson, J. Paul Howard, Richard Lee Counsellor, Joe Stovall, Jr., James R. Pate, Johnny Shaw, Gus Carls, James W. Ballard.

MR. CANALE: May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury, I will introduce myself. My name is Phil M. Canale, Jr. I am District Attorney here in Shelby County, Tennessee. This is my Executive Assistant, Mr. Robert Dwyer, my Assistant Attorney General, Mr. James Beasley. The next gentleman is Mr. Percy Foreman who represents the defendant, James Earl Ray, Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr. who also represents Mr. Ray, Mr. Hugh Stanton, Jr., representing Mr. Ray and James Earl Ray is seated in the second row here behind his attorneys. Gentlemen, the case we have for consideration today is the case of the State of Tennessee against James Earl Ray who is charged by the State of Tennessee in an indictment with Murder in the First Degree growing out of a slaying on April 4, 1968 of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now, gentlemen, this defendant, Mr. James Earl Ray, has a right by law to a trial by jury. He also has a right to enter a plea of guilty if he so desires. This morning Mr. Foreman, his

Exhibit R

[Exhibit 5]

1 evidence;

2 Three, Motion to remove lights and  
3 cameras from the jail;

4 Four, Motion for private consultation  
5 with Attorney;

6 Five, Petition to authorize Defendant  
7 to take depositions;

8 Six, Motion to permit conference with  
9 Buie;

10 Seven, Motion to permit photographs;

11 Eight, Motion to designate Court  
12 Reporters;

13 Nine, Motion to stipulate testimony;

14 Ten, Suggestion of proper name.

15 You are waiving and giving up all these  
16 rights?

17 MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

18 THE COURT: Has anything besides your  
19 sentence of 99 years in the penitentiary been  
20 promised to you to get you to plead guilty?

21 MR. RAY: No, no one has used pressure.

22 THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to  
23 murder in the first degree in this case be-  
24 cause you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under

STATE OF TENNESSEE, ex rel  
JAMES EARL RAY,

Petitioner

VS.

LEWIS TOLBERT, Warden of the  
State Penitentiary at Petros,  
Tennessee,

Defendant

) NO. \_\_\_\_\_

)

)

)

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)

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF  
SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE,

DIVISION TWO

AFFIDAVIT OF [REDACTED]

We, the undersigned, make oath in due form of law:

That we are the sister and brother-in-law of James Earl Ray.

We swear that Mr. Percy Foreman sought us out and told us that he knew that James Earl Ray did not kill Martin Luther King, Jr., but that he would be convicted because of the pretrial publicity and because he was an escaped convict. He also told us that the prosecution was bribing witnesses with the promise of a large sum of money as a reward. He especially mentioned a prospective witness by the name of Stevens. He said that James Earl was insisting on a trial under a plea of not guilty, and he wanted us to visit or write James Earl and try to get him to plead guilty. Mr. Foreman also told us that if James Earl would plead guilty that he, James Earl, would receive about \$200,000.00 as revenue from the book Mr. Huie was writing. Mr. Foreman further said that if James Earl would co-operate and keep his mouth shut, he, Mr. Foreman, would get him a pardon in a matter of about two years, as he knew who the next governor would be.

We refused to do what Mr. Foreman wanted us to do.

X [REDACTED]  
X [REDACTED]

STATE OF MISSOURI  
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS

Personally appeared before me the above signed, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], who make oath in due form of law  
that the facts set forth in their affidavit are true to the  
best of their knowledge, information and belief and in sub-  
stance and in fact.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE this 16<sup>th</sup> day  
of April, 1970.

Rodney H. Gordon  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: 9-29-72.