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(RAY)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - THE THEORY THAT A CONSPIRACY LED TO THE SLAYING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. NOT ONLY WAS REVIVED BUT FUELED BY THE DRAMATIC ESCAPE FROM PRISON OF HIS CONVICTED KILLER, JAMES EARL RAY. NOW THAT RAY IS BACK IN CUSTODY, INVESTIGATORS ARE HOPEFUL RAY HIMSELF CAN PROVIDE EXPLANATIONS.

"WE WILL LOOK FORWARD TO RESUMING OUR INTERROGATIONS OF HIM," SAID WALTER FAUNTROY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING KING'S ASSASSINATION, UPON LEARNING OF RAY'S CAPTURE EARLY TODAY.

"MY MAJOR CONCERN WAS GETTING HIM BACK INTO CUSTODY AND HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT THIS AND THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. KING. IT WAS ONLY A SECONDARY CONCERN ABOUT WHETHER OR NOT HE MAY HAVE ESCAPED AS A PART OF A CONSPIRACY. I THINK WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN NOW."

THE FULL COMMITTEE NAMED TO REINVESTIGATE THE SLAYINGS OF KING AND JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY TO THRASH OUT THE SITUATION.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN LOUIS STOKES SAID IN CLEVELAND SUNDAY - PRIOR TO RAY'S CAPTURE - THAT HE BELIEVED "THE ESCAPE WAS ENGINEERED TO SEE TO IT THAT RAY IS PERMANENTLY LOST AND NEVER HEARD FROM AGAIN, OR TO KILL HIM."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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JAMES EARL RAY—HIS FIRST ESCAPE IN 1966

Nearly a decade after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., James Earl Ray continues to haunt America. The new investigations, his escape attempt, the lingering doubts about conspiracies — all combine to keep Ray in the public's mind. Author George McMillan spent eight years studying James Earl Ray for his book "The Making of an Assassin." This is the first of five excerpts from his research.

By George McMillan

James Earl Ray's situation was this: He was in a murderous rage at Martin Luther King and had constructed for himself a political ideology that gave him a justification, a logic, a content in which to make sense of his murderous intention. What's more, he had accumulated a considerable stash of money for himself outside the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Having reached an accommodation between his anger and his ideals, he could no longer bear to be locked up.

On the night of March 10, 1966, James Earl Ray tried to escape, and he was caught.

him. This meant a court case, and Ray was taken to the Jefferson City Court House for a mental examination. This was granted by the Jefferson City Circuit Court. On Sept. 8, 1966, Ray was transferred to the state hospital in Fulton, Mo. On Oct. 24, the Fulton staff made this report on Ray:

"Ray is a white male, placed in the hospital because of a mental examination.

unimpaired for both recent and remote past. There are no hallucinations or delusions. He appeared to be somewhat tense and anxious and at times showed some mild depression but not of psychotic proportions. He has a good verbal assessment of reality but in the past he has used poor judgment. He has an IQ of 105, which is above the average range of intellectual functioning. Tests showed no evidence of a psychosis.

"DIAGNOSIS: Sociopathic Personality, Antisocial Type with anxiety and depressive features."

This medical finding on Ray was written at the time when murdering Martin Luther King was a predominant thought in Ray's mind. Thus the report raises a question with a significance beyond its and Ray's: can assassins be spotted in advance, even by people qualified to perceive and diagnose mental diseases? The simple answer is that assassins cannot be spotted in advance, not as assassins, or not unless they do something so overt as to write a threatening letter to the person they mean to kill, and by no means does every assassin do that.

See RAY, A-8

RAY

Continued From A-1

By saying that Ray was not "psychotic," the report is only saying that Ray was not outright crazy, as the layman thinks of crazy. If he had been crazy, he would not have been capable of killing King. In saying that Ray was a "sociopathic personality," the report was saying that he was sick in his relationships with society; that described Ray exactly.

The purpose of the Fulton examination must be kept in mind. They were deciding whether Ray was capable of standing trial for the charge that would be brought against him for trying to escape. They obviously were also looking at Ray to see if he would create more difficulties inside Jail City than he would in a state mental institution. Was he too unstable to live the life of a prisoner?

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THUS THEY WERE in reality faced with the very real and cruel limitations of state mental institutions. If in prisons there is no rehabilitation, in mental hospitals there is more often than not little or no therapy. Both are devoted to custodial care. It might be said with hindsight that almost any amount of money it would have taken to "cure" James Earl Ray would have been well spent.

The social chaos that resulted from King's death brought property damage in the uncouneted millions of dollars. The State of Missouri could have built a new mental hospital and financed its operation for a decade on what Ray's act was to cost.

Ray's case came up for routine hearing by the Missouri State Board of Pardon and Parole. The board assigned its psychiatric consultant, Dr. Henry V. Guhlman Jr., to interview Ray. Dr. Guhlman made this report:

"Ray is an interesting and rather complicated individual. He reports that within the last year, he has had considerable difficulties from a physical point of view, involving a number of somatic complaints. . . . On certain days, he has rather severe head pains but this is only intermittent. He is now on Librium and works intermittently on a construction job. . . .

"At the present time, there is no evidence of delusions, hallucinations or paranoid ideas. He is not psychotic but severely neurotic. . . . At the present time, it is doubtful that he is in a position to be considered for parole. It is felt that he is in need of psychiatric help. He is becoming increasingly concerned with himself."

JAMES EARL RAY was returned to prison to fester. Ray never did get better. He never did calm down at Jeff City. That Librium Dr. Guhlman put him on did not help tranquilize James Earl Ray in the sixth year of his incarceration at the Missouri State Penitentiary. People around him in prison were beginning to notice the change that was taking place in Ray. Jerry Ray became aware on his visits to his brother that Jimmy was getting "nervous."

He began to talk to his brother Jack, when Jack came to visit him, about Ian Smith, about Rhodesia, about going there

when he escaped. His ideas had come together, the idea of killing King, the idea of working for a new political structure in America, were one. The two ideas that had been separately forming and reforming themselves in his reveries had come together in his head.

The idea of killing King had been given new layers of meaning for Ray by the realization that by killing King he could become himself an actor in the turbulent ideological drama of his times, the drama he had heretofore only watched on the cellblock TV. He saw how King's assassination could serve a larger political purpose, how he could alter (or so he thought) the balance of political power by a single act performed by him. And he saw at the end of the road a hero's sanctuary, if he turned out to need a sanctuary, in several places, one of which was Rhodesia.

It had all come to have an appealing harmony to Ray — Ayn Rand, Goldwater, the rise of a new American conservative movement which would be abetted by him, by what he would do himself, by his killing the man he had begun to refer to as "Big Nigger."

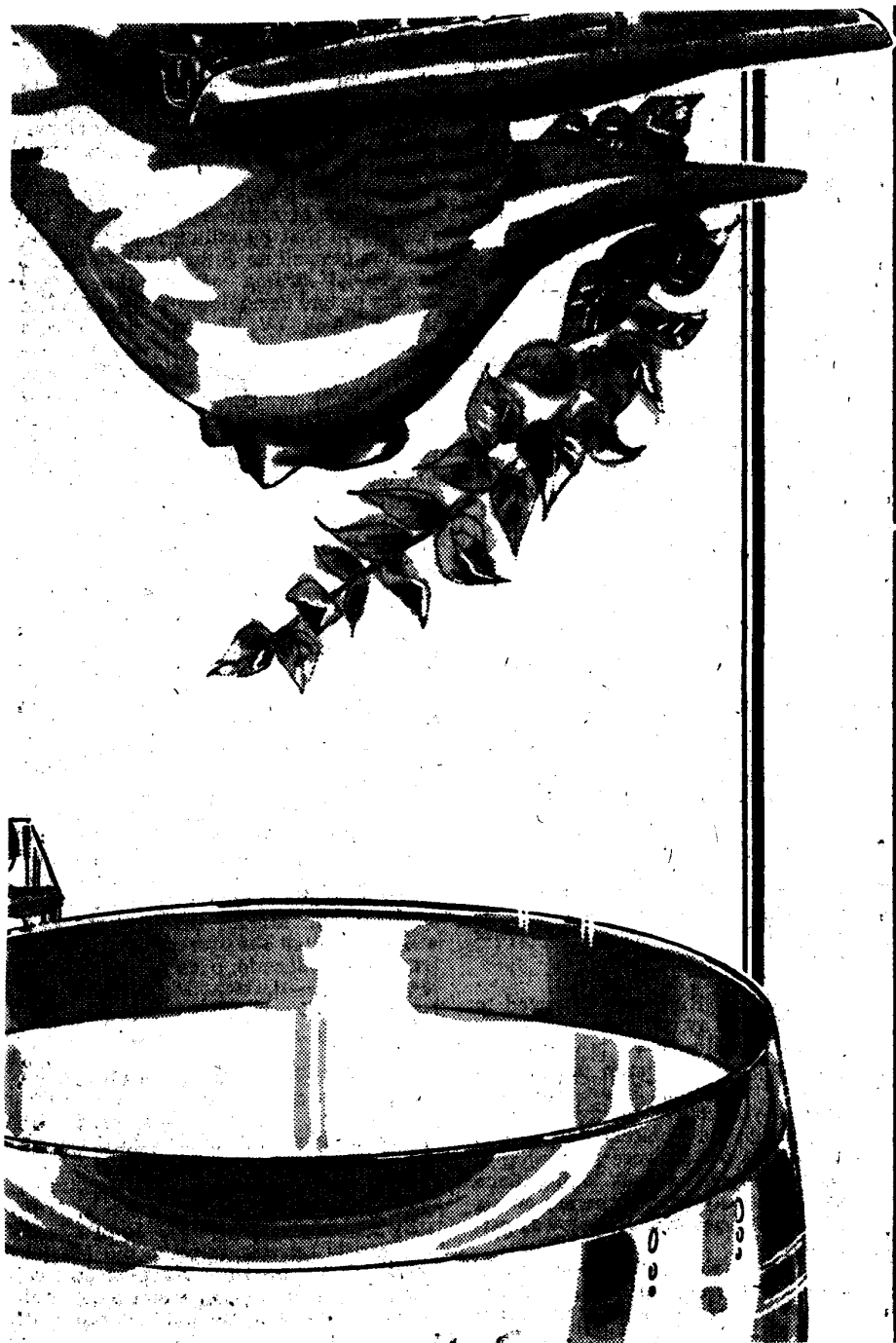
But wasn't this just another twisted dream cooked up by a stir-crazy man? Wasn't this a piece of audacity so zany it mocked itself, especially when it was conceived by a man who was locked solidly behind bars and would almost certainly be for another 14 years? Who was this little fella, this two-bit criminal — this little bungler — to sit in his cell and decide he would wipe out the life of the man thousands of other people had obviously hated? Martin Luther King had walked through the streets of the South for nearly a decade, presenting his body to his enemies since the Montgomery bus boycott of 1955, and not one person had ever fired a shot at him.

WHO WAS THIS ignominious little person to dare embody within himself the passions of hundreds, thousands of others, and set his mind to do the deed none of them had dared to do?

What set him apart?

The decision itself.

By its very nature it set James Earl Ray apart. He was going to kill Martin Luther King because King stood for something to him. It takes an exceptional person to kill a symbol. It is true that



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Ray felt deeply about black people, he so did others who did not kill King. What's more, King had never presented to Ray the direct threat he had to hundreds of thousands of others.

King had never come into Ray's hometown and raised up the blacks in demonstrations. Ray had no property or possessions threatened by the changes King was struggling to bring about. Besides, Ray had never met King or seen him in person, and almost all homicides are committed by people who know, well, or are kin to, the people they murder. It is worth remembering that Ray had had few direct contacts with black people in his whole lifetime.

It is obvious then that the relationship that Ray saw as existing between himself and Martin Luther King was all inside Ray's head. The crime of assassination, when it is done by one person, grows out of a relationship between the assassin and the assassinee that exists solely within the mind of the assassin.

This is what makes it so difficult to comprehend the "why" of assassinations; more often than not the assassin does not seem to have any reason for his act. In fact, in the assassin's mind, the relationship between the assassin and his victim is close.

It is passionate, loaded with feeling, and those passions have found their genesis in the qualities he has attributed to the other person. You don't need to know another person to feel passionately about him or her. Love at first sight is a common experience. So is puppy love. And the qualities we attribute to the loved one are obviously in our minds for we don't really know the other person.

THE QUALITIES a man like Ray attributed to Martin Luther King are not in the reality of King but in Ray's construction of that reality. The materials for that construction grow out of Ray's emotional preparation for the perception of the other person, and James Earl Ray's life was a preparation for the act of King's assassination.

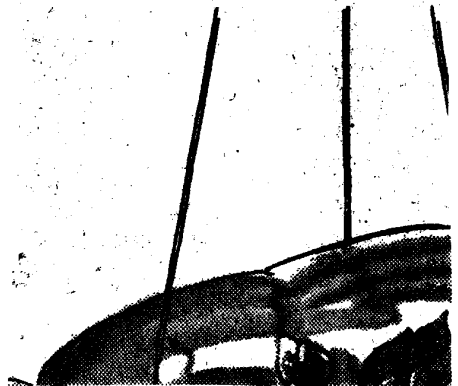
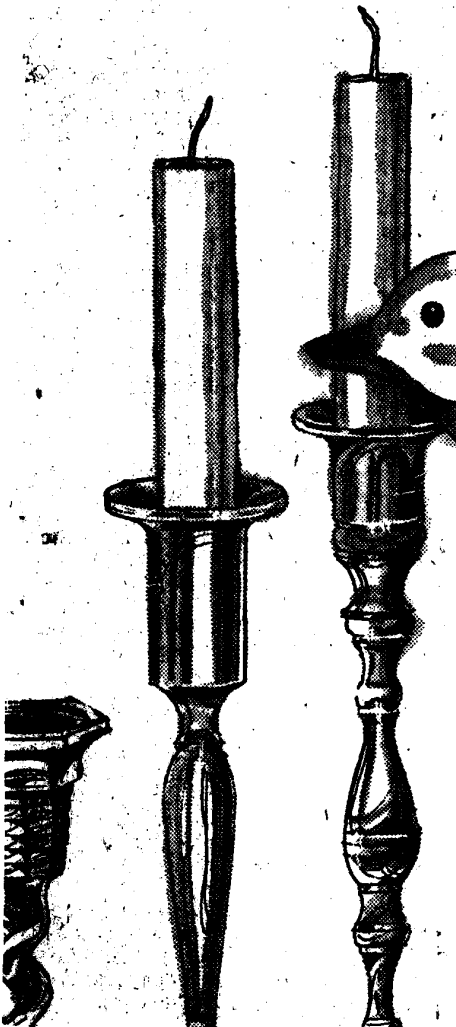
In this sense, there was a conspiracy, a conspiracy of the influences on Ray as an individual to lead him to make his decision; in this sense his decision to kill King was an over-determined act.



JAMES EARL RAY
A murderous rage

Shop at Woolies stores Sunday 12:00 to 5:30

p.m. (except Washington, 7 Corners, Columbia, Annap



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Hanging onto James Earl Ray

The feelings aroused by the recapture of James Earl Ray go well beyond the sense of relief that a dangerous criminal is back in custody.

His return unharmed to Tennessee's Brushy Mountain Penitentiary holds open the possibility that Ray might yet shed further light on the 1968 assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of which Ray stands convicted.

And his thwarted escape from the maximum-security prison also spares the nation a new set of conspiracy theories about the King murder. There is mystery enough about the shooting of the beloved civil rights leader on a motel balcony in Memphis — an event that occasioned unprecedented turmoil and unbounded suspicion in black communities across the land.

The case against Ray was never fully aired in court because he pleaded guilty rather than stand trial and risk the death penalty. A convincing motivation for Ray acting alone has never been established, and the possibility that he had collaborators has never been disposed of. Ray himself has sought to recant his admission of guilt, peddling his own conspiracy story about a mastermind named "Raoul." There always has been widespread disbelief that Ray, unaided, could have planned and financed his international flight to evade capture for two months after the King murder. The lingering questions are the subject of a new congressional investigation, which also seeks additional data on the John F. Kennedy assassination of 1963.

So the legal resolution of the King assassination was already controversial and shrouded in nine years of suspicion before last Friday's prison break by Ray and five companions. The rumor mills lost no time giving that develop-



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ment a dozen conspiratorial twists. Was there official complicity to let Ray go as part of a "deal" under which other culprits are protected? Was the escape planned by persons worried that Ray, facing indefinite confinement, would end his "cover-up" of the assassination conspiracy? Was the plot really to get rid of Ray and his dangerous knowledge?

Some black leaders engaged publicly in such speculation. The Rev. Jesse Jackson predicted that Ray "will be killed by those who helped get him out of jail." The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Dr. King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, declared his outrage and said: "I am firmly convinced, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that James Earl Ray has not escaped but is part of a plan."

So there is at least a small measure of satisfaction that Ray's disappearance has turned out to be a short excursion in the Tennessee mountains by a convict long known as an escape artist. (Ray was a fugitive from a Missouri state prison at the time of the King assassination.) The infamous prisoner was not killed by his pursuers, nor did he disappear for good — either of which circumstance would have given the King assassination controversy another unwelcome dimension. The officers and bloodhounds that tracked down Ray were obviously having nothing to do with anyone's conspiracy.

Tennessee prison authorities have been reminded by the incident of the need for unflagging vigilance and foresight to keep Ray (and other dangerous inmates, for that matter) inside the prison walls where they belong. Ray behind bars may not do much to clear up the assassination mystery. But Ray on the lam again would have been a deplorable complication.

status or position, not as individuals. In a sense, you don't have independent, interchangeable human beings.

Samoans had adopted U.S. political institution, two-part legislative

Carter OKs Skytrain; Urges

United Press International

President Carter today strongly endorsed new low-fare air service across the Atlantic and urged approval of such economy flights for travelers within the United States.

The trans-Atlantic flights will cost \$135 in one direction and \$102 in the other.

Carter yesterday approved the British plan for "Skytrain" service between New York and London, four days after the Civil Aeronautics board recommended it as "a boon . . . to the traveling public."

"I strongly endorse and have ap-

proved the decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board" for the service, Carter said.

"I believe that there should also be a program for low-fare flights for Americans traveling within the States.

"I therefore recommitment to the President before Congress proposals to offer low-fare flights for the domestic market and favorable attitudes.

Pan American Trans World Airline officials expressed surprise

Woodies stores Sunday 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. (except Washington, 7 Corners



Back in Cell

Ray Brought to Bay By Two Bloodhounds

By Bill Curry
Washington Post Staff Writer

PETROS, Tenn., June 13—James Earl Ray today resumed his 99-year term for the murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. after 55 hours of escape were quietly ended by six men and two bloodhounds who had pursued him up an inhospitable Tennessee mountainside.

Ray's desperate dash for freedom, which began Friday night with an intricately planned seven-man climb over a prison wall here, played itself out at 2 this morning. Forty-seven minutes later, Ray—wearing his prison sweatshirt, dungarees and black track shoes with white stripes—was returned wet, muddled, handcuffed and dejected to the maximum security prison.

"I feel good," Ray was quoted as saying when dog handler Sammy Joe Chapman asked if he was all right. The capture came when the most wanted man in the United States was found lying exhausted and covered with leaves on the wet mountain slope.

From all appearances, the only assistance Ray received during his only brush with freedom since his 1968 arrest came from the two men with whom officials say he plotted the escape—cellmate Earl Hill Jr., who was arrested close by three hours earlier, and Douglas Shelton, the last remaining fugitive, who was being pursued late today in the same area.

"He didn't have anything on him that he was given on the outside," said the warden of Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary, Stonney Lane.

By sheer luck, Ray was captured after officials, hearing suspicious noises on both sides of Route 116 northeast of here, decided to send their only pair of dogs, Sandy and Little Red, to the east side of the road. Across the shallow but rather broad New River they went, up the west bank and still higher up the wooded mountain.

The team pursued its quarry across a logging road, back into the underbrush—so close the pursuers could hear their prey—and into a powerline right-of-way. Then finally, in the woods beyond, there was Ray.

"It was random we took the [east] side," said Lane.

Ray, 49, was given a physical examination (normal upon an escapee's return), a shower, breakfast and a cell in the Brushy Mountain disciplinary wing. He was found to have suffered nothing more than scratches from his ordeal in these steep and rugged Cumberland mountains.

He now faces prison disciplinary action and possible escape charges.

Ray's escape was the first by a convicted murderer from the state since 1968.

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The Los Angeles Times _____

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Anxious parents in Tulsa greet girls whose summer camp has been closed for investigation of trip

blame. I feel like the investigation will bring results.

"I don't think he was being selective of the girls," he said. "I think he was being selective of their tent. It was an end tent and the closest one was 50 to 70 feet away."

Rain had fallen on the campgrounds until about 10 p.m., but there were no tracks to indicate a vehicle had driven into the compound, the sheriff said.

Instead, the assailant apparently walked into the rugged, hilly, 610-acre campsite. The main gate is locked at 11 p.m.

All the girls were accounted for in a bed check at 11 p.m., Weaver said. Camp administrator Barbara Day discovered the bodies at about 6 a.m.

The victims were identified as Michelle Guse, 9, of Broken Arrow, a Tulsa suburb; Lori Lee Farmer,

8, and Doris Denise M. Tulsa.

Today buses carried camp from Tulsa and families home.

"The camp will be the rest of the week investigate the circuit Ginny Young, public tor for the Magic Em the Girl Scouts.

Official's Refusal to Test

the reasons for transfer and to voice objections. Within five days after such a conference, an agency official must make a written decision. If the decision is for removal, the foster parents may appeal for a full administrative hearing, with the result subject to review in the courts. The state and New York City also provide additional recourses.

But the child can be taken from the foster home—where close ties with the parents often develop—before the hearing and judicial review.

In a 3-to-1 ruling, a panel of three federal judges held that before a foster child is "permanently" transferred, he has a right to a full administrative hearing. The panel also said the transfer must be "in the child's best interests."

Justice William Brennan, writing for the majority, said the new procedures are constitutional. He said the government has a duty to protect the child's best interests.

gram. A law that bars them, Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote in the opinion for the court, violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

THE LOSING STREAKER

In May, 1974, a man streaked through New York City's Belmont Hotel ballroom, the scene of an otherwise sedate Naval Reserve dance. In uniform, the streaker was a three-striper — Reserve Cdr. William Davis Martin. At the time, he was awaiting Senate confirmation of his nomination for temporary promotion to captain. The Navy pulled back the nomination. Capping Martin's losing streak, the Supreme Court denied his petition for review of a lower-court decision that the Navy was not obligated to give him a fourth stripe.

RE-ENLISTMENT BONUSES

Since 1963 Congress has provided by law for payment of re-enlistment bonds to members of the armed services who signed up anew or who be-

In recent years, 36,000 for four-year stints in the enlisted after being paid of about \$3,500 each. The Re-enlistment Bonus Congress created in 1963 a re-enlistment incentive with "critical military

The government, the men had a valid contract with the Navy that did not mention them the bonus. N onoff Jr. and six others listed sued. The U.S. here ruled that the Navy had to pay the VRS. The appeals agreed. Yesterday Court affirmed, 5-4.



Wet, Dejected Ray Resumes Prison Term

RAY, From A1

for the shooting murder of a vacationing Washington, D.C., policeman, Lowell B. Bailey, and the rape and wounding of his wife.

Six hours and five minutes after Ray's arrest, the sixth of the seven fugitives, Donald Ray Caylor, 24, was taken into custody while walking along South Illinois Avenue in Oak Ridge, Tenn., about 10 miles to the east.

But for millions, Ray was the only one who counted, for the escape was as rich in mystery—and speculation—as the entirety of his life since April 4, 1968, when King was gunned down on the balcony of a Memphis hotel. Ray was arrested in London on June 8, 1968, under the alias of Eric Galt. He confessed that he alone killed King and was sentenced without a trial.

Ray has since disavowed the confession and claims instead that he only purchased the murder rifle for others. Several officials and black civil rights leaders had expressed fear that Ray's escape might have been arranged from outside, to bring about either his death or ultimate disappearance and thus preclude discovery of some broader conspiracy in the King killing.

At 4:15 p.m. today two representatives of the House Committee on Assassinations, which is reviewing the murders of King and President Kennedy, arrived at Brushy Mountain to meet with Warden Lane.

At a special meeting of the committee in Washington earlier today, Chief Deputy Counsel Robert Lehner said "no aid from the outside has thus far been found." Lehner, who had been sent to the prison after Ray's escape, also told the committee there was no evidence to indicate that Ray had any funds or weapons to facilitate his escape. Investigator Edward L. S. said it was unlikely that Ray had had any connection with the other prisoners before they were imprisoned.

Some of the men were injured and taken to the hospital. The cooperation of the police in the investigation was excellent. The police will be continuing to investigate the case.

They felt, too, that they were unfairly portrayed as immature teenagers who somehow had achieved this success by not providing the additional security that many people thought was warranted for Ray. But officials responded that Meuchel Mountain is the state's most secure facility, and that a federal prison would protect them from any possible escape. It requires that all prisoners be in general prison halls.

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has come up with national connotations and, as a result, we feel like rather than having more of Tennessee's money, the federal government is in the custody of him," the governor noted. He said the efforts noted have been hampered and said the efforts were "hampered by the federal order in our efforts to secure the

"So I'm offering him to the President," Blanton said.

The governor said he had sent President Carter a letter and also made his request by telephone, shortly after Ray's capture, to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell.

In Washington, Federal Bureau of Prisons director Norman Carlson said Blanton's request would be taken "under consideration. We have no idea right now where we would put him."

In the end, it was Brushy Mountain corrections personnel who terminated Ray's unauthorized freedom early this morning. It was an ending as spontaneous and restrained as Friday night's beginning was planned and bold—hooking a homemade pipe ladder over the wall near an unmanned watchtower and just beyond a hot electric wire and climbing to freedom before guards, their attention diverted by the feigned disturbance, could open fire.

About 10:30 Sunday night, the prison operation center was alerted that a resident in nearby Nevada had seen three strangers. Authorities responded and soon captured Earl Hill on a slope to the west side of Route 146 some five miles from the prison. Marched nervously smoking a cigarette, his looking over his shoulder, returned to Buena Vista in the

Two men saw me
about 10:00 p.m.
two days later, at the
same place, being investi-
gation of Ray; one of them
was frightened, while the other
but law enforcement officials.

For three hours the search team led by Captain John Newberry "run him hard," knowing which quarter the dogs had scented. But the 'freedom' was a dog-eared, wide rocky bed of the river, across a slow ankle-deep pool on the east side of the river bed, the coal-littered yards of the Coal Co., where a convoy of cars with their parked

The uphill chase followed for miles — variously, the terrain was erline marked by a water runoff channel and a heavily holed logging road, and then the mountainside, about 100 feet above the New River. Ray was found — having vainly tried to hide himself in the leaves.

Soon he was back at the station from which Blanton says he has never permanently escaped.

The white prison car behind the administration wing of the state penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., was parked on a short incline, 20 yards from the main entrance. A 100-yard walk, seven concrete steps and a set of double doors led to the glass doors. A hush fell over the assembled reporters and photographers as the car was opened. Only the grind of motor-driven rollers and the creak of the car's floor could be heard.

Ray's left pants leg was covered with mud, his hair was wet and his eyes made contact with no one. In eight seconds he was made.

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"But there's always something in

Well, said the man, I have
hours a day to think about it.

Warden Lane --Professional And Proud

PETROS, Tenn., June 13—It was Stonney R. Lane's misfortune to be vacationing in Corpus Christi, Tex., when the news bolted from home that James Earl Ray had escaped Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary.

For the past 15 months Stonney (pronounced Stoney) Lane has been its warden. Described as "shrewd" and likeable, the 40-year-old—proud, professional and almost boyish-looking—played a key role in the biggest manhunt in Tennessee history.

Lane was born in Kentucky and grew up in Knoxville about 25 miles southeast of this remote village (Petros). He holds a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Tennessee, a master's in criminal justice from Tennessee Polytechnical Institute.

He started as a prison teacher—going over the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic with prisoners. He subsequently served as a district and then regional director of probation and parole. The Lanes have two daughters and a son.

During the Ray Odyssey, officials often found themselves struggling to explain how the 13-foot prison wall was reached, how the escapees avoided a 2300-volt hot wire atop the wall, and how guards apparently failed to detect the escapes of any but one last minute hanger-on.

Under media questioning, Lane had to concede that his statements—that the inmates were nearby, were moving slowly at night and would have to surface soon — were observations based on his experience and nothing more concrete.

But in the final scene of the final act of this mountain drama it was Lane who proved right. All of those who were apprehended were taken not far away, and most of them at night. And it was Lane and his deputy warden, Herman Davis, who had the final pleasure of walking the newly captured Ray past a phalanx of silent and perhaps awestruck newsmen.

After all, Ray had been taken not by state troopers, not by FBI agents, but by the Brushy Mountain bloodhound team composed of his men.

So when the governor asked that the federal government now take custody of Ray, Lane's reaction was: "Whatever the governor says will be done, but there is no doubt in my mind that we will take care of him."

A Reprise of Some Theories That Were Offered on Escape

Before the capture early yesterday of James Earl Ray these theories were propounded in news dispatches on the circumstances of his escape:

"There was a conspiracy for him to escape jail last night. Any man under maximum security and maximum observation could not walk out of jail."

—The Rev. Jesse Jackson

"I am convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that James Earl Ray has not escaped but is part of a plan."

—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy

"This leads me to believe we may not be dealing with an escape but with an abduction. The fact that he did escape with such a large group of men leads me to think that he was taken out."

—Jack Kershaw, Ray's attorney

"Obviously this was organized on the inside, at least, and it was conspiratorial in nature. I guess the fear I have is whether there

was outside participation in the matter and if so, for what purpose. One possibility is that it was an attempt to get Ray to a place where he will never be found again. Another possibility is that it was an attempt to let him go to kill him."

—Rep. Louis Stokes, Chairman of the House Assassinations Committee

"I think there are people in the world who would like to see him dead. Dead men don't talk."

—Robert I. Livingston, former Ray attorney

"The escape was engineered to see to it that Ray is permanently lost and never heard from again or to kill him."

—Rep. Stokes

"If he had been captured by the FBI, I think there is a good chance his life would be in danger. They'd like to silence him. Now he's out of the way, there's no way to check anything."

—Jerry Ray, Ray's brother

Carter Lists 5 Recommended To Head FBI

FBI, From A1

from about 230 persons who were initially screened and from a smaller group of 45 or 50 who were interviewed by the panel.

The nine-member selection committee is headed by Irving S. Shapiro, the chairman and chief executive officer of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Its members include the current FBI director, Clarence M. Kelley, who has said he plans to retire next January.

There were two unusual things about the President's announcement yesterday. The first was that it was made at all. Carter has named other selection commissions—for example, to screen nominees for ambassadorial

in the Justice Department in Washington, with a U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigation team in Florida and as an FBI agent in Cincinnati and Detroit.

Van de Kamp, the youngest of the nominees, is a former assistant U.S. attorney who held various positions in the Justice Department, both in California and Washington, from 1960 to

Man Fatally Shot Identified as D

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Staff Writer

Fairfax County police have identified the man killed Saturday afternoon by a Fairfax County police officer, after he fired three shots at the policeman, as Harrison Snell, 47, of 4840 Eastern La. in Suitland.

According to police, Snell was receiving out-patient psychiatric treatment at the Veteran's Hospital in Washington, where he had been a resident patient in 1964. Snell had become disabled after he fell from a telephone pole while working in communications in the military, according to police spokeswoman Betty Bosarge. He was unemployed and receiving a veteran's disability pension, she said.

Police said Snell's car, headed east on Rte. 236 about 4 p.m. Saturday, hit one car in Fairfax City, ran a red light, and then collided with another

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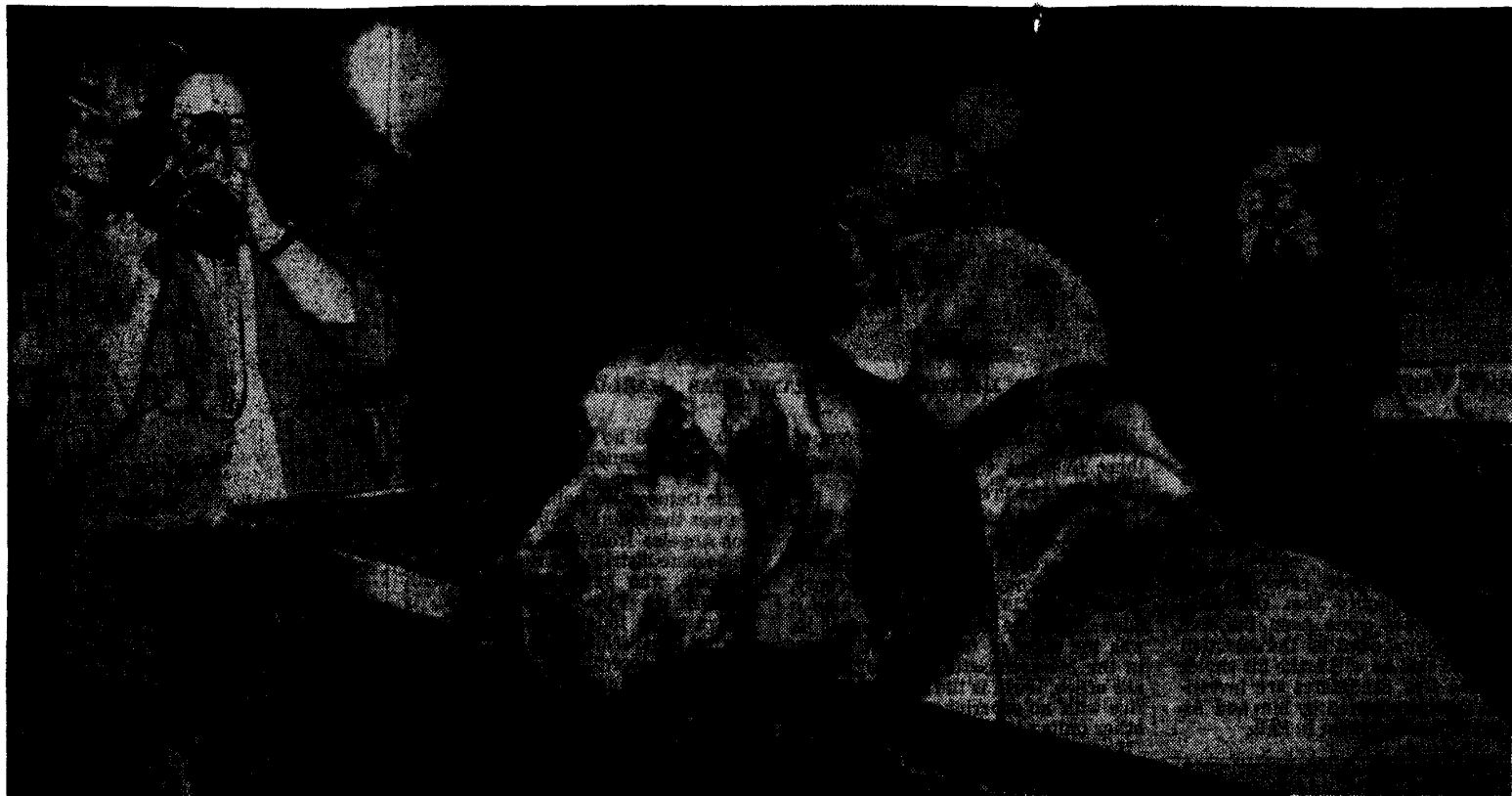
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Associated Press
Researchers for James Earl Ray are surrounded by photo graphers as their truck drives into the state prison at Brushy Mountain, Tenn.



HN K. VAN de KAMP NEIL JOHN WELCH JOHN J. DEWIN JR. WILLIAM LUCAS HARLINGTON A. WOOD JR.

ists — but only announced his final selection, not the others recommended by the panel who were passed over. By publicly naming the five, however, the President assured the widest possible scrutiny of the FBI nominees.

In addition, Carter carefully left open the possibility that the final choice will not come from the five who were recommended by the selection panel. He said he will make his choice from the five candidates are investigated and interviewed by him and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell.



"We may or may not choose one of these five, but the likelihood is that we shall," the President said.

Irwin, a graduate of Boston College and Boston College Law School, began his career in 1969 as an assistant district attorney in Middlesex County, Mass. From 1970 until he became a Superior Court Judge last August he was the chief of the criminal bureau in the Massachusetts attorney general's office. Irwin is the only one of the five with no experience in the FBI or other units of the Justice Department.

Lucas earned his law degree from Fordham University 10 years after graduating from Manhattan College in New York. In the meantime, he worked as a teacher, welfare worker and police officer in New York City.

1969. In 1969 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, and was later active on behalf of other Democratic political candidates. He was the federal public defender in Los Angeles from 1971 to 1975, when he became district attorney.

Welch, who began his career with the FBI in New Haven, Conn., is known as an independent agent who has not shied from dissenting with his superiors, according to Justice Department sources. He has been in charge of FBI offices in Buffalo, Detroit and since 1975 Philadelphia, where he has emphasized investigations of organized crime, white-collar crime and corruption in government, labor and business.

Wood is a former U.S. attorney and former Illinois assistant attorney gen-

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Star to Publish Profile, Analysis Of James Earl Ray

It seems the puzzle of James Earl Ray just won't go away. Nearly a decade after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., Ray continues to stir controversy, arouse emotions, fan the flames of hatred.

Who is James Earl Ray? What special forces worked on him to actually commit the crime so many others had merely contemplated?

Author George McMillan spent eight years studying these and other major questions in research for the book "The Making of an Assassin."

Beginning tomorrow, The Washington Star will publish a five-part report of McMillan's analysis and conclusions. The first installment deals with the psychiatric studies which both predicted and failed to predict the extremes of violence that James Earl Ray was capable of committing.

McMillan

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James Earl Ray's Escape

IN AN INTERVIEW on May 29, James Earl Ray said, "I'm interested in getting out. . . . They wouldn't have me in a maximum-security prison if I wasn't interested in getting out." And so he did get out—for a little more than 54 hours. His statement, just 12 days before he went over that wall in Tennessee, seems to us to explain his escape far better than all those hysterical comments over the weekend about conspiracies, outside helpers and plans to set him up so he could be killed.

The simple fact that was overlooked in the immediate reaction to news of Ray's escape is that he is a veteran inmate of prisons (more than half of his life has been spent in them) who has tried to break out again and again. He succeeded once, in Missouri a decade ago, and successfully eluded police for a year until he was arrested for the murder of Martin Luther King. Since then, he is reported to have tried twice previously to escape from Brushy Mountain State Prison. With a record like that, another escape attempt is hardly a surprise. Ray is the kind of inmate who is likely to sit quietly, waiting a 99-year sentence.

And that's what was on his mind Friday night by those who are trying to explain that there was some vast conspiracy behind the King's assassination. The idea of a prison break was supposed to put Ray some place where he could not talk—either in hiding abroad or in a place perfectly into that conspiracy theory. But the facts of the other "evidence" on which that theory is based—the facts of this escape do not support it. A convict who has helpers on the outside is not going to spend 54 hours wandering around the mountains and end up in a pile of leaves only 10 miles from where he started.

In other words, we suspect that James Earl Ray's adventures over the weekend can be written off as a routine prison break. There is no evidence to the contrary. Whether there was a breach of discipline or some bad judgment about manning the prison wall are questions for the Tennessee authorities to deal with. While the House Assassinations Committee could look into such questions, we doubt that it would accomplish much. It seems unlikely to us that the work of that committee had anything to do with the timing of Ray's dash for freedom. That was probably determined by opportunity, which is the key to escape.

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RAY ESCAPE-MYSTERY
BY RICHARD PYLE

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN, TENN. (AP) -- THE QUESTIONS LINGER IN THE JAMES EARL RAY ESCAPE STORY:

--HOW DID SEVEN CONVICTS GET UNDER A LIVE ELECTRIC WIRE THAT DANGLED LESS THAN A FOOT ABOVE THE TOP OF THE PRISON WALL?

--WHY DIDN'T GUARDS IN THE WALL TOWERS NOTICE THE BREAKOUT IN PROGRESS?

--AND PERHAPS THE MOST PUZZLING OF ALL, HOW WAS THE ESCAPE LADDER, A CONTRAFTION OF MORE THAN 20 PIECES OF PIPE SCREWED TOGETHER, MADE IN SECRET?

TENNESSEE GOV. RAY BLANTON'S THEORY ON THE 2,300-VOLT CABLE IS THAT THE FUGITIVES USED A NOTCH IN THE WALL TO BYPASS IT.

BLANTON SAID SUNDAY THAT INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND MARKS ON THE PRISON WALL WHERE IT MEETS A ROCK CLIFF THAT HELPS FORM ONE SIDE OF THE COMPOUND. THERE IS A GAP BETWEEN THE WALL AND THE CLIFF, CREATING A NOTCH THAT MAKES THE WALL LOWER AT THIS POINT AND PROVIDES MORE SPACE BENEATH THE CABLE. INVESTIGATORS THINK THE MARKS ON THE WALL CAME FROM A MAKESHIFT LADDER USED FOR THE ESCAPE, BLANTON SAID.

C. MURRAY HENDERSON, CORRECTIONS COMMISSIONER, SAID THE GAP APPARENTLY WORSENEED BECAUSE SEVERE WINTER WEATHER ERODED THE AGING STONE WALL.

ANOTHER THEORY CONCERNS A POWER OUTAGE AT THE PRISON. HENDERSON ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THERE WAS AN OUTAGE THE NIGHT OF THE ESCAPE, BUT HE SAID IT HAPPENED AFTER THE BREAKOUT AND LASTED ONLY MINUTES.

EARLIER, HOWEVER, DEPUTY WARDEN HERMAN DAVIS DISMISSED THE IDEA THAT THE POWER MIGHT HAVE BEEN OFF, CLAIMING THAT "IT IS ON 24 HOURS A DAY."

THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION FOR GUARDS FAILING TO SPOT THE BREAKOUT IS THAT OTHER PRISONERS COLLABORATED WITH THE ESCAPEES BY STAGING A FIGHT AND OTHER MINOR DISTURBANCES IN THE PRISON YARD TO DISTRACT THE GUARDS.

THE ONLY GUNFIRE CAME FROM TOWER 3, A WALL OBSERVATION POST MORE THAN 150 YARDS ACROSS THE COMPOUND. IT SLIGHTLY WOUNDED JERRY WARD, THE LAST MAN TO MAKE IT OVER THE WALL. WARD WAS RECAPTURED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

ANOTHER GUARD POST LESS THAN 50 YARDS AWAY WAS EMPTY BECAUSE IT IS MANNED "ONLY IN EMERGENCIES," ACCORDING TO DAVIS AND HENDERSON. NEITHER DEFINED AN "EMERGENCY."

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RAY ESCAPE LEAD BY RICHARD PYLE

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN, TENN. (AP) -- JAMES EARL RAY WAS TRACKED DOWN EARLY TODAY BY A BRACE OF BLOODHOUNDS NAMED SANDY AND LITTLE RED, ENDING A DESPERATE 54 1/2-HOUR FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM LIFE IN PRISON. AT THE END OF A THREE-HOUR, THREE-MILE RUN THROUGH A WOODED CREEK VALLEY AND UP THICKLY COVERED MOUNTAIN SLOPES, THE ASSASSIN OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAS FOUND HIDING IN A PILE OF LEAVES.

A FEW HOURS AFTER RAY WAS SEIZED, POLICE ARRESTED ANOTHER OF THE SIX INMATES WHO HAD FLED WITH HIM -- LEAVING ONLY ONE FUGITIVE AT LARGE.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD RAY, DRIVEN AND EXHAUSTED, COVERED WITH MUD AND SAND, OFFERED NO RESISTANCE TO HIS CAPTORS. HIS FIRST WORDS, ACCORDING TO PRISON GUARD SAMMY JOE CHAPMAN, SANDY'S HANDLER AND THE FIRST OFFICER ON THE SCENE, WERE: "I FEEL GOOD."

CHAPMAN, 33, PETTED SANDY AFTER RETURNING WITH RAY AND SAID: "SHE'S THE PRETTIEST DOG IN THE WORLD." SANDY AND LITTLE RED ARE 14-MONTH-OLD SISTERS.

THE LOCATION OF RAY'S RECAPTURE WAS ONLY FIVE MILES FROM THE BRUSHY MOUNTAIN STATE PRISON WHERE HE AND THE SIX OTHERS ESCAPED OVER A WALL WITH A MAKESHIFT PIPE LADDER ON FRIDAY EVENING.

THE SIXTH FUGITIVE, DONALD RAY CAYLOR, 24, WAS SPOTTED THIS MORNING BY A PATROLMAN WALKING ALONG A STREET IN OAK RIDGE, 20 MILES EAST OF THE PRISON. OFFICERS SAID CAYLOR HAD NO IDENTIFICATION ON HIM AND THE PATROLMAN BROUGHT HIM TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS WHERE FBI AGENTS AND PRISON GUARDS IDENTIFIED HIM.

JOEL PLUMMER, STATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSIONER, SAID AUTHORITIES WERE DELIGHTED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE MANHUNT.

CAYLOR'S RETURN TO THE PRISON LEFT ONLY DOUGLAS SHELTON, 32, STILL FREE.

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Ray's Escape Raises a Question: Why Was It So Easy?

By Bill Curry

Washington Post Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12—The eight-story, four-flower headcount in the A and B wings of Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary had been completed about 6 p.m. Friday when the guard's voice came over the loudspeaker.

"The yard," the voice said, and as the inmates 200 of the prison's 400 in the recreation yard. By 7:30, however, the normal activity of softball, basketball and basketball had been broken. There was a scuffle in the basketball court. A prisoner nearby watched seemingly in pain from an apparent injury to his leg.

Then a shotgun blast from a guard tower toward the northwest corner of the prison yard reverberated off the thick stone walls and sheer mountain slopes beyond.

James Earl Ray and six others had climbed a pipe ladder to freedom.

"How does America's most famous prisoner in that maximum security prison . . . escape so easily" asked Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), chairman of the House committee investi-

gating the assassination of John F. Kennedy and Ray's victim, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. "But for all the notoriety, all the blurt of conspiracy, this has ascribed to him all the unanswered questions. James Earl Ray is to prison officials here essentially just another long-term, in a fortress of dangerous men.

"We have people here who are more dangerous than Ray," says the state commissioner of correction, Mickey Henderson. "I think we have a man more dangerous" among those who escaped, he added in reference to Larry E. Hacker, who was recaptured, hours later.

"Everybody here is under observation all the time," Henderson said. It is, after all, the state's tightest security facility. "Listen, you can't keep a man locked up and locked down, 24 hours a day. The courts won't let you."

A federal judge in 1971 ordered Ray removed from the virtually continuous confinement in which he had been kept, essentially for his own protection, and that he be placed in the gen-

eral prisoner population.

He treated his escape as a

That, according to Henderson, is an imaginative and free-wheeling, unhampered, which Ray's escape brought Ray's escape to freedom. Still, Henderson's cooperation extends to prison walls or to the prison.

Henderson, speaking of "distraction" and "after reviled that in the place is found almost every he taken.

Ray for all his notoriety and just another inmate in the prison. The prison is a place where the inmates are treated as human beings. They are given the same privileges as the other inmates. They are given the same medical care as the other inmates. They are given the same education as the other inmates. They are given the same recreation as the other inmates. They are given the same food as the other inmates. They are given the same clothing as the other inmates. They are given the same everything as the other inmates.

Brushy Mountain is the scene of a variety of programs and activities. There are classes, there are sports, there are social events. The inmates are encouraged to participate in these activities. They are encouraged to become better citizens. They are encouraged to become better people. They are encouraged to become better men.

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been hidden in the recreation yard or under the inmates' clothing.

The ladder went up and was hooked over the wall under the barbed wire. The men began climbing it. A passing kitchen worker decided to join in, and then a seventh and last man started. One hundred yards away and far beyond the closest manned watch tower came the report of a shotgun. Then more and more. One pellet hit one prisoner, Jerry W. Ward, 25, who was subsequently captured 100 yards out.

The other six were gone, into the woods, into the mountains, into the twilight. As the prison alarm system activated, a brief power failure—matter of seconds, Henderson claimed—followed the escape, as did a telephone failure from nearby residents using their phones at the sound of the of the alarm.

Prison officials had to drive some distance to find working phones. Henderson conceded the existence of a conspiracy among so many people inside the prison walls, but he said there is no evidence of an outside one. "This is a maximum-security prison," he said. "We have hard-core people here who can't get along. They live by

the inmates' code, so you don't know what's going to happen."

Stokes, citing all of the coincidences, including the absence of the vacationing prison warden, wonders about an outside conspiracy. "If there was outside participation," he said, the reasons for it are obvious, and the escape would have been perpetrated for one of two reasons: either that once Ray got out he would never be heard from again or that he could have been lured out for the purpose of killing him."

Many Americans Would Fail An Exam on Energy Problem

PRINCETON, N.J. — If Americans were taking an examination on the energy problem, many of them would flunk.

Even after President Carter's television messages dealing with America's energy requirements, a surprisingly large number of Americans do not know of U.S. dependence on foreign oil and have no clear idea of

try's college-educated citizens are uninformed in this area. About three in 10, 27 per cent, think the United States produces enough oil and another 11 per cent are totally in the dark.

Regionally, residents of the Northeast and Midwest are more cognizant of the fact that Americans must import a good deal of oil than are people living in the warmer climes of the South and West.

Political implications for the Carter administration are also apparent in the findings showing that those who are best informed about import needs are the most receptive to Carter's call for energy conservation and sacrifice. For example, among those who feel Carter's proposals call for too many sacrifices on the part of the public, 41 per cent think the United States has enough oil. However, among those who think his programs call for about the right amount of sacrifice or for too few sacrifices, the comparable figures are 31 per cent and 26 per

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THE WASHINGTON POST *Monday, June 13, 1977*

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CALVES
LIVER** **79^c** **Lb.**

WEAVER CONCERN
HOT DOGS lb. **79¢**

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WAFFER
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CHICKEN
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Officials Widen Search for Ray, 3 Other Convicts

RAY, From A1

Hacker was arrested early today in a church at Beech Grove where he had taken refuge after being flushed out of a nearby stream. Hacker, 32, who is serving 28 years on conviction of robbery with a dangerous weapon and safe cracking, had worked in the prison plumbing shop. He had escaped Nov. 4 and remained free until April 27.

The three prisoners who have been reapprehended are now in the prison's "B" block, its disciplinary facility. They have been questioned, Lane said, but nothing was learned.

An internal investigation also is under way, Lane said, but no personnel action has been taken.

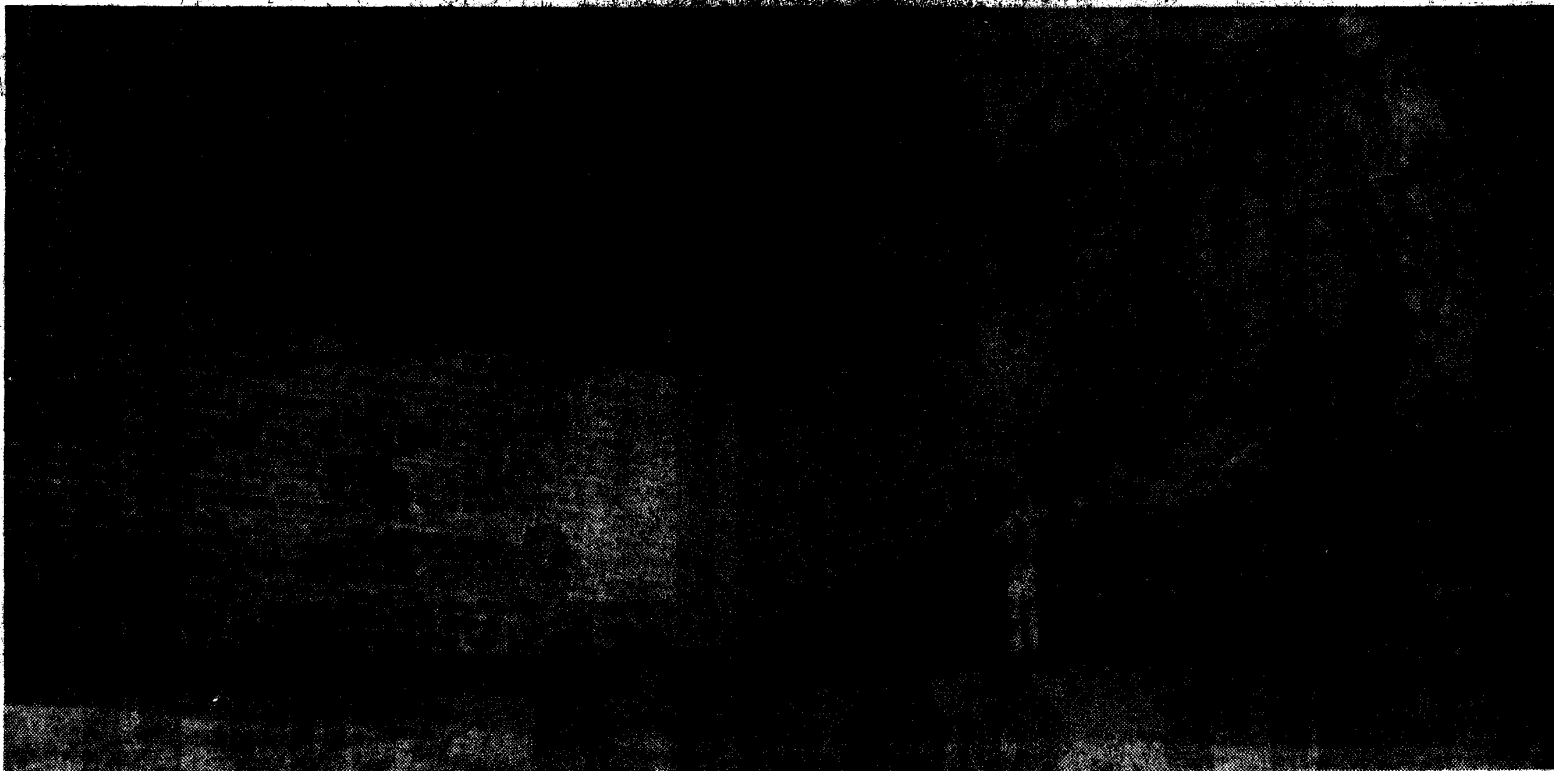
Officials continued to discount statements that Ray, who has disavowed his confession of King's 1968 killing and has said instead that he only bought the rifle for others, was freed by those wanting him dead or unavailable to the House Assassinations Committee. The committee has been investigating the murders of King and President Kennedy as well as officials' investigations of those murders.



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Associated Press

Brushy Mountain's 13-foot-high northwest wall, where Ray and his others halted for freedom in Friday's escape.

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3d Escapee Caught; Ray Is Still Free

Search Broadened To 25 Mile Radius Of Tenn. Prison

By Bill Curry
Washington Post Staff Writer

PETROS, Tenn., June 12—One more of the six men who broke out of prison with James Earl Ray on Friday was apprehended today, but the 49-year-old Ray remained free.

He was thought by lawmen to be "moving slowly, moving deliberately" across these wooded mountains in 90-degree temperatures and late-afternoon thunderstorms.

Officials broadened their search area to a 25-mile radius of Brushy Mountain State Prison from which Ray, convicted killer of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., escaped Friday night.

One of the six who broke out with him was shot and caught immediately, one was caught yesterday and a third, convicted armed robber Larry Edward Hacker, was found at 2:45 this morning. Prison warden Stoney Lane said Ray was thought to be with two others remaining at large, while the fourth man was believed to be fleeing alone.

Gov. Ray Blanton made available to searchers 300 National Guardsmen and "as many helicopters as are necessary" to assist in the search and flush out the escapees.

The sheriff's office in adjoining Anderson County today reported the overnight theft of a 1972 Dodge Duster and \$500 worth of clothes about 25 miles from the prison. But no one could say whether the theft was related to the escapees.

"We haven't found sign one (of them) yet," Lane said at a late-afternoon press conference. "We're essentially waiting them out."

He said that six correctional officers who grew up in this rugged terrain would make backcountry searches tonight, checking the hills where escapees could easily be detected.

He reported that his men had seen Ray in full view at a point in the area which had earlier been searched in a 10-mile radius, but they were not sure and not on any evidence or sightings of the fleeing man.

Blanton said late today that there were two possibilities on Ray's whereabouts—that he is "connected with a designed plan that could put him in Guatemala or he could still be in this area. Our best assumption is that he's still in the area."

"We may have had failures on our part and laxity—we don't know. But we will assure the country we believe we have done the utmost not only to preserve his rights but to return the inmates."

Blanton criticized a 1971 federal court order that removed Ray from almost perpetual surveillance and confinement into the general prison population. "If it hadn't been for the federal court order," he said, "it is more than likely that he'd still be here."

Lane said officials have identified at least three inmates—two who engaged in a fake fight and one who feigned an injury—to distract attention from the northwest wall of the prison where the men used a ladder made of plumbing pipe to climb to freedom.

See RAY, A11, Col. 1

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THE WASHINGTON POST A 11
 Monday, June 13, 1977

King Sr. Hopes Ray Is Not Killed

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 12 (UPI)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., preaching a sermon 40 miles from the site of a massive search for the man convicted of killing his son, said today he hopes James Earl Ray is not killed by authorities.

King appeared ruffled by a question concerning Ray to deliver a sermon at the installation of the Rev. Harold A. Middlebrook as pastor of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.

Asked if he would pray for Ray, the 77-year-old King said: "Yes. Maybe he'll be back in prison in a day or two. I hope they don't kill him."

Ray and five other convicts at Brushy Mountain State Prison escaped Friday night. Ray had been serving a 99-year sentence for the April, 1968, slaying of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

Useful
in 10/10/77
Reed Brown
Jan 1978

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