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Hanes in London Sets Ray Defense

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

LONDON—Arthur J. Hanes, the former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., who described himself as a "pretty fair country lawyer," arrived in London today to prepare for the defense in the United States of the accused slayer of Martin Luther King.

His client, James Earl Ray, alias Ramon George Sneyd, is in Wandsworth Prison, awaiting an extradition hearing next Thursday. It was regarded as unlikely that Hanes would be permitted to see Ray.

Hanes, who arrived with his 26-year-old son and law partner Arthur J. Hanes Jr., refused to say who would be paying for his services.

"I work for money but I will not tell you who will pay," he said. "I cannot discuss the fees. I have the faith I'll get by and I'll make expenses."

Speaking to reporters at the Royal Lancaster Hotel in London, Hanes said he received a letter from "R. G. Sneyd" last week asking him to represent him if the extradition efforts by the U.S. government succeed.

"I don't know how he heard about me," said Hanes. "I've never met anyone by the name of Sneyd, Ray or any of the other aliases."

"This case is a challenge," Hanes said. "I like to go where the action is."

Asked for his thoughts about

the late Dr. King, who was murdered in Memphis on April 4, Hanes replied:

"I've seen him and I've met him. As far as I'm concerned his business was his business and mine was mine. I don't knock anyone's kick."

Hanes represented the Ku Klux Klan members accused of the 1965 highway murder in Alabama of Mrs. Viola G. Litzo of Detroit, a white worker for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They were acquitted on this charge, but later convicted in a federal court of conspiracy in her case, and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Asked if he had any information about a possible connection between his client and the Klan, Hanes said he had "no knowledge of the Klan and wouldn't know if my client" was a member.

"I don't join organizations myself," Hanes said. "I don't join right-wing groups or left-wing groups. Just the Lions Club and the P.T.A."

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—Associated Press Wirephoto

ARTHUR HANES SR., RIGHT, TALKS TO NEWSMEN
Alabama lawyer arrived in London with partner-son Arthur Jr.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Former FBI Agent**U.S. Defender Of Ray
Arrives In England**

LONDON (UPI)—A former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and his son arrived today to scout the defense of James Earl Ray, accused of assassinating Martin Luther King Jr.

Arthur J. Hanes, the ex-mayor and a former FBI agent, came with his son Arthur Jr. on a morning flight from Washington.

An unidentified man met them at Heathrow Airport where Ray was arrested June 8 by British authorities. Ray is fighting extradition to America where he is charged with the April 4 killing in Memphis.

Takes Case

Hanes said in Birmingham he tentatively agreed to take Ray's case after he received a two - page handwritten letter from him, written in London's top-security Wandsworth Prison.

The United States filed a formal demand for Ray's extradition Tuesday. A magistrate set June 27 as the date for the next hearing so Ray would have time to prepare a defense.

Ray was held by the British on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver and carrying false passports in the name of Canadian policeman Ramon George Sneyd.

Hanes, 51, said in Birmingham Monday that he planned to talk with his prospective

client during his visit in London and that meanwhile he knew nothing more of the case than what he has read.

Considered Innocent

Hanes said every defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty and "whoever they have in that jail—Sneyd, Ray or Galt—is as innocent at this moment as you or I."

U.S. authorities said Ray obtained the passport under Sneyd's name in Canada and then flew to Britain where he tried to contact a leader of a mercenary unit that has fought in Africa.

They said he later flew to Lisbon and spent several days there before returning to London with the intention of passing through on his way to Brussels.

He was arrested while walking toward an area set aside for transient passengers changing international flights without passing through British customs.

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C. B. 6/24

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A British Home Office spokesman ~~denied that Alabama at~~ ~~Arthur J. Hanes~~ has been refused permission to visit the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King. Hanes has not even applied for a visit, the spokesman said in London. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, arrived in London last week, saying he had been asked to defend Raymond G. Sneyd, who the United States says is James Earl Ray, accused assassin of the civil rights leader.

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RAY'S TRAIL UNFOLDS

Prints on Gun, U.S. Tells Hearing

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[Signature]

Tracking of King Suspect Presented

LONDON (AP) — James Earl Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle which U.S. police believe was used to kill Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a British lawyer representing the U.S. government told London's chief magistrate today in asking for Ray's extradition.

The lawyer, David Calcutt, told Magistrate Frank Milton that Ray's fingerprints were found on a rifle which police recovered after King was shot.

"The bullet which killed Dr. King was examined when recovered," he continued, "and there is a strong likelihood that the bullet came from the rifle found by the police."

Calcutt told the crowded Bow Street Court that King was the victim of "a calculated, brutal and senseless murder—a murder that was bitter with irony."

The 40-year-old escaped convict was brought into the court today to hear Calcutt outline the U.S. government's case for his extradition.

With two British lawyers to defend him, Ray was expected to fight extradition and appeal to the High Court if Milton ruled that he should be returned to the United States. This could extend the process for weeks.

It was Ray's third court appearance under the alias of Raymond George Sneyd, the name on the Canadian passport he was carrying when he was arrested June 8 at London airport. His two previous trips to Bow Street for preliminary hearings had been brief, and the proceedings today provided the

first extensive look at the U.S. government's case against him.

Referring throughout to Ray as Sneyd, Calcutt gave the court this account:

On March 29, six days before King was killed in Memphis, Tenn., Ray went to a store in Birmingham, Ala., kept by a Mr. Wood and bought a rifle with telescopic sights and ammunition. There was another customer in the shop at the time.

The following day Ray was not satisfied and wanted to change the rifle. He took instead a Remington 760 which had telescopic sights attached to it. He

also bought and took away a box of ammunition and a box which was not the right box for that particular gun.

"On April 3, Sneyd (Ray) booked in at the New Revel Motor Hotel at Memphis," the lawyer continued. "On the following day he checked out of the hotel and on that day in Memphis he bought a pair of binoculars."

Also on that day, Calcutt said, King was in Memphis, staying at the Lorraine Motel.

As Calcutt unfolded the story, four plainclothes detectives sat on a bench facing newsmen and the public gallery. All members of the public had been searched as they came into court.

Ray sat in front of the prisoner's dock with a detective on either side of him.

The court was tense as Calcutt continued his story:

"From bathroom window at 424½ South Main Street, a person could see into Dr. King's room.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon this defendant went to 424½ South Main Street, where accommodation was available, and he booked a room. As he did this he was seen by a witness, a Mr. Stevens.

"The defendant got a room and, between then and 6 o'clock in the evening, he used the bathroom and the lavatory. Mr. Stevens, who was in the adjoining room, says that the man used the bathroom and the lavatory

on three occasions, each time for a long time."

Calcutt continued:

"At 6 o'clock Mr. Stevens says he heard a shot fired from the bathroom. He came out of his room and saw a man leaving below. He says it was the man who he had seen booking in earlier.

"The defendant left in a hurry, leaving binocular straps in his room. When he got out of the hotel entrance, he turned left and dropped his kit of rifle, sights and binoculars in the doorway.

"He then made off in a car waiting nearby."

Calcutt said the Memphis police took possession of the rifle and binoculars. They say the defendant's fingerprints were on them, he added.

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Ray Denies Killing Dr. King; Defense Calls Murder 'Political'

BY ROBERT C. TOTH

Times Staff Writer

LONDON—James Earl Ray denied in a British court Thursday that he killed Dr. Martin Luther King, even as his lawyers argued that the murder was a "political crime" for which he cannot be extradited to the United States.

His claim of innocence came at the end of a brief, dramatic appearance on the stand during which he refused to identify himself either as Ray or Ramon George Sneyd, the name under which he is held here.

Before his denial, there was evidence, unchallenged by his lawyer, that his fingerprints were on the rifle, its telescopic sight and binoculars associated with the crime and that his picture was

identified as the man in the Memphis rooming house from which the fatal shot was fired.

There also was testimony by the arresting British policeman that Sneyd, when confronted with his identity as Ray, "suddenly slumped down on a seat behind him, put his head in his hands and said, 'Oh, God.'"

"After a moment or so he added, 'I feel so trapped,'" the officer said.

Ray, or Sneyd—his counsel neither denied nor conceded that they were the same man—later attacked the police officer's testimony as "false" and also complained of "exaggerated" newspaper reports. It

was one of the unexpected incidents that prolonged the day-long extradition hearing.

The proceedings in Bow Street Magistrates Court were adjourned until Tuesday. When they are completed and Chief Magistrate Frank Milton has made his decision, at least 15 days must be allowed for appeal to a higher court.

Beyond that, an appeal to the House of Lords appears likely in view of the "political crime" defense. Extradition seems inevitable, but appeals may postpone Ray's return to the United States until August.

The high point in the hearing Thursday was the abrupt calling of Ray to the witness box.

There was a flurry of police activity. Protecting officers tried to crowd into the small box with the defendant, but they settled for having him sitting in the box—to reduce his visibility—while one plainclothesman stood between him and the press and public who, as in Ray's two previous appearances, had been thoroughly frisked.

No Affirmation

Ray said "no" when asked if he had a religious denomination, and this precluded his taking the oath with a Bible. He also declined to affirm that he would tell the truth, for

the standard affirmation would have required him to give his name. It was decided that his testimony would be regarded as a "statement."

"Are you the man arrested?" asked court-appointed Defense Counsel Roger Frisby in the first of five short questions.

"Yes, sir," replied Ray.

"Did you know Martin Luther King personally?"

"No, sir."

"Had you ever met him personally in your life?"

"No, sir, I haven't," Ray said in a high-pitched Southern accent.

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

"No, sir."

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1

"Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?"

"No, sir," answered Ray, impassive throughout.

The chief clerk translated the testimony into rhetorical form, a procedure typical of British Magistrates Court where no transcript is made, and asked Ray if he wished to sign. Ray indicated he would, but then turned to his lawyer and asked, "How would I sign it?"

Accepted by Court

If he signed the name Ray, he would be admitting an incriminating identity. If he signed Sneyd, a subsequent prosecutor might weaken his credibility by showing he lied on the stand. In the end, the statement was simply accepted by the court, and this apparently precluded cross examination by David Calcutt, the British lawyer representing the United States.

Ray did sign, or initial, however, an earlier statement that contained his voiced objection to the testimony of the arresting officer, but court officials refused to disclose what name or initials he used.

Two British policemen and an FBI fingerprint expert appeared as part of the American case, but most of the evidence was in documentary form, which Calcutt read to the court.

"The tragic death of Dr. King was the working of the single hand of this man," Calcutt charged in opening his presentation. It was "a calculated, brutal and sinister murder," ~~ironical~~ because though

Dr. King's name "was a very password for peace, he met a violent death," Calcutt said.

He dealt quickly with one of the two extradition counts. It dealt with Ray's conviction for "robbery with violence" in St. Louis in 1960, his conviction and sentencing and his escape from a Missouri prison in 1967. The fingerprints and mug shots of Ray were introduced.

Rifle Traced

On the April 4 murder of Dr. King, Calcutt began with March 29 in Birmingham, when the defendant, he said, using the name Harry Lowmsen, bought a .243 Winchester rifle from High L. Baker, a salesman at the Aeromarine Supply Co.

The next day, Ray called back, wishing to exchange the rifle "after a conversation with my brother," he allegedly explained. He wanted and got a .30-06 Remington, also with sight and ammunition, from the shop's owner, Donald Wood.

The rifle, identified by its serial number, was found near the rooming house. Wood picked out a picture of Ray from police photos.

"To the best of my memory," he said, according to Calcutt, "I believe this is the man who bought the gun."

Another customer at the gun shop, John de Shazo, also identified Ray by photograph. De Shazo said he had spoken with Ray at the time, and Ray said "he was going deer hunting in Wisconsin with his brother or brother-in-law."

On April 3, the day before the King murder, Ray checked into the new Rebel Motor Hotel in Memphis as Eric S. Galt. Mrs. Henrietta Hagemaster, the receptionist, said she signed him in between 2 and 10 p.m. The signature is in Ray's handwriting,

Calcutt said in reading expert testimony.

Ray checked out of the motel before noon April 4. The same day, he bought a pair of 7-by-35 binoculars from Cordra York of the York Arms Co. in Memphis, complete with black and yellow case, Calcutt continued.

About 4 p.m., he checked into the rooming house at 422½ S. Main St. The rear of the house overlooks the balcony of Dr. King's motel.

Charles Stephens, 46, who lived at the house with his common-law wife, said Ray took room 5B next to his, which was situated between 5B and the common bathroom-toilet.

Stephens happened to go out of his room to complain to the manager, Mrs. Bessie Brewer, about the hot water heater. He saw a man in left profile whom he identified from mug shots as "very much like" Ray.

He returned to his room and several times heard footsteps going from room 5B to the toilet. The first couple of times the other person did not stay long, but the third time he stayed a considerable time—until about 6 p.m., when Stephens heard a shot that seemed to come from that bathroom, according to Calcutt.

Heard Commotion

In about one minute, after hearing shouting and seeing commotion out the window at the rear of Dr. King's motel, Stephens went out of his room. The bathroom door was open and he saw a man running near the end of the hallway, carrying a newspaper-wrapped bundle in his right hand. Stephens "did not get a long look, but he thought it was the same man who booked into 5B," Calcutt said.

Next door to the rooming house was an amuse-

ment arcade whose owner, Guy Canipe, said he saw a white man walking away from a dropped bundle. Shortly afterward, a white car pulled away. He could not identify the driver, but the street was empty of the man who left the bundle, he swore in an affidavit.

The rifle was found in the package along with the attached sight and binoculars and their case. A strap from the glasses and another from the case were found in 5B of the rooming house.

The rifle contained an empty shell casing which had held a 150-grain, soft-nosed bullet, like that of the unused ammunition.

"No conclusion could be drawn" on whether the slug that killed Dr. King came from that rifle, but "the fired bullet was of a kind similar to those loaded in such cartridge cases" as that found in the rifle, Calcutt said in quoting a ballistics expert.

Prints Found

A left thumbprint was found on the rifle and the binoculars, and a right ring fingerprint on the telescopic site. These were identified by an FBI expert, the only American to testify in person, as belonging to Ray.

The first of the two British policemen to testify was Det. Sgt. Philip Birch, who must be credited with Ray's capture. He was assigned to the London Airport's European departure building June 8 when at 11:30 a.m., he said, "the defendant presented two Canadian passports to the immigration officer by whom I was sitting."

"As a result of what I

had previously learned," Birch continued, he asked Ray to go to the police office for questioning. Birch there made "certain telephone inquiries" and then searched Ray, finding a loaded revolver.

It thus appears that Ray was caught in large part by luck by the detective who was curious about a man presenting two passports and who presumably remembered the name

Sneyd on some "wanted" list.

Two hours later, Chief Supt. Thomas Butler arrived and questioned Ray about the passports, one in the name Sneyd, the other in the name Sneya. "What is your name?" he said he asked Ray.

"I can't understand why I'm here," Ray replied. "My name is Sneyd."

But Butler took Ray into custody to Cannon Row police station and that afternoon continued questioning him. Told he was really an American, Ray said, "Oh, well, yes, I am," according to Butler. Told he was James Earl Ray, also known as Eric Starvo Galt, and that he was wanted in the United States for "murder in which a firearm was used," Ray slumped down, said, "Oh, God," and "I feel so trapped."

Magistrate Milton asked Ray if he wished to say anything shortly after this, but cautioned that it would be taken down and might be used in evidence.

"The only thing I want

to comment about," Ray said, was "part of evidence" presented by Butler was false. "And I think the newspapers have exaggerated some things. I want my side of the story told," he added.

After a short recess, Ray's lawyer said his

client had not said "Oh, God," or that he felt trapped, and he did not collapse. "Indeed, he made no statement to that (Butler) or any other policeman and he even refused to sign his fingerprint form," Frisby said.

But when the clerk read back this statement and

asked Ray to sign it, Ray either wrote a name or initialed it.

Frisby in his substantive defense arguments, questioned the FBI fingerprint expert and a British reporter about Dr. King's political stature.

"The whole burden of my case is that Dr. King

was a political figure," Frisby said at one point.

In the final hour, Frisby argued that the extradition treaty does not permit the surrender of Ray.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Legal Fund Will Pay For Ray's Trial Costs

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—An organization called the Patriot Legal Fund has offered to defend James Earl Ray "free of charge" if he is tried on charges of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"We have offered to defend Ray ... pay all legal costs, attorney fees, court costs and costs of appeal if there are any, and bonds," said the fund's secretary, Dr. Edward B. Fields.

Ray is fighting extradition to the United States from England. He testified in a London court that he did not kill King.

Fields said the legal fund would defend Ray with its own attorney or would pay former Birmingham, Ala., Mayor Arthur J. Hanes "if Mr. Hanes asks us."

"Art Hanes is a personal friend of mine and would be a good attorney to defend Ray," Fields said.

In Birmingham, Hanes said, "we've solicited no funds nor authorized anybody to collect any funds. We know nothing of this outfit."

Hanes said he was surprised that such groups have not spoken up earlier offering money.

Asked if he knew Fields, Hanes said, "I've met him once or twice. Some of Fields' boys showed up with their storm trooper tactics" at a Jefferson County (Birmingham) meeting some years ago.

"I refused ~~to speak~~ until they were cleared out," Hanes said.

Storm trooper garb was worn by some members of the National States Rights Party in Alabama several years ago.

Fields said Thursday the offer to defend Ray was made in a letter about two weeks ago to John Tyndall, a representative of the Patriot Legal Fund and editor of the "Spearhead" in London.

He said the "Spearhead" is a monthly publication similar to one published by the National States Rights Party in Savannah.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told a House appropriations subcommittee in Washington recently that the National States' Rights Party was one of "a number of small hate-type groups whose membership is confined exclusively to the white race."

"This group is composed of former members of Klan-type organizations as well as notorious anti-Semetics," Hoover said, adding that the group urges "segregation and white power."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray's Extradition to U.S. Ordered by British Court

**Dr. King Slaying Suspect
Given 15 Days to Appeal
and Remanded to Prison**

BY ROBERT C. TOTH
Times Staff Writer

LONDON—A British court Tuesday ordered James Earl Ray returned to the United States to stand trial for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Chief Magistrate Frank Milton gave Ray 15 days in which to appeal and remanded him to prison to await extradition. One or more appeals are certain to delay the final extradition order for at least another two or three weeks.

Milton said "there can be no doubt" that there is a prima facie case against Ray in the murder of Dr. King, felled by a rifle shot in the Lorraine Motel in Memphis April 4. In doing so, Milton dismissed a defense plea that Dr. King's killing was a non-extraditable political crime.

Second Point Also Granted

The chief magistrate also granted extradition on the second of the two points made in the U.S. government's application—the State of Missouri's charge that the 40-year-old Ray broke out of prison there while serving a sentence for armed robbery.

Milton delivered his decision to a packed courtroom in famed Bow Street Magistrates Court after Ray, in another impromptu statement, charged that he was being muzzled in his British jail.

He complained that authorities here refused to allow his American lawyer, former Birmingham Mayor Arthur J. Hanes, to visit him. And he again objected to allegedly false evidence by the arresting British policeman that portrayed him in

despair when captured. His court-appointed British lawyer and the British attorney representing the United States had completed their presentations, and the magistrate had called a luncheon recess to prepare his verdict, when Ray decided to speak out.

Voice Low and Hesitant

Dressed in the same blue-checked sports jacket and a tieless white shirt, he was returned to the almost empty court to speak in somewhat hesitant bursts in a low voice. As transcribed by the chief clerk, he said:

"I don't want to repeat myself but I would like to take the opportunity to object to Mr. Butler's testimony, especially in view of the fact that this case will probably be given widespread publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called liberal press."

Detective Chief Supt. Thomas Butler had testified last Thursday, at the first of the two-day hearing, that Ray had said, "Oh, God," and "I feel so trapped," and had slumped in a seat when confronted with his identity and the murder charge in the United States.

Ray then went on in his statement to repeat that "I did not sign any statement whatsoever, and also that I said that I did not want to have conversation with anybody connected to the U.S. Justice Department." A British paper said he had been interviewed by an American official, but this was subsequently denied.

In connection with being denied a

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*cc Toth
7/5/68*

visit with Hanes, Ray said. "I believe there is a connection between this hearing and the trial in the States.

"Shortly after I was arrested by the British authorities, I engaged an attorney in the U.S., Mr. Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala. He subsequently made the trip to consult with me. This was denied by the home secretary (James Callaghan) and I made an application to the home secretary and I received no answer.

"I then wrote to Mr. Heath (Edward Heath, Conservative Party leader) and I was informed by the governor of Wandsworth Prison that this was not permissible, and he would forward the letter to Mr. Callaghan. Evidently the home secretary would decide whether Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter. In view of the seriousness of this case, I should have had a little more freedom to write and visit people."

Employed by Letter

Hanes arrived here June 20 and left June 24, between the preliminary hearing and the first day of the substantive proceedings. He said he had been employed by Ray through a letter from the accused.

It is understood from court sources that Ray's British counsel sought permission from the home secretary for Hanes to visit the prisoner but this was denied. Rules require that Ray make the request. Ray did so June 25, and the request was granted, but Hanes had returned to America.

British regulations do not permit a prisoner to see or write to anyone he wishes. In this case, the Tory leader to whom he wrote has no standing in legal affairs and it would not be surprising if Ray's letter to him had been withheld by the home secretary.

Discusses Warrants

In his judgment on the two extradition warrants for Ray, Magistrate Milton began by stating that Ray's final complaints "could not possibly have a bearing on my decision." He also noted that Hanes could not have appeared in a British court since he was not a qualified lawyer under British law, and further, that Ray's case could not have been presented "more conscientiously, ably or persuasively" than it was by Roger Frisby, Ray's British barrister.

Milton said his job was to decide if there was enough evidence under English law to commit Ray for trial. On the basis of verbal testimony and affidavits from the United

States, "there can be no doubt the answer is yes," he declared.

Milton then dealt with defense objections to extraditing Ray to serve out the rest (13 years) of his 20-year sentence for a Missouri bank robbery and to stand trial for Dr. King's murder.

He dismissed the objection on the robbery count quickly. The treaty prescribes surrender for "robbery with violence" rather than armed robbery for which Ray was convicted. But "this is a highly technical point," Milton said, and "it would be a very ridiculous loophole in the law" which refused extradition for armed robbery, but allowed it for simple robbery.

On the murder count, Milton noted that defense counsel had not contested testimony that Ramon George Sneyd was James Earl Ray nor any evidence, such as Ray's fingerprints on the rifle, that linked Ray with the crime.

Sees Extension

The magistrate acknowledged that Dr. King was a national and controversial figure, "but to hold that the killing of him was an offense of a political character" would be to extend the definition of political crime "far too far."

There were few precedents to aid in determining what constituted a political crime, and what there was "fell far short of including an act like the alleged murder by this man (Ray) as a political offense," he added.

Moreover, Milton said, no evidence was presented that Ray was part of a conspiracy. Rather, it was said that the murder was the act of "a solitary person". Against that "all that I know is the accused man said 'I didn't do it,'" the magistrate concluded.

15 Days for Appeal

In dismissing the "political crime" defense, Milton then informed Ray he had 15 days in which to appeal.

The appeal will take the form of a writ of habeas corpus to be requested of the high court. Two justices would normally hear the plea, which can be expected to be submitted next week.

Assuming their finding goes against Ray, he can petition the law lords in the House of Lords for a hearing. Should they decide to hear the case, another couple of weeks of litigation is likely.

But the feeling here was that the law lords will not take the appeal.

In that event, Ray will be ordered extradited by the home secretary as soon as the law lords make a ruling, and his surrender could occur within hours thereafter.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Return To U.S. Step Closer

LONDON (UPI)—James Earl Ray, his jaw twitching and his eyes blinking nervously, has been ordered back to the United States to face charges of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. His lawyers promptly announced they would appeal the extradition.

A British court rejected defense contentions that the assassination of Dr. King in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4 was a political crime and ordered Ray remanded to jail without bail pending his return to the United States.

London Chief Magistrate Frank Milton gave Ray 15 days to appeal the extradition ruling. Ray's legal advisers said there definitely would be an appeal, which would mean a further delay in his return to U.S. custody.

The judge granted extradition on both points of the U.S. application—the murder charge by the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri's charge the 40-year-old Ray broke out of prison while serving a sentence for armed robbery.

Ray almost lost his composure for the first time in the hearings in the Bow Street court during the morning session. He sweated, his jaw twitched, he grimaced, his eyes blinked and his hands roamed over his face.

At one point, he was so nervous he spoke almost incoherently—the words tumbled out so rapidly that shorthand-writing newsmen could not take them down precisely.

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

A-2 Herald-Examiner
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1 JUL 5 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bee
7/5/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ENGLAND ORDERS RAY EXTRADITION

LONDON (UPI) — A court today ordered James Earl Ray extradited to the United States to stand trial for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray, 40, identified as an escaped convict from a Missouri jail, was accused of shooting the civil rights leader in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4. He was arrested at London airport June 8.

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

Ray, so nervous he was almost incoherent, had shown earlier in a surprise statement to the court that he feared—and perhaps expected—the extradition to be granted.

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

Milton in his ruling said no evidence had been presented at the two-part hearing to substantiate defense claims the slaying was a political crime.

He also ruled that Missouri law covering robbery with violence was relevant in the extradition case. Missouri wants Ray for trial on charges he escaped from prison while serving a term for armed robbery.

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*cc to Bu
7/5/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray May Have Had Ally but Surely Not the Klan

BY WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

There are strange and interesting elements in the unfolding story of James Earl Ray.

It is reported that in London where extradition proceedings were instituted on the grounds that he had murdered Dr. Martin Luther King, he slumped down and sighed, "Oh my God, I feel trapped." But Ray's demoralization was only temporary, and it soon transpired that he had hired a prominent Birmingham attorney to go to London, and that said attorney was the very same man who managed the successful defense of those who were accused of killing Mrs. Liuzzo.

Although this is the land of John Birch and Mark Lane and highly inflamed political imaginations, it cannot be imagined by the average American how gleefully Europeans leap to conclusions of Florentine complexity whenever political assassinations are involved.

A fortnight ago, Prince Rainier of Monaco asked a visitor whether he had meditated on the first initial of the last name of the three great recent American victims of assassination — K(ennedy) K(ing) K(ennedy). The visitor confessed that he had not reflected on the three initials' significance, and forebore going on to say that no American who knows anything at all about anything at all would invest any meaning in the coincidental K's.

★

The Ku Klux Klan is as capable of organizing the killing of a President of the United States, the most prominent Negro in the world, and the most prominent liberal politician in the world, as Monaco is of deposing De Gaulle. It is hard for a people whose history is watered with organized and even incestuous connivings for power to imagine individualistic assassination.

Having said all of which, there is something about the James Earl Ray case which does suggest that if indeed it was he who fired the shot, that he did not work alone in the tradition of Leon Czolgosz, and Lee Harvey Oswald. Too much is known about Ray, and he is more readily imaginable as a hired killer than a lusty fanatic. He has been small-time always, a non-ideologue, uninterested in politics, untroubled by racial differences.

Moreover, the escape from Memphis suggested the cooperation of at least one ally. Assuming Ray was the assassin: the escape required a kind of cosmopolitan sophistication one does not learn at Midwest penitentiaries; the ample supply of cash isn't particularly surprising, inasmuch as the professional training of James Earl Ray is in acquiring fairly large amounts of cash on short, stick-'em-up notice; but the exhaustive research necessary, for instance to appear halfway plausible when applying for foreign passports, was

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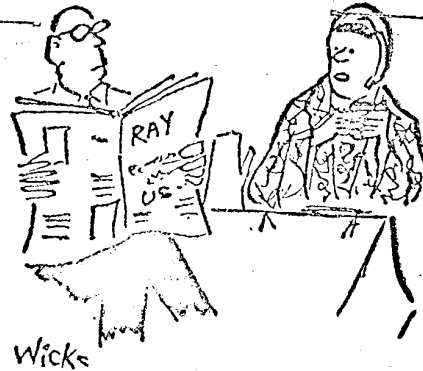
#1 X

more likely supplied by someone other than himself.

Truman Capote ventured early during the mystery that the killer was a paid assassin, and was in all likelihood dead. If the FBI's contentions are validated, then Ray is the killer, and is most certainly not dead, nor will he die, except many years from now—from arteriosclerosis or whatever—Tennessee having abolished the death penalty. But as long as he is alive, he of course jeopardizes his silent partners, and it is supremely in the interest of the state to establish who they are, and to discover what was the motivation for the killing of Dr. King.

Capote reasoned inferentially when he guessed that the man or men who planned the killing were leftists: that the intention was to bring on the kind of disunity and convulsion which typically help not conservative Americans, but hard-leftists who know how to profiteer from any general distress.

If the idea of killing Martin Luther King was that of the KKK, or some local white supremacist group, then in the light of the experience with the Birmingham church, the three civil rights workers in Mississippi, Mrs. Liuzzo and the others—the killings of which consolidated national sentiment in favor of more and more civil rights legislation—



"James Earl Ray. What did he do?"
Cartoon by Wicks

then the KKK is even more stupid than it is supposed to be, which is an extraordinary achievement.

Such stupidity does not go hand in hand with the super-sophisticated provisions made for the assassin's escape: does not explain the easy success he had in eluding the greatest manhunt in the history of the world (yes, in the history of the world), until, by committing a foolish mistake of the kind that catches up the suspect in second-rate detective stories, the accused as good as turned himself in.

Up until now, Ray has kept his mouth shut. And no doubt the Birmingham lawyer will counsel him to continue to do so. But Ray is not the type to suffer in order to sustain the underworld's code. If he is the assassin, he is likelier to crack up when he realizes fully that he is indeed trapped.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Defense May Blame Negroes

**Hatred of Dr. King
as an 'Uncle Tom'
Seen as Argument**

BY KARL E. MEYER

*Exclusive to The Times from
the Washington Post*

LONDON — Defense lawyers for James Earl Ray may contend in the United States that Dr. Martin Luther King was killed by political conspirators—but that the conspiracy was masterminded by black instead of white extremist groups.

This became known Saturday as Alabama attorney Arthur J. Hanes had a second prison visit with the 40-year-old Ray, who is facing extradition to the United States on charges of murdering Dr. King in Memphis.

Hanes agreed to discuss his client's state of mind with reporters but declined to say anything about the precise line of defense he might argue in the event that Ray is returned for trial in Memphis.

But ~~it can~~ be stated reliably that a likely contention will be that Dr. King was as much hated by black nationalists who regarded him as an "Uncle Tom" as he was by white supremacist groups. Such a line of argument would not necessarily preclude an admission that a white gunman could have been hired to execute the murder.

'Not Guilty' Plea

Hanes will only say that he intends to enter a "not guilty" plea if Ray is extradited and that he now has the names of some witnesses he plans to see in the United States. He intends to go to Memphis, where the murder occurred April 4, in the latter part of next week.

A former mayor of Birmingham, Hanes flew to London Friday for a first visit with his client. Hanes is due to depart today. He spent 70 minutes with Ray at London's Wandsworth Prison, speaking with his client through a glass partition while two guards stood by. Hanes and Ray exchanged several written notes, since the guards could overhear their conversation.

Hanes said the prison restrictions were "austere and severe," but added, "I find this rather good. There have been people hurt in other cases like this and I didn't like that." He said he had been frisked for possible guns but that this precaution was "fine with me."

Slightly Perturbed

"The only thing he was slightly perturbed about," Hanes told a news conference, "was Mr. Butler's testimony about his alleged behavior. He said to me, 'You might expect a 10-year-old girl to make that remark but certainly not a man.'"

This referred to court testimony by Chief Supt. Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard that Ray had allegedly said, "Oh God, I feel so trapped" when he was informed that British police believed he was the man wanted for the murder of Dr. King.

Hanes said he has received about 100 letters from all over the United States about his accepting Ray's defense. The only money sent to him, he said, was a check for \$5 from "a sweet dear lady in Columbus, Ohio."

All told, he said, he has handled up to 18 murder cases, though he and his son, Arthur Jr., accept every type of legal case. As he put it: "Any \$5 fee for \$5 worth of service, I accept."

Hanes was mayor of Birmingham from 1961 to 1963, during the period when Dr. King's protest marchers came into dramatic confrontation with former City Police Commissioner Eugene B. (Bull) Connor. As a result, Hanes also had encounters with President Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, giving him the distinction of personal acquaintance with ~~three~~ three victims of assassination.

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

A-6 Los Angeles Times,
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1 JUL 8 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fingerprints Implicate Ray in London Robbery

Prints on Paper Bag Left at Bank Match King Murder Suspect's, Detectives Say

BY KARL E. MEYER

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

LONDON—An exhaustive Scotland Yard investigation into the London life of James Earl Ray has persuaded senior police officers of three things about the man accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King—he was friendless, almost penniless and highly accident-prone.

A squad of 10 Yard detectives has been working full-time on the case of Ray since his arrest June 8 at London Airport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd. Several thousand people have been questioned about Ray's movements in London from May 17 until his arrest.

One major blank spot remains: British police still do not know where Ray was staying during the first 10 days after his arrival. But the belief is that he was in a cheap, obscure London rooming house and not in a private residence. Ray himself has reportedly said that he does not remember where he stayed.

Fingerprints Matched

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

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

The clerk described the robber as being about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, sun-tanned with wavy black hair and possibly of mid-European origin. He was dressed in a blue suit.

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

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

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

rigorous immigration controls.

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

Ray turned up at a YWCA hostel in Victoria. The hostel, despite its name, also provides rooms for men, and the woman at the desk saw Ray with a young blond man who she thought was American. Ray was told that there was no room at the hostel, and was referred to a hotel down the street.

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

British Police believe that the whole purpose of his trips to London and Lisbon, and of the trip he was planning to make to Brussels, was to join up with white mercenaries, probably in Biafra.

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

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~RAY EXTRADITION~~ British Magistrate Frank Milton found a prima facie case (legally sufficient unless disproved) against James Earl Ray last week in the April 4 murder of Dr. Martin Luther King and dismissed a defense plea that the killing was a non-extraditable political crime. The magistrate said that, although Dr. King was a national figure, "to hold that the killing of him was an offense of a political character" would be to extend the definition of political crime "far too far." Ray has 15 days to appeal and more appeals, expected ~~next week~~, are certain to delay the final extradition order.

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

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1 JUL 8 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Gives Some Leads to Attorney

LONDON (AP)—James Earl Ray has given his American lawyer Saturday what the attorney called "names and other leads" to investigate in preparing defense against charges of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., conferred with Ray for 70 minutes in Wandsworth Prison.

Hanes told newsmen he found the interview with Ray "most helpful, most fruitful, and beneficial." He added: "I am beginning to build a case, to organize a defense. He

gave me names ~~and~~ other leads to follow up back in the United States, and I am building a file." Hanes refused to disclose anything about the information Ray gave him.

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

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1 JUL 8 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer Denies Ray Statement

LONDON (UPI) — Alabama lawyer Arthur J. Hanes met for 70 minutes today with James Earl Ray and said the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. denied he collapsed when arrested in London, muttering "Oh my God, I feel so trapped."

Hanes said he spoke with Ray at Wandsworth Prison through a glass panel with guards on either side. Ray has been under maximum security guard since his arrest on June 8.

It was their second meeting in two days.

Hanes said Ray restated his objections to testimony at his extradition hearing Tuesday by Scotland Yard Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler. Ray had protested to the judge over Butler's testimony that he collapsed and said he felt "trapped" when told there was reason to believe he was the man wanted for killing King.

"He categorically denies he behaved in such a manner," Hanes told newsmen.

He quoted Ray as saying, "You might expect a 10-year-old girl to make such a remark, but not a grown man."

~~Hanes~~ said he ~~called~~ Ray "buddy or pal—any old thing"

during their talks. He said he did not address him as Ray or as Ramon George Sneyd, the name under which he was arrested. Hanes has refused to give any indication he takes the authorities' word that his client is in fact James Earl Ray.

The Birmingham lawyer said he and Ray "had a rather lengthy talk—there was a little more relaxed feeling on his part and my part than yesterday."

The attorney said yesterday that he was preparing an innocent plea for Ray.

Hanes said the guards described Ray as "very cooperative" and with "good rapport with those around him."

Hanes refused to comment ~~when~~ asked whether Ray was a foil in a conspiracy.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Charles Q. Stevens, identified as a key witness against James Earl Ray in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, has been

taken into protective custody.

"He wasn't as impressed at the danger as police and the district attorney general's staff were," a source said in confirming that Stevens had been talked into submitting to protective custody.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and successful defender of the men accused of the killing of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo during the Selma, Ala., march, visited Ray in Wandsworth Prison earlier in the day.

It was believed to be the first talk Ray has had with an American since his arrest here June 8 on charges of passport and firearms violations of British law.

Hanes told a press conference that he and Ray, whom he said he had never met before, "talked of many things--his health, his attitude. I would say he is in good shape. He gets lots of sleep."

Confident He'll Be Paid

Hanes, employed by Ray via a letter, expressed confidence that he would get paid. "He (Ray) gave me the impression he can meet my fee," the lawyer said.

No organization had contacted him in connection with the case, Hanes said, but he will be carrying "a message" from Ray back to someone in the states. He declined to say to whom it would go.

All told, Hanes brushed off more questions than he answered. He had a "horror of all murders," including that of Dr. King, he said. Insanity is one of "a hundred defenses" that might be used, he said.

"If this man comes to trial, and if he is the man, he will plead not guilty," declared Hanes, who used Ray's alias of Ramon George Sneyd throughout.

A British magistrate on Tuesday decided that Ray and Sneyd were the same man and that there was sufficient evidence to commit him for trial for the King murder. The

Arthur J. Hanes
by Wirephoto

If Tried, Ray Will Plead Not Guilty, His Attorney Says

BY ROBERT C. TOTH
Times Staff Writer

LONDON--The American lawyer of James Earl Ray said Friday his client would plead not guilty if he goes to trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

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magistrate also dismissed attempts to prevent Ray's extradition to the United States pending the outcome of appeals against his findings. An order for Ray's extradition to the United States must be issued by the Home Office before he can be surrendered to American authorities.

Hanes arrived in London Friday morning and went almost immediately to a 40-minute interview with Ray. He said he expected to visit his client again today and then return home Sunday.

He flew here following reports that he would be allowed to see the prisoner this time. At Tuesday's extradition hearing, Ray complained that Hanes was prevented by British authorities from visiting him when the lawyer was first here June 20-24.

It was subsequently explained that Hanes' request to see Ray was refused because the prisoner must make the request. When Ray did so, the application was granted, but Hanes already had returned to Alabama.

"I do not suggest anything devious here," Hanes said. "I think it was just the system, and perhaps they don't move on the spur of the moment."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

James Ray

Appeal Date

Set July 29

LONDON (AP) — James Earl Ray's appeal against extradition to the United States will open in the British High Court July 29, his British lawyer said today. The hearing is expected to last at least two days.

Ray, charged with assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., made a one-minute appearance in Bow Street, Magistrate's Court today on the two charges on which he was arrested June 8 at London airport.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton ordered him held in Wandsworth Prison for another seven days on the two charges. Ray said nothing.

Milton, who last Tuesday ruled in favor of the U.S. government's extradition petition, asked defense attorney Michael Eugene when the appeal would be heard.

Eugene replied that the High Court had agreed to start the appeal hearing July 29 although the appeal itself has not been filed formally.

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cc to Bureau 7/10/68

[Signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Suspect's BrotherArrested in Memphis

MEMPHIS (UPI)—The brother of James Earl Ray was arrested for drunkenness Tuesday a few blocks from the spot where Ray is accused of killing Dr.

Martin Luther King April 4.

Shortly after Gerald William Ray, 32, was arrested, City Court Judge Bernie Weinman dismissed the drunkenness charge and he was released. A police spokes-

man said he did not know where Ray went.

Police said they understood the brother, who lives in St. Louis, had come here to take up a collection to help finance James' defense.

But a spokesman said he had no idea why Ray had

gone to the vicinity of the Lorraine Hotel, where Dr. King was killed.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

British Court Sets July 29 for Ray Appeal

LONDON (UPI)—A British court said Tuesday that on July 29 it will hear James Earl Ray's appeal against extradition to the United States to stand trial for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The surprise announcement was made when Ray appeared at Bow Street Magistrate's Court on charges of violating British gun and immigration laws. Ray was ordered to appear again Tuesday to answer to the charges of carrying a loaded .38-caliber pistol and two forged passports, charges on which he was arrested in the first place June 8.

Ray appeared in court to meet a British legal requirement that prisoners appear before a magistrate every eight days while they are held.

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

I-18 Los Angeles Times
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

As a security precaution, every person attending the trial of James Earl Ray will be recorded on visual and sound tape, it was disclosed in Memphis. In addition, officials said, identification cards bearing photographs will be issued to all newsmen covering the trial of the man accused of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King. The trial, expected in the fall, will be held in one of the five regular Memphis courtrooms, the largest of which seats only 100 persons in addition to the trial principals. Ray, who was arrested last month, is waiting extradition from London.

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DN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Letter Bared Showing Sneyd Alias

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Daily News has said in a copyrighted story that James Earl Ray wrote a letter to his brother which indicates that Ray is the man being held in a London jail in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

The Daily News said John Ray received the letter, which was signed, "Lord R. G. Sneyd." John Ray said the handwriting was his brother's. As to the use of the title "Lord," John Ray said, "That's probably his idea of a joke."

The Daily News published portions of the letter, which read in part: "I could appeal my extradition hearing but I am getting tired of listening to these liars so I might close it up about Tuesday."

There was no indication which Tuesday he referred to.

John Ray said he believed the letter showed his brother did not kill King, who was shot to death April 4 on the balcony of a Memphis motel.

John Ray said: "If he really did it, he wouldn't be thinking about signing those extradition papers, would he?"

Although U.S. officials have said they are convinced that Ray and Sneyd are the same person, the use of an alias caused a point of legal confusion during the extradition hearings.

John Ray said the letter was in answer to one he wrote to his brother, addressed to London's Heathfield Road Prison. The answering letter, undated, was sent to a married sister who lives in a suburb of St. Louis, the Daily News said.

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

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44-1574-B-159

*cc to Bu
7/17/68*

Straighten it out up with
you too when I get back
You mention going down
there is a good all-around
I will wait until I get back
as I want some attorney
who can work together
so I will let Hange
decide on someone he thinks
would be best
I could appeal my situation
having but I am getting
tired of having to think
like I am I make close
it up about twelve

Lord R. L. Snyd.

att. address

Arthur J. Hance

617 Bank Nelson Bldg.

Birmingham Alabama 35203

TELEPHONE 324 4536

—Associated Press Wirephoto

PART OF LETTER WRITTEN BY ACCUSED KING KILLER

Writer hints that he may forego fighting United States extradition; lower portion
dealing with personal matters was deleted by family request

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Agrees to Return to U.S. for Trial in Dr. King's Slaying

BY KARL E. MEYER

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

LONDON—James Earl Ray instructed his attorneys Tuesday to waive his appeal of a British extradition order. This means he will probably return to the United States in a few days to face charges of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ray's surprise decision became known after he saw his British attorneys in Wandsworth Prison Tuesday morning and gave them a signed statement saying that he had voluntarily decided not to file an appeal to the high court of a July 2 extradition ruling against him in Bow Street Police Court.

The 40-year-old American said he had made the decision after considering all the facts and believed it

was the best thing for him to do.

The 250-word typed statement was signed "Ramon George Sneyd," the name under which Ray was arrested at London Airport on June 8. It will be submitted to Home Secretary James Callaghan, who must give final approval to Ray's return.

Word of Ray's decision was immediately telephoned to his American attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala. Hanes was due to arrive here early today to confer again with his client, who has denied killing Dr. King in Memphis last April 4.

In his statement, Ray made no complaints about his legal defense

in Britain. Instead he expressed specific thanks to Michael Eugene, court-appointed solicitor, and to Roger Frisby, his barrister.

Ray's decision may have been anticipated by a letter he sent last week to his family in America. According to the Chicago Daily News, Ray reportedly wrote, "I could appeal my extradition hearing but I am getting tired of listening to these liars so that I might close it up about Tuesday."

Concerning the word "liars," Ray has twice denied in court police testimony that he cried, "Oh my God, I feel so trapped" when informed that Scotland Yard believed he was the man wanted in the death of Dr. King.

Ray's decision came as his British attorneys were readying the formal appeal to the divisional court of the high court to meet the deadline of 4 p.m. today. A hearing date of July 29 had already been set. It will now be canceled.

Tuesday morning Ray made what will probably be his last courtroom appearance in Britain when he was briefly brought before Bow Street Court on two lesser charges of possessing a forged passport and carrying an unlawful revolver.

The charges were remanded until July 24, and now will almost surely be dropped.

As in his three previous appearances in the dingy brown courtroom, Ray wore a checked blue suit and was surrounded by plainclothes detectives. His only word was "no" when he was asked by the judge if he had anything to say.

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

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Security For Ray Outlined

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—Security arrangements for the expected return to this country of James Earl Ray, accused of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., call for Ray to be housed in a special cell equipped with closed-circuit television, it has been learned.

"That trial is really going to be something," one county official said. "Sheriff (William) Morris was telling us about the special cell they will have for Ray. They're going to have closed-circuit television in it so they can watch him all the time and all. It is really going to be fitted out."

Sheriff Morris refused comment on the arrangements.

Another county official said all the offices overlooking the Shelby County Criminal Courts Building will have security police in the windows during the trial. Traffic around the building will be restricted.

Last week, the sheriff's office confirmed that plans call for video tapes to be made of each person attending the trial.

All trial plans, of course, are contingent on Ray's extradition from London, England where he was arrested last month using the name of George R. Sneyd. A British judge ordered him extradited, but that decision is currently being appealed.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray May Be Returned by Plane to U.S. Today

Court Appearance Expected to Complete Formalities Necessary Before Extradition

BY ROBERT C. TOTH

Times Staff Writer

LONDON--James Earl Ray may be returned to the United States as early as today, it appeared Wednesday after his American lawyer confirmed that the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King had waived further efforts to prevent his extradition.

A hastily arranged appearance by Ray in Magistrate's Court was scheduled for this morning. It was expected that British gun and passport charges against Ray will be dropped at that time, completing formalities necessary before his surrender to U.S. agents.

The formal extradition order and surrender warrant can be signed by the British home secretary anytime after midnight

Wednesday, and the prisoner will be turned over to U.S. federal marshals "at a convenient point of departure," British officials said.

Details of Ray's transportation were a closely guarded secret, but it is expected he will be flown back to Memphis with his guard on an American military or chartered commercial aircraft.

Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's American lawyer who returned to London Wednesday, told reporters he has asked to be allowed to accompany Ray on the flight "because he (Ray) has a fear of being in the company of Justice Department officials alone."

Permission has been denied by the Justice De-

partment, however, Hanes complained. "This is a violation of my client's constitutional rights, and it is high-handed and it is wrong," he charged.

Hanes said the Supreme Court has ruled that a prisoner can be questioned by authorities only in the presence of his lawyer, but he acknowledged that there was no ruling that the lawyer must accompany a man in custody, as in this case.

The Birmingham lawyer, in drawing Southern accents--"All I want is one itty bitty break," he pleaded--said he had advised his client not to appeal the July 2 extradition ruling by a British court here.

The appeal had been prepared by Ray's court-appointed British solicitors, and July 29 had been set for a hearing on the appeal.

Indications were that

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the High Court would have made a quick job of dismissing the appeal anyway, and would have refused permission for a further appeal to the House of Lords.

Hanes said he had advised Ray to waive the appeal so he can be returned quickly to Memphis "and begin without further delay an effort to combat and counteract the unprecedented vicious and libelous press and television campaign to portray him (Ray) as a convicted murderer, monster, degenerate and dope addict."

"This campaign violates our most sacred Anglo-Saxon precept that every man must be regarded as innocent until he is proven guilty without reasonable doubt. Once my client is in Memphis, where he can confer daily with me and others, we will find the whole truth and establish it."

Pressed on why Ray now wishes to return to the United States, Hanes said, "The man wants to get back to clear his name--its as simple as that." He reiterated his belief that

Ray is innocent of the assassination of Dr. King and called the prisoner by the alias of Sneyd, under which he was booked here.

Hanes, who has defended others accused of civil rights murders, complained that he was impeded in preparing his case with Ray in Wandsworth Prison here. "One guard was always over my shoulder and another over his," he said. "It was like the pigeons in Trafalgar Square."

On the other hand, he complimented British authorities "on behalf of my client and myself," for having "so meticulously respected his rights." He

also complimented Ray's British solicitors.

Hanes was pressed on why Ray might fear being in the presence of federal marshals. "I can't explain it," he said, but he also said it appeared that the total resources of the federal government and of Tennessee were "out to get him (Ray)."

Hanes complained of Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson's visit here shortly after Ray's arrest and of his "demanding to see and be shown the prisoner. It appears not unlikely that Mr. Vinson, by this precipitate and unwarranted action, has transgressed the rights of my client."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY RETURN SET; DROPS LEGAL FIGHT

LONDON (UPI)--James Earl Ray has abandoned his legal fight against extradition from Britain. The British lawyer for the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said Ray probably would be sent to the United States tomorrow or Friday.

Attorney Michael Eugene said Ray would file no appeal against the London Magistrate Court order directing he be returned to the United States. But Eugene denied Ray had signed a waiver of extradition.

The move apparently clears the way for the 40-year-old ex-convict from Missouri's early trial in Memphis, Tenn., on charges he shot down civil rights leader King from ambush last April 4. The Nobel Peace Prize winner fell from a snipers bullet as he stood on a Memphis motel balcony.

Eugene said Ray's American attorney, Arthur Hanes Sr. of Birmingham, Ala., was en route to London to talk to Ray. He said Hanes was expected to accompany Ray back to the United States.

Ray has been in British custody since June 8 when he was arrested at London's Heathrow airport by Scotland Yard detectives. At the time he carried Canadian passports identifying him as "Ramon George Sneyd." He has contended he is Sneyd since the arrest.

Attorney's for Ray had until 11

a.m. EDT today to file an appeal of the magistrate's court ruling in the British High Court. Failure to file the appeal leaves Ray free to be extradited once the British Home Secretary gives his approval. The time of his return depends upon when the home secretary signs the order.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Memphis Tense, Posts Heavy Guard for Ray

Street Barricaded Before Court Building; Steel Plates Put Around Suspect's Cell

BY NICHOLAS C. CHRISS

Times Staff Writer

MEMPHIS — Cautious authorities barricaded a street Thursday and enforced unprecedented security measures around and in the grimy old building where James Earl Ray will be held and tried.

The accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King will be kept inside of the fortress-like Criminal Courts Building in a third-floor cell block specially air-conditioned and protected on the outside by massive 1½-inch steel plates moved into place with cranes.

The half-century-old building once housed George K. (Machine Gun Kelly) Barnes, who was arrested in Memphis after a crime spree in the 1930s, jail historian S. A. (Foots) Barbaro reported.

Barricades were erected early Thursday closing Washington St. in front of the building to all traffic. One challenge to the security was a 10-story building going up next to the jail, with dozens of windows looking down on the cell block where Ray will be held.

Tension Mounts

There was an air of tension and expectation at the criminal courts building as the hour of Ray's arrival grew closer.

A few curious pedestrians walked past the building. Occasionally cars on two side streets next to the building slowed or stopped to watch the guards around the building and television news crews standing by.

The Criminal Courts Building is being guarded inside and outside by uniformed officers and plainclothesmen. In the back parking lot, which has the only direct entrance to the jail cells on the third, fourth and fifth floors, armed police keep the doors double-locked and prevent anyone from approaching.

Traffic in the building was reduced to a minimum. The corridor to the office of Sheriff William N. Morris Jr., in charge of security, was barred by two deputies.

Asked for details on the security precautions, the harried Morris replied, "Unfortunately I also have an election on my hands." He is running for reelection and is entered in the Democratic primary here Aug. 1.

Later in the day, Morris issued a brief statement: "Preparations for the arrival of James Earl Ray in Memphis are going forward and we will be well

prepared upon his arrival. Every possible measure is being taken to assure security during his incarceration and the upcoming trial."

During the day Morris held a number of conferences with state, city and federal officials.

A county sheriff's substation was virtually closed as men were transferred to the Criminal Courts Building to keep a round-the-clock guard. The county officers were joined by city police and state highway patrolmen.

Ray's cell was air-conditioned because of the close confinement, plus the temperatures that normally reach 100 inside the jail during the summer.

The cell-block also is equipped with closed-circuit television to permit monitoring of the cell.

The courtrooms, one of which will be the scene of Ray's trial, are on the floors below the jail. It is presumed that the trial will be held in Memphis; Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's lawyer, has said he will not seek a change of venue.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, who may try the case, issued a three-page order Thursday setting guidelines for the trial.

In the order, he specifically forbade attorneys, officials, witnesses or police involved in the case from giving interviews or

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making statements about the Ray trial.

The order also stated that no cameras would be allowed in the buildings, alleys or parking lots adjacent to the building. He said all persons seeking admission to the courtroom would be searched.

Ray was indicted on a charge of first-degree murder in the death of Dr. King, who was shot at a motel here April 4. He was also charged in a second indictment with carrying a dangerous weapon. A Shelby County Grand Jury returned the indictment May 7.

An authoritative source here said Thursday that Ray probably would not come to trial before September or October. The

five county criminal courts are in summer recess until Sept. 16. Although no trials are held during the summer, with only an occasional exception, arraignments and grand jury sessions are continued.

Ray's first appearance in Memphis outside his cell could come soon after his

arrival, perhaps within a day or so, at an arraignment in one of the five criminal courts.

Sources said that if the defense or the state requests a psychiatric examination, two jail doctors would conduct the preliminary test. If these physicians felt that further

tests were necessary, specialists would be called in and the examinations and

subsequent evaluation could take six to eight weeks or even longer.

Hanes has indicated he may use an insanity plea on Ray's behalf.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray's 'Push' to Memphis

NEW YORK (UPI)—Arthur J. Hanes, attorney for the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has accused U.S. and British officials of conspiring to "push" James Earl Ray out of England, paying and hiding witnesses and obstructing his defense.

Hanes, the dapper former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., displayed his pique at being refused permission to accompany Ray back from England to his Memphis jail cell yesterday morning by launching a blistering attack upon the U.S. Justice Department immediately upon landing at Kennedy Airport in New York.

He arrived by Trans World Airlines jet. Ray was flown back aboard a U.S. Air Force plane with maximum security guard earlier.

Proclaiming that the April 4 murder of King was "political", Hanes said he believed an "international Communist conspiracy" may have been responsible.

"There were powerful forces at work" in obtaining Ray's extradition from England, Hanes told a crowded news conference in 90-degree heat and under television lights.

"The British Empire was trying to push this man out of the country and the United States was trying to pull him in..."

"Witnesses have been questioned, they've been stashed out, they're being paid and they're being taken care of," he said in describing what he called Justice Department and FBI efforts to build their case against Ray.

"Certainly this is hurting my case, because as of now, I haven't had a chance to talk privately to my client."

Hanes said British police were "two feet from my shoulder" on each of four occasions he was permitted to visit Ray in London's Wandsworth prison.

Hanes said he had no plans to try to move the trial from Memphis or to exclude Negroes from the jury, although he would take steps "every other lawyer does" in selecting an impartial jury. He said he expected the jury would "render a fair and just verdict" but later qualified this to say "it is impossible to get a fair trial" because of news coverage of the assassination.

Angered over his exclusion from the flight that whisked Ray back to Memphis, Hanes added: "The Justice Department would not notify me or the British attorney concerning what time he was to depart from England, his mode of transportation, where he was to depart or his destination in the United States."

Reporters pressed Hanes on his comment that King's murder was "political" in motivation, a British defense lawyers raised unsuccessfully in their attempts to prevent Ray's extradition.

Hanes made an illusion to "powerful forces" at work to divide Americans against themselves and added, without clarification:

"It has been shown that there is such a thing as an international Communist conspiracy and you must admit that they are working in our country."

Hanes said Ray gave up his attempts to fight extradition because "he is anxious for trial to clear this matter up."

"His morale is good, his health is good and he was treated very well in England."

As has been his strategy, he never once called Ray by name but referred to him only as "this man" and "my client."

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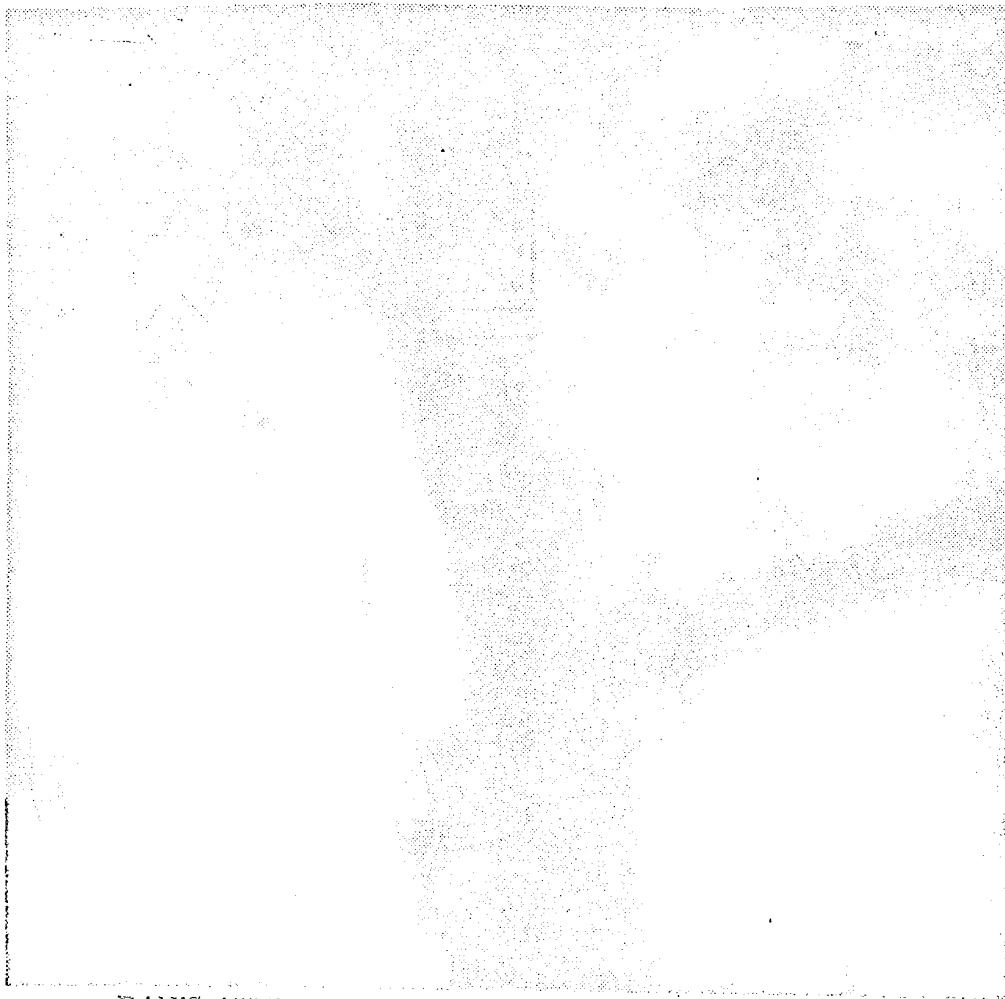
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7/20/68



RAY'S ATTORNEY, ARTHUR HANES ARRIVES IN N.Y.
Lawyer charged 'hidden' witnesses in case against his client

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was flown in secretly from England today and spirited by armored car to a steel-plated cell in the Shelby County jail.

Detectives with submachine-guns, deputies with shotguns and patrolmen with drawn pistols guarded the rear entrance to the five-story jail as Ray was hustled inside in the pre-dawn darkness.

He was lodged in a four-cell

on the third floor to await arraignment on a murder charge in the April 4 slaying of King. The secret and FBI agents hanged especially prepared for the 40-year-old Ray, had steel plates over the windows and closed-circuit television over which guards can watch his every move.

Arrested in London June 8 after the most intensive man-hunt in modern American history, Ray was hustled out of England aboard a C135 Air Force plane last night.

Several minutes before its arrival, 15 deputies, armed with

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shotguns, lined the rear entrance to the jail and a powerful searchlight played over an empty office building under construction across the street.

Then a black and white car roared up to the jail and a half-dozen detectives, wielding sub-machine-guns jumped out and took stations near the door.

A bus, purposely parked in front of the door, obscured the view of newsmen, kept across the street by strict security regulations.

The armored car and its motorcade screeched into the parking lot and pulled up to the rear door. Then there was a bustle of activity as uniformed officers leaped from the car, but the other occupants of the vehicle were shielded from view.

Four minutes after its arrival the car left.

Arriving just before Ray was Criminal Court Judge John Colten, who presumably would be the man to arraign Ray at the jail, some 20 blocks from where King was slain as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

"Every possible measure is being taken to assure security during his (Ray's) incarceration and the upcoming trial," said Charles Holmes, Public Information Director for Sheriff William Morris.

Ray's attorney, former Birmingham, Ala., Mayor Arthur J. Hanes Sr., complained in London that he was not allowed to accompany his client on the flight to the United States.

Hanes said he didn't want Ray "grilled, cross-examined and interrogated" on the plane and he advised him to "keep his mouth shut and not answer any questions -- not even talk about the weather."

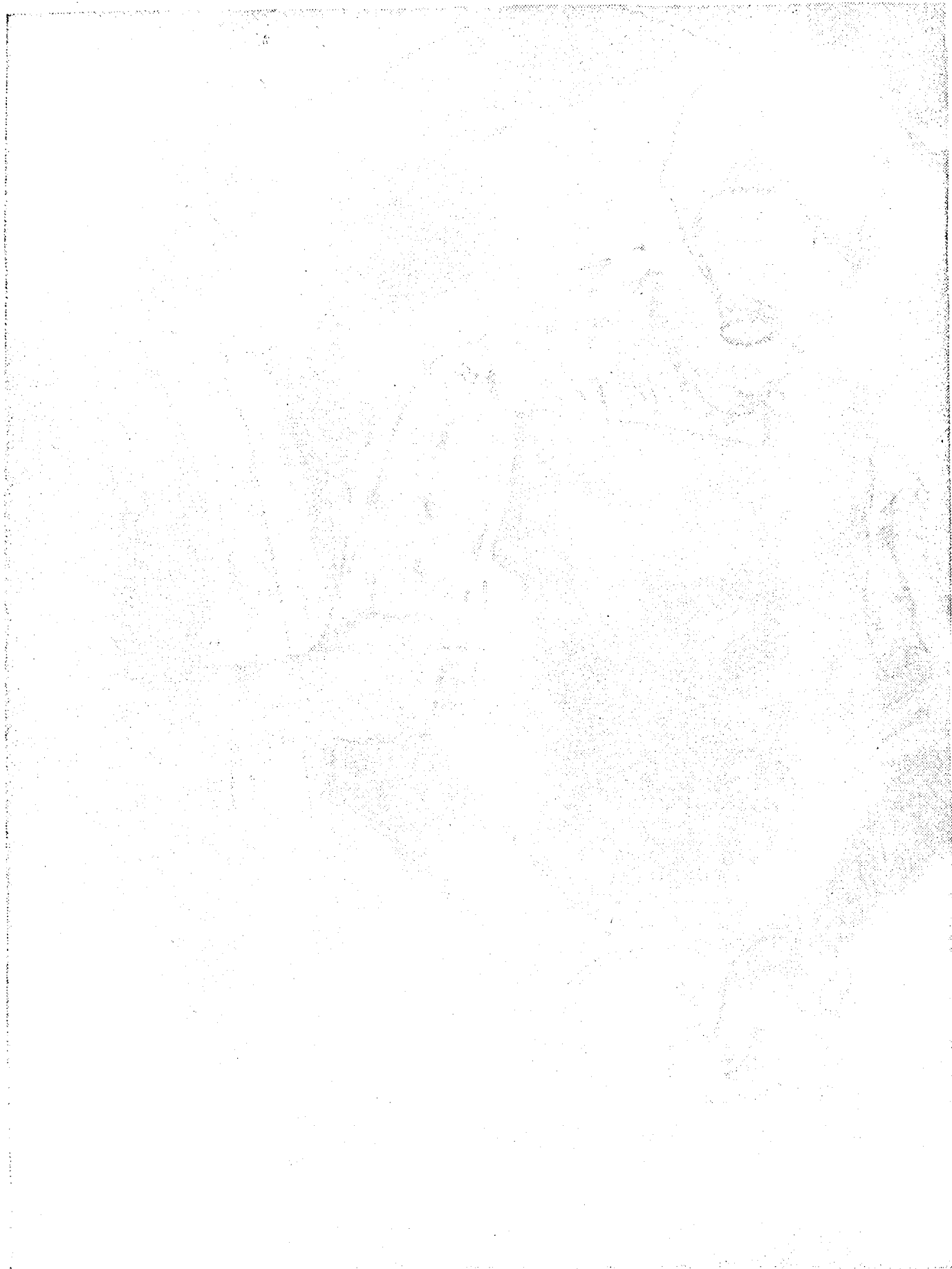
Hanes said he would return to the United States later today. He said he expected Ray to be tried in "probably October or November."

Ray, 40, was arrested at the London airport on June 8 while awaiting a plane to Brussels. His passport identified him as Ramon George Sneyd. He was charged with murder in the April 4 slaying of King and with escaping from a Missouri prison.

Ray's handover to U.S. authorities came last night after British Home Secretary James Callaghan signed an extradition order handed down July 2 by London's Chief Magistrate Frank Milton, removing the last legal obstacle to the fugitive's removal from Britain.

Ray's hand over to American authorities from the maximum security wing of London's Wandsworth prison and his spiriting away was accomplished under one of the strictest security covers seen in recent times in London.

The authorities managed to dodge dozens of newsmen and photographers on the alert outside the prison and at the main London airfields.



—United Press Telephoto

PROTECTED BY GUN-PROOF VEST, JAMES EARL RAY IS LED TO MEMPHIS JAIL
Shelby County Sheriff William Morris takes assassination suspect to special four-cell suite

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Taken to Jail in Memphis, Put in Special, Guarded Cell

BY NICHOLAS C. CHRISS
Times Staff Writer

MEMPHIS — James Earl Ray, charged with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, was placed in a Memphis jail early Friday to await trial.

Manacled and trussed into a bulletproof vest, Ray, 40, was moved into a specially prepared cell block in the Criminal Courts Building here just before dawn.

He was flown to Memphis aboard an Air Force jet from London, where he was arrested June 8. He had been released Thursday by British authorities after he decided not to appeal an extradition order.

Part of Convoy

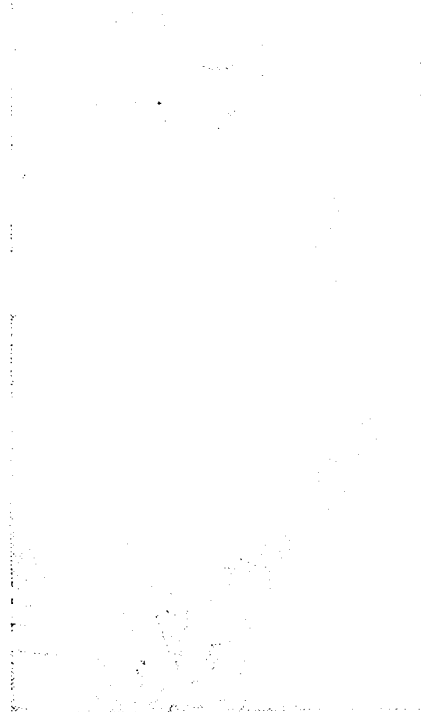
After his arrival at a naval air station at Millington, 15 miles north of Memphis, he was transported to the jail building in downtown Memphis in a large white armored vehicle bearing the insignia of the city of Jackson, Miss., part of a convoy of police vehicles.

The transfer of Ray from London, across the Atlantic Ocean, through the Tennessee countryside and into the jail resembled a polished military operation.

Less than an hour after the jet landed at Millington, Ray was confined in his air-conditioned cell block under special guard. The plane landed at 3:48 a.m.; Ray was in his cell at 4:34 a.m.

Searchlights illuminated the area as the convoy roared into a parking lot behind the jail building. The area was thick with uniformed police and plainclothesmen carrying shotguns, machine guns and carbines.

Authorities said Ray "appears to



James Earl Ray
(U Wirephoto)

be physically fit." As he entered the jail he appeared to be pale and haggard, his hair was mussed, there was a beard stubble on his cheeks. He wore hornrimmed glasses.

Ray's hands were manacled in front of him, the handcuffs attached

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to a thick leather belt that circled his waist and looped tightly between his legs. Protective clothing had been placed over his stiff new summer shirt.

His arrival climaxed two days of security precautions around and in the building. Minutes before the convoy arrived at the jail here, 34 helmeted and heavily armed deputies emerged from the building and began to surround it.

The guards cocked their shotguns and kept their fingers on the triggers. Several minutes later the first car of the convoy pulled into the parking lot and five men carrying submachine guns jumped out and spread out into a circle.

Then two motorcycle patrolmen and a police car led the white van carrying Ray into the area.

Obscures Transfer

The van pulled up to the jail entrance and more men carrying submachine guns sprang out. One stood atop the vehicle scanning the surrounding buildings. A large bus was pulled up to the jail entrance to obscure the transfer from spectators on the street nearby.

Ray was removed from the vehicle through a side door, his arms held tightly by guards, and he walked haltingly up the steps into the building.

Friday afternoon authorities said Ray had slept in his cell, had eaten and "seemed to be at ease."

Ray's first appearance here outside his "cell" is expected to be at his arraignment, probably in a day or so. His trial is not expected to start until September or October.

Sheriff William N. Morris said Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle, 60, would preside over Ray's trial. He said the courtroom had not been selected.

Ray's attorney, Arthur J. Hanes Sr. of Birmingham, Ala., arrived in Memphis late Friday.

The arrival of Ray in Memphis came 15 weeks after the assassination of Dr. King on April 4. The civil rights leader had come to Memphis to lead a series of protest marches in support of striking sanitation workers, most of whom were Negroes.

Dr. King was shot as he stood on a balcony at the Lorraine Motel, where he was staying.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EXTRADITION

Ray Flown to U.S. for Trial

James Earl Ray was flown last week from London to Memphis, where he will face trial on murder charges in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ray, 40, was being kept inside a fortress-like criminal courts building in a third-floor cell block especially air-conditioned and protected on the outside by massive 1½-inch steel plates. Television cameras were switched on when he arrived so deputies could monitor his every move.

The move to the United States came more quickly than expected after Ray instructed his attorneys to waive his appeal of a July 2 British extradition order. He said he had made the decision after considering

all the facts and believed it was the best thing for him to do.

Friday morning before dawn, Ray, dressed in bullet-proof clothing, was flown to Millington Naval Air Station outside Memphis in a C-135 and then driven into town in a 13,000-pound armored car accompanied by a motorcade of six patrol cars and seven motorcycles.

Criminal Judge Preston Battle, selected in a vote of fellow judges to preside at the trial, issued rules prohibiting principals in the case from talking about it.

Left temporarily behind in London was Arthur J. Hanes, Ray's American lawyer, who had been denied permission to accompany his client. "The entire affair was bizarre in the extreme," he said.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Attorney Sees Ray in Private

Says Authorities
Are Courteous
and Cooperative

MEMPHIS (UPI)—Defense attorney Arthur Hanes held his first private interview with James Earl Ray Saturday and said the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King was optimistic and the authorities who will try to convict him were courteous.

Hanes arrived in Memphis fuming over what he considered ill treatment of Ray, but seemed mollified after a morning spent in conference with Ray, Sheriff William Morris and Tennessee Atty. Gen. Phil Canale.

He spent two hours and eight minutes with Ray in his cell area.

"For the first time we were able to converse freely and in private," said Hanes, who claimed that authorities in London had not let him be alone with Ray. "We just talked broadly about a lot of things. He is in a good frame of mind and he is optimistic."

Hanes began the day with a long talk with Sheriff Morris. He told reporters at a news conference that the sheriff was "very cooperative and courteous."

Talks to Prosecutor

After his visit with Ray, the former Birmingham mayor said he talked with Canale, who will head the prosecution.

"I was afforded every courtesy in the book," Hanes said. "When we left we agreed I was going to try to whip them in the courtroom and they was going to try to whip me."

The conference, he said, covered the "ground rules of the game."

A judge's order to limit off-the-cuff comments on the case seemed to have a dampening effect on the dapper defense lawyer.

Hanes said he was "served with the paper" when he awoke Saturday morning in his hotel suite overlooking the Mississippi River. The order was a copy of a directive issued Friday by Criminal Court Judge Preston Battle forbidding principals in the case from granting interviews to newsmen or making "extrajudicial" statements.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Pleads Not Guilty; Murder Trial Scheduled to Begin Nov. 12

Dr. King Slaying Suspect Arraigned in Memphis Court;
Both Sides Agree Proceeding Will Probably Take 6 Weeks

BY NICHOLAS C. CHRISS
Times Staff Writer

MEMPHIS — James Earl Ray pleaded not guilty Monday to an indictment charging him with first-degree murder in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle set Nov. 12 as Ray's trial date.

Ray, through his attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, also pleaded not guilty to a second indictment charging him with carrying a dangerous weapon.

The arraignment was Ray's first court appearance in the United States since being extradited from London last Friday. He was arrested in London June 8.

Surrounded by Guards

The arraignment proceedings lasted 12 minutes. Dressed in a new blue shirt, a blue tie and a blue checked sport jacket and trousers, the 40-year-old Ray walked into the courtroom peering down at the floor and looking neither to the left nor to the right. He was surrounded by guards.

In the arraignment, Hanes waived an opportunity offered from the bench to file a pauper's oath on behalf of Ray, but he reserved the right to do so later.

After the arraignment, Hanes said in an interview that Ray was showing a "lively interest" in the legal proceedings. During the short arraignment Ray whispered twice to Hanes but made no comments aloud.

Judge Battle, who conducted the

arraignment, will also preside at the trial.

The prosecution was represented by Dist. Atty. Gen. Phil A. Canale Jr. and his assistants, R. K. Dwyer and Lloyd Rhodes.

In the arraignment, while discussing the possible trial date, both Hanes and Canale said they agreed that the trial probably would take about six weeks.

Hanes was accompanied in the courtroom by his son and law partner, Arthur J. Hanes Jr. The elder Hanes is a former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., who successfully defended three klansmen against state charges accusing them of the slaying of a civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo.

Two Sent to Prison Later

Two of the three klansmen, however, were later sentenced to prison terms by a federal court on charges of conspiracy in Mrs. Liuzzo's death.

The courtroom in which Monday's arraignment took place seats 60 to 70 persons and is situated almost directly below the four-unit cell block that Ray occupies on the third floor of the Criminal Courts Building here.

Nearly 30 sheriff's deputies were in the courtroom. About 20 newsmen and a handful of spectators, including one Negro, were thoroughly searched, given identifica-

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tion cards, photographed and told to recite their names, home addresses and employers before a television camera before entering the courtroom.

Shortly after the arraignment began, and in answer to a question from the judge, Hanes replied that he would like both of the two indictments to be read aloud in the courtroom.

Judge Battle informed Hanes he did not have to enter a plea Monday but could wait until a later date if he chose. However, Hanes said he was ready to enter a plea.

When Judge Battle began to discuss a possible trial date he said, "We certainly want to give both sides as much time as needed."

Hanes and Canale told the judge they had discussed a possible trial date and at first talked about the latter part of September. They said, however, that a September beginning might bring them into conflict with the November 5 general elec-

tion, possibly making it difficult for some jurors and court employees to vote.

They said they had settled on Nov. 12, and that they did not think jurors would mind hearing the case through Thanksgiving.

Later, outside the courthouse, Hanes conceded to reporters for the first time that James Earl Ray was his client's real name. When arrested in England, Ray said his name was "Sneyd" and was still using it as late as last week.

Also, later in the afternoon Canale revealed that Charles Q. Stephens, 46, was in jail under \$100,000 bond as a material witness in the case. Stephens had been in protective custody, but, Canale said, "Rather than continue voluntary protective custody, we decided we'd ask Judge Battle to issue a material witness warrant."

Stephens told police he saw a man flee from the rooming house where officers say the sniper was standing when he shot Dr. King.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shelby County Sheriff William Morris, replying to complaints lodged by an unidentified Negro organization, denied that James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, was receiving preferential treatment in his Memphis jail cell. Morris said Ray's cell has "the normal jail equipment—a bunk and a lavatory," and he cleans up his own cell. He said Ray has no television set of his own, but watches a small set provided for his guards. Morris said the cell telephone is for the guards and has no outside connection. He added that Ray eats the same food as other prisoners.

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Strict new guidelines forbidding "interviews or press conferences for publicity" by anyone connected with the case were handed down in Memphis by the judge who will preside in the trial of James Earl Ray for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. Judge W. Preston Battle acted after a committee of eight attorneys reported that his previous order had been violated. Named as violators were Arthur Hanes, Ray's attorney; Shelby County Sheriff William Morris; U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and Memphis attorney Russell X. Thompson.

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L. Hanes
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