



PICTURE OF THE SUSPECT

The FBI obtained the photograph of Eric S. Galt at left and sketched in his eyes (right.)

He wears his brown hair in a brush cut. He's said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans,

Birmingham and Long Beach, Calif., at intervals between 1964 and February of this year.

He has told people he has been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman.

In California two men say they told the FBI that a man identified as Eric Starvo Galt was a shy, quiet man who spent \$700 in three months on dancing and bartending lessons.

The managers of a dancing school and a bartending school in Los Angeles told newsmen Wednesday they identified a former pupil to the FBI as Galt.

Rod Arvidson, 46, general manager of National Dance Studios, said he notified the FBI Saturday after recognizing Galt from a composite drawing in a newspaper.

"He's certainly no mixer," Arvidson said. "He had trouble co-ordinating one foot with another."

'Excellent' in Bartending

A photograph of Galt circulated by the FBI was obtained Tuesday from the International School of Bartending, the school's director said. The director, Thomas Reyes Lau, said a man called Eric S. Galt was graduated from the Hollywood school March 2 after an excellent record in a 3725

~~four-week~~ course, which he attended Saturday mornings and Sunday afternoons.

Galt's application listed his address as Hollywood and his birthdate as July 30, 1931, and stated he was single.

A dance instructor also agreed Galt was withdrawn and a loner. "He just didn't show anything but a crooked smile and a fidgety manner," said the instructor, Kathy Nolan, 21.

Arvidson said a man who signed enrollment records as Eric S. Galt took "50 or 60" lessons in social dancing over a 2½ month period ending in mid-February which cost him about \$500.

Arvidson said Galt told him he had operated a restaurant-bar in Mexico.

Lau, a Mexican-American, said he felt Galt was intelligent. But Arvidson, agreeing with an FBI description, said Galt's grammar "was less than ideal, mixing tenses, double negatives and so on" with a slight Southern accent.

Lau said Galt, perhaps the best of seven students in his bartending class, turned down a job offer after graduating because he wanted to visit his brother, presumably in the East. But Lau said Galt promised to return and take a job.

In his application to the school, Galt listed three references. A person answering to one of the names on the application form answered a newsman's telephone call but refused to say if he knew Galt. The others could not be reached.

The FBI charges the conspiracy against King began in Birmingham March 29 and that the next day Galt purchased a rifle and a tele-

scopic sight there.

The complaint also says the conspiracy continued until "on or about" April 5—the day after King was gunned down on a Memphis motel balcony. This appeared to suggest that Galt's unidentified "brother" may have assisted in his getaway by acting as a decoy or leaving false leads for police after King was shot.

While FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said a rifle with telescopic sight was found near the rooming house from

which King's assassin fired the fatal shot, the FBI did not specifically identify the rifle as the murder weapon.

Hoover did identify Galt as the owner of a 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates found abandoned in Atlanta April 11. A white Mustang was spotted leaving the murder scene.

The Mustang found in Atlanta had been driven more than 19,000 miles since last August when Galt bought it in Birmingham, Hoover said. It had been to Los An-

geles, New Orleans, Birmingham and Mexico, as well as Memphis and Atlanta, he said.

Viewed as the most intriguing aspect of the case now was the emergence of the suspected conspirator Galt obviously told someone was his brother.

Soon after King's murder, Clark said it appeared to be the work of one man and virtually ruled out a conspiracy.

The complaint against Galt specifically charges

Galt and the "brother" with conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate King in his right to travel freely from state to state.

Justice Department officials said this law carried only a 10-year prison sentence and \$5,000 fine on conviction, but noted Clark has indicated that when King's slayer is found he would be turned over to Tennessee authorities for trial on a murder charge.

The new civil rights law, had it been enacted before

King's slaying, would have permitted the Justice Department to bring a federal murder charge against King's assassin. As it turned out it was the King assassination that spurred Congress to pass the law.

The FBI said Galt has used the names of Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard — the name King's suspected killer used when he checked into the rooming house across from King's motel.

Galt's birthplace was not revealed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Newest Angle In King Death

BULLETIN

Ivan B. Webb, night desk clerk at the Rebel Motel, told The Press-Scimitar today that he saw a white Mustang with Mexican tourist stickers and Alabama license parked near the room occupied April 3 by a man registered as Eric S. Galt. This fits the description of the car impounded by the FBI. The man apparently did not leave the room during the night, but the lights in the room remained on all night, Webb said.

While Eric Starvo Galt was the object of a nationwide search by the FBI, armed with warrants for his arrest, it came to light today that he had registered in a Memphis motel under that name.

Christine Kelley, office manager of the Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar, told The Press-Scimitar that a man registered in room 34 of the motel the night of April 3 under the name of Eric S. Galt.

A first degree murder warrant was issued last night in Memphis charging Galt with the sniper slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4.

BROTHER

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, an FBI source indicated the so-called "brother" of Galt may be assisting in the search. A federal warrant obtained by the FBI in Birmingham yesterday charges Galt and his "alleged brother" with conspiring to injure King.

The source said that after Galt purchased a gun at a Birmingham sporting goods store about a week before King was killed, he took it to the man he said was his brother. His brother, the source said, told him, "That's not the gun we need."

In Washington, an FBI spokesman said the FBI is now investigating the

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PAGE /

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CHECKED IN

At the Rebel Motel, Miss Kelley said the man who registered under the name of Eric S. Galt checked in about 7:15 p.m. April 3.

He was registered by a clerk, Mrs. Henrietta Hagemaster. Mrs. Hagemaster said she did not remember what kind of car was listed on the registration card but said she did recall it being an Alabama license. A white Mustang with an Alabama license registered to Galt and resembling one seen leaving the murder scene was found abandoned in Atlanta the day after the slaying and later impounded by the FBI.

Galt paid in advance for his single room and apparently left the next morning, sometime before the 1 p.m. check-out time, Mrs. Hagemaster said.

FINGERPRINTS

Miss Kelley said the FBI took fingerprints in Galt's room at the motel and fingerprinted all employees of the motel. She said the FBI told her they fingerprinted employees to eliminate their prints from any found on the

registration card or in the room.

She said the FBI agent showed her a glossy photo of a man for possible identification but that neither she nor the other employees could identify him. He said the picture did not resemble the one released by the FBI last night.

The FBI also searched both rooms on either side of

room 101. A sample of dust from the ground in front of the room, the FBI said.

QUESTIONED

Joyce B. Fells, a waitress at Bunnell's Rebel Restaurant which adjoins the motel, said that the FBI questioned her last week about the man. She said the FBI said the man might have been at the restaurant on April 3, with a woman or an older man, about 60 or 65.

The FBI has also been checking the Linden Lodge, 176 Linden, where a hotel clerk said a man who resembled Galt stayed three days in the week King was murdered.

V. A. Bass, night manager at the Linden Lodge, said the man registered under a different name than Galt and stayed at the hotel from April 3 through April 5.

'COOK'

He said the man, who "strongly resembled" the FBI picture of Galt, said he was a cook on the river. Galt has claimed to be a riverboat cook, the FBI said. The man's hair was thinner and lighter in color than in the picture, Bass said.

He said the man registered as Larry Keith and gave his address as Boston, Ga. Chief of Police Wayne Wilson in Boston said that a man named Larry Keith arrived there a week ago, that he came in from Memphis and that he told of being in Memphis during the time of King's assassination.

ASKING

Chief Wilson said the FBI had been asking about Keith and that Keith said this morning he was going to talk to the FBI. "He said he was going to drive over to Thomasville (about 12 miles away) and see what they wanted," Wilson said.

The FBI office in Thomasville refused to comment on whether Keith was there or had been there.

Wilson said Keith had never lived in Boston before to his knowledge, "and I've been here 21 years," Wilson said Keith said he did river work.

When Keith arrived in Thomasville, he was wearing a mustache but is not now, the chief said. Charles Griffin, day manager of the Linden Lodge, said Keith had a mustache when he was in Memphis.

DIFFER

Griffin said the man resembled the FBI picture of Galt, but R. B. Smith, a night manager at the motel said the picture "doesn't look much like the man who was staying here."

Smith said the man mentioned something about working for the Mississippi Valley Barge Lines. A check with the personnel division of the barge line in St. Louis, however, showed no Larry Keith on the records, nor did a check of the National Maritime Union in St. Louis. The

union office said the FBI had checked their files carefully.

Keith told Bass that he was expecting a call from Waterways Marine Service, but Charles Embrey of Waterways said FBI agents checked there and "there wasn't anything to it." He said there were no records or calls to or from Larry Keith.

Bass said that during his stay at the motel, Keith made four long distance phone calls, one to a shipyard in St. Louis, and made 10 local calls.

The man paid for one night's lodging but skipped out without paying the rest of the bill," Bass said.

NERVOUS MAN

Willie Greene, an attendant at a service station at 189 Linden, across the street from the Linden Lodge, said the FBI picture resembled a nervous man who used a phone booth near the station the night King was slain.

"I have never seen a fellow so nervous in all my

life," Greene said. "He walked around. He went in that phone booth so nervous he acted like he couldn't make his phone call," Greene said.

Greene looked at the picture of the man and said: "That's the man."

The first-degree murder warrant against Galt was issued about 9:30 last night by General Sessions Judge Wayne H. Lindsey at the request of Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale.

Maximum penalty on the murder charge is death. The federal conspiracy charge has a penalty of 10 years in prison, a \$5,000 fine or both.

ALIAS NAMES

Both warrants said Galt also used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer.

The murder warrant was issued by Judge Lindsey in the office of the homicide squad at police headquarters. Judge Lindsey said: "The evidence presented to me (in requesting the

warrant) has been printed in the newspaper heretofore." He said no new evidence was presented to him that he knew of, but there was sufficient evidence to justify issuing a warrant.

YIELDING TO FBI

Atty. Gen. Canale said he could not release any information. "I'm not going to say anything at this time," Canale said. "We are yielding to the FBI."

Police Director Frank Holloman also declined to comment on the warrant except to say that the Memphis Police Department was working closely with the FBI on the case from the beginning and to commend J. Edgar Hoover, FBI special agents and Memphis police for their work.

"We will look forward to the apprehension of this individual and his ultimate return to Memphis for trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King," Holloman said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Crime Awakens Town's Memory

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago
Daily News Service

EWING, Mo., April 22. — The crime career of James Earl Ray, suspected of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., began in this backwater community before he was old enough to shave.

Ewing Postmaster Carlyle Washburn, 38, recalls that Ray, then known as Jimmy Raynes, stole the local school's hot-lunch money when in the eighth or ninth grade. He dropped out of school when he was in the ninth grade.

Washburn, a classmate of Ray, said he remembered the incident because Ray tried to implicate him in the crime.

"We just didn't get along too well," Washburn said. "He was a country kid, and my family lived in town."

Washburn said he doesn't remember how much money was involved, but he did recall that school officials forced Ray to return the funds.

Nolen V. Leach, 63, superintendent of the Ewing School at the time of the theft, said he could not recall how Ray was caught, but he added:

"I do remember that Washburn was one of our brighter students, and we definitely proved that Raynes had taken the money himself and was just trying to drag Washburn in."

Ray, later known as Eric Starvo Galt, spent his formative years living with his par-

ents and two younger brothers in a ramshackle home about 1½ miles outside Ewing, 21 miles west of Quincy, Ill.

The boyhood home of Ray, now 40, and one of the FBI's "10 most wanted fugitives," was torn down after the family moved to Quincy.

Ewing residents said the family was destitute, and that most of the interior of the house had been stripped for fuel by the time the family moved out.

But young Jimmy was not forgotten by residents of this town of 375 persons. They saw newspaper stories of his life in crime for many years.

In 1959, he was sentenced to 20 years in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City under the state's Habitual Criminal Act. He escaped in a bread truck April 23, 1967.

Since Ray became a suspect in Dr. King's slaying, Ewing residents have been searching for old school pictures in which he appeared.

So far, the best that's been turned up is a group picture in which only the top of the boy's head shows.

Perplexing Pickup Order Issued By FBI

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22. — (UPI) — The FBI issued a perplexing pickup order to Florida law enforcement agencies at 8:22 Monday night asking them to be on the lookout

for Eric Starvo Galt, wanted for "civil rights conspiracy."

The flier said Galt had used the aliases of Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard but it did not mention the name James Earl Ray. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has said Ray and Galt are one and the same man.

On April 11 the FBI sent out a similar order in Florida, but it was canceled within minutes and the FBI later indicated that it had been issued by mistake.

The description and other data about the man being sought was similar to that given before Galt was identified as Ray.

The FBI would not comment on why the order was issued in Florida, or why it failed to mention Ray.

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

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COMMERCIAL APPEAL

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Site Of Slaying Becomes Shrine

By ROBERT KELLETT

Down the narrow, crowded and somewhat littered street there was a nearly steady stream of traffic and on surrounding sidewalks and in nearby stores people gathered in small clusters.

They were the solemn—the grieving, the curious, some vacationers and a few funmakers.

And as they extended their heads from cars windows or strolled slowly over the area they pointed, posed for photographs for the seemingly hundreds of cameras and asked questions about the neighborhood where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was slain as he stood on a balcony at the Lorraine Hotel and Motel.

To many Negroes the Lorraine is already a shrine.

"It was here that our greatest leader—a man who taught us love and self-respect—was martyred," said William Comstock, a Negro who identified himself as a Memphis school teacher.

"To us that spot, by that door, is the Liberty Bell, the Washington Monument, Canterbury and Mecca—it is the soul of our people."

The Lorraine, where Dr. King and other prominent Negro leaders often stayed during their visits to Memphis, is located at 406 Mulberry, in an

area of old buildings that house mostly wholesale and distributing companies and warehouses. It is a block east of South Main.

It grew in three apparent stages. The original building—the hotel—is a two-story structure that appears to be about the same age as other buildings in the neighborhood. Its bricks are painted yellow on one side, red on another, and blond bricks face Mulberry and Talbot. A sign with paint peeling from it on Talbot indicates that the hotel's coffee shop serves chicken, steak and sea food.

A red brick addition just off Talbot that was more recently built on a motel plan had 16 units, and a motel addition of 34 units on the opposite end of the hotel that was built about two years ago looks as bright and appealing as could be expected of almost any motel.

The place in front of room 306 where the assassin's bullet struck Dr. King was draped most of the week by wreaths, fresh flowers and other floral arrangements that hotel employees said poured into the motel from all over the nation.

The spot overlooks a parking lot and a swimming pool that is large by most motel standards and looks up over a 10-foot retaining wall and an even higher knoll to an open win-

dow in the red brick rooming house from which it is believed that the fatal bullet was fired.

The people who went last week to see it all were as different as the reasons they gave for being there.

An elderly Negro couple walked through the parking lot—the man, with a look of deep agony on his face, helping the gray-haired woman as she would alternately gaze about and then begin to cry openly.

A woman in the back of a chauffeur-driven automobile stopped a man on the sidewalk to ask: "Is where all those flowers are where he was killed?" Assured that it was, she then wanted to see the building from which the shot was fired.

Two young Negro women in Bermuda shorts took turns taking the other's photograph standing in front of room 306 and then stopped to talk to two white men who had gotten out of an automobile with Weakley County, Tenn., license plates.

One grimaced slightly and both walked away when one of the men said: "We want you to know there's a lot of white people sorry about this."

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

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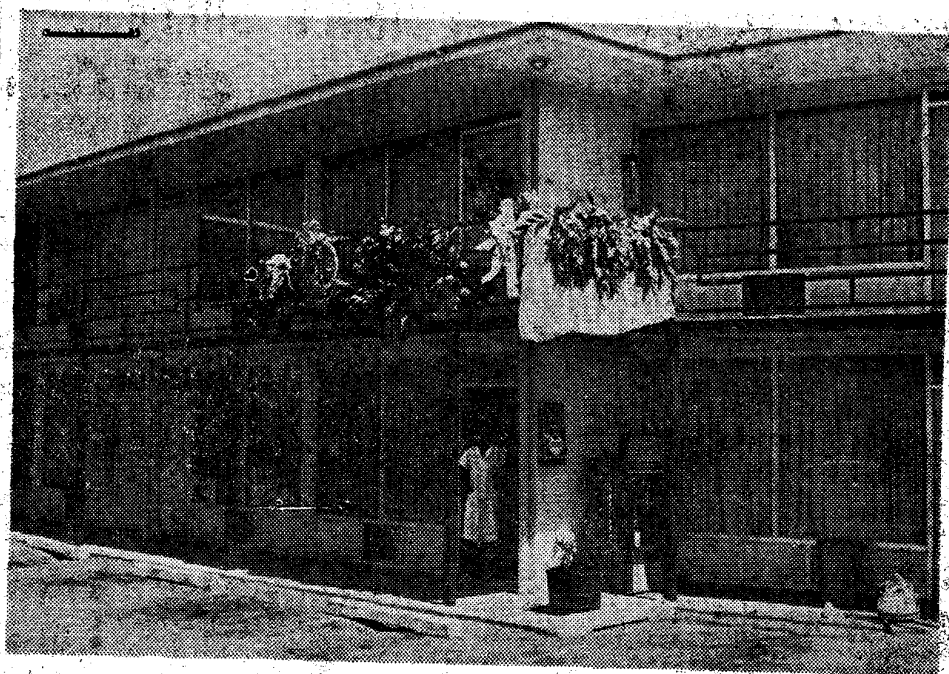
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Wreaths Line Balcony Of Lorraine Motel

—Staff Photo

Two middle-aged women who had gotten out of a car with Michigan licenses after asking if it were safe giggled a bit as they looked around and one of them noted that the late-week sun had wilted many of the floral arrangements that hung from the balcony railing.

The Lorraine's owner, Walter L. Bailey, was not around. He was mourning the loss of his wife as well as his friend Dr. King. Mrs. Loree Bailey had a cerebral hemorrhage slightly more than two hours after the shooting and died Tuesday. She was buried Friday.

"It's been such a sad time and there have been so many people," said one of the few employees who wanted to talk in Mr. Bailey's absence.

"It's always been a good hotel. Now there've been people from all over the world, reporters and others. It ain't goin' to be the same."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Isn't Certain Eric Galt Really Had a Brother

By THOMAS TALBURT
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON. — The FBI, which is not certain Eric Starvo Galt really has a brother, included an alleged brother in a complaint charging Galt with conspiracy in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for two reasons:

— When Galt and the FBI believes that name is merely another of several aliases he used—was graduated from a school for bartenders on March 2 in Hollywood, Calif., he was offered a job.

But, according to persons who knew him in California, he turned the job down saying he wanted to "visit" his brother. He apparently did not say where he expected to see his brother, but the FBI says Galt turned up in Birmingham on March 29 and in Memphis April 3 — the day before King was shot.

The picture of Galt released by the FBI was obtained at the bartenders' school. The

original, in color, showed Galt holding his graduation certificate. In the picture his eyes were closed, but an FBI artist painted them in.

— When Galt went to a gun shop in Birmingham on March 29 he purchased a .243 Remington rifle but returned the next day and quoted his "brother" as saying it was "not the gun we need."

The FBI says he then bought a .30:06 pump-action rifle and telescopic sight — the

same type rifle and sight found near the Memphis rooming house from which King's assassin fired the fatal shot.

The FBI complaint says only that Galt "and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother" entered into a conspiracy against King. But only Galt was charged with conspiracy.

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FBI officials here dismissed as "absolutely false" reports from Birmingham that Galt's "brother" or other conspirator was aiding in the search for Galt.

It was made clear that while investigators believe there was a conspiracy in the King slaying they are not at all certain Galt has a brother and have no positive identification of the suspected conspirator.

An intriguing question among many that tight-lipped FBI officials refused even to discuss is how Galt, characterized as a "floater," had the money to spend \$700 in three months for lessons in the bartending school and a dance studio while in California. Months before, on Aug. 30, 1967, he also had paid \$2,000 in Birmingham for a 1966 white Mustang. The car was found abandoned in Atlanta on April 1, a week after King's death.

Galt had told Rod Arvidson, general manager of the National Dance Studios in

Los Angeles, that he once operated a bar and restaurant in Mexico. There has been speculation Galt fled to Mexico or Cuba after King was killed.

As strange a twist in the case was that although Galt was graduated from the bartending school in California on March 2, a duplicate Alabama driver's license was mailed to him at an address in Birmingham on March 1.

Five days later the Alabama driver's license division received 25 cents by mail in payment for the duplicate license but apparently the records do not show where the payment was mailed.

Alabama records do indicate, however, that the request for the duplicate license was made by phone in late February.

What is not known is whether Galt made the request by phone from California or whether some associate, possibly in Alabama, made the request for him.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fingerprints Key To FBI's Effort In Big Manhunt

Exhaustive FBI searching for fingerprints continued over a period of days after Dr. Martin Luther King was slain in Memphis April 4.

For instance, after it was determined on April 9 that the suspect had stayed at the Rebel Motel in Memphis, FBI agents went there and dusted for fingerprints every day for nine days.

There was growing speculation today that it was this sort of exhaustive searching which turned up a print that led to naming James Earl Ray, Missouri prison escapee, as the killer.

Informed sources say that if there had been "good" prints of the suspect in the rooming house from which the shot was fired, the FBI would have made the Ray identification far earlier. They say that having only partial latent prints is what makes the search so arduous.

Why so much backtracking to the Rebel Motel every day through April 18?

EXPLANATION

An FBI spokesman said this was done to eliminate the prints of all employees of the Motel from any prints that might be those of the suspected killer. Then the FBI would re-dust if an interview with any employee would turn up the fact that the man who called himself Galt might have been seen touching this or that on the premises.

Although computers help the FBI play "matchup" with its fingerprint files, the real work is done by expert human beings "eyeballing" the print files.

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"It is tedious, painstaking work," an FBI spokesman in Washington said, "and it is basically a manual operation."

ELIMINATION

Computers help the FBI in a negative sort of way. They can be used effectively to eliminate thousands of prints from consideration by the human experts.

The FBI does not like to detail its fingerprint operations, but it is believed that it is a comparatively easy thing to match prints when the FBI knows which hand and which finger made the prints.

However, when the FBI is confronted with just a fingerprint — or a fragment of one — with no information as to which hand and finger it belongs to, the process can be exceedingly difficult and time-consuming, the Washington spokesman said.

REPORT DEBUNKED

Meanwhile reports and counter reports continue. A reliable source told The Press-Scimitar the FBI investigated and found nothing in a report published in Time Magazine today that a Memphis businessman was heard giving orders to someone to shoot Dr. King on the Lorraine Motel balcony. Time said its source overheard a price of \$5,000 for the job being specified and even the pick-up point for the fee — New Orleans. A Press-Scimitar source said the report came from an "irresponsible source."

The FBI in Washington said it had no comment on the report.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Plot Offer Claim Made

By CRAVEN CROWELL

A clean-cut, 30-year-old man sat in a dark room in a Music Row bar yesterday and said he was offered money a year and a half ago to participate in a conspiracy to kill Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Earl T. Smith, of 919 16th Ave., S., who said he was an explosives expert while in the Air Force, told newsmen he was offered \$5,000 in Memphis to obtain 50 hand grenades but refused the deal.

ADMITTING he was mercenary, Smith said he would not reveal the name of the man who contacted him about the grenades or discuss the conspiracy unless he was paid for the information.

"My life would be in danger," Smith said as he became reticent when questioned by reporters.

Although Smith said he contacted agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here about the matter, FBI authorities in Nashville said they knew nothing about it.

Smith said a man wearing a \$200 suit and driving a fancy sports car approached him in Memphis in August, 1966, about getting the grenades.

SMITH WAS asked if the offer had anything to do with the death of King.

"It definitely does," he replied.

When first approached with

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NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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FBI - MEMPHIS

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the offer, Smith said he told the man he thought he was joking and asked if he wanted the grenades to start a revolution in Cuba.

But the man, Smith said, replied that he had something else in mind.

"I HAVE to live with this. It's no nickel or dime stuff," Smith said, indicating he wanted a substantial amount of money to tell his story.

He said he contacted an editor with Life Magazine about an exclusive story, but said the magazine has not made him any offer.

Smith was told that the FBI had denied talking with him, and he said: "that shows I'm important enough to disown."

"What I have to say I will say under oath," Smith said.

HE ADDED that he was fired from his job with Western Auto after talking with FBI agents Thursday.

C. E. Weaver, manager of Western Auto's Charlotte Avenue store, said Smith was not fired but had been sent

home because Smith allegedly had been drinking.

"I told him to come back the next morning, but he didn't come back until last Tuesday, when he picked up his check and left without saying a word to me," Weaver said.

The manager added that Smith told him he had contacted the FBI about the Memphis offer.

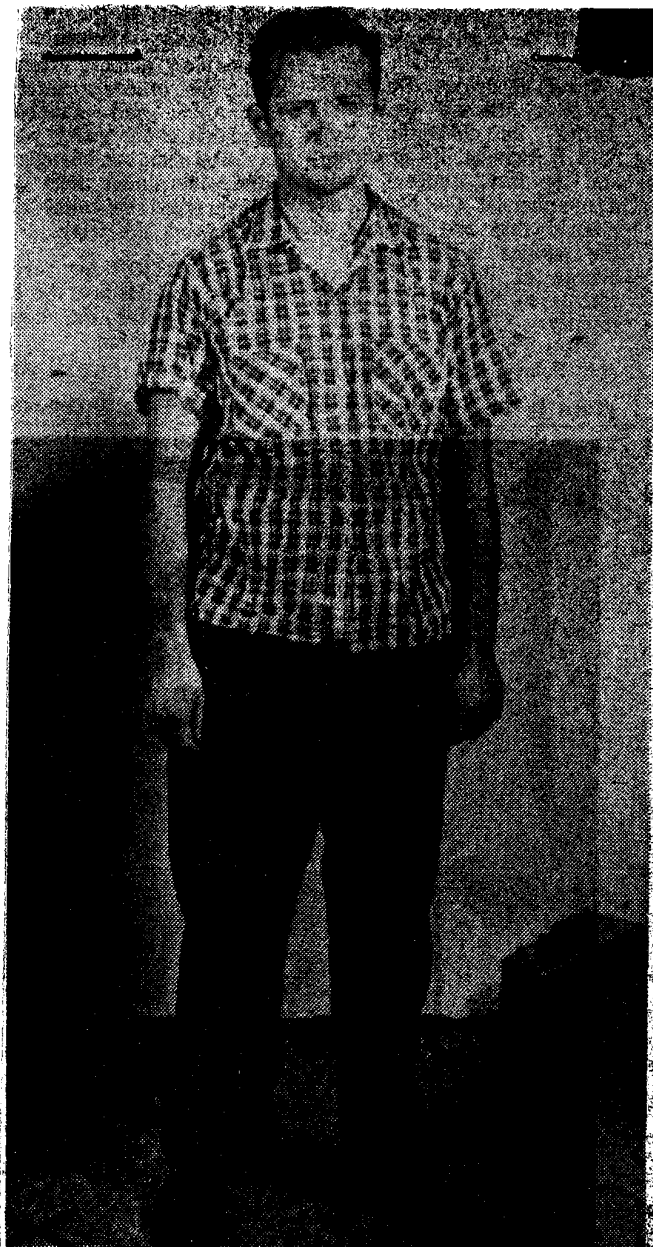
"I WOULDN'T fire a man for talking to the FBI. We want to be protected," Weaver said.

The day after Smith was sent home—which was about 10 days ago—Weaver said he received a telephone call from a person who identified himself as an FBI agent and who wanted to know if Smith had been dismissed.

"I told the FBI what had happened," Weaver said.

Smith said he pulled a six-year hitch with the Air Force and got his discharge in 1962.

HIS MILITARY occupation specialty, he said, was "explosives ordinance disposal man."



Ray in 1959

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Police Department released this picture yesterday of James Earl Ray. It was made in 1959 at the time of his arrest in St. Louis on an armed robbery charge. He later was convicted and sentenced to 99 years in prison and escaped in April, 1968, from the Missouri Penitentiary.

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1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Search Spreads

Reward In Dr. King's Death
Leaps To \$100,000—Body
Taken To Atlanta

By JOHN MEANS

The reward fund for the arrest and conviction of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s murderer grew to \$100,000 yesterday while the search for the assassin spread throughout the nation.

The City Council guaranteed yesterday to underwrite \$50,000 to be added to the \$50,000 offered Thursday by The Commercial Appeal and an additional \$25,000 put up by Scripps-Howard Newspapers for the reward fund.

The body of the 39-year-old civil rights leader left Memphis yesterday morning in a bronze casket and a chartered airliner. The departure came shortly after the arrival of the nation's top law enforcement officer, United States Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who conveyed President Johnson's personal sympathy to Dr. King's widow.

Mr. Clark returned to Washington last night, after announcing the investigation was spreading "several hundred miles from the borders of Tennessee."

Atty. Gen. Clark, in a hastily conference yesterday afternoon said evidence "indicates a single individual. There is no evidence of a widespread plot."

He said the investigation has already widened to several states, and it "will spread as far as the evidence takes us. It has already spread several hundred miles from the boundaries of Tennessee now."

Though Dr. King's funeral is scheduled at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in Atlanta, his mourners were making plans to come to Memphis Monday from all parts of the nation, to participate in a protest march in his memory. The march was originally scheduled on behalf of the city's striking sanitation workers, but it took on far greater meaning after Dr. King's assassination on a balcony at the Lorraine Motel in Thursday's twilight.

Federal Judge Bailey Brown, who had issued an order restraining Dr. King's march plans earlier in the week, yesterday agreed to lift the court ban, subject to several restrictions. The line of march from Clayborn Temple to City Hall was spelled out in the order, which allows it between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Monday. Marchers are limited to ranks of four abreast, in the middle of the street.

Another march wound single-file down Main to City Hall and back to Clayborn Temple yesterday afternoon. It included about 300 sanitation workers and their sympathizers.

It was the second march of the day to City Hall. Earlier, a group of 350 ministers, rabbis and priests, led by the Very Rev. William E. Dimmick, dean of St. Mary's Cathedral (Episcopal) walked from St. Mary's to Mayor Loeb's office to plead with him to end the strike.

The Memphis Ministers Association announced it will sponsor a city memorial service for Dr. King at 2 p.m. Sunday at Evergreen Presbyterian Church.

Church leaders in other parts of the nation responded to the news of Dr. King's death. In Nashville, the executive secretary of the huge Southern Baptist Convention, Dr. Porter W. Routh, called on ministers of the entire Conven-

(See Search, Page 8)

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

PAGE 1+8

COMMERCIAL
APPEAL

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Search Spreading To Several States

(Story Continued From Page 1)

tion to devote Sunday services to prayers for "failure to practice Christian brotherhood." And in Atlanta, the Southern Presbyterian Church's Board of National Ministries voted to send \$5,000 to the sanitation workers "so Martin Luther King will not have died in vain." All pastors of the denomination were asked for additional contributions.

In Nashville, Gov. Buford Ellington stepped into the sanitation workers' strike yesterday, calling it "a major long-range problem that should have been dealt with prior to this time." He suggested a federal mediator be called in and that "both sides move toward immediate and serious negotiations. This prolonged situation has already been marred by two deaths and many injuries. The public interest demands immediate and sincere action from both sides."

He said he was "grateful to the vast majority of citizens of both races for exercising restraint and good judgment in the face of a tragic occurrence."

The other death he referred to was that of a young Negro who was shot by a police officer during violence that broke out last week after Dr. King's first attempt to lead a march through downtown Memphis. Property damage during the looting that followed amounted to half a million dollars, and scores of injuries and arrests followed.

The Tennessee National Guard, which had left Memphis only the day before after an uneasy week, was rushed back Thursday night after the slaying. Lt. Col. James Gill, executive officer of the Guard force, said Thursday night's "sporadic trouble" seemed to be a bit heavier than the troops encountered the week before.

"There seemed to be a little more sniper activity," he said, "but we're just playing the same record on the same song and the same tune as last time, except we've got more people committed this time."

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Akin, the state adjutant general, said in Nashville last night that more than 1,000 additional guardsmen from East Tennessee will be airlifted to Memphis Sunday.

"The troops will be moved to critical areas to add to and relieve troops already committed," General Akin said.

The force, 3,800 men, is about the same, but fewer of them are being held in reserve in bivouac areas, he said.

Support for Monday's march, and for the cause it originally championed, came from many sections of the nation.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed NAACP chapters throughout the nation, suggesting that its members join in the memorial observance, observe a two-week mourning period by wearing black armbands, and send contributions to the Memphis NAACP chapter for a defense fund for persons arrested in last week's march.

Tommy Powell, president of the 35,000-member Memphis Labor Council, said, "We have called for the mayor to resign. I feel that Henry Loeb is the cause of the national strife we've had in the last 24 hours because of the anti-union and racist attitude. He refuses to let people have basic rights such as union recognition and a dues checkoff."

In Washington, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, announced a \$20,000 contribution by the union headquarters for the strikers.

Jack Greenberg, director of New York's NAACP Legal Defense Fund, was in Memphis yesterday. "When there's a death in the family, you go," he said in explanation of his presence here.

Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference got a new leader yesterday. His vice president and chief lieutenant, Dr. Ralph Abernathy, quietly took over command of the organization he helped Dr. King found in 1958. It was Dr. Abernathy who was cradling the bleeding head of his leader in his lap when the ambulance arrived at the shooting scene.

The bullet that killed the nation's foremost civil rights leader came from a bathroom in a rooming house at 418½ South Main, a block away, according to fire and police director Frank Holloman. "I can only tell you we are proceeding and will eventually solve the murder," Mr. Holloman said yesterday, but he refused to speculate when a break might come in the nation's most widely publicized murder since the 1963 slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Evidence in the case, Mr. Clark said, is considerably more than police "usually get in cases like this." But he would not elaborate.

"A number of studies of prints (fingerprints and handprints) that may establish the identity" of the sniper are being made by police and FBI agents, with the aid of the FBI Laboratory in Washington.

"There have been several names that have come up... but the names that have been traced are not true names." He also said no evidence indicated participation by the Ku Klux Klan, one of Dr. King's most outspoken enemies.

What was thought to be a major break in the case fizzled out yesterday, as Mr. Holloman announced that questioning of a bald-headed man arrested near the rooming house revealed he had no connection with the assassination.

Threats, apparently by black power militants, against the families of police officers and sheriff's deputies whose names have been mentioned in news stories during the rioting posed another problem yesterday. A spokesman for the Sheriff's office said more than 25 auxiliary deputies are now tied up protecting these families, and asked the city's newspapers to avoid using officers' names except when absolutely necessary.

The murder brought more efforts to end the sanitation strike that brought its victim to Memphis, as well as sympathy for the strikers.

City Councilman Lewis R. Donelson III said yesterday an unnamed Memphis businessman has offered \$25,000 to pay the union dues of the workers for six months, to allow a cooling-off period in the strike.

The proposal drew objections from one councilman, J. O. Patterson Jr., and it was not placed on yesterday's council agenda. But council approval of the move was not thought necessary if it is accepted by Mayor Henry Loeb and the strike leaders.

The council took two actions in connection with the slaying of Dr. King, adopting a resolution of sympathy to be sent to Mrs. King, and agreeing to underwrite a portion of the reward fund, up to \$50,000. Ned Cook, grain broker and longtime friend of Mayor Loeb, told the Council he could raise most of the money from businessmen's contributions if the amount could be guaranteed.

Mrs. King was in Memphis briefly yesterday, but did not leave the American Airlines Electra that brought her here to claim the body of her martyred husband. The plane was placed at her disposal by Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and dispatched from Nashville. The cost of the chartered aircraft was estimated at \$4,500.

Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division trouble calls "are being screened carefully" in the western part of north and south Memphis — predominantly Negro areas — but "if it is a strict emergency and we can get protection, we'll go in, even if it is a troubled area," said Steve Warren, public relations officer for LGW.

At least two men were being dispatched to every call, regardless of location, and "if it's a routine call, it may be the first of the week before we get to it."

Memphis Transit Authority buses ran on schedule yesterday, but were pulled off the streets after dark. MTA president Frank Ragsdale said 55 buses were damaged in Thursday night's rampage. Most of the damage was listed as broken windows, and there were no reports of injuries to drivers or passengers.

About 100 cases were tried in City Court resulting from Thursday night's disorder, and 9 persons were bound over to the state on charges ranging from turning in a false fire alarm to burglary and looting.

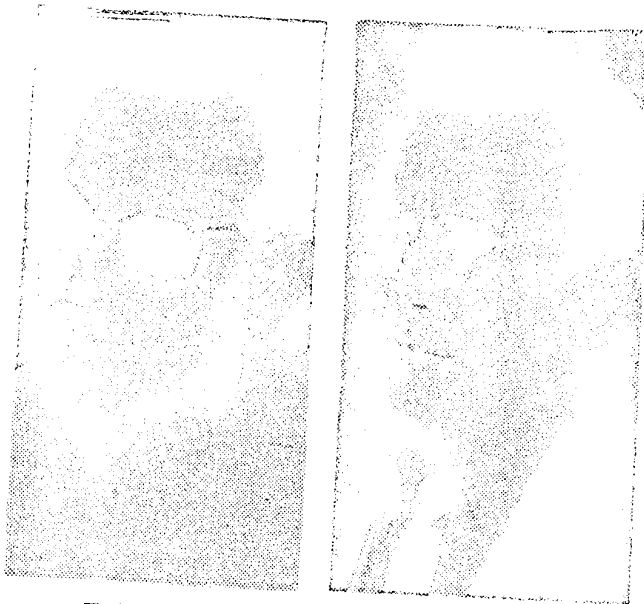
Most of the 806 police calls yesterday were riot-connected, and 240 persons were arrested Thursday night and yesterday, including 11 juveniles and 18 women. Molotov cocktails were responsible for about 75 of the 229 fire calls during the same period.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce, in a statement of sympathy to Dr. King's family and associates, said the city "will continue to work for still more progress in human relations, and "intensify our own efforts to effect justice and equality and opportunities for all citizens."

But a statement from Jesse H. Turner, president of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, turned a deaf ear to claims of progress in human relations. Mr. Turner referred to "the inept and racist leadership of our community, nurtured by years of hatred and bigotry within the community," and called on civic leaders to "rectify, rather than pacify, these conditions."

"There are those in the white community who feel that the violent silencing of one civil rights fighter will halt the Negro's progress toward freedom; and there are Negroes who feel that violence will propel us faster toward our goal," Mr. Turner said. "Both groups are wrong."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



TWO MORE FACES—The FBI yesterday released these photographs of James Earl Ray, the ex-convict sought in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The photo at left, showing Ray wearing dark glasses, was taken in Mexico in November, 1967. The photo at right was taken somewhere in California in late January or early February of this year. The FBI refused to say how or where the photographs were obtained.

—UPI Telephoto

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

— PAGE 8

— CLEVELAND PRESS

— CLEVELAND, OHIO

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FBI - MEMPHIS	

Hester [signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Hints Conspiracy Against King

By VICTOR RIESEL

WASHINGTON, May 8. — The FBI's central Martin Luther King desk, under the personal direction of J. Edgar Hoover, is operating on the hard theory that the Negro leader was the victim of a conspiracy of "several or more persons."

There are those high in the Justice Department, therefore, who believe that Eric Starvo Galt-James Earl Ray was a hired killer, heavily paid and amply supplied with cash. Most of this was in \$20 bills.

Evidence is piling up inside the bureau to justify investigation of a conspiracy beyond Galt and a man he said was his brother. This evidence moves the case swiftly beyond the conjectures of amateur detectives and dilettante criminologists.

Part of the evidence is the provable free flow of cash (some \$7,000) Galt-Ray was able to pour out whenever he wished. In addition to the white Mustang, the dance lessons and the bartenders school fee, the accused assassin criss-crossed this country in a manner no poor man could. The car has 19,000 miles on its speedometer.

Whether or not he drove, he is known to have lived well in cities so distant from each other that Galt-Ray would have had to have traveled more than 15,000 miles in the past nine or ten months.

Whoever planned his itinerary, his make-up, his aliases, had a novelist's imagination. Ray, for example, is (or was) a James Bond fan. "Eric Starvo" is one of Bond's suave characters. The name "Galt" was contrived by novelist Ayn Rand, who fashioned the "John Galt" in "Atlas Shrugged" after the late John Galt, one of the most prestigious of capital attorneys and once a power in the iron and steel industry.

So the pseudonym apparently not the creation of an illiterate, reflects a smooth fellow, suave and dynamic and a leader of men.

No one in the FBI or the Justice Department, despite weeks of questioning, would conjecture over the nature of the conspiratorial cell. It could be Klan-like. But it could be northern as well as southern.

One thing is certain. There's been a fantastic search. For example, every "John Willard" (Galt's Memphis boardinghouse alias) in the United States has been checked out.

Investigators don't put much stock in the interpretation that because Galt-Ray frequented Atlanta and Birmingham the conspiracy was centered in the Deep South. The probes believe that the white car and the Remington rifle were purchased and planted in such a manner that the leads would point southward.

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

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Hester

Galt-Ray had Chicago connections of some kind, it's believed. There is obvious evidence and there are leads which the authorities grimly refuse to discuss. The obvious leads are the letters which Eric Starvo Galt received from Chicago while living in the Birmingham rooming house.

The Bureau and the Justice Department, as well as Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, are silent because they think too much has been said already.

But there is no doubt that at least 3,000 of the FBI's 6,000 men and virtually all its 600 resident agents (placed so

that the FBI can get to any part of the nation in an hour) are working on the murder of Martin Luther King.

This is the second biggest manhunt in history -- second only to the investigation of the John Kennedy assassination

when each of the Bureau's 6,000 agents was involved in some fashion.

Where is Galt-Ray? Of course he can be on any continent. But the prevailing Justice Department theory now is that the killer is in some tiny

hamlet or village -- so small that big town dailies just aren't followed closely by all the residents.

So, the federals now are preparing to get the sniper's photo into those isolated clusters of rural communities. It worked once in a bloody murder case

years ago and the technique may produce results again.

What thought is there of the nature of the conspirators?

There's only conjecture. There are literally thousands of cells made up of men and women capable of planning

this murder. They are not all Klan operations either.

Many units have tiny "armies," storm troopers, arm band identifications, private uniforms. They drill in secret in lonely woods and curtained basements. They are in the heart of many big cities.

They are of all extremes. They would have the kind of money Galt-Ray spent and still not be wealthy. Or they could be provocateurs.

One thing is certain: The Justice Department believes it has evidence leading to a conspiracy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Indictment Believed OK'd

Speculation Grows That
Grand Jury Passed
True Bill

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

According to widespread speculation at the Courthouse, the Shelby County Grand Jury has returned a murder indictment against James Earl Ray, sought as the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The attorney general's office refused to confirm or deny that the grand jury at its session Monday indicted Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt. So did Criminal Court Clerk James A. 'Bubba' Blackwell. Mr. Blackwell pointed out that Ray is not in custody and that he would be subject to a \$1,000 fine if he told of the indictment of a person not arrested.

The reference docket, which usually shows the name and offense of each person indicted, shows Indictment No. B-16645 was returned against someone for some offense. But places for the name of the person, the offense and the prosecuting witness are left blank. Only the date and signature of W. F. Bowld, grand jury foreman, are filled in.

A reporter who asked also to see the grand jury minutes book for Monday found minutes covering all the 107 indictments noted in the reference docket except B-16645.

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

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COMMERCIAL APPEAL

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Hester

Asked if Ray has been indicted, Robert Gunnar Jensen, agent in charge of the Memphis FBI office, said, "No comment — that's my stock answer."

Almost without exception, the clerk lets Criminal Court reporters see the full list of those indicted, specifying which ones are not in custody and requiring their names not be published. The exception made for B-16645 is the only one recalled in years. Until Monday at least the worldwide search for Ray, charged with shooting Dr. King with a scope-sighted rifle here April 4, had been conducted on the strength of a murder warrant issued in General Sessions Court.

To indict persons not in custody is customary procedure, although it normally would confer no advantage in a manhunt over a warrant. An assistant attorney general said, however, that an indictment might carry more weight in seeking extradition of a suspect from a foreign country.

Both the Criminal Court judges and the attorney general's office are looking ahead to the possibility Ray is alive and will be brought back here for trial. Precautions are stressed to assure the trial would leave no room for reversal of a conviction on grounds of improper publicity.

Suspected Slayer Of King Seized At London Airport As Police Teamwork Clicks

Passport Forged

65-Day Flight Touched
Canada And Portugal
Before Capture

By GREGORY JAYNES

London's Cannon Row police station held James Earl Ray last night, his 65-day flight ended by international police teamwork that Royal Canadian Mounted Police called "colossal" in its attention to thousands of details.

Ray is the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis April 4.

Acting on information supplied by the FBI, two veterans of Scotland Yard's "great train robbery" investigation took Ray into custody early yesterday at London's Heathrow Airport about 15 minutes after his plane arrived from Lisbon, Portugal.

He wore horn-rimmed glasses. In his hip pocket he carried a loaded pistol.

Scotland Yard charged Ray with possessing a fraudulent Canadian passport and carrying a deadly weapon without a permit.

He was en route to Brussels, Belgium, from Lisbon. In recent weeks he had used two new names — Ramon George Sneyd and Donald Bridgman.

It took the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Scotland Yard and Portuguese authorities to pin down the elusive 40-year-old Illinois man with a hatful of names and an ample supply of tricks.

The case was cracked by a painstaking examination of more than 200,000 passports in Washington, Ottawa and Toronto, Canada. A spokesman for the RCMP told The Commercial Appeal last night that, after going through more than 200,000 passports issued since April 6, "We came up with what appeared to be a likeness of Ray and found it was forged."

"We had the name Sneyd then and it was quickly relayed around the world. We found he had left Toronto May 6 for Lisbon. It was just a matter of cooperation before we closed the gap."

Toronto police said Ray is first known to have arrived there April 8, four days after the murder of Dr. King outside the Lorraine Motel here and apparently driving to Atlanta, where he abandoned his white Mustang. It is believed he went directly to Toronto from Atlanta. In Toronto he rented a room in a boarding house at 964 West Dundas Street, a run-down building in the Italian-Portuguese section of the city.

The FBI announced yesterday that Ray was known to have spent some time in Montreal, Canada, in the summer of 1967, shortly after his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary. This was before he purchased the white Mustang in Birmingham, the same type of car that was seen outside the flophouse where he rented a room in Memphis April 4.

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

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Ray evidently headed straight for Canada, a place not unfamiliar to him since he was reported to have worked at Expo '67 in Montreal only a few months before.

Ray, who used the name "John Willard" at the Memphis rooming house and Eric Starvo Galt at a Memphis motel and Birmingham, bought a 21-day excursion ticket to London from the Kennedy Travel Bureau in midtown Toronto on April 16. Mrs. Lillian Spencer, an employee there, said last night she booked him to London on a May 6 flight.

He paid \$321 in cash for the return ticket, saying he would be back in May. Then he set about getting a passport. He chose the name Ramon George

Sneyd which, ironically, belonged to a Toronto police officer.

Besides the officer's name, Ray used the name Paul Bridgman while in Toronto, police said.

The Toronto City Directory lists a Paul Bridgman as a consulting teacher with the board of education, living in a Toronto suburb. A Washington source said a Paul Bridgeman, spelled differently, was a fellow prisoner of Ray at the Missouri State Penitentiary, from which Ray is listed as an escapee.

Police there said last night that a birth certificate is all that is required to get a passport. They speculated Ray got the birth certificate by going through the files of a Toronto newspaper to find the name of someone born about 40 years ago.

"Then all he had to do was go to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, say that he was born in Toronto at such and such a place at such and such a time, pay a small fee and they would issue him a duplicate birth certificate," said a police spokesman.

Toronto authorities said it was probably "just chance" that Ray chose the name of a man who is a police officer.

The passport was mailed to Ray at his rooming House April 25. A second passport found on him yesterday was issued at the Canadian Embassy in Portugal May 16.

Under British law, even if cleared of the charges made by British authorities, Ray could be placed under provisional arrest at the request of the United States.

If Ray does not ask for a hearing under the terms of the extradition treaty, he might be returned to Memphis within a few days. But if he asked for a hearing, the procedure might take three to six weeks, according to American Embassy officials.

Memphis Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman yesterday sent this telegram to J. Edgar Hoover:

"Congratulations and deep appreciation for the outstanding performance of the FBI in the apprehension of James Earl Ray. I have had no doubt at any time as to the outcome of the investigation. You have again demonstrated forcefully that law and order will prevail and justice will be done. The Memphis Police Department is grateful to you."

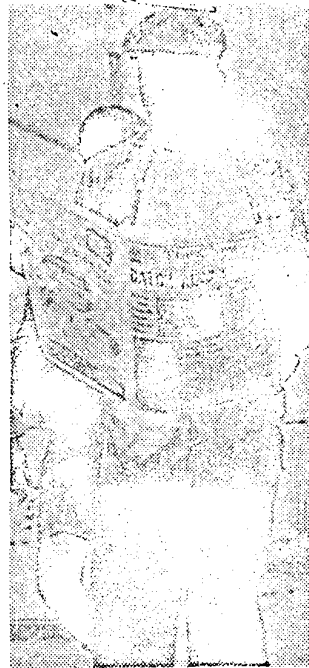
Mr. Holloman said he is "hopeful James Earl Ray will be brought to Memphis at the earliest possible date to stand trial for murder. He will receive a fair and impartial trial."

Mr. Holloman added: "I think this is just another indication of the closing of ranks of law enforcement around the world against spiraling crime. I'm very encouraged."

The arrest of Ray quelled widespread theories that the man was paid to kill Dr. King, then killed himself. But in St. Louis, Ray's brother, John Larry Ray, said, "If my brother did kill King, he did it for a lot of money. He didn't do anything if it wasn't for money."

He said he was "surprised" his brother was caught and added he hopes Ray "lives to stand trial."

According to Toronto authorities, Ray purchased the sec-



Resurrection City
Learns Of Capture

ond passport under the name Donald Bridgman. The real Donald Bridgman is an official on the city's school board.

The owner of the Arcade Photo Studio in downtown Toronto said last night that "mounties took the negatives of the pictures I took for the man's passport. They came with a warrant last Wednesday. When I asked them why they wanted them, they said, 'Watch your newspapers and you'll find out.'"

In New York yesterday, Mrs. King was attending the funeral of Senator Robert Kennedy when told Ray had been captured. She made no comment.

Ray had served 7 years of a 20-year sentence in the Missouri State Penitentiary when he escaped in April, 1967.

The Shelby County Grand Jury returned a first-degree murder indictment on May 7, charging Ray. Necessary extradition proceedings are expected to be put in motion shortly. Ray will appear in Bow Street Magistrate's Court tomorrow to answer the fraudulent passport and deadly weapon charges.

Dr. King was shot as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel talking to friends in the parking lot below. The bullet was fired from a bathroom window in the flophouse across the street by a white man using the name John Willard and later identified as Ray.

The FBI said that Ray came to Birmingham in late summer, 1967, and set about establishing the Galt identity. The day after he checked into a Birmingham boarding house — on Aug. 26 — William D. Paisley, the sales manager of a lumber company there, ran an advertisement in the Birmingham News offering to sell a white 1966 Mustang.

Galt bought the car for \$1,995. He paid for it in cash he had drawn from his safety deposit box in a local bank. He got an Alabama's driver's license under the name Galt on Sept. 30.

He checked out of his boarding house room in Birmingham on Oct. 7, 1967, and disappeared. The FBI said he had driven the Mustang more than 19,000 miles from Aug. 30 until April 5, 1968, when it was abandoned in a housing project in Atlanta.

Agents said Galt made sev-

eral trips to the West Coast and, while there, took dancing lessons in Long Beach, Calif., and a course in bartending in Hollywood.

While living in California, Galt was known to have taken a trip to New Orleans in December, 1967. Charles Stein, a Los Angeles songwriter, said he made the trip to New Orleans with Galt and, several times Galt attempted to telephone a New Orleans man. Stein said Galt claimed the man was an important industrialist.

Galt was graduated from the bartending school on March 2, 1968.

The man who shot Dr. King dropped a 30.06 Remington rifle on the street in front of the place from which it was fired. A man fitting the description of Ray was seen dropping the rifle and the suitcase just minutes after the fatal shot was fired at 6:01 p.m. April 4.

The FBI traced the rifle serial number back to a sporting goods store in Birmingham. It was purchased March 30, 1966. The purchaser, the FBI said, was James Earl Ray, using the name Galt or the name Harvey Lowmyer. He told a clerk at the store he and his brother planned to go "hunting."

The FBI charged Ray on April 17 with conspiring to deprive Dr. King of his civil rights by shooting him.

When he checked into the Memphis rooming house on April 4, a man who said he was John Willard, asked for a room near the back, which gave him a clear view of the Lorraine Motel. Another roomer, who heard the shot, came into the hall in time to see Willard emerging from the bathroom.

A few minutes later, several witnesses on the street said the man who dropped the rifle and suitcase drove off in a white Mustang.

The next morning, the Mustang which Eric Starvo Galt had bought in Birmingham, was parked a few blocks from the state capitol in Atlanta. The car was traced later through its serial numbers.

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark announced April 19 that FBI agents had identified Galt as Ray from a fingerprint found on the rifle discarded outside the flophouse.

Ray arrived in London May 6 and flew to Lisbon May 7 on a British-European Airways flight.

He obtained the other passport in Lisbon on May 16, saying that he had spoiled his original passport. He was apparently in Lisbon from May 7 until yesterday morning. The arrest was made at 11:15 a.m. London time (6:15 a.m. Memphis time.)

There was no indication that Ray traveled with anyone and, so far, nothing is known of his activities in Portugal.

And one of the biggest questions still unanswered is how this man has financed his extensive travels? The only speculations being made are that he might have been getting money through various robberies or was a paid assassin.

A \$100,000 reward, which was underwritten by the Memphis City Council, had been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of King's assassin. The Commercial Appeal began the reward fund with \$25,000.

Return Of Ray Is Expected To Be Shrouded In Secrecy

By CHARLES THORNTON

Return of James Earl Ray from London to Memphis to stand trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will probably be so secret he will be safely incarcerated before any announcement is made, it was learned yesterday.

Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale said Ray will be returned to Shelby County to stand trial for first-degree murder with all "deliberate speed."

However, it is doubtful the public will know Ray, who was captured yesterday in London, is even in the United States until he is safely in jail, top law enforcement officials confirmed.

Mr. Canale and United States Atty. Thomas L. Robinson held day-long meetings yesterday to work out details of Ray's extradition from England.

"We anticipate no trouble getting him back. We have been working primarily on procedure details," said Mr. Canale. "We have been in contact with the State and Justice Departments and Gov. Buford Ellington's office on the matter."

Mr. Canale will head the team of prosecutors in criminal court when Ray is tried. He said Governor Ellington will be asked to formally request the State Department to initiate extradition proceedings under the United States-British Extradition Treaty of 1935.

First-degree murder in Tennessee is punishable by death in the electric chair, but there have been no executions in Tennessee since 1960 and no one from Shelby County has been executed since 1948.

Former Gov. Frank Clement asked for repeal of the capital punishment law. The General Assembly refused. Governor Clement then granted executive clemency to the five men on death row.

A recent United States Supreme Court ruling may make it difficult for the death penalty to be assessed against Ray if he is found guilty.

The court has ruled that jurors cannot be excused because they object to the death penalty. However, Robert K. Dwyer, executive assistant at-



James Earl Ray
—UPI Telephoto

torney general, reportedly said earlier that he has never sought exclusion of a juror exclusively on grounds that he objected to the death penalty.

He said jurors are excused only when they admit they cannot return a verdict based on evidence and law because of their beliefs.

Ray was indicted May 7 by the Shelby County Grand Jury for Dr. King's murder. Official admission of the indictment wasn't released until yesterday. It is a violation of state law to release an indictment until the person is in custody.

Mr. Canale said Ray had been indicted under his own name and aliases of Eric Starvo Galt, John Willard and Harvey Lowmeyer.

"We have no other suspects in Dr. King's killing other than James Earl Ray at this time," he said.

"The extradition will be started just as soon as the procedural matters are worked out. A lot depends on what we

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PAGE 1

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have to present in our petition to the United Kingdom," said Mr. Canale.

He declined to discuss specific procedures but said his office is moving "with all deliberate speed."

Mr. Canale would not speculate on when Ray will be returned to the United States or when his trial would be held. But under normal circumstances it takes four to five months to bring a person to trial for murder.

Once in Memphis, Ray's whereabouts will be kept secret to prevent attempts on his life. Law enforcement officials seemed acutely aware that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of President John F. Kennedy, was killed because of a lack of security precautions.

Judges who might hear the cases were reluctant even to talk to reporters.

Mr. Canale said Ray would be tried in an ordinary courtroom open to the public.

However, because of the international interest in the trial, it is doubtful many of the public will be able to witness the trial. Earlier it was learned that 50 seats will be reserved for the press. The normal seating capacity of a courtroom is about 100.

Asked if the trial might be held in a larger room, such as in The Auditorium because of the interest in it, Mr. Canale said: "Definitely not!"

Sheriff William N. Morris, who will be ultimately responsible for Ray's security, could not be reached for comment yesterday, but Chief Roy Nixon said the sheriff's office and the attorney general's office have been working for a month and a half on security measures in case Ray were caught.

Ray Mystery Deepens On Possible Contacts With Two Other Men

He Was 'Face In The Crowd' Who Called \$10 Room Home

By GREGORY JAYNES
Staff Writer

TORONTO, June 9. — The "deluxe" room — with television set and painting of Christ — is for rent today at 102 Ossington West.

Last occupant: James Earl Ray. Price: The same \$10 a week he paid for the two weeks after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

Five blocks away, a sign in the window says there is another room for rent in Toronto today. It's \$10 a week, too. See the proprietor, Mrs. Gee Loo. She'll tell you the last man who rented it left May 6, after staying two weeks.

His name: James Earl Ray.

But if you want to visit a while, don't mention the name Ray on Ossington West or around 962 Dundas West, the address of Mrs. Loo's boarding house. People will shut their doors and pull their shades.

"I am afraid this man has friends in Toronto," said Mrs. Adam Szpakowski. "I don't want to talk more. I don't want to take chances like that. I am an old woman." Mrs. Szpakowski, a Polish immigrant, runs the decaying, three-story boarding house on Ossington.

"I think this man was a salesman," she said. "He did not talk much." And then she takes her broad face from the crack in the door, and closes it firmly. She puts her mouth to the window in the door and asks, "Please go away."

Mrs. Lop is a Chinese immigrant. She, too, is afraid, and she says so. She has difficulty with English. "I will say only this: He came with a suit on his back and a newspaper in his hand. I have said this before to other people. He never spoke to anybody. Leave now. I am locking doors and going away for a while."

Ray is in jail today in London. He is wanted in the United States, charged with the April 4 murder of Dr. King. The people here speak his name in a hush. For a month, he was one of the two million faces in Toronto, and Toronto, it seems, would rather forget it.

But his name wasn't Ray then. It was Paul Bridgman who got off the trolley at Queen and Ossington, and walked the half block to Mrs. Szpakowski's place. The sign was in the window that day, too, April 8. He asked how much. She said \$10 and took him up to see the room. His eyes fell on the "Home Sweet Home" embroidery and he fished Canadian cash out of his pocket.

For two weeks he rose early, tugged on his clothes and nodded at Mrs. Szpakowski as he left through the front door. She said he usually waited for the trolley down at the corner — the trolley that took him downtown where he again became a face in the crowd.

About April 22, Mrs. Szpakowski took a letter to his room. The return address was 70 Lombard St., the provincial registrar's office, where birth certificates are issued. He left the next day.

Toronto police said the birth certificate bore the name of Ramon George Sneyd. The real Ramon George Sneyd is a traffic officer in the Toronto Police Department. Police Sunday theorized Ray got the name by searching through old newspaper files and picking a birth date close to his own. Then, they think, he applied for a lost birth certificate under that name.

Deputy Chief B. J. Sim-

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monds said he thought it "ironic" that Ray should choose the name of a police officer. However, the chief said "Ray was able to get enough information on the real Sneyd to apply for a passport in his name and eventually assume the identity of Sneyd. Our duties now are to find out how he got that information." The real Sneyd, contacted at his home Sunday night, referred all questions to his superiors.

On April 11, Ray, still calling himself Paul Bridgman, went to Mable Agnew's photographic studio and had pictures taken for a passport. Mrs. Margaret Eaking took the pictures, and remembered he looked like "a business executive type. Like he was in Toronto on matters of business."

And all this time, a man who, since birth, had been called Paul Bridgman, was going to work five days a week at the Toronto Board of Education as a consultant teacher. James Earl Ray had borrowed the name. The real Mr. Bridgman also referred all questions to the police, who said little.

With the passport pictures in his hand, Ray went to the Kennedy Travel Bureau on Bloor Street West and booked passage on a 21-day excursion trip to London. He used the name Sneyd.

The agency asked him whom it might contact in case of illness or accident. Paul Bridgman, he wrote down, at 102 Ossington West.

Mrs. Lillian Spencer at the travel bureau remembers seeing the man. "He was the type who faded into the wallpaper," she said.

Ray applied for a passport April 24, and received it at his new address on Dundas. It was mailed to Sneyd.

The RCMP impounded the passport negatives Wednesday morning from Mrs. Agnew's photo studio.

Ray stayed at Mrs. Loo's house until he left for London May 6. Mrs. Loo said he did not say where he was going. His rent was paid and he left "in the early morning."

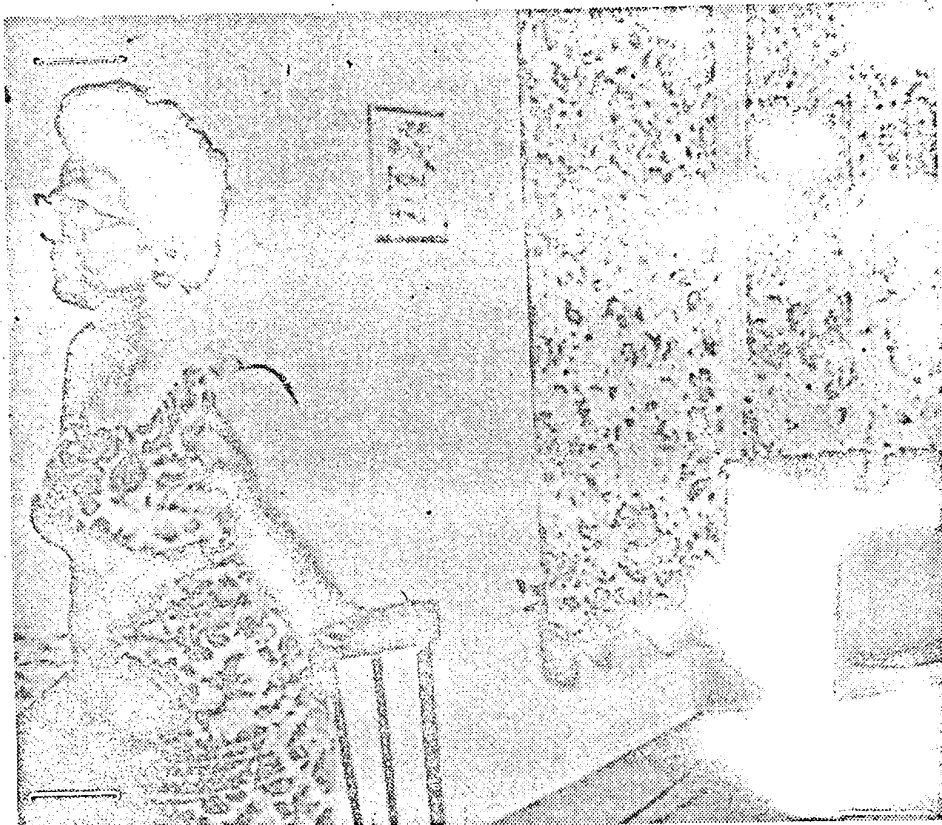
"He do not speak Chinese. I do not speak English good. We did not talk much for the time he stayed. He was quiet."

Mrs. Loo said her boarder was gone almost all the daylight hours every day. At night, he went to his room and did not emerge until morning.

James Earl Ray's business in Toronto was partially successful. He wished to remain inconspicuous. He did.

His neighbors on Ossington and Dundas do not remember him. His fellow boarders seldom, if ever, saw him. Only Malcolm Speight, a grizzled, 60-year-old laborer who sometimes stays at Mrs. Loo's, clearly recalled him.

"I saw him when I was sitting on the porch one day. I said hello. He nodded. I figured he had problems."



Where Ray Stayed

Mrs. Adam Szpakowski (above) owner of a Toronto rooming house, said she rented this room for two weeks to a man now identified as James Earl Ray. The man called himself Paul Bridgman when he rented the room on Ossington Avenue April 8. Canadian authorities say Ray also stayed in a rooming house on Dundas Street West (left) in downtown Toronto. The landlady said Ray, wanted for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, had no luggage when he arrived.

—AP Wirephotos

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Scotland Yard Offers Only Tea And Silence

By ANGUS McEACHRAN

Staff Writer

LONDON, June 9. — They gave his name as Ramon George Sneyd and his present address as Cannon Row, a 77-year-old detention center on the banks of the Thames.

They gave the charge as possessing a forged passport and possessing a firearm without a certificate.

Beyond that, and an occasional cup of tea, Scotland Yard Sunday gave precious little else which might have shed some additional insight into the man charged with the April 4 murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

The English are used to the zipper mouth of Scotland Yard. The stiff penalties against pretrial publicity of course play a large measure in the reticence of "the Yard."



Mr. McEachran

But the curious lack of curiosity about the

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accused assassin in much of London Sunday went beyond that.

"I don't know anything about that" or "I haven't been following that" were the general hurried responses to questions about the arrest.

At London Airport where James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, alias Ramon Sneyd, was arrested as he waited to board a plane for Brussels, employees refused to talk to the press.

Perhaps it was the weather. June supposedly is the best month in Britain, and Sunday must have been the best of the lot. The last swatches of fog were burned off by 10 a.m. and bright sunshine was fanned by a constant soft breeze.

In the plump green parks, bare-chested boys kicked soccer balls while babies in carriages slept in the shade.

At Buckingham Palace, hundreds of picture-snapping tourists recorded the changing of the guard, while lovers in the adjoining St. James's Park lay embraced on the grassy knoll, the cooing of pigeons that only background music since the park is posted against portable radios the young people always seem to have wired to their ears these days.

Then, too, as Susie Murray, a plain but helpful employe of the London Tourist Board, put it: There is "that Kennedy thing."

Susie, like many Londoners I talked with, is still in a state of shock over the death of Senator Robert Kennedy.

"I mean, I was pretty shocked when they killed Luther King (almost everyone calls him that) but Kennedy, my God. I mean, it might happen once, but how many times is it going to keep on? I guess I haven't thought much at all about this fellow being arrested for Luther King's death. The FBI says it is their man, and I guess that is that. The FBI ought to know what it is talking about."

Susie is not alone in her adoration of the FBI. People here seen in as much awe of the federal agents as Americans are of Scotland Yard.

The London press is full of accounts of how FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover personally took charge of the search for Dr. King's assassin, which probably would come as a surprise to a number of sleepless, numb-footed agents who were assigned to the case.

At Trafalgar Square, two attractive young

ladies sat feeding the pigeons. Both are welfare officers for the Children's Society, which gives assistance to unwed mothers and acts as an adoption agency.

"I think Europeans used to envy the life of Americans," said blond, 20-year-old Carole Griffith. "But now, I think the feeling is that America is on the verge of destroying itself. I find it perfectly frightening that everyone goes around armed with firearms."

"When Luther King was killed, there was a great deal of interest because of the thought of conspiracy, and one couldn't help wondering if it had anything to do with the killing of President Kennedy. Then this other impossible shooting, well, it is perfectly horrible, so many leaders being shot off so quickly. I think American has reached her limits."

Her friend, 21-year-old Derval Murray said she thought America is "just too permissive. Why do they let anyone carry firearms? I am satisfied that you have caught the assassin of Luther King. But so what? I wonder who you will shoot next."

At Scotland Yard, there was nowhere near that much conversation. The press is not even allowed in the door of Scotland Yard proper. There is a press room at the rear of the building, entered through a rear door. If a reporter has a question about a story, he picks up a special phone and dials "O". In a few minutes, a press officer appears to answer the question.

Reporters Sunday wanted to know whether United States Justice Department officials had met with Scotland Yard about the extradition process.

The press officer returned a few minutes later and said the news of the day was that a car from the American Embassy had been at the Yard earlier in the day. If there had been a meeting, it was over.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

One A 'Fat Man'

Envelope May Have Passed To Dr. King's Accused Slayer In Toronto

From Our Press Services

The image of James Earl Ray and his satchel full of aliases — like a slightly out-of-focus photograph — grew even more blurred last night with reports of a fat man in Toronto and another man in London who may have known him.

In Toronto, Ray's Chinese landlady was quoted by the New York Times as saying the fat man delivered an envelope to the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King four days before he flew to London May 6.

And in London, the Daily Express said a description had been "flashed around the world" of a man supposedly in contact with Ray there. The Express said he stayed with Ray at one of four places in London the fugitive is supposed to have lived since mid-May.

In Memphis, where a murder indictment awaits Ray, Fire and Police Director Frank C. Holloman had "no comment" on whether his department had received such a description.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are seeking the fat man, the Times said, though the Toronto Globe and Mail quoted the landlady as saying her boarder had no visitors and no mail during his stay with her.

The London newspaper's account of Ray's unidentified friend indicated he had been in London since mid-May, rather than passing through London from Lisbon, Portugal, on his way to Brussels, Belgium. He was arrested at London Airport Saturday while awaiting a plane for Brussels, and earlier reports had indicated he arrived from Lisbon the same day.

Another part of the mysterious circumstances of his arrest was a report from police and airline officials at the Lisbon Airport which said no one with a Canadian passport issued in the name of Sneyd, the name Ray was using at the time, had passed through the airport Saturday.

The 40-year-old Ray was scheduled to appear in Bow Street Magistrate's Court at 10 a.m. today (4 a.m. Memphis time) on two British charges — carrying a firearm and traveling under a false passport.

Though the Toronto fat man and the London roommate might suggest an international conspiracy, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said in Washington yesterday:

"We have to go on the evidence and facts. At this time we have no evidence of a conspiracy. If there was one, it will be discovered."

In London, Asst. United States Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr. visited the accused killer of Dr. King in his heavily guarded Cannon Row police station cell.

Ray made no statement.

A United States Embassy spokesman said Vinson talked yesterday with Thomas Butler, Scotland Yard's ace detective who worked on the Ray case, about speeding up procedures and setting a timetable for Ray's transfer to Memphis to stand trial for murder.

Shelby County Dist. Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale said last night no Memphis or Shelby County officers had been sent to London. The officers who might pick up Ray when British authorities release him will be determined by the State and Justice Departments, and whether anyone from Shelby County would be sent also "will be up to the federal officials," he said.

An authority on British law said that charges would be brought against Ray this morning mainly to give American authorities time to begin the procedure of extradition.

They said the magistrate would most likely "remand him in custody," that is, order him held in prison, for a period up to eight days. This is to provide time for further investigation.

The magistrate however could deal with the case on the spot if Ray pleads guilty to the pistol and false passport charges.

If he pleads not guilty the magistrate could in theory also

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hold a hearing on the spot, but the law expert thought this unlikely.

Under British law, Ray could be sentenced on each of the two charges against him to 12 months in prison, the sentences probably running concurrently.

Since the purpose of bringing the charges is to facilitate extradition, however, the expert thought the magistrate would, upon a conviction, choose one of four courses.

1. — He might impose a deferred sentence.
2. — He might sentence Ray to 15 days in prison, which would presumably run concurrently with the 15 days during which, under British law, a person must be held in custody after he has been ordered extradited.
3. — He might be fined.
4. The magistrate might order an "absolute discharge" which would mean that he had been found guilty but that no punishment was being exacted.

Under the Extradition Act of 1870 a person must be held for 15 days after an extradition order has been made in order to safeguard his rights. This means that instead of rushing him out of the country he is given 15 days during which he could apply for a writ of habeas corpus in order to dispute his extradition.

The London Daily Telegraph said last night a man calling himself Ramon Sneyd, the name authorities said Ray used in obtaining a Canadian passport, telephoned a Telegraph reporter several times in the last few weeks and asked how to become a mercenary soldier in Africa.

It was not clear immediately whether the calls were local or came from Lisbon, Portugal, where the FBI said Ray went on May 7. The Telegraph has published several stories recently about foreign mercenaries fighting in Africa.

Scotland Yard detectives arrested Ray Saturday as he awaited a flight to Brussels, a base for some Congo mercenaries. Belgium once owned much of the Congo.

The Telegraph said its reporter had given Sneyd an address in Brussels at which he might contact someone involved with mercenary recruiting.

In Washington, Clark said Ray has made no statement and would not be questioned except in a manner "in strict conformity to applicable legal standards."

Clark said he could make no estimate of how soon Ray might be returned. He said it is possible Ray might waive extradition or that he might be deported under an "exclusion

principle" of British law. Clark did not elaborate.

He said he is working with Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington, Vinson and British officials on the question of extradition if that proves necessary.

Clark said Ray "is a person who lived a life of crime" and it was plausible that he might have financed his travels that way.

Clark was interviewed on the ABC radio-television pro-

gram "Issues and Answers."

The New York Times News Service learned in Lisbon yesterday that Ray lived in a third-class hotel in downtown Lisbon for nine days in May and then disappeared.

"That's the man who called himself Ramon George Sneya," declared the day clerk of the Hotel Portugal pointing to one of the photographs of Ray published in the Lisbon newspaper Diario de Noticias.

Ray signed into the 45-room, busy commercial hotel on the evening of May 8 and left on the morning of May 17.

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon also reported seeing a man who carried a Canadian passport in the name of Sneya.

"He came into the consulate and said that his name had been misspelled on the passport and that it should have been Sneyd," a Canadian con-

official said. "He produced a birth certificate in the name of Ramon George Sneyd and asked us to change Sneya to Sneyd."

The Canadian consul said he pointed out that it was against Embassy regulations to alter a passport and so issued a new passport in the name of Sneyd on May 16.

It was the next day, the London report said, that he returned there.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Superb Police Work

Only the trial can confirm whether or not the suspect in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King is the right man.

But the international police diligence, patience and skill which led to the capture of James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, alias Ramon George Sneyd, has to go into the books as one of the most remarkable crime searches in many years.

The FBI had been looking for Ray since April 20, after a spate of intensive detective work pin-pointed the identity of the man they wanted. Police all across the United States had been involved in the hunt, and when it seemed possible Ray might have slipped out of the United States, police forces in other countries were informed.

There are no passport requirements for Americans visiting Canada and it was fairly easy for Ray to "go north."

But the Royal Canadian Mounted Police lived up to their reputation for relentless pursuit. They combed more than

200,000 applications and turned up Ray's picture on request for a Canadian passport under the name of Sneyd. The FBI and the British were alerted, among others.

Britain's famed Scotland Yard made the capture as the result of typical perseverance. Ray was caught at an airport trying to leave the country.

This fellow obviously is no ordinary suspect. Whether or not he had confederates, his trail marks him as a cunning character.

In any case, we think the FBI, the Mounties and Scotland Yard deserve special commendation. And only hope that similarly skillful police co-operation will lead to the arrest of other wanton killers — the three men, for instance, who gunned down Abder Rayyan, a South Side Chicago merchant. Police could detect no motive but since Rayyan was a Jordanian immigrant, it was possible the killing was intended as revenge for the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

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Thanks To Fingerprinting, Ray's Behind Bars

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON. — The most amazing thing about the capture in London of James Earl Ray, suspected slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is the tremendous amount of work that had to be done in order to accomplish this.

"Fingerprints," a word much used but little understood, were the key, and few people realize what an enormous task was involved in identifying the suspected killer of Dr. King. Latent prints found on items near the scene of the King shooting on April 4 were not clear enough or complete enough to enable an identification to be made from fingerprints on file with the FBI.

The break in the Ray case came 10 days after the shooting of Dr. King, when the FBI located a rooming house in Atlanta where the suspect, then known as Eric Starvo Galt, had stayed and left some papers. Included were maps, on one of which there was a clear print of one finger. This was enough for the FBI, even though there are more than 188 million cards in its fingerprint files, representing nearly 82 million individuals.

TO NARROW THE search, the FBI made certain assumptions on the basis of what was known about the suspected killer, including the likelihood that the man sought was a fugitive from justice, and the identity cards of nearly 2,000 fugitives were then subjected to an "eyeball" search by the FBI identification experts.

Within a few hours, it was determined that the print belonged to James Earl Ray, who was found to have more than a dozen sets of fingerprints in FBI files. Copies of Ray's prints were sent to police agencies abroad. When he was picked up in London, fingerprints definitely identified him as the wanted man.

Fingerprinting is regarded as the only foolproof system of identification. No two per-

sons have identical prints. The appearance of an individual can be changed, but the pattern of fingerprints cannot be altered.

FINGERPRINTS as a means of identification go back hundreds of years. Chinese documents of the Eighth Century refer to fingerprints being impressed upon business contracts.

It was in 1902 that the New York Civil Service Commission began the first known systematic use of fingerprints in the United States. Police and prisons quickly picked up the method for identification of criminals, and the same system was adopted in 1905 by the Army. In 1924, the FBI consolidated fingerprint records from all the various agencies, includ-

ing many not concerned with law enforcement or criminals. International exchange of fingerprint data was initiated in 1932.

Thus, James Earl Ray assumed different names and disguises, and carried fraudulent identification as he moved around from country to country. There was, however, no way by which he could change his fingerprints.

The big question now is where Ray got money for his trips and the documents he used in traveling under assumed identities. The suspicion is growing that he may have had accomplices. In the search for possible associates, fingerprints undoubtedly will play a major role.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Extradition Of Ray Depends On Man Of Compassion, Wit

By ANGUS McEACHRAN

Staff Writer

LONDON, June 13. — The immediate fate of James Earl Ray was in the hands Thursday of the chief metropolitan magistrate, the only man in the land authorized to hear extradition cases.

An order formally authorizing the start of extradition proceedings was signed Thursday by Home Secretary James Callaghan.

The order — and the evidence the United States will introduce in its bid to bring Ray to Memphis for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — was then passed along to Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton.

But there was no formal hearing as had been expected. The first court hearing on the matter of extradition is now expected to come Tuesday when Ray is brought back to the court on the British charges of illegal possession of a passport and a loaded firearm.

Ray was arrested Saturday at London Airport, traveling on a fraudulent Canadian passport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

Tuesday's hearing is likely to bring little legal action. Ray's attorney is almost certain to ask for and receive a delay of a week to 10 days to acquaint himself with the case. The chief magistrate would then set a date for the hearing, probably during the week of June 24.

Magistrate Milton did hold court Thursday but it was a dreary session of drunks, prostitutes and petty thieves.

But the parade of failures did offer some insight into the man who ultimately will have the say in whether the United States sufficiently proved that the man being held as Ramon George Sneyd is James Earl Ray and that Ray should be tried for the murder of Dr. King.

Mr. Milton, 61, was appointed to the job in July of last year and he was a popular choice. He had been a metropolitan magistrate for 15 years, gaining a reputation as a man with compassion and understanding of human motivation.

Quite often, if Thursday is any indication, compassion and understanding are prefaced with jolly, good wit.

A pathetic old woman was brought in.

"I only had my usual one glass of sherry," she trembled. "But I was so overwrought

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about losing ~~me~~ pension book I fell down in the street."

The magistrate asked for a reading of her previous arrests, which was quite lengthy.

"You'll have to speak up, Your Honor," the old woman said. "I don't hear you too well."

"I hear you too well," he said as the gallery chuckled.

Then he turned to the welfare officer assigned to the court. "Is there nothing we can do for this pathetic woman?"

The welfare officer said they had worked with her for years, but she was a hopeless drunk.

"Putting her in jail isn't going to help either. Case dismissed."

The hippie with Lady Godiva hair was arrested after seen swimming in the oily Thames. "It was obvious he had been drinking heavily," the arresting bobby said.

"Not the Thames, I take it?" the judge said. The fine was \$12.

A gray, distinguished-looking man, Magistrate Milton is also a Shakespeare scholar. Last Christmas his Falstaff-sized cards consisted of homemade Shakespeare ~~crossword~~ puzzles with 80 clues.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Scotland Yard's Clue Is Accent

LONDON.—(UPI)—Scotland Yard hunted today a shadowy man and a woman with an American "twang" accent to learn what the accused assassin of Martin Luther King Jr. did before his arrest.

The man stood near James Earl Ray when the 40-year-old accused killer checked into a London hotel.

The woman with the twang telephoned the hotel, asking for Ray.

Behind the hunt to piece together the last days of freedom of Ray was the desire of U.S. and British police to know who, if anyone, had helped Ray flee.

Ray was locked up under 24-hour guard in South London's Wandsworth Prison. He was arrested Saturday at London International Airport for carrying false passports and a gun without permit.

The police hunt for the people in Ray's recent life was hampered by the absence on vacation of a woman clerk from the New Earl's Court Hotel, a converted mansion where Ray spent time before his arrest.

Mrs. Anna Thomas, owner of another small hotel where Ray stayed, said his staying there makes her want to change the hotel's name. It is now called the Hotel Pax, meaning peace.

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Ray Hearing Authorized

LONDON. — (UPI) — Britain today formally authorized court hearings on American requests to extradite James Earl Ray to the United States to stand trial for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Home Secretary James Callaghan signed the order telling London's chief magistrates to hold hearings on the American government case for extraditing the 40-year-old fugitive charged with the assassination.

The hearings and appeals might last through the summer.

Callaghan's order made Ray liable for possible extradition not only for the killing of King in Memphis, Tenn., but for breaking out of a Missouri prison in 1967.

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Jerry Ray Claims Brother Would Die Before 'Talking'

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

CHICAGO, June 16.—James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will take to the grave any information he has on the slaying, his brother, Jerry Ray, 32, said Sunday.

Jerry Ray said that police "will never find out what it's all about from Jimmy. He's not going to name names."

"Even if he goes to the electric chair, he's gonna die with that secret," Jerry said with a fierce but quiet pride as he sipped from a can of beer in a \$12.40 a day motel room near Chicago.

It seemed a point of honor that his brother would not talk, just as Jerry had chosen to do five years in Missouri State Prison rather than make things easy for himself by fingering two men who had joined him in a tavern burglary in 1956.

"It's hard not to talk," he said with a small smile, "but a person has to live with himself."

He drew satisfaction in that he ran with the "solid" guys in prison, and not with the "rats."

In the same way, Ray denied reports published elsewhere that he had appealed to his brother to surrender.

"I'd never ask him to do that, and he knows it."

Ray also predicted his brother would plead not guilty should he come to trial in Memphis. He shrugged off reports of a possible insanity plea based on mental tests James Ray underwent while in prison.

James Ray was serving a 20-year term for armed robbery when he escaped April 23, 1967, from Missouri State Prison at Jefferson City by hiding in a bread box on a bakery truck.

"There was nothing insane about my brother," Jerry said in a rare display of emotion. "They wanted to give him shock treatments, but I wouldn't let them. I know what they can do. They're supposed to break you down."

Clad in a clean white short-sleeved shirt, open at the neck, Ray sat and tried to explain why he refuses to believe his soft-spoken brother could have pulled the trigger on Dr. King.

"He just wasn't that kind. In all the jobs he pulled, he never hurt anybody," Ray said.

If anything, the younger Ray added, smoothing the creases on his dark blue trousers, "Jimmy was set up as a decoy" to throw police off the trail of the real assassin.

"That's the only way I can figure the money. He never had that kind of money before. Somebody must have paid him to take the name of Galt and spread it around."

"He never used that name before in his life," Jerry said, "and it couldn't have been his own money he was spending . . . he was conservative with that."

Ray referred to reports that

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

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his brother had paid \$2,000 for a white Mustang in Alabama, no questions asked.

"If that had been Jimmy's own money, he'd have tried to jew the man down, but I understand he just pulled out a roll of cash and gave it to the salesman."

Ray also discounted reports that James was the Eric Starvo Galt who took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and in Los Angeles in 1967.

"I never saw Jimmy dance in my life. He was not only a loner, he was shy, not the bold type."

In addition, Ray noted that his brother was in jail in 1964 and "couldn't have been in New Orleans when they say he was."

Depicting the older Ray as "a Cool Hand Luke character" who rarely planned ahead, but acted largely out of impulse, Jerry Ray expressed strong doubts that James' escape was planned or had anything to do with a plot to slay Dr. King.

"He probably didn't even know he was going to break out until he got into that bakery truck," Ray said.

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age 40 DOB [redacted] Quincy or Alton, Ill.
5'10" 163 to 174 44-1987-SUB-G-315
hair brown, possibly cut short -384
eyes blue -385
Scars & Marks: small scar on center of forehead
and small scar on palm of right hand
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