

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing June 27 On Ray Extradition

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — A British magistrate scheduled today a hearing on June 27 on the United States Government's application to return James Earl Ray to Tennessee for trial on a charge of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ray's British attorney, Roger Frisby, indicated in Bow Street Magistrate's Court that the 40-year-old escaped convict would fight extradition. The lawyer asked Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton for as much time as possible to prepare his case.

Milton said he wanted to hold the hearing as soon as possible, and they compromised on Thursday of next week.

British extradition hearings usually last a day or two, and the magistrate generally gives his decision as soon as he hears all the evidence.

Returned to Prison

Ray was brought to Bow Street today for the second time since his arrest 10 days ago. The magistrate ordered him returned to Wandsworth Prison.

Two attorneys from Birmingham, Ala., Arthur J. Hanes and his son, Arthur Jr., are expected in London soon to assist Ray's British attorney.

In Birmingham, the elder Hanes said he planned to leave tomorrow to confer with Ray, who, in a letter signed "R.G. Sneyd," asked Hanes to take the case. Sneyd is the name Ray was using when arrested.

Th lawyer said he did not know who will pay Ray's legal fees but said, "I understand this man has funds."

2-Minute Session

The hearing in London today was the customary two-minute session when a court has decided on a postponement. The small courtroom was filled with about 100 persons, mostly reporters.

Ray, wearing a blue checked suit and glasses, sat impassively in the dock while attorneys and the magistrate discussed details.

After Milton fixed the extradition hearing date, Ray spoke only two words: "Thank you."

He was separated from the spectators by a wall of policemen and detectives. Police lined the corridor through which he reached the courtroom.

Two Charges

Attorneys for the United States Government told the magistrate that Ray was wanted on a charge of murdering the Rev. Dr. King in Memphis April 4 and also on a charge of escaping from the Missouri State Prison at Jefferson City when serving an armed robbery sentence from St. Louis.

Documentary evidence already has been produced in London, the U.S. lawyers told the court, and a fingerprint expert will be flown over to testify at the extradition hearing.

Ray was arrested at London airport June 8 and charged with entering the country on a forged Canadian passport and carrying an unlicensed loaded pistol.

After a preliminary hearing before Milton June 10 on the passport and weapon charges, he has been held under round-the-clock guard at Wandsworth Prison while Scotland Yard tried to reconstruct his movements and contacts in the three weeks he is believed to have spent in London before his arrest.

The U.S. Embassy forwarded the request for his extradition to the British government last Wednesday. Under the 1931 extradition treaty between Britain and the United States, British courts can grant extradition only if U.S. authorities present evidence sufficient to send Ray to trial under British law.

Extradition of Ray was also requested because he is wanted by Missouri to complete the prison term for armed robbery. Although extradition on this charge would be almost automatic, the U.S.-British treaty specifies that a suspect can only be tried on the charges for which he has been specifically extradited. Therefore unless he



Associated Press Wirephoto

Arthur J. Hanes Sr.

is extradited for the murder of the civil rights leader, he can-

not be prosecuted on that charge in the United States, ville, Ala. Two of the accused went free on state charges but were convicted on federal conspiracy charges. The third died.

When he was Mayor, Hanes accused the Rev. Dr. King of being one of the instigators of Birmingham's troubles. Now, he is getting ready for a hurried trip to England to talk with James Earl Ray, the man accused of killing the Rev. Dr. King when the civil rights leader was directing a protest in another southern city, Memphis, Tenn.

Hanes, 51 years old, said he and his son and partner, Arthur

Hanes Jr., would fly to London tomorrow to look into the case. He said he hoped to determine whether he would have full representation of Ray in the United States. He said he would interview Ray and, if he accepted the case, begin preparation of the defense immediately.

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

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POST-DISPATCH

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JUN 19 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

18

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Lawyer to See Ray's British Counsel

LONDON, June 20 AP) — A Birmingham, Ala., lawyer arrived today to consider defending James Earl Ray, the 40-year-old American who is accused of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

The lawyer, Arthur J. Hanes, was accompanied by his son and partner, Arthur Jr. The elder Hanes said his first business in London would be to confer with Ray's British lawyer. Then he may interview Ray in jail, he said.

The United States Government has started extradition proceedings against Ray, and a hearing is scheduled for June 27. Hanes cannot represent Ray in the British courts, which do not admit foreign counsel, but could advise the British defense lawyer.

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 21 1968	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Lawyer Denied Interview With Ray

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — British officials were reported yesterday to have turned down a request by James Earl Ray's American attorney for an interview with him.

Arthur J. Hanes Sr., former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., arrived Thursday and said that Ray, accused of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, had written asking him to be his defense lawyer.

Informed sources said that Ray's British lawyers approached the Home Office and presented Hanes's request to interview him in prison. The Home Office, which is responsible for law enforcement in Britain declined to give permission.

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15-A ST. LOUIS
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JUN 24 1968	
FBI — SAINT LOUIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two American Lawyers for Ray Arrive

LONDON (UPI)—A father and son team of Alabama lawyers retained to defend James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., arrived today to confer with British authorities on how to block Ray's extradition and trial.

But Arthur J. Hanes told a news conference he was "not even sure I'll have an opportunity to see this man." Hanes, former FBI agent and former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., arrived with his son Arthur Jr., and conferred immediately with Ray's British lawyers.

Hanes said he had been retained to defend Ray in event the United States succeeds in extraditing him from Britain. He dodged questions as to who was paying his fees but said:

"I have no worry about my fee—I have never had to sue a client for a fee; I'll make my expenses."

Hanes declined even to acknowledge the man arrested in Britain two weeks ago as Raymond George Sneyd is actually James Earl Ray, wanted in Memphis, Tenn., for the slaying of the civil rights leader.

Arthur Jr., sat silent throughout the news conference.

The elder Hanes refused to comment on the exact nature and details of the case but he said he would not be present at a hearing July 27 when a British magistrate will review the U.S. government case for extradition.

Ray is being held on a dual charge of illegal possession of a firearm and of using a fraudulently obtained Canadian passport.

"You may say we are merely investigating the case in order to prepare the way in the event Mr. Sneyd is extradited to the United States," Hanes said.

The lawyer, who defended the accused killers of civil rights worker Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, said he planned to stay in Britain until Sunday.

He said "Sneyd" had applied to him for his services in a letter dated June 10 from London's Brixton prison. He has since been moved to the top security wing of nearby Wandsworth prison.

The United States formally filed its extradition demand for Ray Tuesday in Bow Street magistrate's court, where Ray had been remanded without bail on the weapon and passport charges.

A newsman asked Hanes whether he would withdraw from Ray's defense if it were disclosed that some right-wing organization had financed the defendant.

"No, sir, no indeed," he said. "I will fight and scrap with my last ounce of breath for my client."

He was asked if, as mayor of Birmingham, he had ever met Martin Luther King. "Why yes," he said, "He had his business and I had mine. I don't knock anybody's kick."

The Hanes' were met at the airport today by a member of the London law firm of Dresden and Co.

Hanes Jr., said whether he and his father would see Ray in London would depend on their further talks with representatives of the London law firm. He said the length of their stay in London also would depend upon the discussions with the British lawyers.

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

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

PAGE 1

Kirkville Daily-
Express
Kirkville, Mo.

Date: 6-20-68

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Author: UPI

Editor: E. F. SWAIN

Title: "TWO AMERICAN
LAWYERS FOR RAY
ARRIVE"

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44-775-Sub 1-162
DOBSON

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Ray Denies He Killed Dr. King

British Court Hears Extradition Plea — Defendant Is Calm

From Post-Dispatch Wire Services

LONDON, June 27 — James Earl Ray took the witness stand today in his fight against extradition and denied that he killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Asked by his counsel, "Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?" Ray replied quickly:

"No, sir."

After Ray testified, Magistrate Frank Milton set another hearing for Tuesday. Ray, who was wearing blue sportshirt and a dark jacket, was ordered held without bail.

Sitting in historic Bow Street Magistrate Court Ray had heard David Calcutt, British attorney, acting for the United States, say that the prisoner was the killer of the Rev. Dr. King. Calcutt demanded his return to the United States for trial.

Court Surprised

Ray, who has been silent since his arrest at London Airport June 8 on charges of having illegal passports and carrying a pistol, rose after his court-appointed lawyer, Roger Frisby, announced to a surprised court.

"I call my client."

Ray, flanked by two Scotland Yard detectives, marched to the witness stand. One of the detectives guarding him against possible assassination attempts shifted between him and the main body of the court.



James Earl Ray

Name Discussed

The attorneys and the magistrate then discussed under what name Ray should be sworn in. He was arrested as Ramon George Sneyd. It was decided not to swear him in at all but merely to have him answer his counsel's questions.

This tactic meant that, under English legal procedure, Ray could not be cross-examined.

"Are you the man arrested at London Airport June 8?" his attorney asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Ray. "Did you know Martin Luther King personally?"

"No sir."

"Did you have a grudge against him?"

"No sir," Ray said. He spoke

quickly and clearly and betrayed little emotion.

Then Frisby asked: "Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?"

With no change of expression, Ray replied, "No, sir."

Frisby had told the court: "The whole burden of my case is that Dr. King is a political figure." The extradition agreement between the United States and Britain does not cover political crimes.

During his entire brief testimony Ray sat back in his chair in the witness box. He appeared in full control of himself.

The court clerk, using a fountain pen, took the testimony down in shorthand and then read it back to Ray. He asked whether it was correct and Ray said, "Yes, that's correct."

The clerk then asked Ray whether he would like to sign his statement.

Ray suddenly leaned forward in the chair, looked slightly surprised and said, "Well, how would I sign it?"

There was more consultation between the magistrate and Frisby, and Frisby then said Ray should not sign the document. Ray then resumed his seat in front of the iron-railed prisoner's dock.

FBI Expert Questioned

Earlier, Frisby had raised the question of the Rev. Dr. King's involvement in American politics. Frisby closely questioned an American witness, George Jacob Bonebrake, a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint expert. He admitted under questioning that there had been a certain amount of dislike for the Rev. Dr. King in the United States. Bonebrake said he found from the print on the rifle believed to have been used in the Dr. King murder 14 characteristics the same as on the prints on file for Ray, a fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary. He found 11 similar characteristics from the prints on a telescopic sight.

Cross-examined by Frisby, Bonebrake agreed that the Rev. Dr. King was a nationally known

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JUN 28 1968

FBI - SAINT LOUIS

the Rev. Dr. King was in Memphis, staying at the Lorraine Motel.

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

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

Charles Stevens said in an affidavit read by Calcutt that from March 1967 to June 1968 he lived in an apartment on South Main Street in Memphis.

On April 4, Stevens said, he saw and heard a man standing with the manager of the apartment building, Mrs. Bessie Brewer, near Apartment 5-B, which was just down the hall from his. He assumed that the man was looking for a room.

On April 24, Stevens said he identified a "wanted profile" issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as very much like the man he had seen.

His apartment was next to the common bathroom, his statement continued. After seeing the strange man with Mrs. Brewer, he heard someone in Room 5-B and assumed it had been rented by the man.

"I heard footsteps and heard them leaving and coming past my room and into the common bathroom at the end of the hall," Stevens's affidavit went on. "On the first couple of

times, he did not stay long. On the third time, the person wrapped in what looked like newspaper.

"Although I did not get a good look at him, I think it was the same man I saw earlier with Mrs. Brewer."

"I was in my kitchen working on a small radio when I heard a shot. I could tell that it came from the bathroom because it was very loud.

"I heard through a broken pane in my window a lot of voices yelling and hollering from the building across the road. I saw a lot of people milling around near the motel.

"About a minute after hearing the shot I went to my door and opened it. The bathroom door was open. When I went to the bannisters, I saw a man running near the end of the hallway.

He was carrying a bundle in his right hand. It was at least three or four feet long and six to eight inches thick. It was

figure. Asked whether he believed that the Negro leader inspired liking or dislike in America, he replied: "More toward liking, I would think."

He agreed, however, that there was a certain amount of dislike, too.

Bonebrake said that he knew of the Rev. Dr. King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, but that he knew of no commitment to any political party by the conference.

In presenting the U.S. Government's case, Calcutt told Magistrate Milton that Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle, which police recovered after King was shot in Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

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

"This tragic death of Dr. King was the work of the single hand of this man," he continued, referring to Ray.

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

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

Cites Rifle Purchase

Referring throughout to Ray as Sneyd, Calcutt said that on March 29, six days before the Rev. Dr. King was killed in Memphis, Tenn., Ray went to a store in Birmingham, Ala., and bought a rifle with telescopic sights and ammunition. The next day, Calcutt said, Ray was not satisfied and wanted to change the rifle. He took instead a Remington 760 that had telescopic sights. In addition he reportedly bought and took away a box of ammunition.

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

Also on that day, Calcutt said,

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07

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Denies He Killed King

By Associated Press

LONDON. — James Earl Ray denied Thursday that he killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Fighting extradition to the United States to stand trial for the murder of the Negro civil rights leader, Ray professed innocence in Bow Street Magistrates Court.

The 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri Penitentiary took the stand in his own defense after the U.S. government unveiled a carefully detailed case against him as "the single hand" in the assassination at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

George Jacob Bonebrake, a fingerprint expert of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified he found Ray's prints on the rifle, telescopic sight and binoculars that were dropped at the doorway of a shop near the motel shortly after King was slain.

Under questioning by his court-appointed British attor-



JAMES EARL RAY
... 'No, Sir'

ney, Roger Frisby, Ray declared in a soft, reedy drawl he had never met Dr. King and that he bore him no grudge.

"Did you kill Martin Luther King?" Mr. Frisby asked.

"No, sir," the prisoner replied.

Chief Magistrate Frank Milton, presiding in a gray suit with lots of white cuff showing, later adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday. It is expected to be completed then. Ray went back to prison.

BRITISH LAWYERS retained by the United States told Milton of witnesses to the purchase of the rifle and of a disabled war veteran, Charles Stevens, 46, who said he heard the fatal shot fired from the common bathroom of a rooming house across South Main street from the Lorraine Motel.

But Ray resisted moves to extradite him to stand trial for Dr. King's murder with all the legal ammunition provided by Britain's clouded extradition laws.

If the court's decision goes against him, Mr. Frisby is expected to appeal to a higher court on the ground that Dr. King's assassination was a political crime, for which Britain does not permit extradition.

Mr. Frisby electrified the court by summoning Ray to the stand for a six-minute unsworn appearance.

"Call my client," he ordered.

Ray was formally addressed as Ramon George Sneyd, the alias under which he is held here on charges of entering Britain on a forged Canadian passport.

HE SAT RATHER than stood in the witness box to make less of a target in any attempt on his life and Scotland Yard de-

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

1-A ST LOUIS
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

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JUN 28 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

GEORGIA GROUP OFFERS TO DEFEND RAY, PAY COSTS

SAVANNAH, GA. (AP).—An organization calling itself the Patriot Legal Fund has offered to defend James E. Ray if he is brought to trial on charges that he assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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

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

He identified the Spearhead as a monthly publication similar to one published by the National States' Rights Party in Savannah.

and have her daughter plead guilty. She said he told her that the state was interested only in closing the bar.

The arrests were made Feb. 18 during a raid by Illinois State Police and Illinois Liquor Control Commission and Crime Commission agents.

Also on trial are Andrea R. Petti, 19, of 5542 Homeward In. Mattese; Kathleen Rayburn, 19, of 320 Susan rd., Oakville; and Patricia Arb, 19, of 5439 Telegraph rd., Oakville.

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atives clustered around him in a human screen. This was the exchange:

Frisby: Did you know Martin Luther King personally?

Ray: No, sir.

Frisby: Had you ever met him?

Ray: No, sir.

Frisby: Have you any kind of grudge against him?

Ray: No, sir.

Frisby: Did you kill Martin Luther King?

Ray: No, sir.

Asked by the court clerk to sign a summary of this for evidence, Ray turned to his lawyer and said: "How would I sign it?"

It went into the record unsigned. At no point during the hearing did his lawyer admit that the prisoner was Ray.

The U.S. case was presented by David Calcutt, a tall, bald British lawyer.

Lane Bryant
Seventh and Washington

ANNOUNCES
K DIVIDEND
WANT MORE
MORE OU
SAVINGS

RAY ORDERED RETURNED TO U.S. TO FACE TRIAL IN DR. KING ASSASSINATION

Defense To Appeal Ruling

Court Holds Crime Was Not Political But Outright Murder

LONDON, July 2 (UPI) — A court today ordered James Earl Ray extradited to the United States to stand trial for the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

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

Ray's defense attorney, Roger Frisby, argued in Bow street Magistrate Court that the killing was a political crime not covered by the United States-British extradition agreement.

But Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate for London, agreed with the U.S. position that the crime was outright murder.

Extremely Nervous

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

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

Milton, in his ruling, said no evidence had been presented at the hearing to substantiate defense assertions that the killing was a political crime.

He ruled also that Missouri law covering robbery with violence was relevant in the extradition case. Missouri wants Ray for trial on charges he escaped from the state prison at Jefferson City when serving a term for armed robbery from St. Louis.

Denial By Ray

Milton ruled Ray extraditable on both counts. At last week's hearing, Ray denied killing the Rev. Dr. King.

"All I know in this affair is that the man says he did not do it," Milton said today.

"If the only evidence is that a public figure, a political figure, a controversial figure has been killed, then this is not enough.

"Therefore both submissions failed to be accepted and the defendant will be committed to a prison to await extradition."

"You will not be released for 15 days," Milton told Ray. "You may apply for habeas corpus."

This, under British law, is the form that Ray's appeal would take to the division court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

The defense called it a political crime but the magistrate in ruling against this said:

"This was the assassination of a man who was not in control of the government of his country, not as far as has been shown by the evidence. It was not part of a campaign to get rid of the government—but the act of a solitary person."

Ray was arrested in Britain on charges of carrying a gun and forged passports under the alias of Ramon George Sneyd.

In reference to this the magistrate said: "I find evidence that

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

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JUL 3 1968	
FBI — ST. LOUIS	
18	

Ray Ordered Extradited

FROM PAGE ONE

James Earl Ray is the same person now before me."

Ray showed virtually no emotion when Milton announced his decision.

He was staring down at the table and looked up slowly without blinking. Then with a slight shrug of his shoulders, he rose to receive further instructions from Milton. He remained expressionless.

This was in contrast to his nervousness a few minutes earlier when he had made a statement that he had been denied the right to see his American lawyer.

He expressed fear that the "liberal press" in the United States would attach too much importance to testimony by a Scotland Yard detective superintendent that Ray said, "Oh, God, I feel so trapped" when the detective arrested him at London Airport June 8.

When Ray made his statement about his U.S. attorney, he bounced up and down, heels to toes, and spoke in a staccato Southern accent that left even the court reporter unable to understand some of his words.

It was a sharp contrast to the relatively composed man who sat through a similar session last week when British Barrister David Calcutt, representing the United States, described him as the "single-hand" killer who left his fingerprints on the murder weapon.

It was then that Scotland Yard chief superintendent Thomas Butler told of Ray's statement when he was arrested.

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

Birmingham Attorney

He then said that Birmingham attorney Arthur J. Hanes had been denied permission to see him on a recent visit. He

said he had written to British Home Secretary James Callaghan asking for permission for Hanes to visit him in jail but was turned down.

In the tedious legal arguments preceding his statement today Ray, flanked on each side by two Scotland Yard detectives, was in almost constant motion. He wiped his brow, scratched his chin and brushed back errant strands of hair that dropped over his glistening forehead.

Ray's British defense attorney Frisby argued that robbery with violence was defined differently in Britain and Missouri; Calcutt disputed this and said they were much the same.

Calcutt asserted Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle that allegedly killed the Rev. Dr. King. He said the United States has a witness who saw Ray flee from the rooming house bathroom from which the shot that killed the civil rights leader was fired.

Argues Against Conspiracy

"There is not a shred of evidence to show that the murder took place to further the ends of a larger enterprise," Calcutt told the magistrate.

He declared: "There was no conspiracy. No other man or other body was involved.

"There may have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for private purpose."

The argument that there was no conspiracy seemed intended to apply only to the first-degree murder warrant issued by the state of Tennessee in the shooting of the Rev. Dr. King.

When Ray was put on the "most wanted" list of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he was wanted also on a federal charge of conspiracy to deny the Rev. Dr. King his civil rights.

Police again used elaborate security precautions when they brought Ray into court today.

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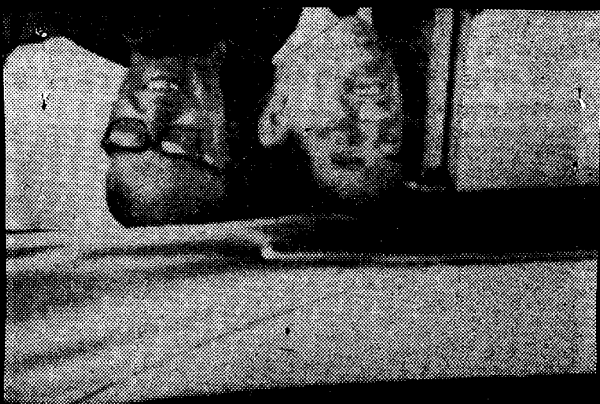
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Associated Press Wirephoto

David Calcutt, British attorney for the United States Government, enters Bow Street Magistrate's court in London today at the extradition hearing of James Earl Ray.



of payments for those who are dislocated by highway projects.

House Bill

Meanwhile, the House began debating a similar but larger highway bill that would extend the deadline for funding the interstate system from 1972 to 1974, authorize an extra 300 miles to "fill in gaps," and authorize 8.3 billions in new interstate funds for the extended program.

The House was scheduled to vote today.

In other congressional action yesterday, House-Senate negotiators cut back funds requested to help head off violence this summer before approving a \$1 billion-dollar supplemental appropriations bill.

Conference committee members approved and sent to the House a bill providing 6 billion more for Vietnam war costs in

at road jobs. The Senate passed the bill on a voice vote and sent it to the House, after rejecting 44 to 23 an amendment to trim \$189,000,000 from the bill.

Bill Provisions

As passed, the bill would authorize 7.2 billions in appropriations for the interstate highway system in the two-year period ending June 30, 1971; 2.6 billions for the primary-secondary-urban program; \$500,000,000 for traffic operation projects in urban areas; \$547,500,000 for forest highways, public land highways, forest roads and trails, public lands trails, park roads and trails, parkways and Indian reservation bridges; \$125,000,000 for highway safety programs; \$70,000,000 for highway safety research programs; \$85,000,000 for highway beautification and \$100,000,000 for establishment of a annual replenishment of a

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Will Appeal British Ruling to Extradite Him

By Associated Press

LONDON. — A British judge approved Tuesday the U.S. government's request for extradition of James Earl Ray to stand trial for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray's lawyers announced they will appeal the decision to Britain's High Court.

A 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary, Ray nodded unemotionally on learning he had lost his fight to convince Chief Magistrate Frank Milton that he should not be returned to the United States.

"Yes sir," he told the magistrate.

Then guards escorted him back to his maximum security cell at Wandsworth Prison to await the appeal, which must be filed within 15 days.

IN WASHINGTON Attorney General Ramsey Clark said he hoped Ray could be returned to the United States without undue delay so the prisoner could have his "right to a speedy trial."

Milton said "there can be no doubt" that there is a prima-facie case against Ray in the murder of the American civil rights leader, felled by a rifle bullet at the Lorraine Motel, Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

The prime evidence submitted in the dingy Bow Street Magistrate's Court was testimony of an FBI fingerprint expert, George Jacob Bonebrake, at a hearing last week that Ray's prints were found on a rifle, telescopic sight and binoculars that Memphis authorities consider were used by the killer.

Conviction on a murder charge in a Tennessee court could mean a sentence to death by electrocution.

Peering through half-spectacles, over lawbooks piled on his judicial bench, Milton ruled on several major points.

HE DISCUSSED and then dismissed a contention of Ray's court-appointed British attorney, Roger Frisby, that the slaying was a political crime, a crime for which a person cannot be returned under the U.S.-British extradition treaty.

"To hold so would be to extend the meaning of this case too far," the magistrate said, though he agreed that Mr. King, who headed the politically ac-

tive Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was a controversial figure.

The U.S. government had denied through its British lawyer, David Calcutt, that the killing was a political crime.

"There is not a shred of evidence to show that the murder took place to further the ends of a larger enterprise," Calcutt said. "... There was no conspiracy. No other man or other body was involved.

"There may have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for private purpose."

IN DENYING there was a conspiracy, Calcutt was walking a legal tightrope. Though the extradition case was based on a Tennessee murder warrant, Ray also faces in the United States a federal charge of conspiracy to deny Dr. King his civil rights.

The extradition order was issued on two grounds — that Ray was "a fugitive criminal accused of murder" and "a fugitive convicted of robbery." He was starting the eighth year of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery when he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City in April 1967.

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

1-A ST LOUIS
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Date: 7-3-68

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Author:

Editor:

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JUL 8 1968	
FBI — ST. LOUIS	

British charges on which Ray was arrested at London Airport June 8 are due to come up in court next Tuesday. These are possession of an unlicensed gun and a forged Canadian passport made out in the name of Ramon George Sneyd. In view of the proceedings in the American case, these may be dropped.

MILTON SAID he was satisfied that lawyers representing the United States had made out a case against Ray as the civil rights leader's assassin, and against him as a fugitive from the Missouri prison.

He also said the evidence, mostly from fingerprints, had convinced him "that James Earl Ray is the same person now before me."

Ray's lawyers had never offered any serious challenge to these points, preferring not to give away anything for Ray's defense in the United States. But they did contend he had committed "a political offense."

"All I know is that the accused man says he didn't do it," Milton commented.

The hearing lacked the drama of the first round last Thursday, when Calcutt disclosed a mass of government evidence against Ray.

tions Week.

The proclamation will be received by the Free Friends of the Captive Nations as part of the observance of the week set aside to remember the plight of captive peoples under Communism.

On July 15, commemorative services will be held at the Old Cathedral followed by a candlelight procession to the Soldiers Memorial.

Because of our
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State B



David Calcutt, British lawyer for the U.S. Government, carries book of Missouri statutes as he enters court in London Tuesday for extradition hearing of James Earl Ray.

—A. P. Wirephoto

was really weird."

An official of Airlift International said the State Department ordered the flight under a contract that will require payment of \$965.66, the same price paid for each of the two-a-day "freedom flights" that bring Cuba's voluntary exiles to U.S.

Stewardess Margaret Burt told the hijacker, who boarded the flight in Chicago, was in the front row of the first class section when she asked him to fasten his seat belt.

HE GRABBED my wrist and put a gun on me," said Miss Burt. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Miami also was investigating. In previous hijackings, the suspects have been charged with piracy and kidnapping but none has been returned to the U.S. for trial.

Last Saturday a Southeast Airlines DC3 was hijacked near Key West. The plane and passengers returned safely but Cuba held the pilot of that plane, George Prellezo, for trial on a charge of defecting from Cuba in 1960.

In Minneapolis Mrs. Kenneth Warras, wife of the Northwest plane's second officer, said she hoped the Federal Aviation Administration "really starts cracking down on these hijackings."

Captive Nations

Week to Be July 14

Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes will issue a proclamation Wednesday designating the week of July 14 as Captive Na-

To Court Claimed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Robert P. Griffin, (Rep.) Michigan, said Tuesday the White House is going all out to win confirmation of President Johnson's Supreme Court nominations—and linked to this a call from a Ford Motor Co. executive.

"I have every reason to believe the White House is pulling out all stops," Sen. Griffin said after declaring Mr. Johnson "has a lot of leverage" at his command to win confirmation of Abe Fortas as chief justice of the United States and Homer Thornberry as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

SEN. GRIFFIN, leading a fight to block Senate approval of the nominations, added he knows of some colleagues who have received telephone calls from executives of companies doing business with the government.

Asked by newsmen if he had had any calls from Henry Ford, Sen. Griffin replied, "not directly. Indirectly."

Sen. Griffin said that he couldn't say that the call was the result of White House pressure, but he said, "I just think it is quite obvious."

At an earlier news conference Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said flatly that Justice Fortas and Judge Thornberry are going to be confirmed.

HE ALSO predicted there will be no filibuster against confirmation and said he knows of two GOP senators who have signed an opposition petition circulated by Sen. Griffin but

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



RAY'S LAWYER ARTHUR HANES (RIGHT), OUTSIDE LONDON PRISON FRIDAY
—A. P. Wirephoto

To Slaying of Dr. King

Ray Will Plead Not Guilty, Lawyer Says After Visit

By Associated Press

LONDON — James Earl Ray's American lawyer visited him for the first time Friday in a British prison and said afterward Ray will make a court fight against charges of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"If this man comes to trial, if he's the man, he will plead not guilty. A plea of not guilty will be entered," Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., told newsmen at his London hotel.

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

1-A ST LOUIS
— GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

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He said also that Ray's health and mental attitude were good. Mr. Hanes, denied the charge to see Ray during his first visit here last month, returned from Birmingham Friday after learning that British permission for a visit had been granted.

ACCOMPANIED by Michael Eugene, Ray's court-appointed British lawyer for the extradition proceedings here, Mr. Hanes took a taxi from downtown London to Wandsworth Prison in a southwest residential area of the capital.

Mr. Hanes and Mr. Eugene spent 35 minutes in an interview room with Ray. The British lawyer had to be with him because Mr. Hanes has no status as a lawyer in this country. Then Mr. Hanes left and Mr. Eugene spoke to Ray about the British extradition order against him, which is coming up on appeal late this month.

The Alabama lawyer carefully avoided telling newsmen how he might plot Ray's defense.

"I will not try this man in the newspapers," he said.

But he did indicate he probably would fight any prosecution move for shifting the trial from Memphis, where the Negro civil rights leader was shot down last April 4.

"Most of the other citizens of the United States have television and they have got a barrage of information on this case everywhere. I see no point in a change of venue," he said.

ASKED ABOUT reports he might go for an insanity plea, he stressed that this was "just one of a hundred possibilities" under study.

He also insisted on referring

berger, Irene, Zelch, Helen Brouk, and the late Agnes Jennemann, our dear brother-in-law, uncle, nephew and cousin.

Funeral from the HEILIGTAAG Funeral Home, 1081 Highway 61-67, Arnold, Mo. Mon., July 8, 8:30 a.m. to St. David's Church 9 a.m. Mass. Interment Immaculate Conception Cemetery. Member of St. David's Men's Guild. Masses preferred.

KAUFHOLZ, DOROTHY M. (nee Hase), Thurs., July 4, 1968, beloved wife of Charles Kaufholz, dear daughter of Charlotte and the late William Hase, dear sister of Blanche Mason, Melvin and William Hase, our dear sister-in-law, aunt and cousin.

Funeral from CALVIN F. FEUTZ Funeral Home, 4828 Natural Bridge bl., Mon., July 8, 11 a.m. Interment Memorial Park Cemetery. IN PARLORS AFTER 4 P.M. SAT.

KNORPP, MRS. WM. J., DeSoto, Mo., July 4, 1968, beloved mother of Wm. G. Knorpp, Vineland, Mo., and Miss Mamie Knorpp, DeSoto, Mo., dear sister, grandmother, great-grandmother, aunt, cousin and mother-in-law.

Funeral from DIETRICH Funeral Home, DeSoto, Mo., Sun., July 7, 3:30 p.m. Interment City Cemetery.

KOERNER, ALBERT, Thurs., July 4, 1968, beloved husband of the late May Burns Koerner, dear father of Charles H. Koerner, dear stepfather of Harold M. Burns and Pearl Burns Bommer, our dear brother, father-in-law, brother-in-law, grandfather, great-grandfather and uncle.

Funeral Mon., July 8, 2 p.m., from JAY B. SMITH Funeral Home, 7456 Manchester. Interment Valhalla Cemetery. Mr. Koerner in state Sun., 3 p.m.

LIENESS, EMMA, July 5, 1968, Indianapolis, Ind., beloved wife of the late Harry Lieness, dear mother of Mrs. Max (Mildred) Yaffe of St. Louis, Herbert Lyons and Irving Lyness, of Detroit, beloved sister of Mrs. Celia Brush, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Lillian Kagan and Ben Miroff of Denver, our dear grandmother, great-grandmother, mother-in-law, sister-in-law and aunt.

Graveside service Sun., 1 p.m., Chevra Kadisha Cemetery, 1601 North and South rd. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to a charity of your choice. RLNSKOPF Service.

LONG, ALICE HERGET, Fri., July 5, 1968, Liberty, Mo., wife of the late Elmer Ford Long, mother of Mrs. J. Frank Millen of Liberty, Mo., and Mrs. B. L. Coombes Jr., mother-in-law, grandmother and great-grandmother.

Service at LUPTON Chapel, 7233 Delmar bl., Mon., 3 p.m. Interment Valhalla Cemetery. Friends may call Sun., after 4 p.m.

MacBRIDE, GUY CLIFFORD, Wed., July 3, 1968, dear father of Roger B. and Clifford G. MacBride.

to his client as Ramon George Sneyd, although a British magistrate has held that the prisoner's identity as Ray has been proved. Mr. Hanes said it would be up to the prosecution to prove it again in an American court.

He added that he had received three letters from the prison signed "R. G. Sneyd." In general, he said, they covered the man's request for legal representation and for an inter-

view with the American lawyer.

"I have never seen this man before today," Mr. Hanes added. His first remarks on emerging from the huge, nail studded wooden doors of Wandsworth Prison were about Ray's general condition.

"He is feeling all right. His health is good. His mental attitude is good. He's not going out anywhere these days and he's getting plenty of rest," Mr. Hanes said, with a slight smile.

Psalm 107:23-25

Four correct . . . excellent.
Three correct . . . good. See Bible.

Roy W. Combes Funeral Sunday

Funeral services for Roy William Combes, 66, a maintenance man and resident at the Christian Old Peoples' home, 6600

Washington, D.C. 20011.

American Red Cross, St. Anne's Sodality, Rosary Sun., 8 p.m. Visitation after 5 p.m. Sat. Parsons close at 9 p.m.

DORMAN, HARRY, Fri., July 5, 1968, beloved husband of the late Adelaide S. Dorman (nee Böck), dear stepfather of Wilroy Schuster, dear brother-in-law and dear friend of Litha Koesters.

Funeral from SOUTHERN Funeral Home, 6322 S. Grand, Mon., July, 8, 1:30 p.m. Interment National. Member of Carondelet Park Pinocle Club, National Assn. of Letter Carriers Branch No. 343 and St. Louis Senior Citizens' Center. In state after 3 p.m., Sat.

DUESSEL, NORMAN, Tues., July 2, 1968, beloved husband of Kathryn Duessel (nee Tims), dear foster father of Marvin Whitson, dear brother-in-law, uncle and cousin.

Funeral from HOFFMEISTER

Ray Discusses Case With U.S. Lawyer

(space Below)

From Post-Dispatch Wire Services

LONDON, July 6 — James Earl Ray's American lawyer talked with him in prison again today and said he got "names and other leads" to build a case for the defense of the man accused of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., met with Ray for an hour in an interview room at Wandsworth Prison.

Hanes said afterward he found the conditions somewhat restrictive. British prison officials did not permit him an interview in confidence such as usually accorded a British lawyer, he said.

Hanes and Ray were separated by a glass screen. Hanes said that when he wanted to exchange something confidential with Ray he would either whisper or write or pass notes to him via a prison guard.

Hanes said he was beginning to build his case and organize a defense for the day that Ray might be extradited by the British to stand trial on a charge of murdering the American civil rights leader.

Talks to Reporters

Hanes spoke to reporters on emerging from the prison. He declined to give any details about the names or other information Ray had given him. He refused also to answer a question about Ray's political orientation.

Hanes said he planned to leave London tomorrow and did not foresee another trip to Britain to interview Ray unless the need arose.

Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., held his first conference with the escaped convict from Missouri yesterday after flying to England from the United States. He met with Ray as an ordinary visitor because he is not admitted to practice before British courts.

Meanwhile British lawyers worked on an appeal from the order of a London magistrate's court directing that Ray be extradited to the United States to face charges he shot the Rev. Dr. King on a Memphis, Tenn., motel balcony April 4. The appeal is expected to be filed in a British higher court next week.

Hanes insisted he would consider Ray as Ramon George Sneyd until he received what he

considered satisfactory proof to the contrary. The accused man was carrying Canadian passports identifying him as Sneyd when arrested by Scotland yard at London Heathrow airport June 8.

Hanes said the prisoner had told him he would pay for his defense.

"He ain't going to pay me, with love, I can tell you that," Hanes said.

Hanes insisted he was not representing any political group in the United States. He said that Ray himself got in touch with him in a hand-written letter and he took the case because "it's a challenge."

He indicated he probably would fight any prosecution move for shifting the trial from Memphis, Tenn.

"Most of the other citizens of the United States have television and they have got a barrage of information on this case everywhere. I see no point in a change of venue," he said.

Asked about reports he might enter an insanity plea, he stressed that this was "just one of a hundred possibilities" under study.

Witness in Custody

In Memphis, Charles O. Stevens, identified as a key witness against Ray, has been taken into protective custody. "He wasn't as impressed at the danger as police and the district attorney general's staff were," a source said yesterday in confirming that Stevens had been persuaded to submit to protective custody.

Stevens is expected to remain in custody for several months, because Ray's trial is not expected before late fall.

It was at an extradition hearing in London last week that an attorney said Stevens saw Ray in the rooming house from which police say the fatal bullet was fired.

Stevens had lived in the rooming house at the time, but he had not been found by reporters in recent weeks. The source said that police approached him Wednesday about being taken into protective custody.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Ray's Defender

Arthur J. Hanes

Birmingham, Ala., attorney, who visited his client, James Earl Ray, at Britain's Wandsworth prison for the first time yesterday.

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

1-A ST LOUIS
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JUL 8 1968

FBI — ST. LOUIS

Ray Could Be Extradited By First Week in August

LONDON, July 10 (UPI) — James Earl Ray could be extradited to the United States as early as the first week in August to stand trial for the killing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, legal sources said today.

It was disclosed yesterday that a hearing on Ray's appeal against the extradition order has been scheduled for July 29.

Three justices of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice will hear Ray's attorneys fight the extradition order. The court is the British equivalent of a United States Court of Appeals.

Legal sources said that should the court turn down Ray's appeal against the extradition order, he could appeal to the House of Lords. Permission to go to the House of Lords could be refused, however.

In that case, Ray would be returned to the United States about the first week in August, the sources said.

Ray appeared at Bow Street Magistrates Court yesterday to answer charges of violating British gun and immigration laws. He was arrested on charges of carrying a loaded pistol and two forged passports when he arrived June 8 at London's Heathrow Airport.

If Ray is extradited, the passport and gun charges are expected to be dropped.

Ray's extradition was ordered July 2. He appeared routinely yesterday to meet a British legal requirement that prisoners appear before a magistrate each of eight days when they are being held. He will appear again July 16 on the gun and passport charges.

Ray is being held in the maximum security wing of London's Wandsworth Prison under a 24-hour watch. He is listed as Ramon George Sneyd, the name on the passports police said they took from his coat at the airport.

Ray, 40 years old, is accused of shooting the Rev. Dr. King as the civil rights leader stood on the terrace of a motel in Memphis, Tenn., April 4. Ray is charged also with escaping from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City.

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

8 ST LOUIS
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JUL 12 1968	
FBI — ST. LOUIS	

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Ray Agrees to Return to U.S. Voluntarily

By Associated Press

LONDON. — James Earl Ray abandoned his fight against extradition Tuesday. He agreed to return to the United States voluntarily for trial on charges of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A legal informant said Ray signed a statement declaring he would not press the British high court appeal against a Magistrate's Court order issued July 2 extraditing him to the United States.

The statement was signed in an irregular hand, "Ramon George Sneyd," the alias under

which he has been held here since his arrest at London Airport June 8.

RAY'S AMERICAN lawyer, Arthur J. Hanes Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., is flying to London in hopes of accompanying Ray back to the United States. Hanes is due in London Wednesday morning. Ray is expected to be on a plane to the United States within a day after that.

He will be sent home under heavy guard, probably on a special aircraft, either an American military plane or a civilian jet chartered by the U.S. govern-

ment. Then he is to be turned over to authorities in Tennessee for trial in Memphis on charges of assassinating the Negro leader there last April 4.

Ray's statement, signed Tuesday morning during a conference with his court-appointed British lawyer, cut short a complicated legal case. Ray was contending that King's murder was a political crime and therefore he could not be extradited under British law. But he apparently decided several days ago to drop his appeal, which had been set for the high court before three British judges on

July 29. He had been advised by his lawyers here that the appeal had little chance of success.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE talked to Ray in Wandsworth prison recently said he had been growing restless and tired of waiting, especially after two months on the run following King's murder and months before that dodging the police as an escaped convict from the Missouri State Prison. However, he has protested his innocence of the killing throughout.

Last week he wrote a brother

in the United States telling him to arrange payment as an advance for Hanes' legal fees. Then he remarked: "I could appeal my extradition hearing but I am getting tired of listening to these liars so I might close it up about Tuesday." Ray's British lawyers knew about this letter and questioned him about his feelings. The "liars" he referred to apparently were the British police, who have quoted him as saying, "I feel so trapped" after his arrest. He denied saying anything like that.

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

3-A ST LOUIS
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Ray's Lawyer Protests Ban on Flight to U.S.

By Associated Press

LONDON — James Earl

Ray's Alabama lawyer protest-

ed vigorously Wednesday

against plans to fly the accused

assassin of Dr. Martin Luther

King Jr. to Memphis, Tenn.,

without his own legal counsel

aboard the plane.

Addressing newsmen after

visiting Ray in Wandsworth

Prison for 10 minutes, Arthur J.

Hanes, former mayor of Bir-

mingham, said Ray had asked

him to fly back with him but

that U.S. authorities had turned

down the request.

"HE FEARS BEING in com-

pany of the Justice Department

know the basis of the fear but

a lone," Hanes said, "I don't

be present."

Ray decided Tuesday not to

appeal against extradition any

longer, and Hanes arrived in

London Wednesday morning.

U.S. officials have steadfastly

refused on security grounds to

disclose anything about how

they will take Ray to the United

States.

But he is expected to go

aboard a U.S. military plane or

a chartered airliner under

heavy guard.

Neither Hanes nor Ray's Brit-

ish lawyer has any idea when

the plane will leave.

U.S. Embassy officials de-

clined to comment on Hanes'

statements. They said the deci-

sion to bar Hanes from the

plane had been made in Wash-

ington and any comment would

have to come from there.

HANES EXPLAINED he had

advised Ray to waive extradi-

tion because he wants to get

Square," Hanes said.

heads like pigeons in Trafalgar

to them — "hanging over our

confer only with wardens next

and Hanes have been able to

In Wandsworth Prison, Ray

whole truth and establish it."

me and others, we will find the

where he can confer daily with

"once my client is in Memphis,

guiltily until proved so, and

The lawyer said no one is

degenerate and a dope addict."

victed murderer, a monster, a

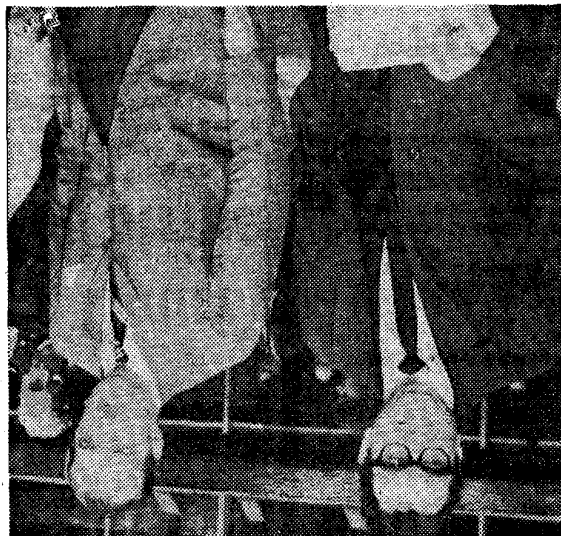
belous press and television cam-

unprecedented, vicious and li-

to combat and counteract the

without further delay an effort

started on the case—and "begin



James Earl Ray's American lawyer, Arthur Hanes, right, walks with Ray's British lawyer, Michael Eugene, at London Airport Wednesday. —A.P. Wirephoto

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

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44-775 sub 1-71

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In King Assassination Ray Is Being Flown To U.S. for Trial

By Associated Press

LONDON.—James Earl Ray, wanted in the Memphis assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was flown out of Britain Friday to stand trial in the United States.

A reliable source said Ray took off from an airfield close to London shortly after midnight. The U.S. embassy confirmed that he had left Britain.

Arthur J. Hanes, the Birmingham, Ala., attorney who has taken on Ray's defense, said he planned to return to the United States later Friday. Hanes had battled without success for permission to accompany Ray on the journey back.

RAY WAS TAKEN late Thursday night from Wandsworth prison in South London and conveyed under heavy guard out of the capital.

The takeoff time means that because of the difference between British and American time Ray will reach the United States during darkness. This was planned to assist security in the handover from U.S. federal to Tennessee officials.

In Memphis, Ray faces charges of first degree murder in the April 4, assassination of the Negro civil rights leader.

THE PRESUMPTION in London was that he flew under the guard of U.S. marshals. But security around the operation was so tight that this could not be confirmed, and neither the air

base from which he flew nor the destination was named.

By air from London to Memphis is a trip of some 4500 miles. At trans-Atlantic jet speeds, it would take 7½ to 8½ hours.

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

1-A ST. LOUIS
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FBI — ST. LOUIS	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray's Attorney Visits Client in Memphis Jail

MEMPHIS, TENN. (AP) — The attorney for alleged slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. met with his client Sunday and toured the neighborhood where King was felled by a sniper's bullet on April 4.

Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., the lawyer representing James Earl Ray, met for about two hours with his client at the Shelby County Jail where Ray is being held under heavy security measures.

Hanes said that he visited the Lorraine Motel Sunday morning. King was standing on a second floor balcony of the motel when he was fatally wounded.

Hanes told an afternoon news conference that he and his son, Arthur Hanes Jr., who is working with him on Ray's defense, visited the rooming house from which police say the bullet that struck King was fired. A city police plainclothes bodyguard accompanied them.

Hanes continued to hint that an arraignment of Ray on charges of first degree murder in the King death will come Monday.

Hanes said he found Ray in good spirits and "optimistic." He said his client is spending part of his time reading newspapers carrying accounts of his return to the United States Friday from London where he was arrested June 8.

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

3-A ST LOUIS
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

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44-775 sub 1-73

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JUL 22 1968	
FBI - SAINT LOUIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Pleads Not Guilty Of Murder

**He Is Arraigned in
Dr. King Killing—
Trial to Be Nov. 12**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22 (AP)—James Earl Ray pleaded not guilty today to a charge of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King here April 4. Trial was set for Nov. 12.

Appearing publicly for the first time since his extradition hearings in London, England, Ray entered his plea through his lawyer, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala.

Security officers searched persons who entered the Shelby County Criminal Court room to witness Ray's arraignment.

Steel-lined Cell

Ray, wearing a checked blue sport coat and blue slacks, was led into the courtroom at 10:57 a.m. (St. Louis time) and the arraignment proceedings ended 12 minutes later. Ray was returned to his steel-lined, air-conditioned cell block in the county jail.

Hanes had both indictments read — one alleging murder in the first degree and the other charging Ray with carrying a dangerous weapon.

At the end of each reading, Hanes said: "My client wishes to enter a plea of innocent."

At no time did Hanes use Ray's name. In England he consistently referred to him as Sneyd, the name under which Ray was arrested July 8.

Ray was silent throughout the arraignment. He was seated at the counsel table between Hanes and Hanes's son, Arthur Jr. Behind them sat Sheriff William N. Morris Jr. and two other officers.

Plea Not Necessary

Judge W. Preston Battle had told Hanes that a plea did not have to be entered today and asked whether the defense wanted a recess.

"We will enter a plea to the indictment," Hanes responded. Battle asked whether Hanes wanted a period of "a few days or a few weeks" to determine when he would be ready to try the case.

District Attorney General Phil Canale told the court that he had conferred with Hanes about having the trial in late September. But, he said, it might last until the Nov. 5 general election. Under Tennessee law, sequestered jurymen cannot cast ballots.

Canale suggested the Nov. 12 date and Battle asked whether it could be set earlier. Hanes said he believed the case would be completed in six weeks — the time between late September and election day.

"But I have no idea what the prosecution will put on," Hanes said.

"All right," Judge Battle responded, "Let's set the case for Nov. 12."

The wood-paneled courtroom

was filled by about 70 persons, including nearly 50 reporters and about a dozen plain-clothed officers. Several lawyers watching the proceedings sat on a long bench at one side of the room.

The arraignment originally had been set for 9:30 a.m., but it was delayed by security measures under which all spectators and even the judge and attorneys were searched.

An inmates mattress caught fire in the jail last night, sending smoke billowing from the third floor. Sheriff Morris described the fire as minor and said it was extinguished immediately.

A spokesman at the jail speculated that a prisoner had dropped a lighted cigarette on his mattress when dozing. Shelby county authorities refused to disclose the distance between the fire and the suite of four air-conditioned cells where Ray is being held.

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Brothers of Ray Postpone Their Reunion in Memphis

By JOHN AUBLE JR.

Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

Two brothers of the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King stood Monday on the stony banks of the Mississippi River near St. Charles and, again, they were standing in the shadow of death.

A double drowning Sunday of a family friend had postponed their first reunion in over a year with James Earl Ray.

They had planned to be at his arraignment Monday in Memphis and wanted to be there when he pleaded not guilty.

John Larry Ray, 37, was stripped to the waist, directing volunteer dragging efforts in the pounding sun. Gerald William Ray, 32, in a T-shirt, wiped perspiration from his eyes with a towel. Both live in an apartment on Cherokee street.

OBJECTS OF the search were Danny Seagraves, 12, and Tony Kigazzi, 9, who apparently walked out too far during an afternoon swim. Mrs. Robert Rigazzi, mother of Tony, was employed at the tavern John Ray operates on Arsenal street.

"Damn head," John Ray said, looking skyward. "There really isn't much we can do here but that family needs all the comfort and moral support they can get."

Mr. s. Rigazzi, overcome by grief during the long hours of the search, had been taken to a nearby hospital for a sedative.



JOHN RAY

The Rays and Mr. Rigazzi gazed out across the Missouri, watching a Coast Guard drag team and waiting for word.

The Rays were to leave Monday morning. Now, John say, they will keep vigil at the drowning scene until the search is abandoned. They do plan to get to Memphis, however, before the week is through.

GERALD HAS only been in St. Louis for about five weeks. He had been living in the Chicago suburb of Northbrook until James Earl Ray was charged in the slaying, and worked at the Sportsman Country Club there.

During the afternoon, the brothers talked freely of "Jim-

me." John said he does not doubt that it is, indeed, his brother who is in jail in Memphis. "I saw his picture in your paper," he said. "That's Jimmie, all right."

Both still believe, however, that James Earl Ray is not guilty of the assassination.

John carries a receipt in his wallet from a Memphis post office that bears the box number 938. "This is for a defense fund," he said. "Contributions have been coming in from all over."

Both said they have not had any contact with their brother since he arrived in Memphis. They had not heard he had pleaded "not guilty," until a reporter told them. They acknowledged it without surprise.

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Ray Pleads Innocent—Trial Nov. 12

By Associated Press

MEMPHIS, TENN. — James Earl Ray, pale from weeks in British and Memphis jails but neatly dressed in a dark blue suit, sat silently Monday as his lawyer entered a plea of innocent to a charge that Ray killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Judge Preston Battle set Ray's trial for Nov. 12.

Ray's appearance at the arraignment was the first time he had been seen publicly since being flown from London to Memphis, under tight security, last week.

CLOSELY GUARDED, but not wearing handcuffs as he did when he entered the Memphis jail last Friday, Ray listened quietly as attorney Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., entered his plea.

Immediately after the 12-minute hearing, Ray was returned to his steel-lined suite of airconditioned cells in the Shelby County jail, adjacent to the court building.

At no time did Hanes call Ray by name. After the reading of each indictment — one charging

murder and the other carrying a dangerous weapon — Hanes said: "The defendant wants to enter a plea of not guilty."

Hanes did not request a psychiatric examination for his client.

Following the arraignment, Hanes spent some three hours in the jail cell with Ray.

NEARLY A DOZEN policemen in civilian clothes sat inside the courtroom, and more were outside in the hallway.

The security checks, required also of the judge and attorneys in the case, delayed the start of the arraignment for 27 minutes.

Ray, brought from jail through a tunnel, entered the courtroom through a door beside the judge's elevated bench. Ray was escorted by Sheriff William N. Morris Jr. and two other officers.

Ray sat between his lawyers, Hanes and Hanes' son, Arthur Jr., at the counsel table. To their left sat District Attorney General Phil Canale and two of his aides. The sheriff sat behind Ray.

Canale said both sides agreed to a Nov. 12 start of the trial, and the judge ordered it.



JAMES EARL RAY

Extraordinary Security Previewed

By Associated Press

MEMPHIS, TENN. — The extraordinary security arrangements which will surround the murder trial of James Earl Ray were previewed Monday as Ray appeared in court for his arraignment.

Everyone who entered the second-floor paneled courtroom of Judge Preston Battle was searched and recorded on sound and video tape. And any potential weapons — including nail clippers — were taken up by officers until the arraignment ended.

NEWSMEN who covered the arraignment had their identification checked and their names recorded by two officers on the

ground floor of the Shelby County Office Building.

They were then permitted to climb interior stairs to the second floor and were guided into a room normally used by grand jury witnesses. There their names were again checked and in groups of 10 they were led to the hallway.

One by one they were called forward into a restroom for a personal search. All pockets were emptied and plain-clothed officers inspected the contents — even the interiors of the wallets and tobacco pouches.

ONCE THE SEARCH was completed the newsmen went through another door where officers took names, address and home telephone numbers. These

were recorded and the information was written on numbered name tags.

One by one they went through a swinging door and stopped on a red line before a television camera. As the newsman held a board with a number on it, he was directed to look at the camera and give his name, address and organization he represented.

From there he was guided to the courtroom and to a seat in the spectator's section — a seat pointed out by an officer.

Sheriff William N. Morris Jr. said a similar procedure would be followed each day of the trial. And he said that the judge and all attorneys were subjected to basically the same thing.

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The Globe-Democrat is an independent newspaper printing the news impartially, supporting what it believes to be right and opposing what it believes to be wrong without regard to party politics.

THE UNMELLOWED RUSSIANS

The American people are getting another revealing look at the tyranny of Communist bosses in the Soviet Union as these men of the Kremlin threaten and bully Czechoslovakian leaders who are attempting to introduce a limited amount of freedom in their country.

What happened to the multi-centered, non-monolithic Communism the liberal press and the Johnson Administration have been telling us about?

The truth is that the Russian Communists still follow rigid doctrinaire Communism that

so the Soviets agreed to meet with the Czech 10-man Presidium on its home grounds. The obvious Russian intent is to play the hard-line Czech Stalinists against Dubcek to force him to do their bidding.

What makes a mockery of the proposed "negotiations" in Czechoslovakia with the Russian masters is the ever-present threat of force.

About a month ago the Soviets massed troops on the Czech border in the first of a series of military squeeze plays to terrorize the Czechs. Now the Russians have delayed pulling out some



PERCY UP, ROCKY DOWN

By **WILLIAM S. WHITE**

WASHINGTON. — Dwight D. Eisenhower's warm and all-out endorsement of Richard Nixon for the Presidential nomination has in advance transformed the arena of crisis in the forthcoming Republican National Convention.

The real issue at Miami Beach is not going to be who gets spot No. 1 but rather who Nixon is going to choose for spot No. 2 as his Vice-Presidential running mate.

So nearly as anything may be said to be certain before it actually happens, the game is over for the headship of the ticket.

BARRING the miracle that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has so

IT-MAY WELL be that General Eisenhower would in any event have broken his policy of refusing pre-convention endorsements to any aspirant.

What is certain, however, that when Rockefeller left the GOP lodge on Vietnam, made it quite impossible for the former President to withhold his powerful embrace of the Nixon candidacy.

If there is one issue which Eisenhower is adamant, it is the war. So much is this the case that he for years been willing to forego more what to him are painful domestic trespasses of the Johnson Administration only because the President on Vietnam has stood firm for a basically conservative foreign policy.

At all events, the possibility of the afterlife of the Eisenhower statement is actually on a convention in search of



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Ray Begins Battle Against Extradition

44-775
6/19/68
Pete

By Associated Press

LONDON. — James Earl Ray began a legal fight Tuesday against extradition to the United States to face the charge of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The 40-year-old escaped convict sat silently in a well-guarded dock while his British lawyer asked London's Bow Street Court for as much time as possible to prepare for the extradition hearing.

Judge Frank Milton gave him until June 27, the date he set for the hearing to begin.

As attorneys representing the United States presented their extradition request to Milton, Ray said barely a word and displayed not a flicker of emotion in the eight-minute session.

Milton addressed Ray only once, to inform him of when the formal hearing on the extradition request would be held

and that he would continue to be held in custody.

Ray replied quietly, "Thank you."

Roger Frisby, the British lawyer defending Ray, told Milton he wanted as much time as possible to prepare, but Milton said he thought it "highly desirable that an early date be fixed." They compromised on the June 27 date.

An American lawyer is due in London later this week to discuss preparation of Ray's defense if he is extradited to Tennessee to stand trial. King was slain in Memphis April 4.

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Witness Held In King Killing Freed by Judge

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22 (AP) — Charles Q. Stephens was freed yesterday after being held in jail 30 days as a material witness in the killing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Circuit Judge William W. O'Hearn ruled that Stephens was being held illegally.

James C. Beasley, assistant prosecutor, told the judge that Stephens was jailed "to keep him from being disposed of — to speak plainly."

Beasley said the prosecution had no other witness who "can testify to the same material facts" as Stephens. The trial of James Earl Ray, the man charged with murder in the case, is set for Nov. 12.

Stephens told police after the Rev. Dr. King was shot April 4 that he saw a man run from a rooming house bathroom. Police said the fatal shot was fired from the room.

After the extradition of Ray to Memphis from London, a judge ordered Stephens held under \$10,000 bond as a material witness. Stephens several days ago filed a petition seeking his freedom.

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Ray to Go on Trial In Memphis Tuesday

Special to The Globe-Democrat

MEMPHIS, TENN.—James Earl Ray, captured after one of the nation's greatest manhunts, is scheduled to go on trial in Shelby County Criminal Court Tuesday for the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King, civil rights leader, was shot to death as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel here last April 4. Ray was captured in London on June 8.

THAT THE TRIAL will be a long one was seen in the statements of both prosecution and defense attorneys that they hoped to finish before Christmas.

Ray has been under tight security since his return from London on July 18. Two guards are with him in his cell at all times and closed-circuit tv cameras and microphones monitor his words and actions 24 hours a day.

The same security will be extended to the court room of Judge W. Preston Battle when the case is called at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday.

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Judge Grants Defense Motion, Puts Off Ray Trial to March 3

By MANUEL CHAIT
A Staff Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12 — The murder trial of James Earl Ray, charged with killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, today was continued to March 3 to permit Percy Foreman, new defense attorney, time to prepare his case.

A new trial date was set by Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle over objections by the state. In arguments, frequently laced with sarcasm, between the state and the defense, Robert K. Dwyer, deputy attorney general of Shelby county, insisted the prosecution was ready today, the date for opening of the trial.

Foreman, the Texan who succeeds Arthur J. Hanes Sr., former Birmingham, Ala., Mayor as chief defense counsel, filed a five-page motion for the continuance he sought. The

motion suggested a delay of 90 days, at which time the court would set the trial date.

The court overruled the state's objections to a continuance, fixing the March trial date as a compromise between the parties. Judge Battle censured the last-minute switch in attorneys, noting that, "an immense amount of energy and money has gone into the preparation."

"It is an awful thing to continue the trial, but the defendant has a right to fire his attorney, and that right is guaranteed," Judge Battle declared.

Foreman used a point made by the state that about 360 witnesses would be summoned, 90 of them from Britain, Canada and "other far points" in his argument for continuance.

"It is my practice to interview witnesses in the pretrial investigation and it certainly will

take 90 days for interviews," Foreman told the court. "This request is not made for delay, but that justice may be done."

Ray was arrested in London in July and previously had been in Canada and Portugal. Scotland Yard detectives made the arrest, and presumably will be flown to Memphis to testify.

Trifling with Court

Dwyer, a tough-minded prosecutor, said the defendant's action in changing counsel constituted "trifling with this court."

"The defense is ready for trial today," Dwyer repeated. The prosecutor's attitude was in contrast to that of Foreman, who displayed a wry humor in some of his remarks, and a tendency to banter.

Ray, pale from confinement, strolled into the small courtroom from an interior stairway leading to his suite of cells on the third floor of the criminal courts building. Extreme security has marked his confinement and the handling of the trial.

The dark-haired, neatly attired defendant sat behind Hanes and the latter's son, Arthur J. Jr. A sheaf of papers protruded from a pocket.

Hanes entered a formal motion to be relieved as defense counsel. The request was granted with the following conditions: That Hanes continue to be bound by the court's ban on pretrial publicity and that he post \$1000 bond to insure his appearance on a possible hearing for contempt of court. Judge Battle specified also that the former defense attorney make his files available to Foreman.

Hanes, who was cited for an alleged violation of the publicity prohibition, told the Post-Dispatch later that, in his opinion, "The climate and time for trial now are right."

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The expected opening of the trial attracted reporters from several European countries, Canada and this nation's large dailies and magazines. Space for 42 members of the press is available in the courtroom. Others must remain in an auxiliary area, and may obtain an account of the proceedings by purchasing copies of the transcript.

Foreman, mindful of Judge Battle's rigid ban on pretrial publicity, has avoided answering most questions concerning the defense strategy he will pursue. He noted that "when you play in the other fellow's ball park, you have to play with his rules."

Similarly, Foreman has refused to discuss the source of funds for his fee, which is expected to be large. However, when asked whether the Ku Klux Klan or any similar group was involved in the financial arrangement, he replied, "Absolutely not, that's one thing I can say."

He said the agreement to take

over Ray's defense was reached with Ray and the defendant's two brothers, John Larry Ray, St. Louis, and Jerry Ray, Ewing, Mo.

Both brothers have expressed dissatisfaction over the financial arrangements contracted between their brother and William Bradford Huie, who is writing Ray's life story under an exclusive contract with the prisoner.

John Ray, who until recently managed a tavern in south St. Louis for a sister, is thought to be the one most responsible for persuading James Ray to drop Hanes in favor of Foreman.

John Ray reportedly wrote to his brother in London suggesting that Foreman be retained.

John and Jerry Ray, who have been in Memphis since their brother was extradited to the United States, have let it be known that they resented what they said was an attempt by Hanes to exploit their brother for publicity purposes and to make money.

Hanes reportedly has received \$30,000 in fees. Huie said he turned over slightly more than that sum to the attorney. The money is in part payment to Ray for the 50,000 words Ray is writing in long-hand from his cell for Huie.

In an article today in Look Magazine, Huie wrote that Ray told him he thought he had unknowingly become involved "in

some sort of a plot to kill Dr. King" as early as eight months before the killing. The prisoner claims he was duped and that "nobody told me anything about any planned murder of Dr. King or anyone else."

Huie wrote that he could not disclose all he had learned until after Ray had been tried, but he said he believed the Rev. Dr. King was the secondary, not the primary, target of the plotters.

The Primary Target

"The primary target was the United States," Huie wrote. "Dr. King was to be murdered for effect. His murder was planned, not by impulsive men who hated him personally, though they probably did hate him, but by calculating men who wanted to use his murder to trigger violent conflict between white and Negro citizens."

Ray was recruited for "some activity" when he was a fugitive in Canada by a man identified only as Raoul. This was on Aug. 18, 1967, eight months before the Rev. Dr. King's assassination, Huie said.

Ray, a tool of the plotters, did not know as late as two weeks before the killing "that the plot included murder, or that it was aimed at Dr. King," Huie wrote.



Percy Foreman, who today became chief defense attorney for James Earl Ray, talking to the press after the trial was postponed to permit Foreman to prepare a defense. Arthur J. Hanes Sr., Ray's original counsel, was dismissed by the defendant on short notice, necessitating the continuance. (AP Wirephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Four Principals Guarantee Drama in Ray Trial

By JACK LANDAU
Globe-Democrat National Service

MEMPHIS, TENN. — Much of the courtroom drama in the James Earl Ray trial starting Tuesday will be shaped by the personalities of the four major participants. They are:

The defendant, a 30-year-old escaped convict accused of assassinating the civil rights leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., here last April 4.

The judge, a courtly but strict 60-year-old former criminal lawyer.

The prosecutor, a tough but quiet district attorney given to understatement.

Defense counsel, an aggressive father-and-son team from Birmingham, Ala.

Here are thumbnail sketches of them:

* * *
JAMES EARL RAY was born March, 1928, in Alton, Ill., one of 10 children. His father, an unskilled laborer, died before Ray entered school.

After completing the 10th grade, "I just didn't want to go to school any more," Ray once explained. He went to work in a shoe factory for 77-cents an hour, but was laid off, and in 1945 joined the army.

Ray's brother, John Larry Ray, a St. Louis bar-owner, said Ray was a "hard worker," but that the army "changed his whole outlook on life."

"After he came back, he drank, and he didn't believe in working," the younger Ray explained.

HOWEVER, AN ALTON police official disagreed:

"I remember Ray as a dirty-neck, the kind of criminal who gets into trouble, and hates and has no respect for the law."

Ray spent two years in the army, mostly in West Germany. He was discharged in 1948 because of "ineptness and lack of adaptability to military serv-

ice." The discharge stemmed in part from a court-martial conviction for drunkenness and resisting arrest. He was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

He then began a career of petty crime marked by bungling and failure. His first criminal conviction came in 1949, when, in fleeing from police who suspected him of attempting to

steal a typewriter, he dropped his identification card.

He received a suspended sentence, and explained to the probation officer, "I guess I had some beers, or something."

In 1952 he was jailed for two years for an \$11 robbery of a taxi-cab driver. He was captured when he turned into a dead-end alley. After his release, he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was sentenced to three to nine years for forging money orders. Released in 1958, in 1959 he was convicted in St. Louis of holding up a grocery.

AS HE WAS BEING led out to serve a 20-year term he tried to escape by jumping down an elevator shaft, but was caught.

In Missouri State Penitentiary he unsuccessfully tried to escape twice. He was sent to a mental hospital, and also spent time in maximum jail security. His third escape try April 23, 1967, succeeded.

The state prison warden called Ray a "constant disciplinary problem," but otherwise an "innocuous character" who seemed to work alone.

All published reports indicate that Ray avoided serious violence and harbored no particular dislike of Negroes. A prison psychiatrist has said Ray was "severely neurotic," and continually worried that he was going to be harmed.

THE PRESIDING JUDGE in an expected six-week trial is W. Preston Battle, an old-world-type lawyer from a well-known former Virginia family.

Gray-haired and soft-spoken, Judge Battle was born and reared in Memphis, son of a cotton-seed broker in a city where cotton is, according to the Chamber of Commerce, "still king."

He attended Washington and Lee University, went to Memphis Law School, and after being admitted to the bar in 1933, worked as an assistant district attorney in Shelby County (Memphis) until 1945. As assistant district attorney Battle handled thousands of criminal cases.

Battle entered private practice in 1945, specializing in criminal law, and quickly becoming one of the city's half-dozen most accomplished trial lawyers.

In 1959 Battle won a local bar association primary to be judge of the Shelby County Circuit Court. The governor made the appointment.

He believes the U.S. Supreme Court has perhaps gone "too far" in expanding the rights of suspected criminals.

"I predict that there will be a swing back," he declared.

* * *
SHELBY COUNTY District Attorney General Phil M. Canale is a quiet-spoken, heavy-set man who, as a law school student, "was not particularly interested in the criminal law."

Born in Memphis in 1917, he graduated from Notre Dame University and attended Vanderbilt Law School before being drafted as an Air Force private in World War II.

He finished his legal education at night at Southern Law University, Memphis, after the war, then joined his father and brother in private practice.

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"I was a \$100-a-month lawyer in my father's office, and the county job offered \$325 a month," Canale said in telling why he joined the prosecutor's staff in 1948.

His two most celebrated trials were both murder cases. In one, a woman was accused of clubbing her husband to death, cutting up his body and dumping it in the Mississippi River. In another, a local man was accused of raping and murdering a young girl in a supermarket basement.

CANALE WON convictions in both.

From 1952 to 1955 he was a judge in Memphis traffic court, and in 1955 was elected District Attorney General, and re-elected to a second eight-year term in 1963.

Although Canale never tried a case before Judge Battle, he and the judge were occasional adversaries: Canale as attorney general, the Judge as a defense counsel. Canale says he doesn't remember who won more cases.

WHEN RAY DEFENSE counsel Arthur J. Hanes was 21, he taught six classes every day in high school, and coached football, basketball and baseball.

Now at 52, the former Birmingham, Ala., mayor still is a man on the go. He seems to thrive on controversy and excitement.

Son of a Methodist minister, Hanes graduated from Birmingham Southern University where he played half-back. During World War II he served on a PT boat. He received a law degree from the University of Alabama in 1948.

He joined the F.B.I.'s Chicago office and quit after three years to help organize a successful aircraft company.

Then he entered private law practice in Birmingham and also local politics.

He served as mayor from 1961

to 1963, and is perhaps best known for denying that police dogs hurt civil rights protestors.

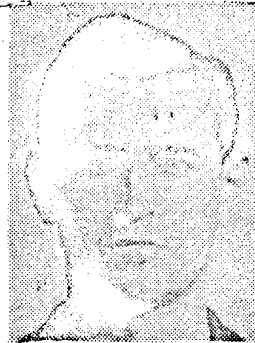
"I'm still offering \$1,000 reward for anyone whose skin was broken" (by police dogs), Hanes asserts.

HIS BEST-KNOWN case was the defense of three men accused of killing a civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, in 1964. One was freed in a mistrial; one was acquitted, the third was convicted, but died.

Noting he has been threatened by anonymous letters because he's representing Ray, Hanes said:

"I'm a lawyer, and I represent people because they're entitled to a day in court. That's our system."

Hanes will be assisted by his son, Arthur, Jr., 26, a 1964 Princeton University graduate who later earned a law degree at the University of Alabama.



JAMES EARL RAY



ARTHUR J. HANES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Brother Says Ray Told of Conspiracy

By MANUEL CHAIT
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Two days before pleading guilty of the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, James Earl Ray confided to his brother, "I'm not the only one in on this," the Post-Dispatch was told today.

John Larry Ray, who operates a rooming house in south St. Louis, said he spoke to his brother Saturday night in his jail cell at Memphis and the latter "was still trying to figure out what to do — whether to take a plea (of guilty) or insist on going to trial. He wanted to testify.

"My brother said there was someone else in on this 'deal,' but it had been hushed up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation," John Ray said, adding, "I didn't press him on what he meant."

Magazine Articles

John Ray said he discussed with James the series of Look Magazine articles on the Ray case that intimated that Ray was a dupe in a complex conspiracy to kill the Rev. Dr. King.

"James told me that he had

just read a proof of the third article that will appear and that Huie (Alabama author William Bradford Huie) had done a 'pretty accurate' job.

"He said the articles had been substantially correct except for making Raoul a blond; he was actually red-haired."

In the first two articles, written by Huie from notes passed by Ray from his cell, Ray contended that he was recruited by a Cuban named Raoul into a plot to kill Dr. King.

Ray maintained that he first received \$5000 from Raoul and a promise of more money for smuggling some packages, presumably narcotics, into the United States from Canada and, on a second occasion, into Mexico from the United States.

John Ray scoffed at the con-

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tention by Tennessee authorities that his brother was motivated by racial hatred in the killing of the Negro Nobel Prize-winner last April 4. "Jimmie never associated with Negroes and he probably didn't even meet one personally until he was 18 years old and went into the Army.

"He may not have admired them, but he certainly didn't hate them enough to make him come back into this country from Canada after breaking out of Jefferson City (state prison) and knowing he was a wanted man," John Ray asserted.

Missouri Escapee

"My brother always said that when he got out, he was heading for Argentina or some other South American country that didn't have an extradition treaty with the United States. Something must have kept him from heading there when he did get out. (After two unsuccessful attempts, James Ray escaped from the Missouri prison April 23, 1967).

Similarly, John Ray challenged the theory that his brother earned the \$12,000 it is estimated he spent traveling around the country and Europe by committing robberies and through illegal trafficking in the Missouri prison.

"In six years at Jefferson City, Jimmie may have made \$700 or \$800 by gambling, running a baseball (betting) pool or selling bakery products on the side to other convicts. (Ray worked in the prison bakery.)

Lawyer's Fee

"But most of that money went to his lawyer in Columbia

who was working on his appeal (of his conviction and 20-year sentence for armed robbery in St. Louis)," Ray said. "Why, from time to time, I sent him \$100 to help pay for the lawyer."

John Ray said he was convinced that his brother was first approached by conspirators in Canada. "Before going to Canada he worked as a dishwasher and a cook in a Chicago restaurant for six weeks; he wouldn't have stayed there and done work like that if somebody had given him the kind of money he was later throwing around."

Tennessee authorities contend that James Ray robbed a London bank plus one or two others in Montreal. John Ray said his brother denied Saturday that he "pulled any stickups."

John Ray cited several unanswered questions concerning the murder case. He noted, for one, that his brother was a nonsmoker, but that the ashtrays in the 1966 Mustang purchased by him, under the alias Eric S. Galt, were filled with cigarette butts when the car was seized by police in Atlanta after the assassination.

"Another thing," John Ray said, "concerns who called the Alabama Highway Patrol office in Montgomery last Feb. 28 to ask that a duplicate driver's license for 'Galt' be sent to an address in Birmingham. My brother was in Los Angeles that day taking a course in a bartending school."

Finally, John Ray said, "Jimmie was not that big of a damned fool — to leave behind a rifle, binoculars and a radio

that could easily be traced to him. (The items, recovered a short distance from the rooming house from which the fatal shot was fired, carried fingerprints which matched those of James Ray.)

An overwhelming array of circumstantial evidence impelled Percy Foreman, Ray's attorney, to urge Ray to change his plea from not guilty, John Ray said.

At a meeting two weeks ago at the home of Ray's sister, Mrs. Carol Pepper, in St. Louis county, John Ray said "Foreman told us there was just too much evidence in the hands of the prosecution."

Also at the meeting was another brother, Jerry Ray, and their father, Jerry Rayns of Hannibal.

Hired Killer

"Foreman said he wouldn't agree to pursue any conspiracy angle, because it would make Jimmie sound like a hired killer, rather than someone who may have killed King because he thought he was a Communist or differed with his beliefs," John Ray said.

"Foreman warned us that if the trial were to take place, Jimmie would possibly go to the chair to be made an example of, even though Tennessee hadn't electrocuted anyone in 10 years," John Ray said.

Shortly thereafter, John Ray said, he received a letter from James Ray indicating that he was in a mentally depressed state. "He wrote that he didn't care ~~any more how the case~~ came out."

9 Months in Cell

John Ray said that in his subsequent meeting with his brother, the latter expressed apprehension over the possibility of remaining in total isolation through a long trial and any subsequent appeals if he were convicted. "He had spent nine months by himself in that cell and he was starting to show the strain. He was nervous and was losing weight," said John Ray.

"He told me, 'I don't care if I get 30 years, 99 or 199, because I ain't going to do that much time anyway,'" John Ray said his brother did not elaborate.

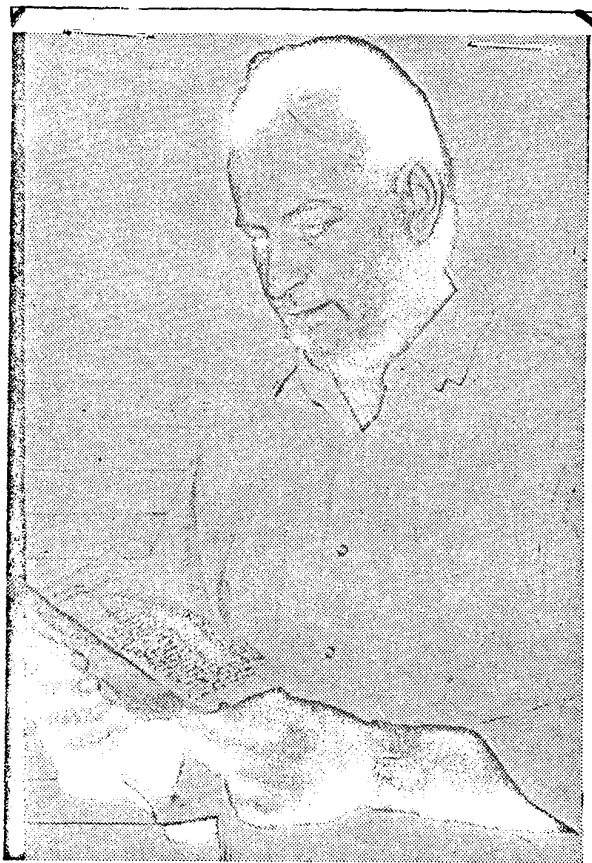
John Ray said he was certain that his brother would have provided answers to many questions remaining had he been offered "a better deal than 99 years."

But, John Ray said, "I don't think he would ever have

named any names under any circumstances. That's not his way."

John Ray said he intended to visit his brother in the Tennessee state prison at Nashville after he was classified and assigned to a regular cell. "I have to arrange a trust fund for the royalties from books on my brother to pay Foreman's \$165,000 fee.

Foreman, John Ray said, is trying to get possession of the rifle from the court. "He said actually he wasn't too interested in the fee; the publicity was worth \$2,000,000."



John Larry Ray, brother of James Earl Ray, confessed murderer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, reading a letter that James wrote from London after his arrest there in June. (UPI Telephoto)