

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

6/7/68

SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

Re JAMES TROY GOOCH, JR.

Enclosed for Memphis are 15 copies each of IRF and report insert reflecting investigation re GOOCH.

For the information of Memphis the gun in the possession of GOOCH at the time of his arrest was a .38 caliber S & W snubnose. NCIC advised that the gun, serial number 392784, had been reported stolen by the Denver PD as of 10/5/67. This information was furnished to Officer RICHARD DEANE, Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, on 4/24/68.

WFO is conducting no further investigation concerning GOOCH.

2 - Memphis (Enc. 30)

① - WFO

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(3)

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44-703-660

'Fat Man' Cleared In Ray Case Probe

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

TORONTO, June 13—The "fat man" of the James Earl Ray case, the subject of an intense police hunt here, has been found. He has no criminal connection with the case.

The "fat man," was said to have delivered a letter to Ray at a rooming house here four days before the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King explained for London. He walked into police headquarters voluntarily yesterday.

Toronto police gave this account:

Ray had apparently written a letter about a job and had accidentally dropped it in a pay phone booth near his rooming house. A middle-aged Toronto man who works in the same area found the letter, which was unsealed, in the phone booth, read it, and walked to the rooming house at 962 Dundas st. west where Ray was living under the name Ramon George Sneyd.

The "fat man"—who was not in fact fat, but big — asked the landlady, Mrs. Sun Loo, if Sneyd lived there. She called Sneyd from his upstairs room, and the letter was turned over to him.

Police said the "fat man" who asked to remain anonymous, could not remember to whom the letter was addressed nor very much about its contents; he is now cleared of any criminal involvement in the Ray affair.

Police professed to be pursuing a number of leads in the Ray case, many of them having to do with girl friends in the Toronto area.

Police also are checking reports of a "short, slight" man

who visited Ray—then using the alias "Paul Bridgman late in April, and a Toronto belly dancer whom Ray reportedly watched covetously from a bar stool in a downtown tavern.

Both aliases have real life counterparts in Toronto: Paul Bridgman is a teaching consultant, and Sneyd is a Toronto police constable. A third alias, Eric Starvo Galt, is the counterpart of Eric St. Vincent Galt, a foreman at a Union Carbide manufacturing plant here.

The Canadian passport that permitted Ray to leave Toronto for London was taken out in the name Sneyd. Police are now studying a report that a female census taker visited the Sneyd residence here and solicited information from Mrs. Sneyd, reportedly including a question whether her husband possessed a passport. The real life Sneyd has denied the report.

[In London, the United States won formal approval of



JAMES EARL RAY

... dropped a letter

the British government to proceed with its case to return Ray to be tried for the King murder. Home Secretary James Callaghan signed an order authorizing the Chief London Magistrate to go ahead with a hearing on the U.S. request for Ray's extradition. The hearing was expected to be held within a week.

[Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson Jr., meanwhile, flew back to Washington after five days in London in which he helped prepare the American submission for extradition.]

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Dawson Paul

Key Clue Left By Ray at Atlanta Room

Los Angeles Times

ATLANTA, June 13 — Accused assassin James Earl Ray apparently stayed at a cheap Atlanta rooming house for at least a week before the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King and left the clue there that led to his true identity.

Jimmy Garner, landlord of the apartment house, said today that a man using Ray's principal alias, Eric Starvo Galt, rented a room March 24 and paid a second week's rent March 31. Dr. King was assassinated in Memphis April 4.

In the first-floor room Galt rented, the FBI found an Atlanta map with two areas circled: Dr. King's Atlanta residence and the Ebenezer Baptist Church where the civil rights leader was co-pastor with his father.

Also on the map was a well-defined fingerprint which the FBI used in an exhaustive search that eventually showed Galt was actually Ray.

Also found in a storage room was a television set the suspect allegedly had secured in a trade with a girl friend in Los Angeles.

Atlanta first entered the picture on April 11 when residents of a public housing project told police a white Mustang auto had been parked in a nearby parking lot since about 9 a.m. on April 5. The vehicle was registered under the Galt alias.

Landlord Garner said he saw the suspect only three times.

The house is in Atlanta's "hippie" district, and its tenants are mostly transients.

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DAVID LAWRENCE

Fingerprints Key to Ray Capture

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

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

The break in the Ray case came 10 days after the shooting of Dr. King, when the FBI located a rooming house in Atlanta where the suspect, then known as Eric Starvo Galt, had stayed and where he had left some papers. Included in these were maps, on one of which there was a clear print of one finger. But this was enough for the FBI, even though there are more than 183 million cards in its fingerprint files, representing nearly 82 million individuals.

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

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

Fingerprinting is regarded as the only fool-proof system of identification. No two persons have identical prints. The appearance of an individual can be changed—hair can be dyed, eyeglasses worn, teeth pulled, mustaches or beard grown or shaven. But the pattern of fingerprints cannot be altered. It runs through layer after layer of skin, and, though it can be temporarily hidden by the removal of the flesh at the ends of the fingers or by burning them with acid, the same ridges will reappear as the scars heal.

Fingerprints as a means of identification go back hundreds of years. Chinese documents of the eighth century refer to fingerprints being impressed upon business contracts. The first authenticated record of official use of fingerprints in the United States occurred in 1882, when a man in charge of a field project of the U. S. Geological Survey working in New Mexico put his own print on commissary orders to prevent their forgery.

It was in 1902 that the New York Civil Service Commission began the first known systematic use of fingerprints in

the United States. Police and prisons quickly picked up the method for identification of criminals, and the same system was adopted in 1905 by the United States Army. In 1924, the identification division of the FBI consolidated fingerprint records from all the various agencies, including many not concerned with law enforcement or criminals. The international exchange of fingerprint data was initiated in 1932.

Once an individual's fingerprints are on file, his identity can be determined no matter how many aliases he uses or physical changes he may make. Thus, James Earl Ray assumed different names and disguises, and carried fraudulent identification as he moved around from country to country. There was, however, no way by which he could change his fingerprints.

The big question now is where Ray got the money for his trips and the various documents he used in traveling under assumed identities. The suspicion is growing that he may have had accomplices in this country as well as in Canada, and the whole affair has the appearance of a planned conspiracy. In the search for possible associates, fingerprints undoubtedly will play a major role just as they have brought about the capture of James Earl Ray, who now will be tried on a murder charge as the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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Jawson [Signature]

Canada's Laxity on Passports a Boon to Ray and Other Fugitives

By MICHAEL COPE
Special to The Star

TORONTO — James Earl Ray, the nondescript suspected assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had two genuine Canadian passports when he was caught at London Airport after a worldwide two-month search for him.

Ray was the latest of scores of criminals and Communist spies who for years have been outwitting law enforcement agencies around the world with mail order passports from Ottawa.

Here is how Ray worked it: He picked up a passport application from a Toronto travel agency, had three unsmiling pictures taken and mailed them off to Ottawa with \$5.

Before filling out the application he probably bought a name and date and place of birth — Ramon George Sneyd — from an underworld documentation agency. The going price would be about \$200.

At the Ontario Provincial government's registrar office he paid another \$2 for a documented copy of a birth certificate in

the name of Sneyd—the only proof the Canadian government requires from a passport applicant.

But in Ray's case he chose the wrong name as the real Raymon Sneyd is a Toronto police officer who was astounded when the federal mounties questioned him about the passport he had never applied for.

Later in Lisbon, Portugal, Ray went to the Canadian consulate and bought another passport over the counter there claiming his name had been misspelled on the original.

It was only because the FBI had a hunch that Ray might have fled to Canada following the Memphis assassination that the Mounties started sifting through more than 200,000 photographs submitted by persons who had applied for passports recently.

One sharp-eyed constable spotted a likeness with the FBI picture.

Canada's lax passport laws are well known in jails and prisons around the world. The Mounties know that in one American penitentiary the in-

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Dawson

mates run night classes for prisoners soon to be released coaching them how to get a passport in Canada.

In both Toronto and Montreal the underworld has lists of names, dates and places of birth (the only information required to get a birth certificate), which are for sale to criminals on the run.

In Toronto there is at least one source which offers genuine passports for sale already filled in but minus the bearer's picture.

Canadian passports have

long been favorites with spies also. Gordon Lonsdale, the biggest Soviet spy ever caught by the British, traveled on a Canadian passport.

His two assistants, New York-born Helen and Peter Kroger were also provided with Canadian passports. Even in Australia, counterespionage agents in 1960 recovered a Canadian passport being used by a Soviet spy ring.

The Communists' hatchet man who murdered Leon Trotsky as long ago as 1940 traveled

on a Canadian passport identifying him as Frank Jacson.

When Igor Gouzenko, a top secret cypher clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa defected to the West in 1945, he told the Canadians that Communist agents even had access to the Government's maximum security passport records office in the External Affairs Department.

On at least one occasion, he said, Soviet agents actually broke into the office and substituted genuine passport applications with fakes.

Canada's new prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, is determined to halt this trafficking in his country's passports.

When he was justice minister a few weeks ago he proposed much stiffer penalties — up to 14 years in prison — for anyone fraudulently applying for a passport.

He is also reportedly enthusiastic about a recommendation from the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal that present passport be replaced with credit card-type passports embossed with computer digits which examining officers would feed into a computer to check on its validity and status of its holder.

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U.S. Submit's Request For Ray's Extradition

LONDON (AP)—A formal request for the extradition of James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was handed to the British Foreign Office today by U.S. officials.

Stressing the urgency with which the United States regards the case, officials managed to collect the necessary documents a day ahead of their own deadline.

The documents run several hundred pages and contain information on Ray's identity and the cases against him—both in connection with King's murder and with Ray's escape from the Missouri State Prison while serving an armed robbery sentence.

Britain Must Rule

The Foreign Office now must certify that the request satisfies the terms of the extradition treaty with the United States. The Home Office then rules on the validity of the murder case under British as well as U.S. law. Then the file goes to a judge for a court hearing.

Extradition proceedings could last two months if the 40-year-old escaped convict fights all the way through the British courts.

The formal extradition request came as Scotland Yard delved into the mysteries of Ray's stay in Britain.

Ray has been traced to two London hotels between May 28 and his arrest Saturday, but there is an unexplained gap of about 10 days, starting May 17 when he left Lisbon.

Contacts Are Sought

While British police were trying to ascertain whether Ray had any contacts in London, detectives in Toronto were search-

ing for a short blond man who reportedly came looking for Ray in a rooming house three or four days after the suspect flew to London.

The landlady, Mrs. Fela Szpakowski, told police about the caller, the second Ray reportedly had during his month-long stay in Toronto after King was killed April 4 in Memphis. The first was an unidentified fat man who was reported to have called on Ray at another rooming house.

Mrs. Szpakowski said the blond caller presented a police identification card, but both the Mounted Police and the Toronto police said he was not a policeman.

"I'd like to have known about this sooner," commented Royal Canadian Mounted Police Supt. C. R. Doey. "We'll have to see her again and explore this. It seems factual enough."

Willard in Toronto

Doey said John Willard, another of the aliases used by Ray, is the name of a man living in Toronto.

John Willard was the name given by a man in Memphis who rented a room with a vantage point on the Lorraine Hotel, where King was slain while standing on a balcony.

Toronto's John Willard is a 42-year-old insurance appraiser.

Police have said Ray used the names of three other Torontonians: Ramon George Sneyd, a police constable; Paul Bridgman, a teaching consultant; and Eric Galt, a warehouse foreman.

None of the men knew each other and none knew his name was being used by Ray until he read it in the newspapers, police said.

May Have Sought Job

Toronto detectives also questioned Samuel Marshall, an assistant manager of a supermarket who claimed he saw a man resembling Ray in his store on April 23. Marshall reportedly told police the man asked for employment but left when the store manager approached.

Mrs. Sun Loo, Ray's other landlady, was reported to have found in his room after he left for London an empty overnight bag, six rolls of film, a photographic light meter, a small empty strongbox, a map of Toronto, three girlie magazines, three empty beer bottles and a dirty white shirt.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, in a copyrighted article, said that an apartment manager in the Southern city's hippie district reported a man using the name Eric Starvo Galt stayed in his building for more than a week prior to the slaying of King.

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NO GRAND TOUR

Ray Had a Tough Time in Europe

LONDON (UPI)—James Earl Ray had a terrible tour of Europe.

Ray, accused of slaying the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was confused by British currency.

He was so nervous that he had his breakfast tray set down outside his hotel door.

A London hotel clerk judged him simple. A Lisbon waiter called him cheap. One hotel owner said his going was "good riddance" and announced plans to change the name of the hotel where Ray slept.

Extradition Proceedings

As more details of Ray's stay in Europe became known, British Home Secretary James Callaghan signed an order authorizing the Bow Street Magistrate's Court to conduct extradition proceedings against the 40-year-old escaped convict. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton was expected to schedule a hearing in about a week.

Ray had about a month in Europe to visit such sights as the Tower of London, the sunny beaches of Portugal and the British Museum. But he was on the run, it rained and Ray stayed mostly in his hotel rooms or sought out just those bars that feed on luckless travelers.

A girl in thigh-high miniskirt, a hotel clerk who thought Ray was neurotic and a night porter who refused to let the lonely man bring a girl upstairs have filled in some of the pieces of the last days of freedom of James Earl Ray.

Arrives in Taxi

Jane Nassau, 21, first saw Ray when he showed up May 28 in a taxicab at London's new Earl's Court Hotel, a building of white stone adorned with blue awnings. Miss Nassau, a hotel clerk, said he "gave the impression he had just come from an air terminal."

The clerk who checked in Ray is off on holiday on a Channel island. But Miss Nassau remembers Ray. She is a north-of-England girl, with dark hair and shapely legs and a blue miniskirt, and she came to London to better herself and see the world. Ray interested Jane.

"He was extremely sly, pathetically shy. I didn't know why he was so secretive. I just thought he was nervous," she said.

"He signed in as a Canadian. But I thought it was strange. He had this deep Southern drawl. I learned about Southern drawls from television and I can tell a Southerner from a Canadian."

"I asked him lots of questions, like if he was seeing a lot of London. But he would just say, 'Oh, yes,' and fiddle with his keys. He was extremely nervous, always doing things with his hands."

Knocks Porter Over

"I tried to talk to him but then I stopped myself. I was afraid he might think I was trying to chat him up (flirt)," Miss Nassau said.

Ray emerged one night from his room in search of the bathroom. In a dark hall he bowled over a porter who had climbed a ladder to change a light bulb. "He apologized," Miss Nassau said.

Patiently Miss Nassau tried to explain British currency. "But he was a bit thick and it didn't sink in. He was very slow," she said.

Later another hotel clerk found a paperback spy novel, "Assignment Tangier," that Ray had dropped. In the back was a mass of figures indicating Ray's attempts to compare the value of dollars to pounds.

A second man had appeared with Ray when he checked in. Miss Nassau never saw him again. Ray left June 5, carrying the airline flight bag he always clutched, possibly containing the Liberty chief pistol he was arrested with Saturday at Heathrow Airport.

Miss Nassau called out goodbye and that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had been shot. "He just shrugged and walked away," she said.

Contrary to what he had told her, Ray headed for a new hotel. It was raining and the first hotel he tried was full. The clerk recommended the Hotel Pax, owned by Mrs. Anna Thomas.

He paid \$10.00 in advance for three nights' stay. Mrs. Thomas saved the 5-pound note he paid with. She also saved the syringe she found in his room. She didn't like Ray.

Ray had a "friend" with him when he asked at the first hotel. The second man was gone when he checked into his small room at the Pax.

Got 4 Phone Calls

He received four telephone calls — Scotland Yard is trying to find out who from — and a postcard. The card came for Ian Colvin, a newspaperman Ray had telephoned in search of help in joining an African mercenary unit.

Mrs. Thomas said one telephone caller was a woman with an American "twang." Ray was out and the twang was heard no more. Mrs. Thomas thought something was funny.

"I always thought he slept in bed with his clothes on. When I brought his breakfast tray, he told me to leave it outside, like he was still in bed. Then, a minute later, before I had gone a step, he was at the door fully dressed, picking it up . . . he was so neurotic," she said.

Ray kept out the maid. He made his own bed. She ordered

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him into another room and had a look. "Yanks are all the same. I thought he had a lady in there. But he didn't have any lady in my hotel."

He left the hotel in the Pimlico area early. "I thought, 'Good riddance to you,'" Mrs. Thomas said. She said she now will change the hotel name from Pax, meaning peace, to something else.

In Lisbon, the police and an FBI agent found an easy but dull trail left by Ray early last month.

On May 8, at 8 p.m., Ray

entered a third class waterfront hotel and asked for a room. The clerk gave him Room 2 on the second floor.

It overlooks a narrow street and has a bed, a wardrobe, a chest of drawers and two chairs. It costs \$2.10 a day. Ray set down his suitcase and a briefcase. There he stayed nine days.

Luis, the receptionist, remembers Ray as quiet, lonely and shy. Chambermaid Maria Celestre, 31, said he did not tip. Both recall he went out very late at night and sometimes at 6 a.m. He washed his own socks.

Ray asked Joao, the night porter, for permission to take a young woman upstairs. Joao said no. The girls in the nearby bars remember him. One named Maria can't seem to recall if she spent one or two nights with Ray. She will describe it all for a tip.

Gloria at the Galo Bar winks when asked. Paula, around the corner at the Bohemia Bar, smiles. The man at the Canadian Embassy remembers. The embassy fixed up a passport for Ray when he showed a Canadian birth certificate.

In Toronto, where Ray went

after King was killed in Memphis, police continued to look for a fat man who reportedly delivered an envelope to him.

The Toronto Star said in a copyrighted story that a cab driver reported picking up "a bag fat man" May 2 across the street from the rooming house where Ray was staying.

The cab driver, Manuel Reis 35, said he drove the man and an unidentified companion to bank 3 blocks away, the Star reported.

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AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

CALVIN DAY, Domestic Operations Division, Passport Office, United States Department of State, advised SA KENNETH J. HASER, on 6/17/68, that Mr. ARTHUR J. HANES, Sr., called him from Birmingham, Ala., at 11:30 am, 6/17/68, to advise that Mr. HANES and son ARTHUR J. HANES, Jr., will come to Washington, D.C. to get passports. They will appear at the Passport Office on morning of 6/19/68, to file application and the passports will be issued immediately. They plan to depart for London from Dulles airport at 7:00 pm, 6/19/68.

It is noted that Mr. HANES has previously informed Mr. DAY that he has been asked to serve as counsel for JAMES EARL RAY. Mr. DAY also recalled that in previous conversation Mr. HANES mentioned having received a letter from RAYMOND GEORGE SNEYD from London recently.

For information of Bureau, Memphis, and Birmingham.

3 - Bureau (44-38861)
2 - Memphis (44-1987)
2 - Birmingham (44-1740)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/68

At 10:43 a.m. on June 4, 1968, Mr. B. W. WENMAN, Ramp Agent, Eastern Airlines, National Airport, Washington, D. C., turned over to SA ROBERT W. DAWSON a brown manila envelope addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. Mr. WENMAN said he had been handed this envelope by Captain WILLIAM WEISBRUSCH who had just arrived at National Airport on Eastern Airlines Flight Number 177 from Ottawa, Canada.

The above envelope was delivered to SA CLEMENT L. MCGOWAN, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., where it was opened by SA MCGOWAN. The envelope contained eight photographs of RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, four photocopies of Statutory Declaration In Lieu Of Guarantor bearing the signature RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, and four photocopies of Form A - Application for Canadian Passport bearing the signature RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.

Two of the above photographs and three copies each of the above forms were then delivered by SA DAWSON to SA FRANCIS M. DEVINE, FBI Laboratory.

On 6/4/68 at Washington, D. C.

File# WFO 44-703-668

by SAs ROBERT W. DAWSON
SIDNEY H. ROCHE

Date dictated 6/10/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Britain Seeks Any Accomplices of Ray

LONDON, June 14 (UPI) — The Scotland Yard detective who caught accused assassin James Earl Ray went back into action today.

Philip Birch took up his post at London Airport as the Yard pressed the hunt for any accomplices of the man accused of killing civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. April 4.

Mr. Birch spotted Ray, 40, in an airport crowd Saturday, making an arrest that ended a world-wide hunt.

Meanwhile the court-appointed defense lawyers were beginning work to thwart U.S. plans for extraditing Ray to stand trial in Memphis, Tenn., for Dr. King's slaying.

The defense lawyers were expected to meet soon — possibly today — with London Chief Magistrate Frank Milton and U.S. attorneys to set a date for a hearing on the American case for extradition. The British government yesterday gave the go ahead to the courts to hear the American case.

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Tracking James Earl Ray

His Lisbon Log

By Norman Kirkham
Special to the Washington Post

LONDON, June 16—A detailed dossier on the movements in Lisbon of Ramon George Sneyd, 40, who seemed during nine days there to be a quiet, lonely Canadian with little money, is being prepared for the FBI by Portuguese authorities.

Bar girls, hotel staff and agents for undercover mercenary recruiting organizations are among those who have been questioned about Sneyd, believed to be James Earl Ray, the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King.

According to reliable sources in Lisbon, FBI agents suspected Sneyd when he flew there from London by an afternoon flight on May 8. He is said to have been followed during the next nine days. Information officials at the American Embassy say they were not told anything about Sneyd during his visit.

He went straight from the

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LISBON, From A1

airport to the Hotel Portugal, one of the cheapest in the city and tucked away along a narrow cobblestone road off the Rossio Square.

There he booked a single room for 50 escudos (about \$1.30) per night. The room, No. 2 and on the first floor, overlooks a dingy back street.

The entry in the hotel register is in a desk clerk's handwriting as is usual in Portugal, and is unsigned. It gives the name "Raymond George Sneya," nationality Canadian. The word "None" is written under occupation.

There are 46 rooms in the three-story hotel, but Sneyd did not mix with any of the other guests. He kept to himself and had no visitors. He spoke no Portuguese and sometimes addressed the staff in English or broken Spanish.

Louis Gentile, an employe at the hotel, said Sneyd would stay in his room for days and then go out for long periods, staying out overnight.

Patron of Bars

Sneyd visited a number of inexpensive bars during his stay, including the Vienna Bar, the Bar Bohemia and the Bolero. He ate and drank cheaply and was never seen to spend lavishly. He is not remembered as a customer at any of the more expensive bars or clubs in Lisbon.

Often Sneyd was alone but he struck up acquaintances with several bar girls or "hostesses." Dina Dores, 25, who talked with him at the Bohemia, is among those who have helped the authorities.

Interpol, working with the Portuguese national police, have been investigating to try and distinguish whether Sneyd went to Lisbon to seek employment as a mercenary soldier in Africa.

Lisbon is known as a recruiting center for mercenaries. Organizations in the city include an agency connected with the French O.A.S., and there is also an unofficial legation from the breakaway Nigerian territory of Biafra which has sought help from mercenaries.

One of the best known mercenary contact men in Europe can be telephoned by the switchboard staff at a leading Lisbon hotel.

Inquiry Received

A spokesman at the Biafran offices said that an inquiry had been received about the time that Sneyd was in Lisbon from a man who wanted to fight in Biafra, but he had been turned away. The official added, "I do not know of anyone who looks like the picture of Sneyd."

A man giving the name Raymond Sneyd later telephoned a London newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, and asked where he could enlist as a mercenary for Africa.

Interpol also believes that if Sneyd is Ray he may have traveled to Portugal because extradition laws are more difficult there than in other European countries.

This could have been the

reason why the FBI did not seek his arrest in Lisbon. They were also concerned to locate anyone contacted by Sneyd.

On May 16, Sneyd went to the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon and said his name had been misspelled as "sneya" on his passport. The Embassy's immigration department issued a new passport after Sneyd had produced a birth certificate.

Embassy officials, embarrassed by the news of his arrest, have now sent a full re-

port to Ottawa on the incident at the Embassy. Security precautions in the Immigration Department there have now been tightened.

Sneyd flew out of Lisbon to London May 17 and remained in London until his arrest June 8 at Heathrow Airport.

Earlier reports that he had returned again to Lisbon before the arrest have now been discounted. State police say there is no record of his having re-entered Portugal.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

June 15, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ

Records of the United States Embassy, London, England revealed that Frederick John Schwartz was born [redacted] in Detroit, Michigan and resides at 4 Tilney Street, London, England. He has been issued United States Passport number [redacted] and registered with the United States Embassy in London, England in late 1967 as a lawyer.

A review of the records of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., reveals that Frederick John Schwartz, in an application for passport dated October 23, 1967, listed his permanent address as 2754 Woodshire Drive, Los Angeles, California. His relatives are listed as follows:

Father	Frederick Drew Schwartz, born in Colorado - [redacted]
Mother	Dorothy Kiefer, born in Detroit, Michigan - [redacted]
Wife	Norma Jean Marie Skibel Schwartz, born in Los Angeles, California, [redacted]

The person to be notified in case of accident or emergency is his mother - Dorothy Graves, 10330 Monte Mar Drive, Los Angeles, California.

Records of a confidential source in Los Angeles, California revealed that Frederick John Schwartz has been a resident of the State of California since 1944. His parents were listed as Frederick Drew Schwartz and Dorothy Gertrude, Schwartz, nee Kiefer. He attended public schools in Los

44-703-671

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Jawson Paul

FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ

Angeles from 1944 to 1956 when he graduated from Alexander Hamilton High School. He attended Santa Monica City College, Santa Monica, California from 1956 to 1958; the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah from 1958 to 1959; and from 1959 to 1960 attended the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, California. He graduated from UCLA in 1960 with a Bachelor of Science degree. He attended UCLA Law School from 1960 to 1963 graduating in June, 1963, with a Bachelor of Law degree. He married Norma Jean Skibel in Los Angeles, California on February 2, 1963. From 1963 to 1964 he travelled in Europe. He graduated from UCLA Law School ranking 104 in a class of 126.

Records of the California State Bar, Los Angeles, California, revealed that Frederick John Schwartz was born [redacted] in Detroit, Michigan and was admitted to the California Bar on January 5, 1965. He is presently associated with the law firm of Dahlstrum, Walton and Butts, Suite 212, Guarantee Building, 6331 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Schwartz is a member in good standing of the California State Bar. No inquiries have been made to the California State Bar by British legal authorities regarding Schwartz's legal background.

The 1968 edition of Martindale and Hubbell Law Directory shows Frederick John Schwartz, born [redacted] in Detroit, Michigan, was admitted to the California Bar in 1964. His preparatory education was at UCLA where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1960 and the UCLA Law School where he received a Bachelor of Law degree in 1965. Schwartz is shown as an associate of the law firm of Dahlstrum, Walton and Butts, Los Angeles, California. This firm is described as "general" in its practice specialties. Representative clients of the firm are listed as Pacific Boxing Club and Local 1000 of the Barber Union.

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Los Angeles, California, caused to be searched on June 14, 1968, revealed that Frederick John Schwartz was arrested on July 8, 1967 on a traffic warrant for violation of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 88.13B, which is a parking violation. He forfeited bail of \$5. On that arrest, Schwartz listed his occupation as an attorney with Dahlstrum and Butts. Schwartz was arrested on December 1, 1960 for violation of California Penal Code 459 (felony) when he took six pair of men's socks from West Los

FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ

Angeles department store. The charge was changed to violation of Section 484 Penal Code (misdemeanor) (petty theft) on December 2, 1960 and changed later to violation of Section 594 Penal Code (malicious mischief) (misdemeanor) to which he pled guilty and was given a six month suspended sentence, six months probation and \$100 fine. On May 5, 1956, he was arrested by LAPD for violation of Section 502 (Vehicle Code) (joyriding - delinquent) and turned over to his parents. His parents on the police report are shown as Dorothy and John Graves and Fred Schwartz.

Records Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association (RMCA), revealed Schwartz and his wife, Norma Jean, residing at 2754 Woodshire Drive, Los Angeles, California, were sued for \$810.94 on October 27, 1967, the amount claimed owed to an RMCA client. No disposition is given concerning this suit. Assigned for collection notices appeared in Schwartz's credit file with one dated July 29, 1967 for \$133.71. Another was for the amount of \$145.41. The latter notice was not dated and no dispositions were given.

No arrest record was located for Schwartz's wife, Norma Jean.

Frederick Drew Schwartz, the father of Frederick John Schwartz, FBI number 16 482 E, has a record with the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (CII) dating back to 1951. He was arrested January 9, 1951 for violation of California Vehicle Code dealing with maintenance of an automobile repair shop. On November 25, 1961 he was arrested by the Santa Monica, California Police Department for driving under the influence of alcohol and fined \$150 or 15 days in jail and placed on two years probation. He was arrested by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office (LASO) on February 9, 1963 and March 21, 1963 for drunk driving. He was arrested by the LAPD on June 30, 1963 for drunk driving and on February 16, 1968 for driving under the influence of alcohol. On July 13, 1963 he was arrested by the El Monte, California Police Department for being drunk in public and was fined \$21 or four days in jail. On January 21, 1964 he was arrested by the Culver City, California Police

FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ

Department on a drunk charge. No dispositions are available other than those listed above.

RMCA records, Los Angeles, California, for Frederick Drew Schwartz and wife Dorothy, revealed that these persons have been known to that agency since 1948. Frederick Schwartz is listed as self employed as an architect from residence. In May, 1954 the record shows he had a delinquent account of \$61; in June, 1954 and July, 1954 his record shows he had a delinquent of \$13 and \$73 respectively. In September, 1954 he was sued for \$94 by Affiliated Merchants. In November, 1962 he was sued for \$4,000 by a Nancy Taylor. No dispositions are available regarding the above financial matters.

No arrest record was located at the LASO or LAPD for Dorothy Graves, Frederick John Schwartz's mother.

No record was located at RMCA, Los Angeles, for Dorothy Graves.

The files of the FBI, Los Angeles, were searched on June 14, 1968 concerning Frederick John Schwartz and his relative listed above with negative results.

FBI

Date: 6/15/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-1574)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Washington Field teletype to Bureau and Los Angeles dated 6/13/68 and Los Angeles teletype to Bureau dated 6/14/68 regarding background of FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) for foreign dissemination regarding FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ. One information copy being furnished Washington Field Office.

The confidential source referred to in the LHM is GRANT CHRISTOPHERSON, Investigator, California State Bar, Los Angeles, California.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- ① - Washington Field (44-703) (Encl. 1) (Info.) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- JRP:mb
- (6)

alt

44-703-672

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Dawson Rm

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 10, 1968

SAC, Washington Field

RE: FUGITIVE PUBLICITY--CANCELLATION

As you know, JAMES EARL RAY, Identification
Order No. 4182, is no longer being sought by this Bureau.
Make certain that your publicity outlets are promptly notified
of the cancellation.

44-703-673

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Unov slip

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<i>Dawson</i>	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

DATE: 6/17/68

FROM : SA ROBERT W. DAWSON

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Bureau Memo 6/10/68, re Fugitive
Publicity - Cancellation

On 6/10/68, Captain THOMAS V. SLOMINSKI, Marshal's Office, Supreme Court Building, was advised of the arrest of JAMES EARL RAY and was advised to cancel notices.

On 6/11/68, Captain FRANK STRADER, Pct. #8, MPD, was likewise advised.

1 - WFO
RWD
(1)

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

DATE: 6/18/68

FROM : SA ROBERT W. DAWSON

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Informant Contact requests 4/10 & 24/68.

Inasmuch as subject, JAMES EARL RAY, aka, has been apprehended, and since all positive type information has been furnished to office of origin, the routing slip records of negative contacts with various informants are being destroyed to avoid filing of negative information. It is noted that appropriate record of above contacts are maintained in informant files on FD 209's.

1 - WFO
RWD
(1)



5010-108

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FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 44-703

RWD

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On May 1, 1968, Mr. JOHN RICHMOND, Owner, Auto Driveaway, 1341 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised SAs ROBERT W. DAWSON and ROGER D. ASHLAND he had received an order dated March 18, 1968, from Auto Driveaway, 227 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, SAM LUGASH, Manager, for delivery of a Chevrolet pickup from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, California. The car was described as a 1967 Chevrolet Pickup Truck, one-half ton, Virginia license T55258, Serial CE147F102384, property of PETER HOLDEN, 1743 Garfield Place, Apartment 206 or 216, Los Angeles, California, telephone 469-0876. The truck was to be delivered from storage at Colonial Parking, Incorporated, 2140 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to Auto Driveaway, Los Angeles. On March 28, 1968, the delivery address was changed to 5119 Fountain, Los Angeles.

Mr. RICHMOND advised that he first made a contract for a driver on March 27, 1968. This person was JORDAN V. GERBERG, Embarcadero del Norte, Goleta, California, Number 18, who had Baltimore, Maryland telephone 747-4501, Maryland operator's permit G 616-439-847-906 R, Selective Service Number 18-33-43-570., GERBERG was to be accompanied by FRANK L. JOHNSON, 2820 Devonshire Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who had Virginia operator's permit J15305-55952-793123. GERBERG refused to take the truck as he found it was not running well and he did not want to transport the ladders and other equipment on the truck.

Mr. RICHMOND said he had several telephone conversations with Mr. HOLDEN and that HOLDEN made some arrangements with his son and his brother to remove the equipment from the truck and repair the engine.

Mr. RICHMOND said that RICHARD LEE OGG, 5811 Marlboro Pike, Washington, D. C., Number 202, Maryland operator's permit number O 200-738-447-507 T, Social Security Number [redacted] departed with above truck on April 8, 1968. OGG mentioned to RICHMOND he was carrying a gun and that he had a permit and RICHMOND told him this was against the provisions of their contract.

Mr. RICHMOND advised that GERBERG and OGG were hired in response to a want ad.

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SA HARVEY W. JAMES conducted the following interview at Washington, D. C.

EDWARD FATH, business address, Editorial Photonews Section, "The Evening Star," 225 Virginia Avenue, S.E., telephone number LI 3-5000 extensions 658 and 444, was telephonically contacted on June 4, 1968, after his telephone contact to Washington Field Office (WFO), June 3, 1968. An appointment for interview was set up for June 6, 1968.

On June 6, 1968, Mr. FATH came to the Washington Field Office and advised:

At around 8:10 to 8:15 p.m. May 31, 1968, he was parking his car in the vicinity of 19th and S Street, N.W. when he observed an individual walking north on 19th Street near S Street, N.W. At the time he though he had seen this individual before but could not place where he watched this individual walk north on 19th Street, N.W. and continue northward for some distance. He did not notice anything peculiar about the walk.

The following Sunday, June 2, 1968, FATH was reading a Life magazine and read the article about JAMES EARL RAY and it was then he determined the individual he had seen on Friday morning appeared to be identical with RAY. He then went to his office where he reviewed the photographs of RAY which had appeared in the newspapers, including a description, and he became even more convinced the person he had seen very strongly resembled RAY.

At approximately 9:45 a.m., June 3, 1968, FATH was parking his car on 19th Street, N.W., between R and S Streets, N.W. when he observed the same individual come out of the building at 1706 19th Street, N.W., lock the door, and walk north on 19th Street, N.W. to the alley where he turned west. FATH did not follow the individual on foot but got back into his car and drove around the block. He never saw this individual again.

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several - copies
no copies destroyed
to ME*

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He felt so strongly the person he had seen was RAY that he telephoned the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to report it:

He described this individual as:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5 feet 8 inches
Weight:	144 pounds
Age:	Uncertain, over 35 years
Hair:	Black, medium short, brushed straight back, not parted.
Face:	Thin features, sharpe hawk beek type nose. Appeared as though he had recently lost weight.
Complexion:	Rather pale
Mustache:	Small straight black mustache, tapered at the ends
Dress:	Conservative dress Pants, muted olive green; Coat, dress coat, off color green; tie and shirt, colors not noted; shoes were lizzard or aligator, dark, and new looking; wore dark horned rim sun glasses of a common type carried rain coat, too, and umbrella.
Walk:	Deliberate, unhurried.

Photographs were then displayed to FATH of JAMES EARL RAY, and Identification Wanted Flyer Number 442-Z, dated April 19, 1968. FATH advised after studying the photographs that the person he saw looked the same in facial features as the left photograph on the flyer. He said the hair style was similar to the style in the photographs but the hair seemed shorter and perhaps a bit thinner.

SAs HARVEY W. JAMES and JOSEPH C. KELLY conducted the following investigation on June 7, 1968, at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. BULAH JONES, home address, 1824 S Street, N.W. interviewed at 1704 19th Street, N.W., advised as follows:

She has been employed as a housekeeper for a Mr. H. K. VAN DER VEER, at the above address since April, 1964. Mr. VAN DER VEER owns both houses located at 1704 and 1706 19th Streets, N.W. and rents furnished rooms. Applications are taken on all lessors, but most of the lessors have been in the building for a number of years. Mrs. JONES is acquainted with these people, all men, since her duties require her to clean and straighten their rooms.

In recent weeks only one or two tenants have moved into the building, both under age 25, and both are foreign students who attend a nearby Language Institute. No tenants has vacated his room recently. Overnight guests usually are not permitted.

Mrs. JONES has not seen anyone in the two buildings with alligator or lizzard slippers nor has she observed any tenant with a mustache she can recall. She sees the tenants almost daily since she comes to one of the two buildings around 6:00 a.m. to begin her duties.

Mrs. JONES then took the registration cards of the tenants and one by one gave a description of each as well as where employed, references, and, if applicable, where the individual was attending school.

She then observed the photograph of JAMES EARL RAY. She said she had never seen anyone of this description in either of the two houses. A description as furnished by FATH was produced for Mrs. JONES. She replied no one of this description had been in either house to her knowledge since she has been employed by VAN DER VEER.

She continued among her duties she also fills out application cards in the absence of VAN DER VEER, and has seen almost all those who have applied for room rental before Mr. VAN DER VEER.

She will be alert for anyone in the neighborhood matching the description of RAY as shown in the photographs and will immediately contact the FBI if anyone is observed.

Ex-Birmingham Mayor Will Represent Ray

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 17 (UPI)—Former Birmingham Mayor Arthur J. Hanes said today he has tentatively agreed to represent James Earl Ray, the escaped convict charge in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Hanes said he received a letter from Ray asking that he be his lawyer if he is brought to the United States from London to stand trial for the Negro leader's death.

"After conferring with his London lawyer, I have tentatively accepted this case and am flying to London Wednesday to confer with this client in order to begin preparation of the case in the event he is extradited," Hanes said.

Hanes was mayor of Birmingham in the early 1960s when the city was the center of civil rights demonstrations led by Dr. King. He later defended two Ku Klux Klansmen charged with murdering Viola Liuzzo, a white woman who participated in civil rights activities at Selma.

Hanes said he had "no idea

whatsoever" why Ray asked him to represent him. He said the letter was signed R. G. Sneyd, the name under which Ray is being held in England.

Hanes said he has informed Attorney General Ramsey Clark and the FBI that he has been asked to take the case.

Hanes was the defense lawyer for Klansmen Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. and Eugene Thomas on State charges of murdering Mrs. Liuzzo. Wilkins's trial ended in a hung jury and Thomas was acquitted.

He later represented both men against Federal charges that they conspired to violate Mrs. Liuzzo's civil rights. The two men this time were convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Hanes is a former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said he resigned from the FBI "because I felt I couldn't express myself about the growing Communist influence in our country as an agent."

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CRIME IN THE HIGH PLACES

SIMULTANEOUSLY, almost, with the news of the attempted assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy came the explanations of it as conjured up by the establishment propagandists.

The attempted murder, pontificated these pundits, should be attributed to the atmosphere of violence and contempt for law that now pervades life in the United States of America.

So far, so good. We agree.

Then the sages of radio and the press went on: This atmosphere of violence and contempt for law is the result of the strikes of workers here and abroad, and of the ghetto rebellions here.

Commentators with a police mentality chimed in with another "cause" — "crime in the streets."

So almost before the echoes of the pistol shots had subsided the establishment propaganda machine was at work to twist the truth and make political capital of the crime.

This treatment of the attempted murder is almost as damning an indictment of the system and its administrators as the act itself.

It is precisely this institutionalized lying, this shameless pretense and hypocrisy of the so-called leaders of government and business and industry and the mass information media that spreads revulsion for the "law" among the people of our country.

And it is their predatory system, their merciless exploitation of the working people,

their inhuman treatment of the non-white population, and their criminal aggressions and genocidal warfare against the peoples of weak, small countries that generates the contempt for human rights and the cult of violence that has come to be known overseas as the American way of life.

★
HAVE THE PUNDITS so soon forgotten that the assassins of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Martin Luther King have not yet been apprehended?

The Warren Commission report to the contrary notwithstanding, is there anyone who, having studied the work of Garrison in New Orleans and other private investigators, is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that it was Oswald alone, and not a conspiracy, that murdered the thirty-fifth President of the United States?

Is there anyone who, having studied the circumstances of Martin Luther King's death, the coincidence of the assassin's presence in the exact spot for sending the bullet at the exact instant when the Negro leader appeared on target, the virtual encirclement of the entire area by police and their convergence on the victim rather than the murderer after the shot — is there anyone who is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that this, too, was the work of a single individual?

And in the case of Robert Kennedy, who, besides the FBI agents and Secret Service men in his entourage knew that he would leave the Ambassador Hotel by way of a car-

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ridor at the end of which he was shot?

In these crimes there is much more than the lords of the information media and the rulers of the land care to tell us.

Little wonder that Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the murdered peace and human rights leader, expressed apprehension at the development of what might be called a fascist mentality. "I fear for my country," she said.

Yet the politicians continue to listen to J. Edgar Hoover's drivel and vote more money for the FBI and the police forces to fight "crime in the streets."

It is not in the streets that these crimes originate.

It is not the exploited working people struggling for a livelihood who incite to murder.

It is not the inhabitants of the non-white ghettos, striving for human rights and human dignity and acting in self-defense against their tormentors who engender the atmosphere of violence and assassination.

Look to the real source: the predatory society and the predators, the criminal perpetrators of death-by-napalm against the Vietnamese, of death by starvation against the hundreds of millions of peoples in Latin America and Africa, of death by police bullets and police clubs in inner cities of the United States.

It is crime in high places the people must call to account.

Who Paid James Ray?

WHO ARE the backers and bankrollers of James Earl Ray? That was the big question as extradition procedures began in London for the man charged with killing Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis April 4.

Ray, a fugitive from a Missouri prison with a long criminal record and with no visible earnings since his escape 13 months ago, was flushed with many thousands of dollars, as the already known trail of his expenditures and trips abroad and his use of several passports indicate.

Extradition may take several weeks.

The story will be treated extensively in subsequent issues.

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U.S. asks Ray extradition while cops probe activities

LONDON (UPI) — The United States Wednesday formally requested extradition of James Earl Ray to the United States as the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Extradition papers were flown here from Washington and chief U.S. Consular Officer Jack A. Herfurt presented them to the British Foreign Office at a meeting.

At the same time, police intensified their search for any associates of Ray. Informed sources said the police were looking for a man—or men—reported to have been seen with Ray shortly before he checked into two London hotels.

The extradition papers listed the State of Tennessee's case against Ray for the shooting of the civil rights leader in Memphis. They also listed the State of Missouri's claim to Ray as an escaped convict.

MEANWHILE RAY'S mysterious activities in Europe were clouded in a fog of conflicting reports.

Officials confirmed Tuesday only that Ray had been transferred from ancient Brixton Prison to the maximum security wing at Wandsworth Prison. Two policemen were posted inside Ray's prison cell at all times.

Scotland Yard detectives fanned out across London,

interviewing hotelkeepers where Ray stayed under the alias of Ramon Sneyd and confiscating registration records in an effort to determine if he had any contacts in this city.

Hotels reported he seldom ventured from his rooms and received no phone calls, mail or visitors before his arrest at the London Airport last Saturday on a tip from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was the alleged King assassin.

BECAUSE OFFICIALS offered no explanations for fear pre-trial leaks would prejudice a case against Ray, the London press was in an uproar over the mystery.

The two versions of Ray's movements circulated here were:

Ray arrived in London from Canada around May 5, flew to Lisbon, May 7 and returned June 8 to London to make a connecting flight to Brussels. He was arrested after he walked into the airport transit lounge and questioned for three hours.

This version was furnished by police sources within minutes of the announcement of Ray's arrest and continued to be supplied by the FBI in Washington after local evidence to the contrary appeared here.

RAY RETURNED from Lisbon to London May 17 and stayed in at least two small hotels until he was arrested at the airport en route to Brussels. But passengers leaving England would not go through the transit lounge, although officials insisted that was where he was apprehended. Reports circulated Ray had gone to Lisbon and planned to travel to Brussels to pick up money transferred to him from a Swiss bank. Lisbon banks were said to have been asked by Scotland Yard to check all new accounts and transfers.

Unanswered was who had

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opened any accounts, when and why.

The London Daily Telegraph insisted Ray telephoned its offices to ask the address in Brussels of a now-outlawed recruiting office for white mercenaries fighting in Africa.

MERCENARY CENTERS also are said to exist in Lisbon, causing belief that a wish to hide out in a mercenary squad and not money drew Ray to Portugal and Belgium.

The owner of an obscure hotel in the run-down Pimlico district Monday confirmed the second version of Ray's movements.

Mrs. Anna Thomas, owner of the Pa Hotel, said Ray "refused to sign the register but told me his name was Sneyd" when he checked in last Wednesday for three days.

"He kept the door of his room locked at all times and when I brought his breakfast up he told me to leave it outside," Mrs. Thomas told reporters.

"SNEYD HAD very little luggage, only an airline flight bag and I thought perhaps he had come off a long flight. He looked so tired and spoke with an American or Canadian accent."

The tenant left suddenly Saturday morning, paying 4 pounds 10 shillings (\$10.80) for his room, Mrs. Thomas said.

Informed legal sources said that the American request for Ray's extradition to the United States would have to establish his identity as Ray beyond the shadow of a doubt "in the eyes of British law."

The United States also must lay out a good legal case for murder charges in Tennessee, the legal sources said.

THE METROPOLITAN Chief Magistrate, Frank Milton, examined the U.S. documents at the hearing. If he is convinced of Sneyd's identity as Ray and satisfied the murder charges are based solidly, he will recommend extradition to the British home secretary.

If Ray fights extradition and tries all appeals under British law, it could take from one to three months to return him to America.

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June 19, 1968

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 19, 1968, disclosed that Arthur Jackson Hanes was issued Passport [redacted] at Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1968, for a proposed travel for five days to England, Scotland, and Ireland on business-to see client. In his application dated June 19, 1968, at Washington, D.C., he stated that he intended to depart by unnamed airline and expected to take another trip abroad within the year. This passport was valid for three years' travel to all countries except Cuba, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

This individual stated that he was born on [redacted] at Birmingham, Alabama, and his file reflects that his delayed birth certificate showing a filing date of February 7, 1923, and based upon an affidavit by his mother has been seen by passport authorities. He gave his permanent residence as 565 Rutherford Circle, Birmingham, Alabama, and arranged to pick up his passport in Washington. He listed his father as James Oscar Hanes, born at Birmingham, Alabama, on December 7, 1873, and his mother as Emma Barton, born at Birmingham on [redacted]

He stated that he was last married on December 12, 1935 to Eleanor Bernhard Hanes, who was born at Birmingham, Alabama, on [redacted] marriage not terminated. In the event of death or accident he requested that Eleanor B. Hanes, his wife, be notified at the home address.

6 - Bureau (44-38861)
2 - Memphis (44-1987)
1 - Birmingham (44-1740)
① - WFO (44-703)
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Filed PJH

44-703-682

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

The following description appeared in his file:

Height: 5 feet 9 3/4 inches
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Occupation: Attorney

The passport files also show that Arthur Jackson Hanes, Jr., was issued Passport [REDACTED] at Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1968, for a proposed travel for one week to Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland on business. In his application dated June 19, 1968, he stated that he intended to depart by unnamed airline and that he expected to take another trip abroad within the year. This passport had the same validity and restriction as his father.

Mr. Hanes, Jr., stated that he was born on [REDACTED] at El Paso, Texas and his file reflects that his birth certificate has been seen by passport authorities. He gave his permanent residence as 401 Meadow Brook Lane, Birmingham, Alabama, and originally requested that the passport be mailed to him at Room 617, Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham, Alabama, telephone 324-9536, but he later arranged to pick up his passport in Washington. He listed his father as Arthur J. Hanes, born in Birmingham on [REDACTED] and his mother as Eleanor Bernhard born in Birmingham on [REDACTED]. He stated that he was last married on August 22, 1964, to Patsy Green, who was born at Birmingham on [REDACTED] marriage not terminated. In the event of death or accident he requested that Patsy G. Hanes, his wife, be notified at his residence address.

The following description of Mr. Hanes, Jr., appeared in his file:

Height: 5 feet 8 inches
Hair: Blond
Eyes: Hazel
Occupation: Lawyer
Social Security Number: [REDACTED]

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

Each of these individuals identified himself with an Alabama driver's license.

6/19/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

ReWFOairtel 6/17/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies, for Memphis two copies, and for Birmingham one copy of an LHM captioned "ARTHUR JACKSON HANES; ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.".

Investigation reflected in instant LHM was conducted by SA KENNETH J. HASER. This information has been set forth in this memorandum without the property stamp for the possible assistance of Legat, London.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (44-1987)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (44-1740)
① - WFO

RWD:acd *acd*
(7)

AIRTEL

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44-703-683

Ray Extradition Trial Is Set for June 27

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 18—James Earl Ray, 40, who is wanted in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will face formal extradition proceedings on June 27. An American fingerprint expert is due to testify then that Ray is the suspect who has been sought since the murder of Dr. King last April 4.

The date of the hearing was set today in Bow Street Magistrates Court, where Ray appeared for 10 minutes but did not speak.

Unusual security precautions were taken. All reporters and spectators were searched for weapons, and a line of seven police formed a screen around the defendant.

Ray, who could only be glimpsed between the shoulders of his vigilant guardians, seemed to follow the proceedings intently. He wore a blue checked jacket, a white shirt, and—unlike his first brief appearance in court last week—a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles.

He was arrested at London airport on June 8 and charged under the name of Ramon George Sneyd with carrying a forged Canadian passport and possessing a loaded pistol without a permit.

Roger Frisby, a British lawyer who has been assigned to defend Ray, asked that these two British charges should be adjourned until the extradition proceedings were completed.

Chief Magistrate Frank Milton acceded to the request.

Frisby also said that his client took exception to a headline which appeared in the London Times on June 10 asserting that Ray had been "interviewed" by a U.S. Justice Department official. Ray actually never saw this official and he wished maximum publicity given to that effect, the attorney said.

The Times story referred to U.S. Assistant Atty. Gen. Fred Vinson, who had come to London to expedite the extradition process. Vinson visited the police station where Ray was held but did not interview the prisoner. The erroneous story was based on an unclear remark by Vinson to reporters that he had "seen" the suspect.

The United States was represented today by a British lawyer, Nigel Maw, who read out the extradition counts. The first count stated:

"James Earl Ray, hereinafter called the defendant, suspected and accused of the commission of the crime of murder to wit, on April 4, 1968, in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder Martin Luther King Junior, within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Other Count Cited

A second count referred to a robbery by means of a deadly weapon, a charge of which Ray was sentenced to a Missouri prison on Feb. 19, 1960. A third charge—that Ray violated a Federal law by allegedly conspiring against the civil rights of Dr. King—was not mentioned in the extradition document, meaning if Ray is returned to the U.S. he cannot be tried on that count.

After the extradition hearing, which will also take place in the Bow Street Court, Ray would have up to 15 days in which to appeal for a writ of habeas corpus in the event the Chief Magistrate should uphold the U.S. request.

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Ray is being held in Wandsworth Prison, where two police officers are with him at all times in his cell. As a defendant in an extradition case, he has the special privileges of not wearing a prison uniform, additional spending money and more liberal visiting arrangements.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC WFO (137-4471)

DATE: 6/20/68

FROM : SA R. STEVEN POLACHEK

CI SI R (Prob)
 PCI PSI R

SUBJECT: RUTH WALLACE
PCI

Dates of Contact		
5/24/68; 6/18/68		
Titles and File #s on which contacted		
JAMES EARL RAY CR	44-703	
UNSUB; 1965 CHEV. CORVETTE MD. TAG BR 3655	26-32328	
Purpose and results of contact		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE	On May 24, 1968, PCI was displayed a	
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE	photograph of JAMES EARL RAY (44-703) with	
<input type="checkbox"/> STATISTIC	negative results	
	On June 18, 1968, PCI was displayed	
	photographs of DONALD CLAY OUTLAW, BUDDY RODGERS	
	WELLBORN, GARELL RAY MULLINS, CHARLES DE CRITOFARO	
	and DONALD WAYNE CHANDLER re WFO 26-32328.	
	She said that she did not know any of the men.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.	Rating GOOD	Coverage SAME

3-WFO (1-137-4471)
①-44-703
(1-26-32328)

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Dawson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/19/68

On June 12, 1968, at approximately 12:00 midnight, SA KENNETH L. PLESS obtained a sealed manila envelope from ROBERT H. SYLVESTER, Clerk, Washington Field Office. The envelope was addressed to SAC ROBERT G. JENSEN, Memphis, Tennessee.

SA PLESS delivered the envelope to Captain MANN, Braniff Airlines Flight number 617 en route to Memphis, Tennessee, at Dulles International Airport at approximately 4:00 a.m., June 13, 1968.

On 6/12-13/68 at Washington, D. C.

File # WFO 44-703-686

by SA KENNETH L. PLESS:pab

Date dictated 6/13/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Evidence Hints Conspiracy in Slaying of Dr. King

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS — From the moment of the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4 evidence has accumulated to suggest that he was the victim of a conspiracy. Several bits of evidence indicate more than one person may have been involved in Dr. King's slaying. Others point to the possibility that the murder may have been a hired killing.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has refused to comment. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has said several times that the F.B.I. has not uncovered any evidence of a conspiracy.

Mr. Clark, said, however, that the investigation did not end with the arrest of James Earl Ray in London on June 8. If others are involved, he said, the F.B.I. will find them.

Indications of Conspiracy

Among the indications that there may have been a conspiracy are the following items:

¶ A vivid description broadcast over the Memphis police radio network on the night of April 4 of an automobile chase that never took place.

¶ The finding of a duplicate driver's license in Alabama.

¶ A trail of free spending left by Eric S. Galt, an alias used by Ray.

¶ Three other aliases the F.B.I. contends Ray — or some other individual — used in the United States and in Canada.

Dr. King was shot at 6:01 P.M. as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Hotel and Motel in Memphis, watching the sunset and talking with friends in the parking lot below him.

The police discovered almost immediately that the assassin had apparently fired the fatal shot from the bathroom of a cheap rooming house 200 feet from the motel. At 6:20 p.m. a description of an automobile chase supposedly taking place in northeast Memphis was broadcast over the citizens band radio leased by Memphis businesses.

The broadcast occurred just after the police radio broadcast information that the killer of Dr. King might have fled in a white Mustang automobile.

Student's Statement

A 27-year-old part-time student, who asked that his identity not be made public, gave a detailed statement on April 11 about the "chase."

"About 6:20 P.M., I was east-bound on Jackson at Springdale (two Memphis streets)," the student said in his statement. "An unidentified C.B. [Citizens Band] mobile operator called for a telephone call to the police department.

"A base station in South Memphis answered his call and wanted to know what message to give the police. At the time, skip conditions [interference] interrupted their communication and they were unable to maintain contact.

"I arrived at Jackson and Hollywood and saw a police car stopped at the red light. I motioned to the policeman to pull into the parking lot at the intersection. It was car 160."

Car 160 was driven that night by Lieut. R. W. Bradshaw.

The mobile operator, who said he was driving a blue Pontiac, had broadcast that he was chasing a white Mustang and wanted to relay information to the police.

Call to Police Mobile

"I called the mobile, saying, 'The mobile chasing the white Mustang,'" the student said. "I told him I had a police car beside me and would relay his messages. He tried to tell the base station he was chasing a white Mustang with the man who had shot King."

Lieutenant Bradshaw began to relay the messages over his police radio to headquarters where the messages were re-broadcast to all police cars.

Several police cars that had been stopping white Mustangs in the city sped toward the scene of the chase, which by now was reported to be at 100 miles an hour.

The mobile operator who said he was following the white Mustang said he could not get the car's tag number.

"I asked him several times if he could get the license number," the student who was monitoring the calls, said. "He said, 'I'm afraid to get that close. He's shooting at me.'"

It took the police less than an hour to decide that no such chase took place. A sheriff's car happened to be at the spot

where the mobile operator reported that three men in a white Mustang were shooting at him. The sheriff's men said they saw no chase.

The student said he had been skeptical himself. He said he kept getting a strong reading on his radio signal meter, an indication that the broadcasts were originating at a spot close to him and that the source of the broadcasts was not moving.

Lieutenant Bradshaw would not comment. Memphis Police Commissioner Frank Holloman has said only

the possibility that the broadcasts were designed to draw police attention to northeast Memphis while the killer fled southward.

Ray's car, a white Mustang that the F.B.I. said he bought under the name Eric S. Galt, did not carry Citizens Band radio equipment.

On March 2, Ray graduated from a bartenders' school in Hollywood, Calif. The F.B.I. said Ray, using the name Galt, had enrolled in the school after taking a series of dancing lessons at Long Beach, Calif.

The F.B.I. has produced a photograph that it says shows that Ray attended the bartenders' school graduation ceremony.

The day before Galt's graduation from the bartenders' school, a man using the name of Eric S. Galt called the driver's license division of the Alabama Highway Patrol in Montgomery and said he had lost his driver's license issued to him the previous Sept. 30. He asked that a duplicate license be mailed to the Economy Grill and Rooms in Birmingham.

Galt had stayed at this rooming house for several weeks the summer and fall of 1967 and had listed it as his address when he had received an Alabama driver's license.

License Mailed

The duplicate license was mailed as requested, along with bill for 25 cents to cover costs. The bill and the 25 cents were returned and received in Montgomery on March 6.

Peter N. Cherpes, manager of the Economy Grill and Rooms, said Galt never came back to the rooming house after Oct. 5, 1967. He said he did not recall Galt's getting any letters after he left.

Mail to roomers at the Economy Grill and Rooms is left on a hall table by the postman, and the mail is readily accessible to people walking in from the street.

The Galt who attended the bartenders' school is not believed to have left California until mid-March. He checked into an Atlanta rooming house on March 24 where he left behind a map of Atlanta with the location of Dr. King's home, office and church marked on it. Fingerprints on this map are believed to have provided the F.B.I. with a link between Galt and Ray.

The white Mustang automobile that Galt used in California has been considered by the F.B.I. to be the one that was abandoned in Atlanta on April 5—the day after Dr. King was assassinated.

Airlines operating between Los Angeles and Birmingham have not shown that a passenger by the name of Galt or any of the aliases that Ray used flew between that city and Birmingham between March 2 and March 24.

It would have been a practical impossibility for Galt to drive from Los Angeles to Birmingham after his graduation from the bartenders' school in time to pick up the duplicate driver's license and to have returned the 25 cents to Montgomery by March 5, the day the bill and the quarter were mailed. Who received the duplicate license and who mailed the 25 cents is not known.

Where Ray got the money he spent between Aug. 26, 1967, and June 8, 1968, when he was arrested in London, is a puzzle.

He took dancing lessons and the bartenders' course, he bought the white Mustang, a .30-06 caliber rifle, drove 1,900 miles in Mexico, Canada and the United States, went by airplane to Europe and had his living expenses. The cost must have been \$10,000 or more.

Escape From Prison

He has not been known to work since escaping from the Jefferson City state prison in Missouri on April 22, 1967.

Six weeks ago an F.B.I. spokesman in Washington suggested that the money spent

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might have come from robberies. Several newspapers have quoted F.B.I. "sources" as saying one of these may have been the robbery of a bank at Alton, Ill., on July 13, 1967, during which \$20,000 was stolen.

A woman in the bank was quoted as having said that one of the two robbers resembled photographs of Ray.

However, other evidence indicates that Ray may have been living in Toronto at this time, staying in one of the numerous rooming houses he called home for more than a year.

No official theory to explain Ray's aliases has been advanced. He has used the names of at least four residents of Toronto. Three of the men have a close resemblance to Ray's physical appearance, while the fourth is a couple of inches shorter.

The aliases used by Ray, the F.B.I. said, were Ramon George Sneyd, Eric S. Galt, Paul Bridgman and John Willard.

Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Galt and Mr. Bridgman are all about 5 feet 10 inches in height and have dark hair. Mr. Willard is 5 feet 8 inches tall and also has dark hair. Mr. Sneyd is a Toronto

police officer, Mr. Galt a supervisor for Union Carbide of Canada, Ltd., Mr. Bridgman a consultant to the Toronto board of education and Mr. Willard an insurance appraiser.

Although their ages range from 35 years to 54 years, all four men appear to be in their thirties, as does Ray, who is 40.

Different City; Different Name

The F.B.I. said Ray used the Galt alias in Birmingham, Atlanta and Los Angeles, the Willard alias in Memphis and Bridgman and Sneyd in Toronto.

When Ray was arrested in London, he had a fraudulent passport in Mr. Sneyd's name.

The Canadian police believe that the use of the name of John Willard was a coincidence. But they believe that the three other names were chosen because of the physical resemblance between Ray and the three Toronto residents. Although Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Galt and Mr. Bridgman all live in northeast Toronto within a few miles of each other, the three men were not acquainted.

The Canadian police are investigating the possibility that Ray had help in picking the aliases.

Hearing Set June 27

U.S. Asks Custody of Ray

LONDON June 18 (UPI) — The United States today formally demanded the extradition of James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. A British court scheduled a hearing on the request June 27.

The American demand for the 40-year-old Ray's extradition was presented in London's Bow Street Magistrate's Court under heavy Scotland Yard guard. Magistrate Frank Milton set the hearing date.

FEW WORDS

"Thank you," Ray responded. They were the only words spoken by the ex-Missouri convict, captured at a London airport June 8, more than two months after Dr. King was assassinated by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn.

Ray, wearing a grey checked suit and heavy hornrimmed glasses, made his second appearance on the British court surrounded by a solid wall of police. One detective stood with his hand in his coat on the gun issued British police only on special occasions.

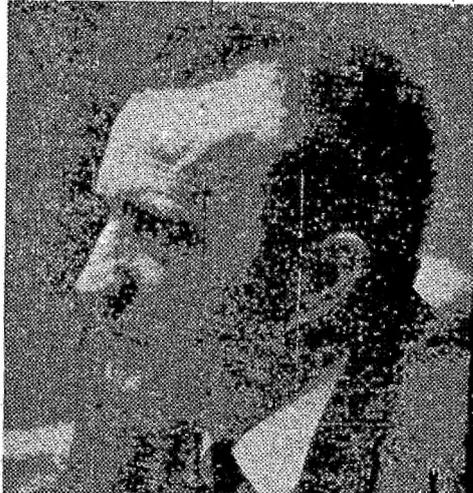
The court first considered technical charges against Ray that at the time of his arrest he had in his possession forged passports and a loaded gun.

IDENTITY

Then counsel for the United States argued the man in the dock was in fact Ray, who is wanted in Tennessee for the April 4 murder of Dr. King. Ray's forged Canadian passports bore the name Ramon George Sneyd.

The attorney for the United States, Nigel Maw, said the American government wished to bring a fingerprint expert from the United States and wanted an adjournment until he could arrive. The magistrate then set the hearing date.

Ray's counsel, Roger Frisbee, read a statement from Ray protesting press reports he had been interviewed by Assistant U. S. Atty. Gen. Fred Vinson. Ray said he took particular exception to



—UPI Photo

Arthur J. Hanes, former Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and former FBI man, said he has tentatively agreed to represent James Earl Ray, alias Raymond G. Sneyd, accused of the assassination of Martin Luther King. Mr. Hanes said he received a two-page letter from the man now held in London and is flying to England via Washington to begin preparation of the case in the event his prospective client is extradited. He said he has no idea why Ray got in touch with him, although he once defended two Ku Klux Klansmen charged with the slaying of Civil Rights Worker Mrs. Viola Liuzzo near Selma, Ala.

a dispatch in the London Times June 10 under the headline "U. S. Justice Department chief interviews King case man."

Mr. Frisbee said Ray wanted to make it absolutely clear the dispatch was untrue. The counsel for the United States agreed Ray had not been questioned by any American.

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Ray's Extradition Hearing Set June 27

LONDON (UPI)—The United States today formally demanded the extradition of James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. A British court scheduled a hearing on the request June 27.

The American demand for the 40-year-old Ray's extradition was presented in London's Bow Street Magistrate's Court under heavy Scotland Yard guard. Magistrate Frank Milton set the hearing date.

"Thank you," Ray responded. They were the only words spoken by the man captured at a London airport June 8, more than two months after King was assassinated by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn.

Second Appearance

Ray, wearing a grey checked suit and hornrimmed glasses, made his second appearance in the British court.

Police surrounded him and one detective stood with his hand in his coat on the gun issued British police only on special occasions.

The court first considered technical charges against Ray that at the time of his arrest he had in his possession a loaded gun and forged passports which identified him as Ramon George Sneyd of Toronto, Canada.

The counsel for the United States argued the man in the dock was in fact Ray, who is wanted in Tennessee for the April 4 murder of King and in Missouri on a charge of escaping from prison while serving a sentence for armed robbery.

Fingerprint Expert Due

The British attorney representing the United States, Nigel Maw, said the American government wished to bring a fingerprint expert from the United States and wanted an adjournment until he could arrive. The magistrate then set the hearing date.

Ray's counsel, Roger Frisbee, read a statement from Ray protesting press reports he had been interviewed by Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Fred Vinson. Ray said he took particular exception to a dispatch in the London Times June 10 under the headline "U.S. Justice Department Chief Interviews King Case Man."

Frisbee said Ray wanted to make it clear the dispatch was untrue. The counsel for the United States agreed Ray had not been questioned by any American.

Could Take Weeks

Extradition proceedings are expected to take several weeks. Under British law, Ray cannot be extradited to the United States in less than 15 days after the magistrate makes a decision. Ray could delay extradition an estimated three more months by appealing an adverse decision to a higher British court.

After Ray's court appearance, police whisked him back to jail, cloaking the movement by driving several blue police vans from the building. Any could have held him.

A shield of plain clothesmen



-UPI

MAYOR ARTHUR HANES

and uniformed police surrounded him while he was in the dock and he was invisible to virtually anyone but the magistrate, attorneys and police.

In Birmingham, Ala., meanwhile, former Mayor Arthur J. Hanes said he had agreed tentatively to represent Ray in the United States. Hanes said he had received a letter from Ray asking for legal aid.

Hanes defended two Ku Klux Klansmen charged with murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a white woman who participated in civil rights activities at Selma, Ala.

Hanes, who said he had "no idea whatsoever" why Ray asked him to represent him, planned to fly to London tomorrow to talk to Ray, who signed his letter to Hanes "R. G. Sneyd."

Hanes was mayor of Birmingham in the early 1960s when the

city was the center of civil rights demonstrations led by King.

Successful Defense

He successfully defended Klansman Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. and Eugene Thomas on state charges of murdering Mrs. Liuzzo. Wilkins' trial ended in a hung jury and Thomas was acquitted.

He later represented both men against federal charges that they conspired to violate Mrs. Liuzzo's civil rights. The two men this time were convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Hanes is a former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said he resigned from the FBI "because I felt I couldn't express myself about the growing Communist influence in our country as an agent."

Former president of the Birmingham School Board, he was elected mayor in 1961 but was voted out of office a year later when Birmingham adopted a

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mayor-council form of government.

Hanes said he had no knowledge of the Ray case other than "what I've read about.

"I will say this, though," he said. "Whoever they have in that jail in London—Sneyd, Ray or (Eric) Galt—is as innocent at this moment as you or I. I think the American jury system is the greatest. If you give it to a jury to decide, they'll mull it over and come up with the right verdict."

Hanes said the first he heard about his participating in the case was June 13 when an attorney from a London law firm called him.

"The next day a letter came from Mr. Sneyd asking me to take the case. The letter was dated June 13," Hanes said.

Hanes said his son, Arthur Jr., a 1967 graduate of the University of Alabama law school, would travel to London with him to help him in the event he takes the case.

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Ray Gets Help

ARTHUR J. Hanes, ex-mayor of Birmingham, Ala. and a former FBI agent, arrived in London on a flight from Washington to scout the defense of James Earl Ray, accused of assassinating Martin Luther King Jr. Ray is fighting U. S. efforts to have him extradited to stand trial in the murder. Mr. Hanes, accompanied by his son Arthur Jr., was met at the airport by a U. S. Embassy official.

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U. S. Lawyer Flies to Interview Ray

LONDON June 19 (UPI) — James Earl Ray, who has chosen to resist extradition to a Memphis courtroom, waited in London's top-security Wandsworth Prison today under the eyes of guards who never let him from their sight.

The man who may be his American lawyer, former Mayor Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., was flying to London to talk with his potential client.

Yesterday Metropolitan Chief Magistrate Frank Milton gave Ray until June 27 to prepare his case against extradition.

At the extradition proceedings the nited States will have to prove that the man held by British police is Ray, and then make a strong case that there is enough evidence to bring him to trial on two charges named in the extradition request.

The United States asked that he be returned to face a bank robbery charge as well as the charge that "on April 4, 1968, . . . did unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder Martin Luther King, Jr."

Ray, traveling under the name Ramon George Sneyd, was arrested in Heathrow Airport in London June 8. He was officially charged by the British with carrying a false passport in the name of Sneyd, a Canadian policeman, and with carrying a loaded .38 caliber revolver.

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WAS DR. KING'S FRIEND

Hooks out as Ray trial judge

MEMPHIS — Criminal Court Judge Benjamin L. Hooks, highest ranking member of his race in the judicial system of Tennessee, will not hear the trial of James Earl Ray.

Ray, accused in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in Memphis on April 4, is in jail in London and the U.S. has started extradition procedures.

One reason Judge Hooks won't hear the case is that he was a close friend and civil rights associate of Dr. King.

By Tennessee law a judge is the 13th juror. It is

well established that no juror, including the judge, may have been a friend of either the defendant or victim in a murder trial," a source close to the bench said.

Judge Perry H. Seller

(Continued on Page 2)

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—Ray trail judge

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senior criminal court justice, is expected to preside.

THE EARLIEST the trial could be heard, even if Ray is speedily extradited, would be in the session beginning Sept. 16 and running through the third Monday in January.

In addition to being a personal friend of Dr. King, Judge Hooks is a board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference that Dr. King headed.

Millions of Americans who expect to hear details of some sort of conspiracy unravelled during the Ray trial should begin to brace themselves to the likelihood that a defense lawyer probably will try to make his case without ever putting the suspect on the stand.

MEANWHILE, efforts to return Ray to the United States for trial reportedly may run into a sea of delay and difficulty because of Britain's complex extradition laws, legal sources said.

The language of the 1870 law is vague on the subject of political assassination, the sources said, and it will require U.S. authorities to present strong evidence

that Ray is responsible for the civil rights leader's death.

King was struck down in Memphis by a sniper who fired from a rooming house across the street from his motel. Ray, linked to the shooting through a path of evidence leading from the rooming house through Canada and into Britain, was arrested at London's Heathrow Airport one week ago.

THE LEGAL sources said framers of Britain's extradition laws sought to exclude political assassination from offenses of a "political character" — and therefore not subject to

extradition — but the language used was vague.

They also said that if U.S. authorities are permitted to question Ray in his prison cell prior to the extradition hearing it could jeopardize their case.

They must go before the court with prima facie evidence of his guilt — not just suspicion — before he can be sent to America, the sources said.

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LAWYER FOR RAY ARRIVES IN LONDON

Former Birmingham Mayor Preparing for Defense

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 20—Arthur J. Hanes, former Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., who described himself as a "pretty fair country lawyer," arrived here today to prepare for the defense in the United States of the accused slayer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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

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

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

Speaking to reporters at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, Mr. Hanes said he received a letter from "R. G. Sneyd" last week asking him to represent him in the extradition efforts by the United States to succeed.

Never Met Client

"I don't know how he heard about me," Mr. Hanes said. "I've never met anyone by the name of Sneyd, Ray or any of the other aliases. But I think I'm a pretty fair country lawyer, and my client must think so too."

Mr. Hanes reported that the letter was sent on June 10 from Brixton Prison, in Southwest London, to the Birmingham Bar Association with the request that it be forwarded to him. Mr. Hanes said he received it June 14 and decided to take the case.

"This case is a challenge," the 51-year-old former Mayor said. "I like to go where the action is."

Mr. Hanes said he recognized that he could have nothing to do with the pending action against Ray in this country and agreed it would probably be difficult for him even to see his client. But, he said, he wants to

talk personally with Ray's lawyers here.

Two of Ray's lawyers, Michael Dresden and Michael Eugene, sat beside Mr. Hanes at the meeting with reporters, an uncomfortable role for British lawyers who customarily shun publicity and rarely make public statements during a case. As expected, they referred all questions to Mr. Hanes.

Asked for his thoughts about Dr. King, who was killed in Memphis on April 4, Mr. Hanes replied:

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

Doesn't Like Labels

On the question of whether he was a segregationist, Mr. Hanes replied that he did not believe in labels.

"You don't label liberal lawyers 'integrationist,'" he replied. "This question doesn't enter into this case. My views on civil rights are too far afield here."

Mr. Hanes represented the Ku Klux Klan members accused of the 1965 highway murder in Alabama of Mrs. Viola G. Liuzzo of Detroit, a white worker for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The defendants in that case were Leroy Wilkins Jr., William Orville Eaton and Eugene Thomas. In the first trial, when they were defended by Matt Murphy, a Klan official, there was a hung jury. In the second trial, after Mr. Hanes's defense, the three were found not guilty.

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

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

Mr. Hanes said that if Ray was extradited to Tennessee, the scene of the murder, he understood from authorities in the state that he would be permitted to try the case there. He plans to leave London Sunday.

The United States is seeking the extradition of Ray on two counts. He is wanted for the slaying of Dr. King and as a fugitive from Missouri State Penitentiary, from which he escaped last year after serving seven years of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery.

He was seized in London on June 8 on charges of possession of a fraudulent passport and carrying a revolver without a permit.

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U.S. Lawyer Won't Fight Ray Return D-16

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19 (AP)—The attorney who tentatively has agreed to defend James Earl Ray says he does not plan to fight extradition, which would return the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to this country from England.

Arthur J. Hanes, a former FBI agent and former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., made the comment here late Tuesday as he boarded an airplane for

Washington, D.C., to check on country for trial in the King passport arrangements for his upcoming trip to England.

He was accompanied by his son, 26-year-old Arthur J. Hanes Jr., who also is an attorney. Both received their passports today at the State Department.

In an interview with Radio Station WSB, the elder Hanes was asked specifically if he intended to fight U.S. demands that Ray be returned to this

"I'm not going over there for that purpose," Hanes said. "I do not expect to engage in those legal maneuverings."

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