

2 U.S. Lawyers^c Meet Attorney for Ray in London

LONDON (UPI) — Two American lawyers for James Earl Ray arrived today and conferred immediately with his British lawyer.

Arthur J. Hanes, former FBI agent and ex-mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and his son, Arthur, Jr., were met at London Airport by a member of the London law firm of Dresden and Co.

Hanes, Jr., said his father spent the morning "getting acquainted with this case" which they agreed to handle if and when Ray is returned to the United States to face a jury for the April 4 assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray will appear in Bow Street Magistrates Court June 27 for a hearing on a U.S. demand for his extradition. Hanes, Jr., indicated the American attorneys were not involved directly with the extradition hearing when he said, "We would not presume to intrude into the British legal aspects of the case."

DATE 6-20-68

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44-703-695

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JUN 24 1968	
FBI - WASH.	

Dawson *Rut*

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

6/19/68

SAC, DALLAS (44-2649) (P)

MURKIN

Re WFO airtel dated 5/31/68 setting forth leads to contact obscene pen-pal clubs for any record of the subject having been a member of these clubs.

The four clubs listed for the Dallas area - Horizons Correspondence Club, Sterling Action Club, Amis Club, and the F and T Club - have all been investigated by the Office of the Postal Inspector, Dallas, Texas and have been found to now be out of existence. No mailing lists were contained in the Postal Inspector's files and none are known to exist for these clubs.

In view of the subject's apprehension, no further investigation regarding these pen-pal clubs is being conducted UACB.

2-Bureau
2-Memphis (44-1987)
①-WFO (44-703)
1-Dallas (44-2649)
WBH:jw
(6)

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Dawson *RMS*

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 16 1968

RAY EXTRADITION TO START TUESDAY

Long Process Begins With
2d Appearance in Court

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 15—James Earl Ray, the accused slayer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will make his second appearance Tuesday in Bow Street Magistrate's Court, where the chief metropolitan magistrate, Frank Milton, will inform him that American authorities are seeking two warrants for his extradition.

The hearing had been set for the charges on which Ray was arrested at London Airport last Saturday: possessing a forged passport and the carrying an uncertified firearm.

These charges will probably be set aside, and the magistrate will fix a date for the formal hearing on the extradition warrants.

One warrant seeks Ray's extradition to face trial in Memphis, Tenn., for murder in the fatal shooting there of Dr. King on April 4.

The other seeks his extradition as an escaped convict. Ray escaped in April, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary, where he still had 13 years to serve of a 20-year term for armed robbery and car theft.

Extradition Complexities

Extradition is a complicated procedure. The extradition act of 1870 provides for the surrender by Britain of fugitive criminals to another state, but only after several conditions are complied with.

The United States authorities must establish, to the satisfaction of the chief magistrate, that there is prima facie evidence that Ray murdered Dr. King. Mere suspicion that the escaped felon committed the assassination is not enough.

Moreover, if evidence of Ray's guilt could be produced only after American authorities interrogated him, the application for extradition would be rejected.

That was why Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson Jr. was at pains to deny published stories that he had interviewed Ray before Mr. Vinson returned to Washington last Thursday.

The British law permits Ray to argue that his alleged crime was a political offense. For under the Extradition Act no one may be turned over to another country for a political crime.

As The Economist notes this week: "There are dicta by the courts which might lead surprisingly to the conclusion that the killing of Dr. King was an offense of a political character."

"What is clear is that it was the intention of those responsible for the 1870 act to exclude political assassination from the concept of an offense of political character, but they failed to use language restricting the scope of the concept in this way."

This vagueness in the law is probably why the Americans are also seeking Ray's extradition as an escaped convict.

Under an extradition treaty of 1931 with the United States, if Britain surrenders Ray on the lesser charge he cannot later be charged in an American court with the murder of Dr. King.

The Economist points out that there is an alternative to extradition under the 1870 act. This is the device of "disguised extradition."

It means using the powers given to the Home Secretary to deport any alien. A deportation order that expressly required an alien to leave Britain and go to the United States would be illegal. But there may be a way of getting around this.

In 1917 it was held lawful for the Home Secretary to require an alien to leave Britain on a particular ship or airplane, even if the sole object was to give effect to a request from a foreign state for his surrender. However, the House of Lords, in its judicial capacity, could overturn this decision.

Ray could simplify the issue by agreeing to return voluntarily to the United States. Wandsworth Prison, where he is now incarcerated, is probably grimmer than most American jails. But the comparative comforts of the jails are hardly likely to induce Ray to come home and face trial for murder.

The formal hearing on the extradition warrants would normally be set in a week or 10 days, but Ray's court-appointed counsel could request another week to study the voluminous evidence submitted by the United States.

Then, if extradition is ordered, Ray will have 15 days to appeal.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/28/68

On June 25, 1968 SA ROBERT F. PETTY met SA WILBUR MARTINDALE arriving on flight 709 Trans World Airline from London, England, 6:00 p.m. and received a package. SA PETTY hand carried this package to SA FRANK J. HUDSON, room 5710, Justice Building, Washington, D. C. same date at 7:10 p.m.

On 6/25/68, at Washington, D. C.WFO
File # 44-703-698by SA ROBERT F. PETTY:mel *RFP*Date dictated 6/28/68

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.

King Witnesses Vanish in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28 (UPI) — Three persons, believed to be key witnesses in the April 4 slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., may have been taken into protective custody.

Local authorities refused comment and a special agent of the FBI said he had "no knowledge" of the whereabouts of Charles Q. Stevens and Willie Anchutz, both occupants, and Mrs. Bessie Brewer, the former manager, of the downtown Memphis rooming house on South Main-st, from where the fatal shot was fired.

All three saw the man who checked into the

rooming house and allegedly fired the shot that killed Dr. King. The FBI later identified that man as James Earl Ray, a fugitive from a Missouri prison arrested June 8 in London under the name George Ramon Sneyd.

In extradition proceedings in London yesterday, Barrister David Calcutt, representing the United States, said Mr. Stevens was a witness to the King assassination, a statement that sparked a search here for the witnesses.

A check of the rooming house revealed that Mrs. Brewer and her husband, Frank, had been replaced in the manager's office by Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald; Mr. Stevens' room No. 6 was padlocked; and there was no report on Mr. Anchutz.

Frank Holloman, Director of Fire and Police, said he could make no comment on any facet of the case. He repeated the statement as he was questioned about the whereabouts of the three.

Robert Jensen, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said he talked with Mr. Stevens a "few weeks" ago, but "I have no knowledge of his whereabouts at the present time."

Mr. Jensen refused comment about Mrs. Brewer and Mr. Anchutz, saying, "I'm sorry I'm restricted and can say nothing about the case."

Frank Marley, who lives in room No. 5, said Mr. Stevens was "in jail."

A check of all penal institutions, both city and county, failed to turn up any report of Mr. Stevens.

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Dawson

DR. KING'S DEATH CALLED 'POLITICAL CRIME'

Ray's Barrister Sets Guidelines

LONDON, June 28 (UPI) — A rain began to fall as urbane British barrister Roger Frisby walked out of Bow Street Magistrate's Court, furred umbrella and pigskin briefcase in his left hand. Photographers ran alongside him, shutters clicking.

The photographers pursued him because Mr. Frisby is the figure of the hour in the American attempt to bring to justice the man accused of

killling civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

Mr. Frisby had just told the court yesterday that the man accused of being the sniper — escaped Missouri convict James Earl Ray — should not be extradicted from England because the assassination was a political crime. He maintained at the opening session of an extradition hearing Ray had no personal reason to kill Dr. King.

The first day of the hearing established guidelines for what could be a long legal fight to bring Ray to Tennessee to face murder charges.

In an effort to bolster his case, the court-appointed barrister put Ray on the stand. He attempted to establish that the 40-year-old Ray had no personal motive for the slaying.

"Did you know Martin Luther King personally?" Mr. Frisby asked.

"No sir," Ray said.

"Have you ever met Martin Luther King personally?"

"No sir."

"Did you have any grudge against him?"

"No sir."

"Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?"

"No sir," Ray replied.

One witness was Thomas Butler, Scotland Yard detective chief superintendent, who told of arresting Ray at a London airport June 8. Ray had in his possession a loaded pistol and two Canadian passports identifying him as Ramon George Sneyd. Mr. Butler said Ray "slumped down on a seat behind him, put his head in his hands and said 'Oh, God, I feel so trapped.'"

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Dawson R. [signature]

7/2/68

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

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

MURKIN - COST DATA

1)	Number of man hours spent on case:	<u>REGULAR</u>	<u>OVERTIME</u>
	Agent	400	95
	Clerical	40	--
2)	Total miles driven:	300	
3)	Out-of-ordinary costs:	none	
4)	Maximum number of Agents working on case:	27	

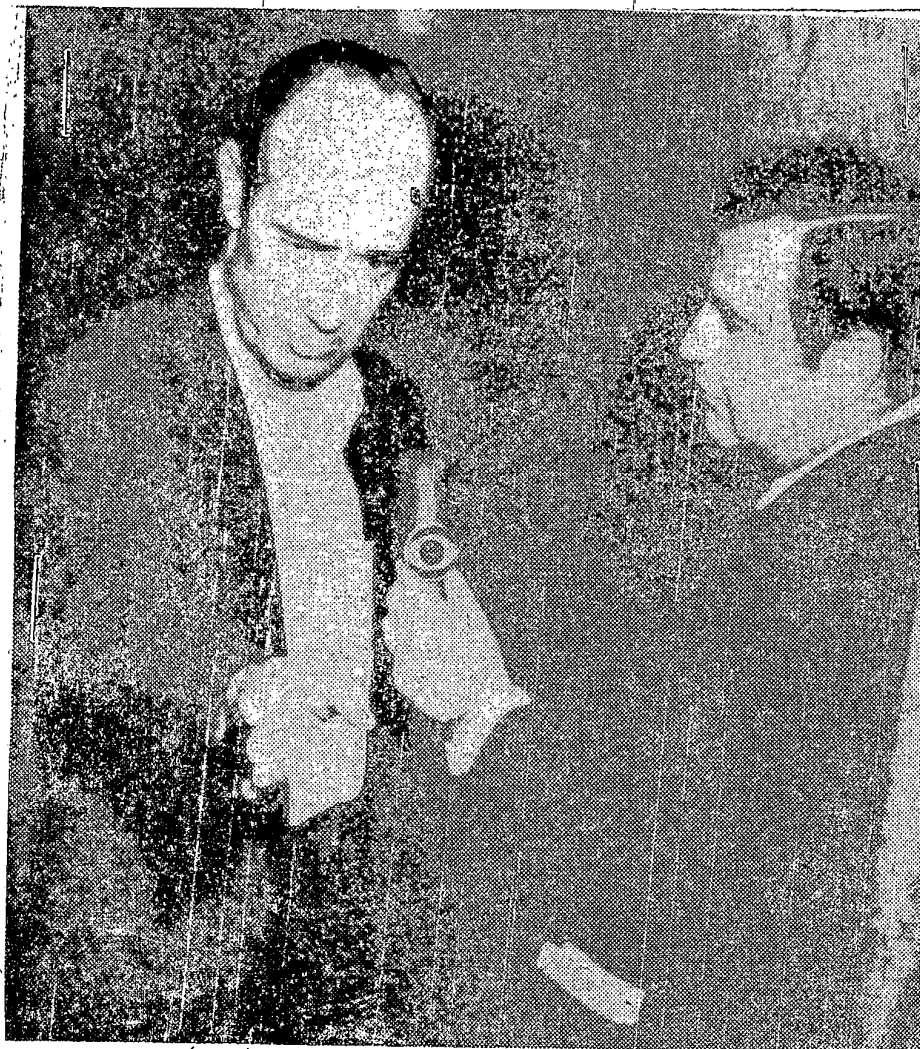
2 - Memphis
2 - WFO
(1 - 44-633)

RWD:acd
(4)

AIRTEL

Serial
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- United Press International

This photo taken shortly after the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., shows Charles Stevens (left) talking with newsmen in the hallway of the Memphis rooming house from which King was shot.

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Had No Grudge, Suspect Tells British Court

Another Hearing Set for July 2 On Extradition

LONDON (UPI) — James Earl Ray today denied in court that he assassinated the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. He said he did not even bear him a grudge.

Ray's voice was squeaky at first but when his British defense attorney asked him: "Did you kill Dr. Martin Luther King?" His reply was firm, quick and almost matter of fact: "No sir."

Ray entered a Bow Street Magistrate Court for an extradition hearing chewing gum and flanked by two Scotland Yard detectives. The jaw muscles beneath his stubble of beard twitched as he heard himself described as the "single hand" that killed King in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4.

Called Sole Participant

Barrister David Calcutt, the British attorney acting for the United States, accused Ray of executing the "calculated, brutal and senseless murder" of King with a rifle which bore his fingerprints.

"In my mind this was the single hand work of this defendant," Calcutt said.

In his own testimony Ray told the court he had never met King.

"I have never had any kind of grudge against him," he said.

Ray, his dark brown hair neatly combed, hunched forward to the iron-railed prisoner's dock as Calcutt called a U.S. fingerprint expert who testified Ray's fingerprints were on the rifle that killed King. The expert was George J. Stonebrake of Silver Spring, Md., who has been with the FBI for 27 years.

Seen Entering Bathroom

Ray was obviously nervous as Calcutt told of Charles Q. Stevens, a resident of the Memphis boarding house from which the state of Tennessee contends that Ray shot King.

He said Stevens saw Ray enter a bathroom and that then he heard the shot which killed the civil rights leader.

(In Memphis, Stevens was reported to have dropped out of sight. He had occupied room No. 6 of Mrs. Bessie Brewer's rooming house. Authorities say Ray was in Room 5. Mrs. Brewer also has dropped out of sight.)

There are two extradition counts against Ray. Tennessee wants him on the murder charge. Missouri wants him for breaking jail in 1967 while he was serving time for first-degree bank robbery.

Ray's British defense attorney, Roger Frisby, contends that the slaying of the controversial civil rights leader was a political crime which is not covered by U.S.-British extradition agreements.

Magistrate Frank Milton said See RAY, Page A-1



JAMES EARL RAY
Denies Killing

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Killing of Dr. King Denied

Continued From Page A-1
another hearing for Tuesday, July 2. Ray, who was wearing a blue sportshirt and a dark jacket, was ordered held without bail.

Ray, who has been silent since his arrest at London airport June 8 on charges of having illegal passports and carrying a pistol, rose after his lawyer announced to a stunned court:

"I call my client."

Ray, flanked by two Scotland Yard detectives, marched to the witness stand.

One of the detectives guarding him against possible assassination attempts shifted between him and the main body of the court.

"I think you should sit here

and take the oath seated," Magistrate Milton said.

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

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

"Yes, sir," replied Ray.

"Did you know Martin Luther King personally?"

"No sir."

"Did you have a grudge against him?" Frisby asked.

"No, sir," Ray said. He spoke quickly and clearly and showed little emotion.

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

And with no change of expression and almost matter-of-factly came the denial.

"No, sir," Ray said.

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

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

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

The comment uttered with a trace of Southern accent drew mild titters from the courtroom.

Won't Sign Document

There was more consultation between the magistrate and Frisby and Frisby then said Ray should not sign the document.

The chief Scotland Yard superintendent, Thomas Butler, said the accused slumped to a seat when told during an interview that he was suspected of being Ray, wanted for murder with a gun and other crimes in the United States.

But Butler said Ray made no admission of guilt.

"The accused had been stand-

ing up, but at this he suddenly slumped down in the seat behind him, put his head in his hands and said, 'Oh, God!' Butler said. "After a moment or so he added, 'I feel so trapped.'"

Calcutt identified Stevens as the witness who saw Ray enter a rooming house bathroom overlooking the motel where King died, heard a shot fired from the bathroom and saw Ray come out of the room a minute later.

Calcutt said Ray bought the murder rifle with a telescopic sight and fired the fatal bullet from the window of a Memphis boarding house.

King was hit as he stood on a motel balcony. Investigators said the shot was fired from the bathroom window in the rooming house across the street.

Third Court Appearance

As Ray stood — showing no apparent emotion — in the prisoner's dock, Calcutt looked at him and said: "This tragic death was the work of this criminal."

Calcutt described the crime as "the working of a single hand."

Today's was the third British court appearance for the 40-year-old escaped convict from Missouri since Scotland Yard detectives arrested him at a London airport June 8 and charged him with possessing false passports and a loaded pistol. He was traveling under the name of a Toronto policeman, Ramon George Sneyd.

One hundred policemen guarded Ray at the hearing. He rode to the court in a black police paddy wagon.

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FBI - WASH.	

Dawson

7/3/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, WFO (44-703)

MURKIN

On 7/3/68, Mr. WALTER PACKARD, JR., 26 Raymond Road, Penfield, New York, Telephone 586-2276, contacted SA ROBERT W. DAWSON by long distance telephone and advised that he had some observations concerning captioned matter. PACKARD admitted that he had been a former patient at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, inasmuch as he had been mentally disturbed. He had undergone numerous electric shock treatments and these treatments had "really blasted my memory".

PACKARD stated that he is studying for advancing academic degree; and based upon his education and upon his experience in the past, it is his belief that an intelligent properly trained individual could have programed the slaying of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. into the mind of JAMES EARL RAY through chemotherapy or subliminal processes. He further believed that RAY could have been programed to have left evidence such as dropping the gun and could have been programed to break down and involve some innocent party rather than the

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Memphis (44-1987)
- 2 - Buffalo
- (1) - WFO

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(8)

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44-703-704

WFO 44-703

person who was actually controlling him.

PACKARD stated he had discussed this theory with Dr. JOHN ERTLE, who is a Doctor of Philosophy and Psychology at the University of Ottawa, and with other educated individuals who believed that the KING assassination could have been carried out in such a manner.

PACKARD desired to be interviewed more fully concerning the above and wished that an Agent possessing scientific background could conduct such interview.

It is suggested that BU may desire to interview PACKARD in the event there is no information available to indicate such interview would be undesirable.

Appeal Expected

Judge Orders Ray Extradited to U.S.

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, July 2—A British magistrate today ordered the return of James Earl Ray to the United States to face charges of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray, 40, showed no visible emotion in Bow Street Court as he heard Chief Magistrate Frank Milton reject a defense argument that the murder of Dr. King was a political crime and therefore not subject to extradition.

The judgment, which is almost certain to be appealed, was pronounced in a crowded and dingy courtroom. It meant that the American had lost the first major round in what could be legal battle lasting well into August.

In an unexpected development, Ray complained that he had not received all the rights due him since he was arrested at London airport on June 8 under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

Ray volunteered the statement after formal argument had concluded in the morning. He began by repeating his objection to testimony by Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard, who quoted Ray at the time of his arrest as say-



United Press International
FRANK MILTON
... orders extradition

ing "Oh God . . . I feel so trapped."

Ray declared:

"I would like to take the opportunity to object to Mr. Butler's testimony, especially in view of the fact that this case will be given wide publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called liberal press."

"I would urge this court to take in the totality of the circumstances. One, that I did not sign any kind of statement whatsoever, and also the fact I said I did not want to have a conversation with anybody connected with the U.S. Justice Department."

Ray also objected to being denied a visit with U.S. Attorney Arthur Hanes, estat.

See RAY, A6, Col. 6

DATE

PAGE

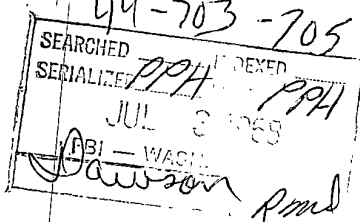
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RAY, From A1

ing that "I believe there is a connection between this hearing and the trial in the states.

"Shortly after I was arrested by British authorities, I engaged an attorney in the United States, Mr. Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala. He subsequently made the trip to consult with me. This was opposed by the Home Secretary, and I made an application to the Home Secretary and received no answer.

"I then wrote to Edward Heath (leader of the conservative opposition)" Ray said, "and was informed by the governor of Wandsworth Prison that this was not permissible and that he would forward the letter to Mr.

Callaghan (James Callaghan, the Home Secretary).

"Evidently, the Home Secretary would decide whether Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter. I think in view of the seriousness of this case I should have had a little more freedom to write and visit people in the circumstances. That is all I would like to say. I would like to thank the court."

Ray spoke in a low voice, his words coming in rapid bursts. The court reported had difficulty understanding his accent, especially the phrase "so-called liberal press," which was initially transcribed as "little press."

Ray's statement was made after the court had formally adjourned for lunch. When the magistrate heard

through Ray's attorney that the defendant wished to offer a statement, he reconvened the court so that he might hear it before making his ruling. The statement was then read aloud by a court reporter when the afternoon session resumed, with Ray making occasional corrections as it was recited.

Later in the day, the Home Office denied that it had prevented Ray from seeing his American attorney. A spokesman said that on June 25 Ray had petitioned the Home Office for a visit with Hanes and this was granted the same day. But Hanes had flown back to the United States on the 24th.

In court, Chief Magistrate Milton said that Ray's complaint could have no bearing on the ruling he was about to make. He pointedly said that Ray's case "could not have been more conscientiously, persuasively and ably put" than it was by Roger Frisby, the defense counsel.

Frisby summed up his main argument by asserting that something akin to an insurrection existed in the South of the United States as a result of the civil rights movement of which Dr. King was a prominent and controversial leader.

Frisby did not dispute that the U.S. had submitted evidence showing that there was a prima facie case for trying Ray for murder, even though his client denies killing Dr. King.

Whoever's finger was on the trigger in Memphis, on April 4, the attorney contended, "was acting consciously or otherwise as a

representative of a large group of people who oppose Dr. King . . ." This, he maintained, meant that the murder was a political crime and as such was specifically excluded from offenses subject to extradition.

David Calcutt, the attorney representing the U.S., retorted that in a political offense the motive is critical and that the crime had to be in furtherance of a larger enterprise. In the case of Ray, he said, all the evidence pointed the other way . . .

There was "no evidence" of a conspiracy in Dr. King's murder, no evidence that Ray was working with another man, he said.

The judge rejected a defense contention that a technical difference in terminology meant that Ray could not be extradited for armed robbery, for which he was convicted in 1960 and was serving a 20-year sentence in Missouri State Penitentiary until his escape last year. "Robbery with violence" and "armed robbery" are analogous offenses, the Magistrate said.

The next legal move now rests with Ray's court-appointed solicitor, Michael Eugene, who works with Frisby.

An appeal would take the form of a application within 15 days for a writ of habeas corpus to the divisional court of the high court. If the application were granted, the case would be reargued before the high court, whose decision is subject to a final appeal to the Law Lords of the House of Lords.

F B I

Date: 7/1/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861) (ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-1574) (P)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Enclosed for the Laboratory is a typewritten letter dated 2/4/68 addressed to Mr. HEWITSON and signed by ERIC S. GALT. It is requested that this document be examined for handwriting and typing comparisons with other materials submitted in this matter. This document has been handled only by Mr. HEWITSON and SA LEON J. MEYER.

On 7/1/68 RONALD G. HEWITSON, 9692 Imperial Street, Garden Grove, California, furnished the following information. He advised that he is Sales Manager of the Terene Corporation, 2815 South Halladay Street, Santa Ana, California, and President of the Orange County, California, Chapter, Friends of Rhodesia, P. O. Box 613, Garden Grove, California.

HEWITSON stated that he had recently read a news item indicating that FBI Agents were investigating JAMES EARL RAY's alleged contacts with the American-South African Council, Washington, D. C. He stated that the Friends of Rhodesia work closely with the American-South African Council. He stated that he looked through some of his correspondence and found a letter bearing the signature ERIC S. GALT. This letter is quoted as follows:

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. - 1) (AM-RM)
- 2 - Memphis (44-1987) (AM)
- 1 - Birmingham (44-1740) (Info.) (AM)
- ① - Washington Field (44-703) (Info.) (AM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

TJA:OM
(10)

44-703-706

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FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Dawson

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LA 44-1574

"2-4-68

"DEAR MR. HEWITSON.

"I RECENTLY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM YOUR OFFICE IN REPLY TO A LETTER I HAD SENT TO YOU REQUESTING INFORMATION ON RHODESIA, THE LETTER CLARIFIED MOST OF MY QUESTIONS REGARDING IMMIGRATION. SUCH AS PASSPORT. IT WAS NOT MY INTENTION TO LEAVE BEFORE NOVEMBER BUT WANTED THE INFORMATION BEFORE HAND, ANY OTHER INFORMATION YOU SEND I WOULD APPREACITE. WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SUBSCRIBE TO RHODESIAN COMMENTARY.

"SINCERELY,

"ERIC S. GALT

"1535-N-SERRANO
"L.A. CALIF. 90027.

/s/ "ERIC S. GALT"

HEWITSON stated that he would review his files to determine if any other communications from GALT are contained therein. He stated he was the only person to handle the enclosed letter, as he has no secretary. He stated that the note "ANS" appearing on the lower portion of this letter was made by him.

HEWITSON stated his organization has received much publicity in the Los Angeles area resulting from exposure on the JOE PYNE Show, a daily late nighttime television talk show. He stated the address of the Friends of Rhodesia appears on its literature, which is widely circulated.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176