

JAMES EARL RAY

information. According to Stein, Ray did call the Greyhound Bus Station and made a notation on the memorandum slip.

Stein stated during interview that he is eager to go to Memphis, Tennessee, to be a witness in the Ray trial. He said he intends to take with him a camera or a photographer to record his actions as a witness and that he intends to write a book about his experiences in this case. Stein said that he will embellish on his story to make the book a good seller and to profit financially from it.

Stein was asked if he had ever heard Ray mention anyone named Raul, to which he answered negatively. He said he knows of no connection between the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Stein continued that James Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, had contacted his sister, Marie Lee in New Orleans asking to have Stein contact him. Stein said he made two attempts to call Garrison collect but the calls were not completed.

Stein advised that he had called the District Attorney's Office in Memphis to obtain permission to telegraph Ray in prison for information concerning the December, 1967 trip to New Orleans. Stein said that the District Attorney "took the fifth amendment" and while permission was not granted, Stein did telegraph Ray in prison. As of the date of interview, Stein stated he had not received any information from Ray.

During the interview with Stein, on several occasions, he digressed into the realm of metaphysical thought concerning the continuous creations of many new Christs. Stein stated that he had no permanent address in Los Angeles, but that he is living on a day-to-day basis with friends.

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.

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-1574)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Memphis airtel to Los Angeles 2/28/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and to
Memphis and New Orleans two copies each of Letterhead
Memorandum (LHM) recording interview with CHARLES JOSEPH
STEIN.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)(RM)
2 - Memphis (44-1487)(Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - New Orleans (157-653)(Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles

TJA/gja
(9)

157-10673-1239

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 7 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

PAGE TWO

SA 44-1242

ACTUALLY IDENTIFYING RAY WAS ISSUED.

CARLIN, WHO SPOKE IN VERY ARROGANT AND BELLIGERENT MANNER, INDICATED WAS FORMER MEMBER U.S. NAVY, BEING DISCHARGED SIXTYONE. EXHIBITED NAVY ID CARD NO. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID HE WAS FORMER EMPLOYEE U.S. POST OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, UNTIL MID SIXTYEIGHT AT WHICH TIME RESIGNED DUE TO MEDICAL PROBLEM INVOLVING HIS BLOOD SUGAR COUNT AND FACT HE HAD OVEREXTENDED SICK LEAVE PRIVILEGES. PRESENTLY SELF-EMPLOYED AS FARMER NEAR STOCKDALE, TEXAS. GAVE NO ADDRESS OTHER THAN GENERAL DELIVERY, SAN ANTONIO. FROM OBSERVATION IS DESCRIBED AS WM; APPROXIMATELY FIVE FEET NINE; ONE FIVE FIVE TO ONE SIX ZERO LBS.,; DARK HAIR; WORE GLASSES; POCK MARKED COMPLEXION.

DURING CONVERSATION, INDICATED FURTHER BELIEVED COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF GOVERNMENT COULD BE SEEN IN ANTI-GUN LAWS. INDICATED HE WAS AGAINST THIS AND STATED HE OWNED THIRTYEIGHT SPECIAL REVOLVER AND THIRTY ZERO SIX RIFLE.

CARLIN INDICATED HE HAD WRITTEN TO PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING THIS THEORY, AMONG WHOM WERE GOVERNOR
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SA 44-1242

RONALD REAGAN, CALIFORNIA; GOVERNOR JOHN MC KEITHEN, LOUISIANA; PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA; FORMER PRESIDENT JOHNSON WHILE IN OFFICE; PRESIDENT NIXON; AND NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON.

AT APPROXIMATELY TWO P.M., MARCH ELEVEN INSTANT, DEPUTY USM MARIO GRANADOS, SAN ANTONIO, CONTACTED SAN ANTONIO OFFICE ADVISING HAD LEARNED HIS BROTHER RUDY GRANADOS AT ABOUT TWELVE FORTYFIVE P.M., MARCH ELEVEN, INSTANT, HAD OVERHEARD UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL IN LOCAL SAN ANTONIO RESTAURANT STATE HAD "THREE FIFTYSEVEN MAGNUM" IN HIS CAR AND WAS "LEAVING TO TAKE CARE OF GARRISON". GRANADOS OBSERVED INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED AS WM; FIVE FEET EIGHT; THIRTY YEARS; AND STATED SAW HIM LEAVE RESTAURANT AND DRIVE OFF IN LIGHT BLUE CHEVROLET NOVA AUTOMOBILE BEARING SIXTYEIGHT TEXAS LICENSE G N S THREE ZERO EIGHT.

BEXAR CO. AUTO REGISTRATION RECORDS, SAN ANTONIO, REFLECT INSTANT LICENSE ISSUED FOR SIXTYTHREE CHEVROLET, VIN THREE ZERO FOUR ONE ONE K ONE TWO SEVEN TWO SEVEN EIGHT, REGISTERED F. L. CARLIN, FIVE ONE ONE MONTICELLO, SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SA 44-1242

DRIVER RECORDS, TEXAS DPS, AUSTIN, REFLECT TEXAS OPERATOR'S
LICENSE [REDACTED] ISSUED ONE FREDERICK
LEROY CARLIN, FIVE ONE ONE MONTICELLO, SAN ANTONIO, DESCRIBED
WM; BORN [REDACTED] FIVE FEET TEN; ONE SIX
EIGHT LBS.; BROWN HAIR AND EYES.

SAN ANTONIO INDICES NEGATIVE.

NEW ORLEANS NOTIFY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON AND
APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF FOREGOING INFORMATION. NO
FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY SAN ANTONIO. LHM FOLLOWS.

CORRECTIONS:

NAME FREDERICK ON PAGES ONE AND FOUR SHOULD BE "FREDERIC"

PAGE ONE LINE FOURTEEN WORD TWO SHD BE "OUT"

PAGE ONE LINE SIXTEEN WORD ONE SHD BE "EARL"

END

LLA

FBI NEW ORLS

TU CLRP

3/12/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-10672) (P)

**MURKIN
(OO: ME)**

Re San Antonio teletype to Director and New Orleans 3/11/68, re copy Memphis, wherein information was set forth that indicated the possibility that one FREDERICK LEROY CAMLIN, San Antonio, Texas, was possibly enroute to New Orleans to kill New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

Enclosed for Memphis is one Xerox copy of referenced teletype for completion of Memphis files.

For information of Bureau and receiving offices, Detective JAMES LAVERGNE, Detective Bureau, New Orleans Police Department, was telephonically advised of the contents of referenced teletype, at which time LAVERGNE stated he would take appropriate action, including notification to District Attorney JAMES GARRISON. By LAVERGNE's request, a letter of confirmation is being forwarded to Superintendent JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO (NA), New Orleans Police Department.

No further action anticipated by New Orleans.

3 - Bureau
2 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (44-1487)
1 - San Antonio (44-1242)
1 - New Orleans
EJC:sab
(7)

9
Serialized *me*
Indexed *me*
Filed *me*

157-10672-1241

157-10673

701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
March 12, 1969

Mr. Joseph I. Giarrusso
Superintendent of Police
New Orleans Police Department
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Giarrusso:

This will confirm a telephonic conversation at approximately 5:40 p.m. on March 11, 1969, between Special Agent Edward J. Carney, Jr., of this office and Detective James LaVergne of your department, at which time Detective LaVergne was furnished with the following information:

This office was advised on March 11, 1969, by the FBI Office at San Antonio, Texas, that at approximately 11:00 a.m. on that date an individual identifying himself as Frederick L. Carlin appeared in the San Antonio Office and advised that he believed there was a communist infiltration of government and that this could be seen in anti-gun laws.

Carlin claimed to have been a former member of the U. S. Navy and exhibited Navy Identification Card Number [REDACTED]. He stated he was a former employee of the U. S. Post Office at San Antonio and that he had resigned this position in mid-1968 due to a medical problem involving his blood sugar count. He stated he was presently self-employed as a farmer near Stockdale, Texas, and furnished his address as General Delivery, San Antonio, Texas. He admitted to owning a .38 caliber Special revolver and a 30.06 rifle.

Carlin stated he had written many prominent individuals, including New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

1 - addressee
① - NO 157-10673
EJC:sab

(2)

J 157-10673-1242
Searched _____
Serialized *the*
Indexed _____
Filed *the*

Carlin was observed to be a white male, approximately 5' 9", 155 to 160 pounds, dark hair, wore glasses, and had a pock-marked complexion.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., March 11, 1969, FBI, San Antonio, was advised by a citizen that this citizen's brother, at approximately 12:45 p.m. on that date, had overheard an unidentified individual in a local San Antonio restaurant make the statement that he had "a 357 magnum" in his car and was "leaving to take care of Garrison." At this time, the unknown individual was observed to drive off in a light blue Chevrolet Nova automobile bearing 1968 Texas License GNS 308. This individual was also observed to be a white male, 5' 8", 30 years of age.

Auto Registration Records, Bexar County, San Antonio, Texas, disclosed that 1968 Texas License GNS 308 is issued to a 1963 Chevrolet, Vehicle Identification Number 30411K127278, in the name of F. L. Carlin, 511 Monticello, San Antonio, Texas.

Drivers Records, Texas Department of Safety, Austin, Texas, disclosed Texas Operator's License [REDACTED] is issued to one Frederick Leroy Carlin, 511 Monticello, San Antonio, Texas. This individual is described as a white male, date of birth [REDACTED] 5' 10", 168 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes.

In the event this office receives any additional information concerning the above, you will, of course, be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER
Special Agent in Charge

3/13/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-10673) (P)

MURKIN

The Bureau is aware that New Orleans has been making preparations to interview Louisiana State Police Trooper RAUL V. ESQUIVEL in connection with information received that indicated Subject RAY and his unknown friend "RAOUL" were alleged to have been together in July and August, 1967, in Canada; again in August, 1967, in Birmingham, Ala.; in October, 1967, in Mexico; in December, 1967, in New Orleans, La.; and finally on 4/4/68 when "RAOUL" was allegedly in Memphis, Tenn.

The purpose of this interview, of course, is to determine if Trooper ESQUIVEL is possibly identical with the "RAOUL" originally mentioned by newspaper reporters.

In view of RAY's recent plea of guilty in this matter and subsequent sentencing to 99 years in jail, Bureau is requested to advise if New Orleans should proceed with the interview of Trooper ESQUIVEL.

3 - Bureau
2 - Memphis (44-1987)
2 - New Orleans
EJC:sab
(7)

157-10673 - 1243

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

3-12-69

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Memphis (44-1987)
From: Director, FBI (44-38861)
MURKIN

For information of Offices receiving this communication, James Earl Ray on March 10, 1969, in Shelby County Criminal Court, Memphis, Tennessee, entered a plea of guilty to the state charge of murder in connection with the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 99 years.

In the event you receive inquiries from any witnesses who have been previously subpoenaed in the state case, you should advise them of the above court proceedings. If any individuals who contact you desire any further details, they should be advised to correspond directly with Mr. Phil H. Canale, Jr., State Attorney General, Shelby County Courthouse, Memphis, Tennessee.

2 - Atlanta
2 - Birmingham
2 - Chicago
2 - Kansas City
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Mobile
① - New Orleans
2 - St. Louis

Handwritten:
2-14-69
J. Edgar Hoover
FBI

157-10673-1244

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

Handwritten: Canale

Handwritten:
SAC
info

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PROBE OF KING DEATH STARTED

Sen. Eastland Says Plot
May Be Indicated

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman James O. Eastland said Wednesday his Senate internal security subcommittee is investigating direct information it received of conspiracy in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"There are some things about this affair that indicate to me there may have been a conspiracy," the Mississippi Democrat said in announcing the probe by subcommittee staff members.

James Earl Ray pleaded guilty Monday to assassinating King in Memphis, Tenn., last April 4. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison and began serving the sentence in Nashville Tuesday.

DEMANDS RESULT

In voicing his guilty plea, Ray told the court he did not agree with a theory—apparently held by his own lawyer—that there was no conspiracy to assassinate King. He did not explain this and it touched off demands that the conspiracy aspect not be dropped.

Eastland said his subcommittee is seeking to locate an individual member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who was reported to have said Ray did not kill King. The slain Negro headed the conference.

The chairman said the subcommittee staff is relying on its own resources in the investigation and does not have access to any information compiled by the FBI or other Justice Department agencies.

"I don't know whether there will ever be any hearings on this matter but we are assembling available information," Eastland said.

But in noting there are things that indicate to him there may

have been a conspiracy, he ~~and~~ wrote a series of magazine articles hinting at conspiracy. "Ray has a strange mind and a sharp one."

"In the first place somebody had to know King was in the motel. Somebody had to know which room he was in. Somebody had to know that he was going out on the balcony, where he was shot."

"Somebody had to show Ray which room he was to occupy so that he could shoot King."

REPORTS DENIED

Meanwhile, the SCLC denied published reports quoting court officials in Memphis that arrangements for Ray's guilty plea had been cleared beforehand with the SCLC.

The report in the Washington Post also said similar clearance had been arranged with King's widow and the Justice Department.

Coretta King, the widow, could not be reached for comment.

But a Justice Department spokesman confirmed that the department had been informed in advance of the arrangement for Ray's plea.

In Atlanta, the Rev. Andy Young, executive director of SCLC, said:

"The SCLC had no direct negotiations concerning the guilty plea. What may have brought the story was our statement of a month ago that we didn't believe in capital punishment for anyone."

Young added, "We do want the investigation continued because we believe Ray was at most merely a tool or pawn. We would hope that for the good of the country, the Justice Department would continue to investigate the case."

Ray's biographer, William Bradford Huie, said Tuesday he now doubts that King died as a result of a conspiracy.

"But I do not know this and Ray insists otherwise," said Huie, who interviewed Ray in



SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND
His panel conducting probe

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-13-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: MURKIN

Character:
or
Classification: 157-10673
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

157-10673-1245

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1969	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PLOT IDEA HANGS ON**Government, Ray
Regret Trial Plea**

(By The Associated Press)

James Earl Ray, quoted as wishing now he had elected to stand trial for the Martin Luther King assassination, was joined in his regrets today by the U.S. Justice Department.

A source in the department said the feeling there over Ray's abrupt guilty plea "is one of frustration." The reason: a full-fledged trial, had one been held, might have shed light on questions which have led to widespread suspicion around the country that Ray was only one figure in a conspiracy.

IN NASHVILLE, the Nashville Tennessean said in a copy-right story that Ray disclosed second thoughts about the guilty plea within hours of his sentencing in Memphis to an agreed 99 years in prison. Ray also has inquired about how he could hire a new attorney, the paper said.

The story said unidentified official sources quoted Ray as saying:

"When I went to court Monday I was convinced if I didn't plead guilty I was going to the electric chair. I wish the hell I hadn't now because with what they had on me I believe the worst I'd gotten would have been life."

UNDER TENNESSEE LAW a life prisoner could be eligible for parole after 13 years 7 months, or even earlier if he earned maximum good behavior time. Under a 99-year sentence a prisoner must serve at least 30 years.

The Tennessean said a prison source further quoted Ray:

"My attorney and my brother told me about six weeks ago that the best thing for me to do was to plead guilty if we could work out a deal to keep me out of the chair. They told me they

thought this could be done.

"I WAS THINKING about it and every day they thought I would plead guilty. Last week I just told them if they thought this was best and what I ought to do, then I would plead guilty."

Ray was reported to have asked escorting officers during his trip from the Memphis jail to the Nashville penitentiary how he could hire another lawyer.

In Washington, Justice Department sources acknowledged the government was informed in advance that Ray would plead guilty and take 99 years.

BUT THEY DENIED the government was involved in any way with decisions leading up to the sudden move by Ray and his lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston.

At Monday's court hearing there was this exchange between the judge and Ray after the plea of guilty:

Q. Has your lawyer explained all your rights to you? Do you understand these?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. IS THIS WHAT you want to do?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Do you understand that a plea of guilty means that you waive your right to appeal the conviction, or to appeal any pretrial rulings which may

have gone against you? Do you understand this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has anything else been promised to you besides the 99-year sentence to induce you to plead guilty?

A. No.

Q. HAS ANY PRESSURE been put on you to induce you to enter a plea of guilty?

A. No.

The only federal action pending against Ray is an FBI charge issued in Birmingham, Ala., April 17, 1968, accusing him of conspiring "with a man—alleged to be his brother"—to violate King's civil rights in that state.

The charge was brought under an 1870 Reconstruction-era statute and conviction would have carried a maximum 10-year sentence.

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

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-13-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

MURKIN

Character:

or

Classification: 157-10673

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

157-10673-1246

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 13 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Plot Evidence Claimed

Material Will Be Given to NAACP, Report

(The Associated Press)

The New York Daily News said Thursday night that it had learned "evidence strongly supporting the conspiracy theory in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr." would be presented to top officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a front-page story in its Friday edition, the paper said the evidence would be presented by Russel G. Thompson, a Memphis, Tenn., lawyer who assisted Arthur Hanes, one of the original lawyers for King's confessed killer, James Earl Ray.

Hanes, who has said the murder was part of an international Communist plot and that Ray was "a dupe," was replaced before the case came to trial.

Ray pleaded guilty to the crime in Memphis last Monday, but said he did not agree with the theory that there was no conspiracy.

The News quoted a source as saying the NAACP is "90 per cent committed to open an investigation on its own."

Elsewhere Thursday Ray's brother was quoted as saying he was convinced of a conspiracy.

The brother, John Larry Ray, was interviewed by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which quoted him as saying he was sure that Ray first was approached by conspirators in Canada.

This would have been after Ray's escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary on April 23, 1967.

"I am not the only one in on this," Ray was quoted as telling his brother. "My brother said there was someone else in on this 'deal,' but it had been hushed up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation," the newspaper quoted the brother as saying. "I didn't press him on what he meant."

James Earl Ray was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

The guilty plea has been represented as the only way Ray's lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, Tex., felt Ray could escape the electric chair. But Ray was quoted by the Nashville Tennessean, second-hand, as saying he has now had second thoughts and wishes he had taken his chances on a trial and a life term.

Under the 99-year term, he

will be eligible to seek parole in 1999. Had he been sentenced to life, he could have sought parole in 1982—earlier if he were given maximum good behavior time.

Meanwhile, two groups announced plans to hold memorial marches in Memphis on April 4, the first anniversary of King's death.

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who succeeded King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said a new Poor People's March will begin in Memphis on that date. He gave no details.

And Jesse Epps, head of the union which represents some 7,000 Memphis workers, said these workers will take the day off for an anniversary demonstration. King had gone to Memphis in behalf of about 1,200 striking garbage workers when he was killed.

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

PAGE 4

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-14-69

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor:

Title:

NAACP

(MURKIN)

Character:

or

Classification: N.O., LA.

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

MAR 14 1969

FBI - NEW ORL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Brought to Penalty

A 99-year sentence to the Tennessee State Penitentiary ((33 years without parole) has brought to judgment the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, committed just less than a year ago at Memphis by James Earl Ray. The jury accepted a delineated penalty, predicated on an unqualified plea of guilty — without which acceptance, presumably, and without a preceding state-defense agreement, the case would have gone to trial on carefully gathered evidence. As it was, only testimony relative to the actual slaying — a cold-blooded, prearranged, dastardly crime, by every human concept — had to be offered.

Not enough credit can be given, in our estimation, to the excellent investigative work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies in this country; to the cooperation of Scotland Yard detectives in Britain, and doubtless to that of other international agencies, for the arrest within two months' time of the fugitive killer.

Efforts to change history by assassination may not be materially weakened in this country by the sureness of retribution, as witness the subsequent murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. But surely such efforts will not be encouraged by the knowledge of persistent and high-grade law enforcement measures — amounting in the King case to solution of a first-class mystery.

Even to say that the book can now be closed on the latter crime is rash, since the evil done by such

a deed — as history shows — lives on and on in other forms, other reactions. As for Ray's assertion before the court that he "does not agree with the theory there was no conspiracy", it tends, though meaningless on its face, to leave the book open. The court very properly stated that if evidence is obtained of any such conspiracy, the processes of law will be available to deal with it.

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

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-11-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title:

JAMES EARL RAY ✓

Character:

or

Classification: 157-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

157-10673

The A. J.

157-10673-1248



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 12, 1969

FREDERIC L. CARLIN

At approximately 11 a.m., March 11, 1969, an individual identifying himself as Frederic L. Carlin appeared at the San Antonio Office of the FBI advising he had a "conspiracy theory" concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King which he wished to discuss with the FBI.

Carlin proceeded to explain his "theory" which among other things encompassed the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Senate debate on the appointment of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1968. Carlin contended the conspirators in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. were Senator Phillip A. Hart (D-Mich.) for "being suspect" in the Detroit race riots; Senator Steven M. Young (D-Ohio) for "being suspect" in the Cleveland race riots; Senator Eugene Mc Carthy for being so liberal on different issues and for stating he planned to visit Red China if he were elected President; former Attorney General Ramsey Clark for supporting anti-gun law legislation; and FBI Special Agent George Bonebreak (phonetic), if not the whole FBI in general.

Carlin elaborated the conspirators in this case were the product of Communist infiltration into every phase of the United States Government, civil rights groups, and church groups in the United States, and each of the conspirators had contributed large sums of money to finance James Earl Ray and to keep Ray quiet, thereby protecting themselves.

Carlin stated if an investigation was launched to examine Congressional voting records, this would bear out his theory.

Carlin's main point in this theory centered around criticism of the FBI and Agent Bonebreak, stating the FBI acted too swiftly in issuing "two wanted flyers" on Ray. The

157-10673-1249

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

[Handwritten signature]

FREDERIC L. CARLIN

first flyer was on an Eric Starvo Galt while the second one was on James Earl Ray. Carlin contended the FBI could not possibly have known Eric Starvo Galt was an alias Ray might have used prior to actually identifying Ray by what was reported to be an exhaustive fingerprint examination. He, therefore, stated the FBI should be held accountable for possibly causing arrest and/or death of an innocent person.

Carlin, who throughout the foregoing conversation spoke in an extremely arrogant and belligerent manner, stated he had been discharged from the United States Navy in 1961. He exhibited a Navy identification card, No. [REDACTED], showing him to be a "non petty officer".

Carlin stated he was a former letter carrier for the United States Post Office, San Antonio, having been employed by that office until mid-1968, at which time he "resigned" or was "removed" due to medical problem involving his blood sugar count and the fact he had overextended his sick leave privileges. He stated he was presently self-employed as a farmer owning a small farm near Stockdale, Texas.

Carlin gave no exact address, stating he does not like to use a street address and that he received his mail through General Delivery or occasionally a box he might rent at the Post Office in San Antonio.

Carlin returned to an earlier statement of his concerning anti-gun law legislation and stated this was even more evidence to prove a Communist infiltration of the United States Government as he felt Americans should be allowed to own firearms as he felt they would be needed one day in the battle against Communism. He stated he personally owned firearms and described them as a .38 Special revolver and a "nice" 30.06 deer rifle.

Carlin indicated he had written the following individuals concerning his "conspiracy theory" and hoped they would see an investigation was launched to bear this theory out:

FREDERIC L. CARLIN

Governor Ronald Reagan of California (whom Carlin stated he backed in a bid for the Presidency of the United States);

Governor John McKeithan of Louisiana;
Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada;
Former President Lyndon B. Johnson while in office;
President Richard M. Nixon;
New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison; and
U. S. Senators Strom Thurman, Robert P. Griffin, James O. Eastland, Sam Ervin, Jr., Ted Kennedy, and John Tower.

From observation during the above conversation Frederic L. Carlin is described as a white male; in his early 30's; approximately 5'9"; 155-160 pounds; dark hair and eyes; wears glasses; and has pock marked complexion.

At approximately 2 p.m., March 11, 1969, Deputy United States Marshal Mario Granados, San Antonio, Texas, telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office of the FBI advising he had received the following information from his brother Rudy Granados.

At approximately 12:45 p.m., March 11, Rudy Granados was in Cap'n Jim's restaurant located at the intersection of Loop 13 and Roosevelt, San Antonio, and overheard an unknown man state he had "a .357 magnum" in his car and was "leaving to take care of Garrison". Granados observed this unknown individual, described as a white male, 5'8", approximately thirty years of age, leave the restaurant and drive off in a light blue Chevrolet Nova automobile bearing 1968 Texas license plates GNS 308.

Check of these license plates through Bexar County automobile registration records reflected they had been issued for a 1963 Chevrolet, Vehicle Identification No. 30411K127278, registered to F. L. Carlin, 511 Monticello, San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the current San Antonio city directory

FREDERIC L. CARLIN

reflected 511 Monticello is the address for one Clifford T. Carlin, a printer for the San Antonio Express Publishing Company. This directory further carried the listing for one Frederic L. Carlin, who was a carrier for the United States Post Office, San Antonio, and has a Post Office Box of 10039.

Driver records, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, reflected the following descriptive data for the above individuals:

Clifford Theodore Carlin:

White male; born [redacted] 5'9"; 180 pounds; brown eyes; black hair; Texas operator's license [redacted]; address 511 Monticello, San Antonio, Texas.

Frederic Leroy Carlin:

White male; born [redacted] 5'10"; 168 pounds; brown hair; brown eyes; Texas operator's license [redacted]; address 511 Monticello, San Antonio, Texas.

The files of the San Antonio Division of the FBI fail to reflect any information identifiable with Frederic L., Frederic Leroy, or Clifford Theodore Carlin.

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.

F B I

Date: 3/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (44-1242)
RE: MURKIN

Re San Antonio teletype to the Bureau and New Orleans dated 3/11/69 captioned as above.

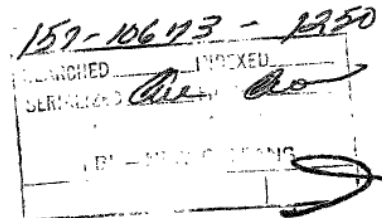
Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies are being furnished New Orleans and two copies are also being furnished Memphis for information purposes in view of the fact that division is 00 in captioned matter.

Local dissemination has been made to U.S. Secret Service, San Antonio and Austin in view of the fact it would appear subject of enclosed LHM would fit Category 2 of the Agreement between Secret Service and this Bureau concerning Presidential protection. 112th MI Group, San Antonio, has also been furnished a copy of this LHM.

No further action is being taken by San Antonio.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
② - New Orleans (157-10673)(Encs. 2)
2 - Memphis (44-1987)(Encs. 2)
3 - SA
(1 - 44-1242)(1 - 100-Dead)(Carlin)
(1 - 66-1620)

DAW:fes
(10)



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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-10673)

FROM : ASAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR.

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 3/14/69

On 3/12/69, the Bureau advised of the following:

JAMES EARL RAY, on March 10, 1969, in Shelby County Criminal Court, Memphis, Tennessee, entered a plea of guilty to the state charge of murder in connection with the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 99 years.

In the event you receive inquiries from any witnesses who have been previously subpoenaed in the state case, you should advise them of the above court proceedings. If any individuals who contact you desire any further details, they should be advised to correspond directly with Mr. PHIL M. CANALE, JR., State Attorney General, Shelby County Courthouse, Memphis, Tennessee.

② - 157-10673
1 - Each Supervisor
1 - Each Agent
JTS:sab
(135)

157-10673-1251

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 14 1969	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Figures on Ray's Radio Had Authorities Stumped

00416 Prison Numerals,
Officials Later Find Out

By BERNARD GAVZER
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Within minutes after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated last April 4, authorities had in their hands a clue to the identity of James Earl Ray—but they failed to decipher it until after Ray was caught in London.

The clue was on a transistor pocket radio which was hand etched with the half-inch high numerals 00416.

00416 was the identification number of James Earl Ray in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. He was serving a 20-year sentence when he escaped April 23, 1967.

The radio was among effects abandoned by Ray after he shot King. He dropped his rifle, a set of binoculars and a case which included the radio, at a doorway near the rooming house from which he fired the shot.

James Beasley of the Shelby County attorney general's staff said the radio had been turned over to the FBI with other physical evidence that same evening. The numerals, he said, were discovered through tests at the FBI crime laboratory in Washington.

TRIED TO ERASE

"You can see that someone had tried to file or sand them off the case," Beasley said.

"I couldn't see the numerals until they were pointed out to me, but the FBI found them within 24 hours by treating the case so the numerals showed up."

The six transistor radio is in a plastic case.

Ray bought the radio in the Missouri penitentiary canteen on April 21, several days before he escaped. Prison practice is for inmates to etch their prison

numbers on to the back of the case with an electric stylus to prevent theft or arguments over ownership.

Ray's prison number, 00416, was etched into the back of his radio. Ray paid \$9.75 for it.

There was some speculation that he bought the radio to carry with him on his escape, so that he could listen to news broadcasts to find out if they were looking for him.

CALLED CHEAP

But at Jefferson City, Warden Harold Swenson said he thought Ray took it because he was "too cheap to leave anything behind."

After Ray had fled the Memphis rooming house and police found the Remington Gamemaster rifle, binoculars and personal effects, the FBI was able to even trace laundry marks on underwear to a West Coast laundry.

A pair of pliers also was traced to its source.

But the transistor radio remained a mystery so far as the meaning of the numbers.

Since secrecy surrounded the search for evidence which was

being gathered there was no way for anyone at Missouri State Penitentiary to know that the radio contained Ray's inmate number. There were published reports of a radio, but none which mentioned the etched numerals.

CONNECTION POSSIBLE

Presumably, had this information been made public, someone at Jefferson City would have connected the numbers with Ray.

"This would not have been because of Ray, because he was an innocuous, run-of-the-mill criminal," said Fred Wilkinson, director of the Missouri Department of Corrections.

"Perhaps because of the fact that it was connected with the King slaying, which was very

prominent in people's minds, someone would have made an association between the two."

Warden Swenson said the FBI had not come to the prison in regard to the radio until about a month after Ray's capture.

"They took the electric stylus with them to determine under laboratory analysis if it was the exact one which was used to etch the numbers," Swenson said.

Ray is serving a 99-year term for the King murder.

COURT SHOCKED

While his lawyer, Percy Foreman of Houston, and the prosecution contended there was no evidence to suggest that Ray was involved in a conspiracy, the defendant shocked the court when he hinted that he did not act alone.

In New York, Russell X. Thompson of Memphis, a lawyer who investigated King's assassination, met with attorneys of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. to present what he called new information about the slaying.

He declined to tell newsmen what information he provided.

He said the meeting was held to evaluate his information and see if it ~~can be~~ raised to the dignity of evidence."

He told newsmen the discussions with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were "very meaningful, but I don't want to give undue emphasis to it at this time."

"I don't want this to be another..." he said, not finishing his sentence. Asked by newsmen if he was alluding to New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim

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

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-18-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title:

MURKIN

Character:
or
Classification: 157-10673
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

157-10673-1252
MAR 20 1969
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Garrison's investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, he replied:

"I didn't say that, you did."

AIDE WITH KING

In Philadelphia, the Rev. James Bevel, a former aide to King who was with him when he was shot, said Memphis police had known about the assassination plot "a couple of days" in advance, but did nothing.

In Memphis, the city's top police officials were in conference

and could not be reached immediately for comment.

Bevel, who claimed in January that Ray was innocent, said evidence had been suppressed that Ray had been persuaded to plead guilty to save him from execution.

"As a result Ray is out of the way and the real killers are walking around freely," Bevel said in an interview in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bevel said a letter outlining

the assassination plot had accidentally fallen into the hands of a Negro woman and was turned over to the police. He also said FBI agents had held up King's plane bound from Atlanta to Memphis for a half an hour search because they also knew of the plot at least a day in advance.

The FBI declined any comment other than to say that all evidence it had gathered was turned over to the state.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-10673)

FROM : ASAC SYLVESTER

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 3/19/69

Supv. RICHARD LONG telephonically advised they
desired RAUL ESQUIVEL interviewed.

JTS:sam
(2)

157-10673-1253

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1969	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

Carney
Paul Thompson



5010-108-01

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



VICTOR H. SCHIRO
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

P. O. BOX 51480

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70150

March 13, 1969



JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO
SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Robert E. Rightmyer, Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
701 Loyola Avenue,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

Dear Mr. Rightmyer:

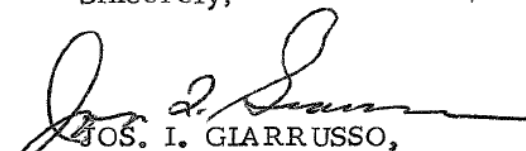
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 12, confirming telephone conversation of March 11, relative to information passed on to Detective LaVergne of this office by your Special Agent Edward J. Carney, Jr.

I am forwarding your correspondence to Major Henry M. Morris, Chief of Detectives, for his attention.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

JIG/t


JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO,
Superintendent of Police.

cc: Major H. M. Morris

157-10673-1254

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 18 1969	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

"to protect and to serve"

3/18/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-10673) (P, C)
SUBJECT: MURKIN
(OO: MEMPHIS)

For the information of the Bureau and Memphis, on 3/17/69, Mr. KENT CORTNEY, publisher of the Conservative Journal, telephonically contacted the office and advised that he had just talked by telephone to JERRY RAY, brother of JAMES EARL RAY. He advised that RAY called from a pay phone in St. Louis, Mo., and advised CORTNEY that he was coming to New Orleans Thursday, 3/20/69, and would like to meet with CORTNEY and discuss his brother's situation. He advised that he is looking for a new attorney for his brother and that he knew CORTNEY by reputation to be a man interested in justice. He indicated to CORTNEY that a conspiracy did exist and that his brother did not act alone. Mr. CORTNEY wanted advice as to whether he should meet with RAY or not. Mr. CORTNEY was advised that any inquiries into this matter should be directed to Mr. PHIL M. CANALE, JR., State Attorney General, Shelby County Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Memphis (44-1987) (RM)
② - New Orleans
JFB:jpb
(7)

John

(Canale)

Searched _____
Serialized *De*
Indexed *De*
Filed *HW*

157-10673-1255

F B I

Date: 3-26-69

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

(Priority)

To: SACs, New Orleans (157-10673)
Memphis (44-1987)

From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

ReNOairtel to the Bureau dated 3-18-69.

Memphis should immediately contact Mr. Phil M. Canale, Jr., State Attorney General, Shelby County, Memphis, Tennessee, to determine if Mr. Kent Courtney, publisher of the Conservative Journal, contacted him concerning interview with Jerry Ray, brother of James Earl Ray, and if so, action taken by Mr. Canale. Furnish results to Bureau and New Orleans.

According to recent news releases, Jerry Ray is presently in Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis should, therefore, locate and interview Jerry Ray for any information he may have relative to a conspiracy. It is noted that in referenced communication Mr. Kent Courtney stated that when Jerry Ray contacted him by telephone, Jerry Ray indicated that a conspiracy existed.

In view of the background data concerning Mr. Kent Courtney, publisher of the Conservative Journal, New Orleans should not have any contact with Courtney. If any further information received from Courtney, immediately advise the Bureau. New Orleans should refer to its files concerning this background data.

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL AGENTS DATE: 3/28/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-10673)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

By airtel dated 3/26/69, and captioned, "MURKIN," the Bureau instructed that in view of the background data concerning Mr. KENT COURTNEY, Publisher of the Conservative Journal, New Orleans contact should not be had with COURTNEY.

All Agents should be guided by the above.

(130)-New Orleans
(2 - 157-10673)
(1 - 66-58)
(1 - Each Agent)

JTS:kbz
(130)

OFFICE MEMO NUMBER 69-9

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 28 1969
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge in Ray Case Dies

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Judge W. Preston Battle has died of a heart attack, raising the possibility that Tennessee may have to give James Earl Ray the trial by jury he now says he wants.

The 60-year-old jurist was found dead in his chambers last night. On March 10 he had accepted Ray's plea of guilty to the murder of Martin Luther King Jr. and sentenced him to 99 years in prison.

Later, Judge Battle disclosed Ray had written from the state penitentiary advising that he wanted to withdraw his plea and stand trial.

CHARLES GALBREATH, a Tennessee Appeals Court judge, said today that if the letter is construed as a motion for a new trial, the state would have to give Ray one.

Galbreath said such a motion must be granted under state law if the trial judge dies or is judged insane while the case is pending.

In the case of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus—where a prisoner claims his rights were denied—Tennessee Supreme Court Chief Justice Hamilton

Burnett said Battle's death would have no effect on the case.

"IT MAKES no difference at all," Burnett said, adding that a petition of this kind could be filed with another judge.

Criminal Court Clerk James A. Blackwell said that no motion for a new trial nor a writ of habeas corpus was on file in his office. He did not speculate on how Ray's letter might be interpreted.

Blackwell said Ray would almost certainly have been entitled to a new trial if Battle had not signed the minutes of the March 10 hearing where the guilty plea was made. But Blackwell said that was a detail the judge had completed.

BATTLE'S body was found by James Beasley, an assistant district attorney general who was one of the prosecutors in Ray's case.

A heart attack was given as the cause of death after an autopsy by Dr. Jerry T. Francis, M.D., the same county medical examiner who did the postmortem on King.

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

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-1-69
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.
Title: MURKIN

Character:

or

Classification: 157-10673

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SERIAL: *One*

FBI — NEW ORLEANS

157-10673 - 1258

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY'S LETTERS TO JUDGE FILED

Motion for New Trial

Still Disputed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Two letters written by James Earl Ray to the judge who sentenced him to 99 years in prison were filed Wednesday in the Criminal Court clerk's office. But there was no decision whether they would win Ray a new trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

That decision could be left up to the successor of Judge W. Preston Battle, who was buried here Wednesday afternoon. His successor will be named by Gov. Buford Ellington.

The letters from Ray, who pleaded guilty in King's death here a year ago Friday, were found in Battle's desk shortly after the 60-year-old judge died of a heart attack.

LETTERS FILED

Clerk James A. Blackwell filed them in his office following a conference with the four remaining criminal court judges.

In the second letter, Ray asked a reversal of his 99-year prison sentence and a "post conviction hearing." Existence of this letter first became known after Battle died. The four judges met with representatives of the district attorney's office. Judge Perry H. Sellers said he and his colleagues had their "own ideas" about the legal sufficiency of the documents to serve as a motion for a new trial. He declined to disclose them.

Judge Charles Galbreath of the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals said in Nashville Tuesday that state law stipulates any motion for a new trial pending before a deceased judge must be granted.

Galbreath said if the letters were construed as a motion for a new trial the state would have to grant one to Ray.

TRIAL CHANCES

Chances for a new trial hinge on whether the letters constitute a "motion," and state law does not define a "motion" or how it is filed, Galbreath said.

But Chief Justice Hamilton Burnett of the State Supreme Court differed with Galbreath. Justice Burnett said a new trial would follow automatically only if Ray had chosen to have a jury trial and had then moved for a new trial. The justice pointed out that Ray, in pleading guilty, waived a plea for a new trial and his right of appeal to other courts.

Under such circumstances, a motion for a new trial probably would be denied, but the denial could be appealed all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, Burnett said.

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

PAGE 24

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-3-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title:

MURKIN

Character:

or

Classification: 157-10673

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 4 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

157-10673-1259

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MARCH IS HELD IN KING'S HONOR

Grievances Presented at City Hall

The first anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination was observed here Friday by a group which marched through the downtown business district to City Hall, where a list of Negro grievances was presented.

The only incident to mar the demonstration involved some motorcycle policemen who escorted marchers to City Hall.

The incident was sparked by a report that a Negro was accosted by the police and hustled into a police car and taken away. Police on the scene refused to comment on the matter.

Leaders of the march calmed the angry Negroes and succeeded in bringing them back to the City Hall ceremony.

GRIEVANCES READ

On the City Hall steps, leaders of the march outlined 13 grievances that they said New Orleans must remedy with "timely action." They called for:

—Creation of a citizens police review board to include representatives from all areas of the community. The board would exercise disciplinary authority over police.

—Representation by black people on all city boards and commissions in direct proportion to their percentage of the population, estimated at 50 per cent.

—Immediate reinstatement of eight student leaders expelled from Fortier High School for taking part in a recent civil rights demonstration.

—Discontinuance of the sales tax and institution of a graduated income tax.

—A complete reevaluation of the welfare system with emphasis on finding ways to end the kind of suffering that necessitates welfare.

—Reapportionment of political districts to enable blacks to participate in the political sector of the community and to elect representatives in numbers commensurate with their percentage of the population.

—Stopping arbitrary disqualification of black voters.

—Institution of rent control regulations to prevent landlords from raising rents.

Prior to the reading of these proposals, the recorded voice of Dr. King was heard on the loudspeaker. Afterward, a Dillard University student, Miss Matthe Stone, sang "Precious Lord," a song associated with King.

Organized by a new group called the Black City Council, the march began shortly before 1 p. m. at the Municipal Auditorium. The procession moved down Basin st. to Canal st., up Canal to the river, back down Canal to Loyola ave. and then to City Hall.

A sprinkling of whites were seen in the predominantly Negro group. In addition to attracting members of various Negro and civil rights groups, the procession also drew some striking teachers of the AFL-CIO.

The teachers, carrying signs used in their Thursday walk-out against the Orleans Parish School Board, were ordered to the back of the march by march leaders. Included in the teachers group was Kenneth Miesen, national representative of the American Federation of Teachers.

COFFIN CARRIED

The march was led by a mule named "Boston" and was followed by a black-draped coffin carried by four men. Most marchers wore black armbands, and many clasped their hands together as they marched about seven abreast.

Most were dressed in black, and several wore African-style clothing.

The march proceeded slowly down Basin, drawing few sidewalk onlookers. There were more lookers on Canal, however, as the procession moved into the downtown shopping

area, still bustling despite the Good Friday holiday.

The mule became stubborn at several spots, particularly at the South Rampart st. intersection and caused the march to stop for a few minutes.

Traffic was halted along Canal and all cross streets as the procession moved along.

By 2 p. m., marchers had reached the International Trade Mart, turning around for the final march on Canal.

At the Custom House, a separate group protesting the war in Vietnam joined the marchers and were cheered. Anti-war pickets, about 13, carried signs praising Dr. King for speaking out against the war.

The Custom House was picked for this demonstration because armed forces recruiting officers are there. Pickets said they represented no organized group.

Along the approximately three-mile route, marchers urged Negro onlookers to join the procession. Some did and drew cheers from the participants.

The overall march was quiet, except for scattered singing of "We Shall Overcome."

City Hall was closed for Good Friday, and no one was present to receive the grievances officially.

City Council President Maurice E. Landrieu was on hand at City Hall in an unofficial capacity. Landrieu said he wanted to show his "concern" for the people's problems.

Groups represented by the Black City Council are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Black Youth for Progress; the New Orleans Welfare Rights Organization; the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; the Black Liberation Army; Thugs United Inc., and the Louisiana Advancement Society.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-5-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: MURKIN

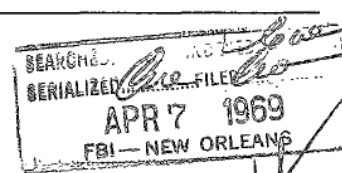
Character:

or

Classification: 157-10673

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated



157-10673-1260

Peaceful King Memorials Marred by Vandal Bands

Mourning Blemished in 2
Cities by Violence

(The Associated Press)

The first anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination was observed Friday in hundreds of peaceful ceremonies but a nonviolent memorial in Memphis where he was killed was marred by bands of vandals on the perimeter of the massive crowd smashing store windows.

In Chicago, where mourning was blemished by violence on the eve of the anniversary, the streets were quiet Friday but an overnight curfew was ordered and National Guardsmen stood ready.

The incidents in Memphis and Chicago, however, were in contrast to peaceful services, marches and vigils, large and small, held in cities around the nation in memory of the slain civil rights leader.

ORDERS CURFEW

Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb ordered an evening-to-morning curfew although the vandals who marred the city's march apparently were not connected with it.

King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference sponsored the march and most of the crowd already had paraded through downtown Memphis when the vandalism broke out. A quick display of police force dampened the outbreak, and damage was scattered and minor. At one point a tear gas bomb exploded near the speakers' stand.

At Nashville, about 300 demonstrators marched to the grounds of the Tennessee State Prison where James Earl Ray is serving a 99-year-prison sentence for King's murder. They sang "We Shall Overcome" and said they wanted to remind Ray "of what he did." Ray could not see them from his maximum-security cell.

'SOUL POWER' CHANT

And in Selma, Ala., the scene of a bloody 1965 civil rights clash, about 2,000 persons, all but about two dozen of them Negroes, marched under a blazing sun, chanting a new call:

"Soul power, Soul power, Uhm ah!"

Later, several thousand marchers filed through the

darkened streets of Montgomery in a candlelight procession to the Alabama capital.

In Atlanta, Ga., Coretta King and her four children visited her husband's grave on a bright, balmy spring day. Composed and resolute, she placed a red and white cross of flowers on the gravestone.

In Chicago, The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., at a special Good Friday service, pleaded for blacks and whites to follow King's nonviolent principles.

National Guard troops were pulled off the streets of Chicago early Friday after order was restored in two Negro neighborhoods hit by shooting, looting and fighting.

GUARD PATROLS

Several hundred guardsmen of a 5,000-man force had patrolled through the night. The trouble broke out Thursday after memorial services marking the anniversary of King's death.

Boston Mayor Kevin White called on Congress to declare King's birthday a national holiday.

The Boston mayor spoke to a racially mixed audience in Faneuil Hall, historic meeting place of the American Revolution, on this first anniversary of King's assassination. White said Jan. 15 should be set aside as a holiday.

"His eloquence has been amplified," White said, "his presence has certainly been multiplied and his message has been elevated into a testament."

The widow of King stood briefly before the grave with her children and other relatives, then spoke to a group of New Orleans school children. She thanked them for coming, and for wreaths they brought. Then she posed with them for pictures.

Mrs. King had said she would spend the remainder of the weekend at home, quietly, not taking part in any public memorials.

MEMORIAL MARCH

Police in Memphis estimated at one point that 15,000 persons passed by in the memorial march, described as the second chapter of the Poor Peoples Campaign.

Before the marchers stepped off, the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who inherited the SCLC

leadership, and Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, placed a large photograph of King at the motel where he was killed.

Looking across the street toward the window the fatal shot came from, Abernathy said he had "no grief, no hate in my heart—I see that room."

James Earl Ray has pleaded guilty to the shooting and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He is trying to change his plea.

The scattered acts of vandalism broke out as young Negroes smashed a number of store windows. Police said damage to at least three stores where windows were broken apparently was caused by persons on the sidewalks and not a part of the march. One policeman was in-

jured when struck by a piece of concrete. Smoke bombs were set off around the crowd at City Hall.

Police allowed the march to proceed when those responsible for the damage apparently fled.

The Selma marchers were watched by state, county and city police—at one spot a Negro city policeman standing between two white state troopers.

There are several Negro city policemen and sheriff's deputies now, in contrast to 1965 when there were none, and when hundreds of demonstrators were jailed by the sheriff then, James G. Clark, symbol of white resistance.

After marching across Edmund Pettus Bridge, where the 1965 clash broke out, the demonstrators planned to ride on to Montgomery, where King launched his civil rights crusade in 1955 with a bus boycott.

On the evening before the anniversary, a Cabinet-level emissary was sent by President Nixon to meet with Mrs. King. Robert H. Finch, secretary of health, education and welfare, called on Coretta King at her home in Atlanta for 45 minutes, and brought a personal letter from the President.

TALK OF MEMORIAL

Finch voiced "the President's sincerest expressions of condolences to Mrs. King and her family" and talked with Mrs. King about plans for a King Memorial Park in Atlanta and proposals to set up privately sponsored institutions to promote her husband's advocacy of non-violence.

In Washington, D.C., one of the places where rioting broke out a year ago in a convulsive reaction to King's death, there were several memorial services in the predominantly Negro capital. In Negro neighborhoods, many cars had headlights on.

A nine-foot wooden cross, with a picture of King nailed on it, was put up in an elementary school yard in Springfield, Mass. In Fall River, there was to be a candlelight procession through the streets.

"Though today is not an official day of mourning," said Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, "it is one in the hearts of all decent people."

All Americans, he said, should "take the occasion of this tragic anniversary to commit themselves to ending the prejudices, the poverty and the injustice that so disfigures our society."

WARNS AMERICA

America, said an associate of King's, should listen to its 23 million black citizens, "or there will be no America."

"The voices of dissent must be heard, or America will be destroyed in our time," said the Rev. T. Y. Rogers of Tuscaloosa, Ala., at an Atlanta memorial service.

"The murder of Martin Luther King told every black person in this country that no matter who you are, or how much money you have, you are still just another nigger," he told several hundred Negroes and whites at Spelman College.

"But he lifted our heads," the Rev. Mr. Rogers said. "Never again will our heads hang low. Never again will we accept second-class citizenship."

"Martin Luther King made our minds free. Now our bodies must be freed."



—AP WIREPHOTO.

A PORTRAIT of the late Dr. Martin Luther King is dedicated at the motel in Memphis, Tenn., where he was killed a year ago. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy (left), who succeeded King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, presided at the dedication. Abernathy later led a memorial march for King.

New Orleans, Louisiana

April 25, 1969

JAMES EARL RAY

Raul Victor Esquivel, Sr., was interviewed at his residence, 4524 Persimmons Street, Metairie, Louisiana. Esquivel identified himself as a Trooper with the Louisiana State Police, and stated he had been so employed for the past ten and one-half years. He further advised that he had been assigned to Troop B of the State Police in Metairie, Louisiana, for the past several years.

Esquivel stated that he has resided at his present residence for the past several years, that he built the residence himself, that he has raised his family in that residence, and that at the present time, only he and his wife are residents of the home. He stated that his son, Raul Esquivel, Jr., is married, resides in New Orleans and that he is a grandparent as a result of his son's marriage, his grandson having been named Raul Esquivel, III. Esquivel furnished the following information:

Upon observation of a photograph of Charles J. Stein, Esquivel did not recognize Stein as a person he has ever seen, nor did he recall of having ever heard of the name Charles Stein. Upon observation of three photographs of James Earl Ray, including two front and one right profile, Esquivel recognized Ray for the reason that Ray's photographs were widely publicized following his identification as the individual who assassinated Martin Luther King. Esquivel has never been personally acquainted with Ray and to the best of his knowledge has never personally observed Ray, except by photographs through news media. Esquivel has never visited Canada, Mexico, Birmingham, Alabama, or Memphis, Tennessee. Esquivel has no personal knowledge of James Earl Ray.

According to "Look" magazine articles concerning activities of James Earl Ray, the following dates are noted wherein Ray and his friend "Raoul" are alleged to have been together.

5-Bureau (44-38861)	Searched <u> </u>
2-Memphis (44-1987)	Serialized <u> </u>
1-Los Angeles (44-1574)	Indexed <u> </u>
①-New Orleans (157-10673)	FILED <u> </u>

INTERVIEW OF ESQUIVEL CONDUCTED
BY SAs EDWARD J. CARNEY, JR.,
& WILLIAM F. KUSCH.

EJC:mhl
(9)

mhl

157-10673-1261

July 18 - August 24, 1967

According to "Look" magazine articles, subject met "Raoul" in Canada on about eight occasions during this period.

August 21, 1967

Subject Ray and "Raoul" were in Windsor, Canada.

August 26 - 30, 1967

Ray met "Raoul" during this period in Birmingham, Alabama.

October 7 - 10, 1967

Ray arrived San Francisco Hotel, Acapulco, Mexico, on October 10, 1967. One or two days prior to that time, he met "Raoul" in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

December 17 - 19, 1969

Ray met "Raoul" at New Orleans, Louisiana, and received \$3500 from him.

April 4, 1968

"Raoul" allegedly was in Memphis, Tennessee, and fired the shot at 6:00 PM that killed Martin Luther King.

Prior investigation has disclosed that Trooper Esquivel had worked as follows during the month of August, 1967:.

August 1, 2, and 3:

On Duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM

August 4:

Day Off

August 5:

On Duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM

August 6 and 7:

Off duty due to a death in his family.

August 8 and 9:

On duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM

August 10:

Off Duty.

August 11 through 23:

On duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

August 24: Off Duty.
August 25 and 26: On duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM
August 27: Off Duty
August 28, 29, and 30: On duty; 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM.
August 31: Off Duty.

Further investigation has disclosed that during August, 1967, Esquivel was assigned to duties in different areas of the Troop B responsibility since he was filling in for other troopers on their day's off. During August, 1967, Esquivel worked in the New Orleans area.

Esquivel stated that he has not engaged in any lengthy travel of recent years and noted that for the past three years, a great majority of his off-duty time has been devoted to the building in his garage at home of a small airplane. Esquivel advised that he is a licensed pilot.

Esquivel recalled that during the summer months of 1967, he was performing duties out of Troop B, but that he does not recall any specific activities on any specific dates. He stated that he would also be unable to recall any specific dates of his activities during the months of October and December, 1967, and April, 1968.

Esquivel pointed out that he regards himself as a professional law enforcement officer, that he takes pride in his occupation and that he has nothing whatsoever to hide. He stated that if he did possess any information concerning Ray or the assassination of King, he would not hesitate to furnish same to the FBI.

The following background and descriptive data was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	Raul Victor Esquivel, Sr.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	
Place of birth	Beliz, British Honduras

Nationality	Naturalized as U. S. Citizen during early 1940's (World War II) at Alexandria, Virginia, while a member of the U. S. Army.
Military service	U. S. Army and U. S. Navy during World War II, NSN [REDACTED] ASN [REDACTED]
Height	5'9"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Build	Stocky.

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4/25/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-10673) (RUC)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, 2/5/69; Los Angeles airtel and LHM, 3/4/69; New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 2/7/69, and 2/10/69; and New Orleans airtel and LHM to Bureau, 2/8/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a self-explanatory LHM together with two copies for Memphis and an information copy for Los Angeles.

Trooper Paul Victor Esquivel, Sr., was cooperative with Bureau Agents when interviewed, 2/24/69.

New Orleans is closing its case in this matter.

2-Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
2-Memphis (Encl. 2) (44-1987) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (44-1574) (RM)
1-New Orleans

RJC:mhl
(6)

mhl

(Handwritten signature and initials inside a large oval)

157-10673 - 1262

Searched _____
Serialized *[Signature]*
Indexed *[Signature]*
Filed *[Signature]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/24/69

Mr. DON M. STRICKLAND, Manager, Holiday Inn,
Highway 72 West, Corinth, Mississippi, made available
the motel registration records for the period March 29,
1968, through April 3, 1968. The following individuals
were registered during this period:

Mr. A. R. BOWMAN
3225 Bonny View Drive
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-93262

CURTIS L. ANTHONY
2432 5th Place, N.W.
Birmingham, Alabama
Georgia license 1J44720, Plymouth

ROBERT T. JENKINS
1824 29 Avenue South
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-56534, Oldsmobile

F. C. TANNA
9 E. Park
Sylacauga, Alabama

JACK P. VESTER
2193 Whiting Road
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-82977, Chevrolet

C. E. KINCAID
1133 South 52 Street
Birmingham, Alabama
(Life of Alabama)
Alabama license 1-71067, Chevrolet

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 14 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

Alderson

On 4/14/69 at Corinth, Mississippi File # Jackson 157-9586
by SA JOHN S. CASTLES /bdb Date dictated 4/18/69

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157-10673-1263

WILLIAM E. SCHIESZ
3212 Cahaba Heights Road
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-29415, Cadillac

L. F. SHAW
Box A
Jemison, Alabama
Southeastern Tool and Die
Alabama license 1-77420, Buick

THOMAS F. LEONARD
1003 N. Cherokee
Dothan, Alabama
Florida license 19-44758, Buick

Mr. and Mrs. E. FAIRBANKS
4402 Judith Lane
Huntsville, Alabama
Alabama license 47-10059

DAVE ARCHER
Huntsville, Alabama
Alabama license 47-71792, Ford

EUGENE LEE
626 Mt. Gap Drive
Huntsville, Alabama
Alabama license 47-12981, Buick

G. W. CROWDER
9232 Brookhurst Drive
Birmingham, Alabama

JOHN B. RAY
4424 Montainoale Road
Birmingham, Alabama

WILLIAM E. SCHIESZ
3212 Cahaba Heights Road
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-29415, Cadillac

ROBERT E. PAYNE
36 Crestview Circle
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama license 1-96219, Chevrolet

JOE W. HARRISON
2512 North 16 Street
Birmingham, Alabama

JOHN B. EGGERLING
309 Wingate Avenue
Huntsville, Alabama
Alabama license 47-1030, Oldsmobile

JAMES F. FLOWERS
500 Water Avenue
Selma, Alabama

ALLEN L. WAHLERS
3607 Cedarhill Drive
Huntsville, Alabama
Alabama license 52-2757

D. E. NESTEROWICK
7914 Ensley Dr. S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama
Chrysler Corporation
Michigan license CY6911, Dodge

S. F. NELSON
318 Wingate Avenue, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama

B. S. MANLEY
1802 Oak Street, N.W.
Birmingham, Alabama
Alabama 1-99549, Plymouth

JAMES E. BESHENS
Route 1
Killen, Alabama

S. G. PURYEAR
61 Robinwood Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas

F. W. DUDLEY
15 Hillcrest Drive
Paragould, Arkansas
Arkansas license ALA-628

JIMMY POPE
1221 Porter Street
Helena, Arkansas
Mississippi license H27033, Ford

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. BLACK
1138 Main
Batesville, Arkansas
Arkansas license BAY-346

G. K. PURYEAR
201 Steven Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas

BLANCHE GRANT
Route 4, Box 160
Blytheville, Arkansas
Arkansas license AEG922, Ford

PHILLIP MISLER
1 Coolwood Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas
Arkansas license ACY 110, Ford

W. O. JAMES
350 Waverley Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Tennessee license AM63M, Dodge

JAMES T. CARLEY
33 Sky Edge Drive
Bethel, Connecticut
Tennessee license CN 7915, Plymouth

JN 157-9586

5

ARTHUR NADELL
2661 Southwest 64th
Mirimar, Florida
Florida license 10-1536, Ford

JAMES E. MEEKIN
500 S.E. 24th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WILLIAM PRENTISS
1000 Bert Road
Jacksonville, Florida
Florida license 2-85049, Dodge

FRED D. SCHRAFFENBERGER
8114 S. Causeway Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida
Florida license 4-46529

CHESTER HUDSON
Redmon Street, Box 290
Americus, Georgia
Georgia license 31A311, Oldsmobile

EDWARD (LEO) DUNN
3 Grandview Drive
Cartersville, Georgia

DAVID L. McBRIDE
1853 Cheshire Bridge Road
Atlanta, Georgia
(Cleveland Twist Drill Company)

RON E. LEWIS
2216 Lindmont Circle
Atlanta, Georgia
(Coca Cola)

HUGH ADAMSON
2459 Greenwood Circle
East Point, Georgia
Georgia license 1-J18623, Chevrolet

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES FRAZIER
786 Cumberland Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia license 1J8181, Buick

J. H. KIRKMAN
301 Tonawanda Drive, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Florida license 1E36258

VERNON O. WEBB
3267 David Road
Chamblee, Georgia
Georgia license 2J-1476, Ford

HOWARD ASKEW
Box 267
Canton, Georgia
Georgia license 35A-532, Cadillac

G. A. NISBET
1278 Evangeline Road
Decatur, Georgia
Georgia license 24-5357, Ford

ROBERT PROBERT
1000 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Georgia license 2A2066, Chevrolet

OPAL COOK
4616 Roswell Road, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia license 1-40672, Oldsmobile

O. M. KERUS
603 Park Street
Woodstock, Illinois
Illinois license KN1571, Cadillac

ALLEN A. HURLEY
1815 Tangelwood Drive, 1-C
Glenview, Illinois
Illinois license 347-242, Chevrolet

IRVING S. ROSENFELD
934 S. 4M Street
Springfield, Illinois
Illinois license 499S99, Chevrolet

A. HOUSTON
319 Blodgett
Lake Bluff, Illinois
Illinois license KD5446, Ford

ROBERT PIERCE
1660 Maple Lane
Elgin, Illinois
(Armin Tool and Manufacturing Company)

ARTHUR C. STOLL
750 Main Street
South Elgin, Illinois
Armin Tool

DONALD E. KOONS
820 E. Prairie Avenue
Naperville, Illinois
Tennessee license 11-21359 (government car), 1968 Ford

J. H. HIGGINS
22 North Cotton Hill
Springfield, Illinois
Illinois license EH 22

R. F. GILLHOUSE
403 South 22nd Street
Quincy, Illinois

W. C. CALVERY
718 N. Westmore
Villa Park, Illinois
Illinois license AF 7663, Oldsmobile

BETTY TEAFORD
College Apartment #4
1035 College
Jacksonville, Illinois

R. M. DILLON
1156 Sprulewood
Ibertyville, Illinois
Illinois license HL 2826

JOHN ARMSTRONG
1249 Stratford
Deerfield, Illinois
Illinois license KP2782, Pontiac

HILTON H. JOHNSON
21 Audubon Drive
Pekin, Illinois
Illinois license 666637, Pontiac

BRYON I. COUNTRYMAN
605 N. Dixon Avenue
Dixon, Illinois
Illinois license JB3422, Thunderbird

W. H. BORG
1995 Big Bend Road
Des Plaines, Illinois
Illinois license BG6383, Ford

PAUL McREYNOLDS
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Illinois license 259635, Lincoln

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TONY R. ENGLAND
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Mrs. HARDIN V. PETTINGER
608 Orange
Morrison, Illinois
Illinois license FB1232, Oldsmobile

BERT ABNEY (Mr. and Mrs.)
203 Suncrest
Libertyville, Illinois
Illinois license JR9411, Chrysler

GLENN F. HAINES
534 First Street
Batavia, Illinois
Illinois license KB 3820, Ford

CHARLES F. WHITSON
2700 Linds Drive
New Albany, Indiana
Indiana license 22A2766, Ford

LAWRENCE FINDLEY
Route 4
Seymour, Indiana
Indiana license 36C1501, Chrysler

JOHN R. THORNBURY
Route 5
Jaspier, Indiana
Indiana license 19A5560, Oldsmobile

JAMES WEBSTER
1626 South Street
Goshen, Indiana
Indiana license 20A654, Pontiac

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD MILKISER
2739 Tindale Avenue, N.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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Iowa license 94-3358, Pontiac

CHARLES E. BOURETT
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Sioux City, Iowa
Florida license 16WS-4450, Buick

EDGAR R. SCHRICK
Rural Route 1
George, Iowa
Iowa license 60-1437, Chrysler

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. STEVENS
1221 Plum
Ottumwa, Iowa
Iowa license 90-1745, Chrysler

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL NOBIS
511 14th Street
Davenport, Iowa
Iowa license 82-3658, Cadillac

DARREL F. POLLARD
2524 S. Hydraulic
Wichita, Kansas
Kansas license S/B 22716, Chevrolet

WOODIE GROTEWOLD
2305 Somerset
Wichita, Kansas

ROBERT D. CARVER
233 Ridgedale Road
Louisville, Kentucky
Indiana license 22H2706, Ford
(in car with Mr. WHITSON)

L. L. BIDEWELL
P.O. Box 321
Murray, Kentucky
Kentucky license 148-361, Continental

NORMAN L. MILLER
1301 West Kentucky Street
Louisville, Kentucky

THOMAS M. STOKES
1301 W. Kentucky Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40210

CHARLES F. KELLY
1028½ Elm Street
Bowling Green, Kentucky
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J. H. MIMS
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506 E. College
Mayfield, Kentucky
Kentucky license 307-880, Oldsmobile

A. O. CUNNINGHAM
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mississippi license (Avis Rental), Dodge

R. H. HAWKINS

Bastrop, Louisiana

Louisiana license 6 F283, Ford

M. O. JOHNSON

Box 672

Opelousas, Louisiana

(Gibson Pharmacy)

S. PAUL ROZAS

1351 Anne Street

Eunice, Louisiana

(Gibson Pharmacy)

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3922 Melinda

Shreveport, Louisiana

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20 O.K. Avenue

New Orleans, Louisiana

JIM R. GARDNER

P.O.Box 1311

Shreveport, Louisiana

Texas license FXS637, Mercury

F. J. JOHNSON

E. Cedar Lake Drive

Greenbush, Michigan

Michigan license WZ0060

MORT WRIGHT

P.O. Box 31

Sturgis, Michigan

Michigan license ST5973, Buick

G. I. HANEY

Herman, Minnesota

Minnesota license 7ZK-187, Oldsmobile