

JOHN R. KELLER possessed Leavenworth Prison #72614-L.

He was located at 2150 Apache Boulevard, Mesa, Arizona, and stated he formerly served time at Leavenworth from 1955 to 1957. He denies any knowledge or association with JAMES EARL RAY and disclaims recognition of the photograph of RAY as a former inmate at Leavenworth. He states he has no knowledge of RAY's present whereabouts.

WALTER TERRY RIFE, FBI [REDACTED] was located at Quincy, Illinois, and disclaims having seen JAMES EARL RAY since he was incarcerated at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1957. He has no information concerning the current whereabouts of JAMES EARL RAY nor his close associates.

When arrested with RAY in 1955, he fabricated the name WILLIARD J. MC BRIDE as the individual from whom they purchased stolen money orders obtained in the Kellerville, Illinois, Post Office burglary. He also used the name VERNON ELMO RIFE on his first arrest.

RIFE stated that RAY was prejudiced against Negroes in a general way and he has never known RAY to belong to any organization or to make any threat against Negroes.

Both he and RAY were sentenced on July 1, 1955, to Leavenworth and RIFE was released in 1960.

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ASSOCIATES

DYRELL DENNIS, located at the Towne Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, listed her home address to be 1151 Wilcox, Los Angeles, California. When initially contacted on April 25, 1968, she advised she had no knowledge of JAMES EARL RAY and through viewing his photographs said she did not know him or anyone named ERIC STARVO GALT.

Subsequently, she was recontacted on April 27, 1968, at the Belmont Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She advised she had resided at the St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, California, from March 1 to March 9, 1968. One night in the Sultan Room, Hollywood Boulevard, she was approached by a man who introduced himself as ERIC (Last Name Unknown). She described him as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Late 30's or early 40's
Height	5'10"
Build	Slender
Hair	Salt and pepper
Eyes	Light blue
Wearing apparel	Dressed very neatly
Characteristics	Appeared very nervous; pointed facial features; spoke with a nasal twang.

This person drank screwdrivers and claimed to have worked with computers. He had in his possession a large sum of money in \$10 and \$20 bills. She talked him into giving her a \$20 bill after which they left the Sultan Room and went to another club where they continued to drink and then went to ERIC's room, #403 in the St. Francis Hotel. As they drank he told her on more than one occasion that he could become violent. She began to fear that he might possibly be a psychopath and decided against having relations with him. Under pretext, she left the St. Francis Hotel.

Subsequently, she again encountered ERIC at the Sultan Room at which time he asked for and she returned his \$20 bill.

She stated she has not seen this person since that time.

ANITA LOUISE KATZWINKEL, Apartment 9, 1727 North Garfield Place, Hollywood, California, was unable to identify photographs of ERIC STARVO GALT as anyone she knew. She also did not know CHARLES J. STEIN.

KATZWINKEL stated she has never made any obscene films although SUE HARRIS had told her that she had made a nude film with a female named LOU (Last Name Unknown).

GINGER DAY, also known to her as GINGER NANCE, like the news broadcasts concerning GALT, favored beer and vodka and would listen only to country and western music.

KATZWINKEL has no knowledge of the location of JAMES EARL RAY, known as ERIC STARVO GALT.

MARIE MARTIN, residing at the St. Francis Hotel, room 201, Los Angeles, California, listed her original name to be MYRIAL TOMASO, and she has also used the names MARIE DENNINO and MARIE MARTINELLO. She is a cocktail waitress at the Sultan Room in the St. Francis Hotel.

She first met a person who introduced himself as ERIC GALT on approximately December 4, 1967, in the Sultan Room. He had been drinking at the bar and carried on a conversation with her while she was waiting on other customers.

She obtained GALT's agreement to drive her cousin, RITA STEIN to New Orleans, Louisiana, to pick up RITA's two children and return them to Los Angeles. GALT agreed to make the trip if MARIE MARTIN and RITA STEIN and her brother, CHARLES STEIN, would register to vote and list the political party sponsoring former Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE as their political candidate.

The day after the group registered for the WALLACE political party, MARIE MARTIN, RITA STEIN and CHARLES STEIN were issued registration receipts. Subsequently, MARIE MARTIN went to her room and brought a box of clothing

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down to GALT's car which she had requested to be delivered to her mother, LORRAINE CALLAWAY, at New Orleans. At this point, RITA and CHARLES STEIN and GALT left.

About one week later, she again saw GALT at the St. Francis Hotel, and he gave her a \$20 bill after asking her if she were short of money. GALT told her he had visited some friends who lived in the Industrial Canal area of New Orleans near Chef Menteur Highway. GALT became a regular customer at the Sultan Room and on her recommendation, he moved into the St. Francis Hotel.

On February 14, 1968, GALT came to her room and they arranged to trade television sets. He took her portable set and gave her his set and a \$20 bill. He told her he was going south and agreed to drop off another package at her mother's house at New Orleans.

She said that GALT used Spanish phrases on occasion, though he told her he could not speak Spanish. He told her he had lived in Mexico for about six years and knew a girl in Guadalajara.

Referring back to her portable television set, she described it as a 21 inch General Electric set of plastic material with built in rabbit ear antennas and a handle on top.

The last time MARIE MARTIN saw GALT was on the day they traded television sets, February 14, 1968.

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RITA STEIN resides at 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and first met ERIC S. GALT in mid-December 1967 at the Sultan Room, St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, California. In conversation with GALT relative to her two children residing at her mother's home in New Orleans, Louisiana, she was able to determine that GALT would drive to New Orleans in his own car and return the children to Los Angeles. He agreed to take her brother, CHARLES STEIN, with him on the trip. Conditions for making this trip were that she, her brother and her cousin, MARIE MARTIN, all register with GEORGE WALLACE's party in California.

The following morning GALT drove the three of them to a location where they registered for the WALLACE party. Following this, they all returned to her residence, after which her brother left for New Orleans with GALT.

She next saw GALT when he returned with her two children approximately one week. He entered her house upon his return but stayed only a few moments and then departed. He returned again the next day to bring one of her children's toy blackboard which had been left in his car the previous day.

Following this, she saw GALT in the Sultan Room in mid-January 1968 and had no conversation with him. This was the last time she saw him.

A photograph of ERIC S. GALT obtained from the International School of Bartendering, Los Angeles, California, when displayed to RITA STEIN, reflected that this indeed was the ERIC S. GALT known to her.

JEROME WALLIS VERNON, known also as Jay Wallis Vernon, resides in Apartment B, 1246 Woodbury Court, Upland, California.

He operated the Home Service Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, Los Angeles, from January 16 to March 23, 1968, and a man by the name of GALT was a regular customer at the laundry. He believes GALT came in each Saturday afternoon.

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He first saw GALT on Saturday, January 20, 1968, and last recalled seeing him on March 16, 1968. GALT would always leave a bundle of laundry consisting of underwear, T-shirts and dress shirts, and he would pick up the finished laundry the following Saturday. Photographs of the T-shirt and shorts recovered near the scene of the assassination were similar to the ones brought in by GALT, according to VERNON, but he could not be sure whether the two pieces belonged to him. The laundry markings on the underwear were identified by him as being similar to the mark used by his laundry.

GALT always paid for his laundry in cash, using \$10 and \$20 bills.

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GINGER LEE NANCE (nee CUNNINGHAM) resides 405 First Street, Dixon, Illinois. On the first Saturday or Sunday of May, 1967, she and ANITA KATZWINKEL left Dixon, Illinois, and proceeded to Los Angeles, California, where they established residence at the Palms Apartments on Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood.

After about three weeks, she and KATZWINKEL moved to 1535 Serrano and resided there for about a month and a half.

In June, 1967, she hitchhiked back to Dixon, Illinois, accompanied part of the way by her boy friend, JIM LEEHY. She cannot recall writing her name and address on any paper nor did she give any name and address on a paper to any of the people who gave her a ride in a car. She did enjoy several rides across country during her hitchhiking trip in Mustangs.

She stated that SUE HARRIS and ANITA KATZWINKEL were working as prostitutes in California, working out of SUE's apartment.

NANCE further advised the name ERIC S. GALT is unknown to her.

CHARLES J. STEIN resides at 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and first met ERIC S. GALT at the Sultan Room of the Saint Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, California, on December 24, 1967. His sister, RITA STEIN, was present along with his cousin, MARIE MARTIN, at the time of the meeting.

GALT offered to drive STEIN to New Orleans to pick up RITA's two children, and return them to Los Angeles.

The morning after the initial meeting, the three of them registered at GALT's request in the political party of GEORGE WALLACE.

STEIN and GALT traveled to New Orleans along the southern route through Yuma, Tucson and El Paso. While en route, GALT made several telephone calls, mostly while traveling through Texas and these calls were made from pay telephones.

GALT mentioned that he had recently returned from Mexico where he had formerly had a part ownership in a bar and that his former partner, a Mexican, had bought out his interest in the bar. This bar was located near a seaport or boats.

At New Orleans, GALT expressed the desire not to stay at STEIN's mother's residence, but to stay at a motel and he was directed to a motel in the 1000 block of Charter Street (determined to be the Provincial Motel), New Orleans. They had driven straight through from Los Angeles, arriving on December 17, 1967.

On the following day, he met GALT in the street near the residence of CLOVINA ALONZO, 1907 $\frac{1}{2}$ Royal Street, STEIN's mother, and GALT told him he had contacted the individuals he needed to contact and wanted to begin the trip back to Los Angeles. Subsequently, he telephoned STEIN and delayed the departure due to a storm blocking their present route.

They returned to Los Angeles on December 19, 1967, with RITA STEIN's two children. GALT paid for all expenses of food and gasoline in cash.

STEIN stated that a girl, with blond hair, about 5'2", by the name of JERI, according to information developed by he and LOUIS LOMAX, a Los Angeles newspaper man, had lived with GALT while GALT resided in Los Angeles. JERI is presently in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and had used several names in the past, one of which he believed to be DYRELL.

STEIN further stated that he learned, following his initial meeting with GALT, that GALT must have thought he was being set up for a robbery because MARIE MARTIN told STEIN that GALT had made the comment following STEIN's departure from the Sultan Room that "He would hate to have to kill someone."

When STEIN loaded his suitcase into the trunk of GALT's Mustang, he noticed GALT's blue suitcase there, as well as what appeared to be a Kodak camera box. This box was yellow and black in color, two and one-half feet long and a foot wide.

Driving through New Orleans, STEIN told GALT he was grateful to him for driving down to pick up the children of RITA STEIN, but GALT mentioned that he was not doing anyone a favor because he had business to conduct in New Orleans, himself, and he mentioned an Italian-sounding name, which he cannot recall, but is a well-known name in New Orleans and the street he mentioned gave STEIN a mental picture of the Chalmette-Industrial Canal area of New Orleans.

Near El Paso, Texas, GALT purchased a used tire for the Mustang at a tire store. Later in the evening of the same date, December 16, 1967, STEIN recalled that he awoke from a sleep and found they had stopped and GALT was making a lengthy telephone call from a public coin box telephone booth. He believes this call was made somewhere in the vicinity of Houston, Texas, and since it was dark, he could recall the light in the telephone booth shining down on GALT while he made the call.

Later in the day, after arriving at New Orleans and GALT's going to the Provincial Motel, STEIN went for a walk with his sons through the French Quarter and over near the new Trade Mart Building on Canal Street. Later in the day, during the evening, GALT commented that he had seen STEIN and the two boys earlier that day near the Trade Mart Building while he was having a beer at a bar in the area. This was at the home of his sister, MARIE LEE, that the conversation with GALT took place.

On the evening of December 19, 1967, GALT, STEIN and RITA STEIN's two children departed New Orleans for Los Angeles. They drove straight through, arriving on December 21, 1967, in the morning.

After this trip, STEIN did observe GALT on a couple of occasions in the Sultan Room of the Hotel Saint Francis. On one of these occasions, GALT mentioned the fact that he had "just finished bartending school." Sometime after this, either RITA STEIN or MARIE MARTIN

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mentioned to STEIN that GALT was going to New Orleans again, and his comment was that GALT liked hamburgers because that was all he ate on the trip to New Orleans.

STEIN did advise that he had helped LOUIS LOMAX, the newspaper reporter, identify DYRELL DENNIS, who is now in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who allegedly dated GALT on one occasion while he resided in Los Angeles. STEIN feels that LOMAX "Used" him for publicity purposes, identifying STEIN as the "key to the case." This upset STEIN because he felt whoever shot KING might take a shot at him.

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JOHN EUGENE GAWRON, residing at 1807 South 11th Street, St. Louis, Missouri, was born on [REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois, and estimates that he has spent about 45 years of his life in penal institutions.

Paroled in 1954 to a Soldier's Home, Quincy, Illinois, GAWRON became acquainted at a tavern in Quincy with LUCILLE RYAN who was separated from her husband, JERRY RAYNES. LUCILLE had a daughter named CAROL, then living with her; a son named JERRY, who was also living with her; a son named JIMMY (JAMES EARL RAY), who was then serving a Federal sentence in the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; a son named FRANKLIN DENNIS RAYNES, deceased; a daughter named MELBA, who was in a mental hospital in Jacksonville, Illinois; a son named MAX, who was in an orphanage located in the vicinity of Springfield, Illinois; a daughter named SUSAN, who was in a Catholic orphanage located at Alton, Illinois; and a son named JOHN (JACK), who was serving a sentence in the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois.

GAWRON, allegedly involved in a burglary at Quincy, Illinois, in 1956, had his parole revoked and was returned to the Illinois State Penitentiary, but in 1959 he escaped from this institution. After a few days, he went to the home of LUCILLE RYAN (RAYNES) where her mother, MARY MAHGR, was operating a rooming house, and GAWRON resided with LUCILLE at 1913 Hickory, St. Louis, Missouri.

During a period of several months in 1959, he was closely associated with JAMES EARL RAY and taught him to be a burglar and they went together on a number of burglaries, estimated to be twelve. They were committed outside St. Louis in the northern part of Missouri, in Iowa, and in Illinois. GAWRON taught JIMMY (JAMES EARL RAY) to always wear gloves on any kind of a job, and he was surprised that he would now go on any job without wearing gloves at the risk of leaving fingerprints.

Together they spent a great deal of time, and in St. Louis they frequented a tavern known as Ruby's Bar, later known as the Haven Bar, Lafayette Street, just west of 18th.

RAY generally drank bourbon, which he mixed with sweet soda. He did not drink beer or smoke. When meeting any girl for the first time, he (RAY) had a tendency to lisp or stutter in his speech. When RAY wanted a girl, GAWRON usually found a girl for him and on such occasions, his relationship with the girl was only brief and temporary at some second or third rate hotel room.

RAY dresses extremely well when he has money, likes good food, and buys expensive clothes, but he always chooses a second or third rate hotel or a cheap rooming house in which to live.

GAWRON, RAY, and JAMES OWENS, with whom RAY was arrested and sentenced to the Missouri State Penitentiary, cased the Kroger Store in East St. Louis, Illinois, for a robbery. GAWRON declined to participate because of the danger involved.

The following day RAY and OWENS were arrested and subsequently RAY was transferred to the Missouri State Penitentiary. GAWRON has not seen RAY since that time.

In 1961, GAWRON, ALBERT PEPPER, and JOHN RAY, brother-in-law and brother of JAMES EARL RAY, respectively, were arrested at Louisiana, Missouri, and while his parole was revoked, the other two persons received sentences of ten days in jail. He does not believe that JAMES EARL RAY knows ALBERT PEPPER, who is married to RAY's sister.

GAWRON is on friendly terms with JERRY RAY and CAROL RAY PEPPER. All of RAY's family referred to him as "Uncle JACK," although he has no family relationship. The PEPPERS have two young sons, the youngest being named JIMMY, reportedly named for JAMES EARL RAY. The PEPPERS operate the Grapevine Tavern, and JOHN RAY is active in the operation of this tavern at St. Louis, Missouri.

GAWRON stated that insofar as he knows, the subject has not been in St. Louis since his escape from the

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Missouri State Penitentiary in view of the fact he is too well known. GAWRON has not seen JAMES EARL RAY since 1959.

GAWRON believes JAMES EARL RAY trafficked in drugs or barbiturates at the Missouri State Penitentiary and also had a loan shark business there. On three different occasions, he made purchases of inhalers, normally used for colds, at the request of RAY. His request, though originating from RAY in prison, was relayed to him by CAROL PEPPER. On each of these occasions, GAWRON purchased a gross of these inhalers (probably Benzedrine) and on three separate occasions, he was contacted by a guard from the prison at Jefferson City, Missouri, who would pick up the inhalers and take them to RAY at the prison. Reportedly, the guard told GAWRON that each trip was worth a "C" to the guard.

GAWRON recalls being told by JOHN RAY that JAMES EARL RAY was in Omaha, Nebraska, during well, making good money as some sort of a salesman. This was in June, 1967. Shortly thereafter, JOHN RAY told GAWRON that JAMES was now in Los Angeles, California. GAWRON had no knowledge as to how JOHN RAY and CAROL PEPPER would have come into possession of information relative to the location of JAMES EARL RAY in June, 1967.

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V. IDENTIFICATION RECORD AND DESCRIPTION

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The following is subject's identification record as furnished by the FBI Identification Division on April 23, 1968, under FBI # 405 942 G:

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army	James Earl Ray #16 163 129	2/19/46		
Sheriff's Office Los Angeles, Calif.	James Earl Ray #B-119908	10/11/49	suspicion of burglary	
PD, Los Angeles Calif	James Earl Ray #139648	10/11/49	suspicion 459 Penal (burglary)	8 months County Jail suspended; 2 years proba- tion served; first 90 days County Jail; 146 12/30/49 Cs129438
SO Cedar Rapids, Iowa	James E. Ray #5937	4/18/50	vagrancy	
PD Alton, Ill.	James Earl Ray #7514	7/23/51	no opera- tor's lic- ense - no City License	released to pay later
PD Chicago Ill	James Ray #D90696	5/6/52	robbery (Gun)	Grand Jury \$3000
Cook County Jail Chicago Ill	James Ray #131165	5/9/52	robbery	6/13/52 sen- tenced to peni- tentiary 1 to 2 years
State Peni- tentiary, Joliet, Ill.	James E. Ray #32419	6/13/52	robbery	1 to 2 years

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
State Peni- tentiary Pontiac, Ill.	James E. Ray #19121	7/7/52 1952 in transfer from Joliet	robbery	1 to 2 years 3/12/54 discharged
SO Edwards- ville, Ill.	James Earl Ray #2640	8/30/54	burglary & larceny	
PD Hannibal Missouri	James E. Ray #40714	3/23/55	investigation of breaking & entering Post Office	
State High- way Patrol Macon, Mo.	James Earl Ray #B-3376	3/23/55	cashing stolen pos- tal money orders	released to Postal Inspec- tor Kansas City Mo., 3/24/55
USM Kansas City, Mo.	James Earl Ray #12018	3/28/55	forgery U.S. Postal Money Order	sentenced to 15 months custody Attorney General
SO Kansas City Mo.	James Earl Ray #29637	3/28/55	forgery - Government	3/7/55, 3 years and 9 months
U. S. Peni- tentiary Leavenworth, Kan.	James Earl Ray #72498-L	7/7/55	Post Office Laws Forge Money Orders	3 years and 9 months 5/20/58, conditional re- lease 3/31/59, maximum 4/5/58, conditional re- lease on charge of Post Office forgery Post Office Money Orders
PD St. Louis, Mo.	James Earl Ray #81071	10/10/59	suspicion of robbery	

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD St. Louis Mo.	James Earl Ray #81071	10/16/59	suspicion of robbery stealing & fugitive other authorities	
State Peni- tentiary Jefferson City, Mo.	James Earl Ray #00416	3/17/60	"TC" operating motor vehi- cle without permission of owner robbery first "b/m DDW" (2 charges)	20 years (20, 7, 5, con- current)

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The following is a description of the subject obtained from sources set out elsewhere in this report.

Name:	JAMES EARL RAY, aka
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth:	Alton, Illinois
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	163 - 174 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Social Security No.:	[REDACTED]
Army Serial Number:	[REDACTED]
FBI Number:	405 942 G

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN JUAN (157-61)

DATE: 6/11/68

FROM : SA HOWARD W. RILEY

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re my memo 5/31/68.

On 6/10/68, NORMAN PABON, Director of Driver's Licenses, Motor Vehicle Division, Department of Obras Publicas, Santurce, P.R., was advised that he no longer had to maintain a look-out for driver's license application by the subject, in view of his arrest in London on 6/9/68.

1 - San Juan
HWR: hwr

157-61-149
su w
Martin [Signature]



5010-108-01

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SAN JUNA (157-61)

FROM : SA JOE C. SPARKS

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 6/11/68

On 6/7/68, the following officials were notified to hold for the FBI on the charge of unlawful flight to avoid confinement RAMON GEORGE SNEYDE who may be traveling on a Canadian passport:

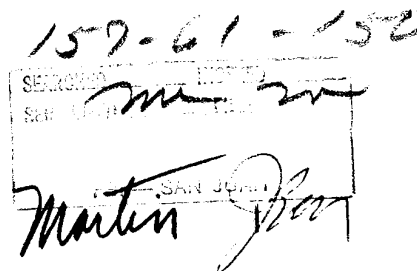
E. F. Mc SWEENEY, U. S. Customs, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, HUGH WILLIAMS, Immigration and Naturalization Service, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, ROBERT WILSON, Chief of Detectives, St. Thomas Police Department, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

2-San Juan
JCS: cab
(2) *cab*



5010-108-01

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





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 10, 1968

SAC, San Juan

RE: FUGITIVE PUBLICITY--CANCELLATION

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

*Handled
2*

John Edgar Hoover
Director

157-61-151
70
JUN 11 1968
Martin *R*

Asst. Attorney General Seeks Ray Extradition

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Vinson Visits Suspect In London Jail

By MICHAEL R. CODEL

LONDON (AP) — Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr. visited James Earl Ray in a heavily guarded police station Sunday, then began moving to get the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. back to the United States as quickly as possible. As he did, a new element of mystery in the case arose.

Airport sources said that Ray, seized Saturday while trying to board a flight for Brussels, could have gone from the Lisbon plane that brought him to London directly to the transit lounge, and thus avoided immigration officers.

His capture indicated he left the transit lounge — either to meet someone or possibly to kill time — and consequently got caught.

Vinson talked with British authorities about Ray's extradition, a procedure which would take two to three weeks under normal conditions. But if Ray hired
(See EXTRADITION, Page 16)

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Attn
6/10/68
P. 1

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

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157-61-152

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Martin

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

San Juan
 6/10/68
 P. 16

Extradition Of King's Accused Killer Is Sought

(Continued From Page 1)

lawyers to challenge the action, the process could run considerably longer with an initial hearing and possible appeals.

Ray, 40, was being kept under tight security at Cannon Row police station in preparation for his appearance Monday morning at Row Street Magistrate's Court. He will answer there to two charges growing out of his arrest at Heathrow Airport — traveling under a false passport and illegal possession of a fire arm.

In Memphis, Tenn., where King was killed, Phil M. Canale, Shelby County attorney general, said Ray would be returned to stand trial for first-degree murder with all "deliberate speed."

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

Clark said Vinson's top priorities in his mission are to see that Ray is as secure as he can be—that nothing happens to him—and that he is returned to the United States for trial as soon as possible.

Clark said he could make no estimate of how soon Ray might be returned. He said it is possible Ray might waive extradition or that he might be deported under an "exclusion principle" of British law. Clark did not elaborate.

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

Asked about a possible conspiracy in the murder of King, particularly in view of the suspect's expensive travel without known financial means, Clark said:

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

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

Clark was interviewed on the ABC radio-television program "Issues and Answers."

A yard spokesman said Ray was under constant surveillance. "This is a big fish," he told a caller.

Ray, who disappeared for two months after King's assassination April 4, had a loaded pistol in his hip pocket when immigration officers seized.

After arriving in London Sunday to "expedite the extradition," Vinson met at Scotland Yard headquarters with Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler, head of the flying squad that handled Britain's Great Train Robbery case, and Chief Inspector Kenneth Thomson. They were reported offering Vinson full cooperation in speeding the extradition process.

Talking with newsmen, Vinson declined to say if he would seek to return Ray on the federal charge of conspiring to deny King his civil rights or on a Tennessee charge that he murdered King.

Legal sources said that to extradite Ray, American authorities would have to submit an application at Bow Street Court

for the prisoner's provisional arrest — to keep him in jail — under the British-American extradition treaty.

To support this, the court would require material evidence showing there was a case against Ray. The British court would weigh the evidence and grant leave for extradition if a magistrate agreed the evidence was material and justifiable. This, normally, would take two or three weeks.

Ray could contest the extradition application and possibly the evidence as well, provided he hired or obtained a lawyer. If a magistrate overruled that defense, Ray could appeal and the case would go to a higher court.

Under provisional arrest, Ray would have to appear before a magistrate once every seven days for police, under the habeas corpus principle, to show reason why he was still being held.

The suspect was booked under the name of Ramon George Sneyd, the name which appeared on his false Canadian passport, but the Justice Department said he definitely was Ray.

An American Embassy official said Ray's extradition papers would include "all his known aliases," and that the name Sneyd would raise no problems in that respect.

The narrow street leading to Cannon Row police station, about 200 yards from the House of Parliament, was deserted Sunday, in marked contrast to the crowd which milled there after word of Ray's arrest was announced Saturday.

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CONGRESS SEEKS SOLUTION

Extradition 10 Million Am

(Continued From Page 1)

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6/10/68
P. 16*



JAMES EARL RAY

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

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Author:
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Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

'British Working On Request Of U.S. Extradition Of Ray

By LAWRENCE MARKIN

LONDON (AP) — The British government started speedy official action on a formal U.S. request Wednesday for the extradition of James Earl Ray to stand trial in Tennessee for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

By the end of the day the application had cleared its first legal hurdle at the British Foreign Office.

But court formalities and appeals, if the 40-year-old escaped convict chooses to use them, could delay Ray's return up to six weeks or even longer should the case take some unexpected turn.

U.S. officials, headed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr., chief of the Justice Department's criminal division, beat their self-imposed deadline for handing in the petition by one day.

But parts of the petition, which was at least an inch thick when it was handed in to the Foreign Office by U.S. Consul General Jack Herfurt, apparently had been readied

in advance of Ray's arrest last Saturday at London Airport as he tried to board a plane for Brussels.

The petition contained a summary of some of the evidence against Ray in King's murder at a Memphis motel April 4. It also contained information on his escape from the Missouri State Prison while serving an armed robbery charge.

The U.S. government is seeking extradition on both counts and must satisfy a British judge that both would also be crimes under British as well as U.S. law.

The petition also contains fingerprints and other material to identify Ray as the man now being held under round-the-clock guard in London's Wandsworth Prison. Officially he is being held here as Ramon George Sneyd, travelling under a Canadian passport issued in that name and charged with passport offenses as well as carrying a loaded gun.

Within hours after receiving the petition, the Foreign Office

certified that the request fell within the terms of the 1931 extradition treaty between the two countries.

It then was sent to the Home Office, roughly comparable to the U.S. Justice Department. There lawyers started a preliminary screening to ensure it established a case against Ray, as required by British law.

The Home Office said that if the petition is in order it should be in the hands of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton sometime Thursday.

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6/13/68
P. 4

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157-61-153

Martin

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WORKED TOO FAST, EFFICIENTLY

Did Ray Have Underworld Help?

By JAY WALZ

New York Times News Service

TORONTO — Police investigators are weighing the "important possibility" that James Earl Ray, the man accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., had important, perhaps underworld, accomplices helping him make his escape to Europe through Canada.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose diligent check of passport applications provided the clue leading to his identification and arrest in London last Saturday, has decided that Ray on his own could hardly have worked so fast and suc-

cessfully during his month in Toronto.

His knowledge of laxities in procedures for obtaining birth certificates and passports impressed the police as having been expert.

"He didn't come cold into the city. There was help of some kind," said an R.C.M.P. spokesman. He noted that many Canadians, seeking passports and related documents in the normal way, often complain that it takes longer than the two weeks it took Ray.

R.C.M.P. sources note that Ray used the loopholes known to espionage agents and other underworld figures to enter and leave the country. Ray had money. He had also been in Canada a year ago. He lived in Montreal for a while last July, signing an apartment lease under the alias of Eric S. Galt, a name he also used in Los Angeles.

The real Eric S. Galt is a supervisor with union carbide in ~~Scarboro~~, a community in metropolitan Toronto.

One mystery confronting the

police is how it happened that the three men whose names Ray used as aliases all live within a few blocks of each other. They are Galt, Paul Bridgman, a consultant teacher with the Toronto Board of Education, and Ramon George Sneyd, a constable of the Toronto police force.

All three men — Galt, Bridgman and Sneyd — bear certain resemblances, police say, to Ray. All three have dark hair as does Ray. They are about Ray's height — 5 feet 10 inches. Ray is reported to weigh 174 pounds. Galt weighs 172 and Bridgman 190. Galt is 54 but passes for a m a n m u c h younger. Bridgman and Sneyd are 50. Ray is 40.

When Ray was arrested in London he was carrying two Canadian passports issued to Ramon George Sneyd. When he first came to Toronto on April 8, four days after the King slaying, Ray used the name of Paul Bridgman and obtained a birth certificate in this name.

The men have found the ex-

perience of being an alias embarrassing, although all have been cleared by the police. None can explain how his name came to be used.

To obtain a passport, Ray needed a birth certificate. Police say they do not know how Ray obtained vital statistics about Bridgman and Sneyd. But this need not have been difficult. He could have obtained the data from birth announcements in Toronto newspapers.

When applying for a passport, using Sneyd's name on April 16, Ray might have checked the telephone directory to ascertain if Sneyd were still alive.

Police say Ray intended to get his passport in Bridgman's name, but after obtaining the appropriate birth certificate and passport photo found that this man already held a passport. How did he find this

out? The investigators are trying to learn the answer.

Awdreness, perhaps through a tip, that he was running into trouble with the Bridgman alias is believed to have been the reason for Ray's moving from a rooming house at 102 Ossington Ave. where he was "Bridgman" to another lodging at 962 Dundas St. where he became "Sneyd."

It was here that his only visitor, according to his landlady, was "a fat man" who came with an envelope for Ray on May 2, the day of his departure for England.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington said that it has no evidence of a conspiracy in connection with King's death, or of organized help for Ray during his month's stay in Toronto. "But we're not ruling out these possibilities," said a spokesman.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Chen
6/12/68
P. 18

6/11/68

ROUTING SLIP TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM: *RW* SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) (P)

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, aka -
FUGITIVE
CR - CONSPIRACY; UFAC - ROBBERY

OO: MEMPHIS

Re report of SA JOE C. HESTER 6/5/68 at Memphis.

Page 17, paragraph 4, line 6 - 12/17/67, should
be 12/7/67.

Please correct your copies.

SAC ROBERT G. JENSEN

TOR:tjm

157-61-155

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FBI - MEMPHIS	

Martin

FBI

Date: 6-12-68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, ALBANY
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) P
MURKIN

In view of subject's apprehension, any office having outstanding leads or requests for circularization in any publication of any kind should cancel outstanding request now.

A & D.

- 2 Albany
- 1 All Continental Offices
- 1 Memphis

San Juan

RGJ:BN
(56)

157-61-154

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 17 1968	
FBI - SAN JUAN	

[Signature]

Approved: *R.C. Jensen*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

THE
DAILY NEWS
OF THE
VIRGIN ISLANDS
6/10/68
P.1,5

Scotland Yd. Nabs Ray

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced Saturday a man long sought in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has been arrested by Scotland Yard in London.

Forty-year-old James Earl Ray had been the object of a world-wide manhunt since shortly after Dr. King was slain April 4.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Ray is being held under maximum security conditions on a passport violation.

Hoover said Ray was armed with a fully loaded pistol when taken into custody at 11:45 a.m., London time, Saturday.

The announcement of Ray's arrest came as funeral services ended in New York for Senator Robert Kennedy, slain last week in Los Angeles by an assassin.

The announcement was issued under the names of Clark and Hoover but neither was present when it was given to newsmen at the Justice Department.

Other FBI officials declined to elaborate on it or answer any questions.

The announcement said Ray, using the name Ramon George Sneyd, was passing through England on two Canadian passports en route to Brussels when taken into custody.

(See RAY, Page 5)



JAMES EARL RAY

(age, name of
city and state.)

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FBI - NEW YORK	

Martin

Ray

(Continued from Page 1)

It said he was being held under maximum security conditions and extradition proceedings would be started shortly.

It was not explained how Ray, previously described as poor, obtained the money to travel to Europe.

There has been speculation King's murderer obtained aid from conspirators and might even have been a paid assassin.

King's killing sparked racial riots in more than 100 cities and came as he was organizing the Poor People's Campaign—an attempt to push the Federal government to greater efforts on behalf of the nation's poor.

At the State Department, officials said they expect a formal request to be made of Britain for return of Ray through the U.S. British extradition treaty.

They said murder is one of the crimes included in the treaty.

The officials expect Tennessee, the state where a murder indictment was returned against Ray, to initiate the proceedings.

This in turn probably would be the basis for the U.S. government's request.

The State Department officials said also they did not know how Ray obtained the Canadian passport.

Hoover said the search for Ray, named in an FBI complaint as having entered into a conspiracy to shoot King, covered all 50 States, Canada, Mexico, Portugal, England and other countries.

King, who was 39 and a 1964 Nobel Peace prize winner, was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel April 4 in Memphis, Tennessee, when the fatal shot was fired—apparently from a cheap rooming-house some 205 feet away.

He died of a bullet wound of the neck less than an hour later at St. Joseph Hospital.

A state first-degree murder charge was issued April 17, charging the man then known as Eric Starvo Galt, with "unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought kill and murder King."

A Federal warrant already had been issued charging him with conspiracy in King's death.

The FBI placed Ray, originally sought as Galt, on its most wanted list April 20, lengthening its usual ten-name roll of dishonor to eleven.

King was founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and perhaps the most well-known civil rights leader in the United States.

He was a close friend of Senator Robert Kennedy and also of President John Kennedy, also the victim of an assassin in Dallas, Texas, in November of 1963.

Dr. King's widow attended funeral services in New York City Saturday for Senator Kennedy.

Ray is a fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

He had served seven years of a 20-year sentence when reported missing in April 1967.

The charges on which he is being detained in England are the use of fraudulent documentation—a passport—and for carrying a

concealed weapon.

Hoover said one passport Ray was using was issued in Ottawa on April 24, almost three weeks after the murder of King.

The other was issued May 16, at Lisbon, Portugal, by the Canadian embassy in that city.

In addition to armed robbery, Ray has been convicted of burglary, forgery of a postal money order and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

He also has been confined in the Los Angeles County Jail, two state prisons in Illinois and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

During nearly three years in the Army, he received a three-month sentence for drunkenness and breaking arrest.

He was discharged in December 1948 for ineptness and lack of adaptability to military service.

A fellow inmate at the Missouri Penitentiary, 40-year old Raymond Curtis, said Ray told him while both were prisoners at Jefferson City he would be willing to kill Dr. King for one million dollars.

Curtis now is in Whitfield County Jail at Dalton, Georgia, awaiting action on appeal from a murder conviction.

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THE
SAN JUAN STAR
6/14/68
P.23

Real Eric S. Galt Not Upset By Ray Using Name As Alias

New York Times News Service

TORONTO — The real Eric S. Galt leans, he said Wednesday on "my thick skin," and a healthy philosophical base for protection from the annoying notoriety resulting from his name having been used as an alias by James Earl Ray.

"My wife is troubled about all this publicity" he told a visitor. "But I say, let it all spill out. Then it will be forgotten. And so will we."

Galt was interviewed Wednesday morning while the Toronto police and the Royal Canadian mounted police continued tracing Ray's steps during a month's stay while he obtained a fraudulent passport enabling him to go to Europe. He was caught in London last Saturday and awaits probable extradition to the United States where he is accused of killing the

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., on April 4.

Galt told a visitor he had no notion that Ray had adopted the name of Galt. But when he learned about it on April 10 from news articles saying the federal bureau of investigation had found Eric Starvo Galt to be Ray, he did not get upset.

Inevitably, the police did question him about his activities around the time of King's slaying. When the investigators questioned officials at the Union Carbide plant where Galt is a warehouse foreman, they were assured that he had been working seven days a week at the time, and could not possibly have been in Memphis, where King was slain.

"It's true," said Galt in his office Wednesday morning, but I got a lot of ribbing from the boys around me about being all that busy at the job."

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157-61-158

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JUN 14 1968
FBI - SAN JUAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"EL MUNDO"
6/18/68
P.1, 34

Ex Agente FBI Defenderá Ray

Por Lawrence F. Falk

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, (UPI)—Un ex agente del FBI, Arthur J. Hanes, de voz suave y que profesa un profundo compromiso con la institución del Jurado no Norteamérica, fue seleccionado por el supuesto asesino del doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., como su abogado de defensa.

Hanes, de 51 años y ex Alcalde de Birmingham, dijo el lunes que aceptó tentativamente el caso después de recibir una carta de dos páginas a manuscrito escrita por James Earl Ray y procedente de Londres.

En Londres, Estados Unidos exigió hoy formalmente la extradición de James Earl Ray, acusado del asesinato del dirigente negro norteamericano Martin Luther King, hijo, ante el Tribunal de Magistrados de la calle Bow de esta capital.

El magistrado Frank Milton fijó la audiencia del caso

para el día 27 de este mes, en respuesta a la solicitud estadounidense.

Al conocer la decisión, Ray sólo dijo: "Gracias".

Ray, alias Raymond G. Sneyd, fue arrestado en la capital británica el 8 de junio con cargos de fugitivo acusado de dar muerte a King en Menfis, Tenesí, y escaparse de la prisión estatal de Misuri. Las autoridades de Tenesí buscan lograr el regreso de King a Menfis para enjuiciarlo aquí por los cargos de asesinato en relación a la muerte de King el 4 de abril.

Hanes dijo que él y su hijo, un graduado del 1967 de la Escuela de Leyes de la Universidad de Alabama y que se unió a la empresa de su padre, llegarán hoy hasta Washington y continuarán su viaje el miércoles hacia Londres para conferenciar con Ray "y comenzar los preparativos del caso si es que

(Continúa en la Página 34)

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

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☐ Being Investigated

157-61-159

Ray

Ex Agente FBI Defenderá...

De la Primera Página

éste es extraditado".

El muy bien vestido Hanes dijo que no tenía otro conocimiento del caso que aquello "que he leído". Había sobre su escritorio una buena pila de periódicos que trataban sobre el asesinato de King.

"Sin embargo diré esto", dijo. "Quienquiera que esté en prisión en Londres, Sneyd, Ray o (Eric Starvo) Galt, es en este momento tan inocente como usted o yo".

"Creo que la institución del Jurado de América del Norte es el mejor. Si uno se lo da un jurado para que decida, se afanará y saldrá con el veredicto correcto".

El fornido Hanes, de seis pies de estatura y de pelo castaño, señaló que "no tenía idea" de por qué Ray había hecho contacto con él. "Dijo que había leído sobre mí", añadió.

Hanes recibió mucha publicidad a comienzos de la década del 1960 cuando era Alcalde durante las demostraciones de los derechos civiles dirigidas por King, y en el 1964 cuando defendió dos miembros del Ku Klux Klan que estaban acusados de la muerte de la señora Viola Luizzo, una militante de los derechos civiles.

A Hanes, hombre de un temperamento equilibrado, le fue preguntado frecuentemente si se había convertido en el "abogado del Klan".

"No soy un miembro del Klan y que yo sepa, nunca he estado más cerca de 50 millas de un encuentro de los del Klan", contestó. Añadió que se hizo cargo del caso después que Matt Murphy, el abogado de dicha organización, murió en un accidente automovilístico y los acusados se encontraban en la necesidad de representación legal.

El procedimiento de Hanes en la sala del tribunal fue totalmente diferente al de Murphy, que hacía unas emotivas exhortaciones al Jurado sobre las tradiciones sureñas. Hanes, friamente y basándose en los hechos, cimentó sus argumentos en puntos legales. Logró la absolución de Eugene Thomas y un jurado en desacuerdo para Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. Ambos hombres fueron luego procesados por conspiración federal y cada uno fue sentenciado a 10 años de prisión.

Hanes, miembro de una respetable familia de Birmingham, manifestó que había renunciado al FBI "porque no podía expresarme como agente sobre la creciente influencia comunista en nuestra nación". Fue electo alcalde en el 1961 pero perdió su cargo un año más tarde cuando la ciudad cam-

bió la forma de gobernación de Comisión a Consejo.

Manifestó que había decidido hacerse cargo del caso de Ray tentativamente "porque soy abogado". Luego añadió: "Supongo que tendrá algún dinero".

Dijo que le había escrito al Fiscal General de los Estados Unidos, Ramsey Clark, pidiéndole "seguridad adecuada" para Ray, "y para asegurarme de que me mantendrán enterado de los acontecimientos."

"Escribí para cerciorarme de que me dirán la hora en que esperan que parta de Londres, su hora de llegada y que me darán una oportunidad de conferenciar con él lo más pronto que sea posible", expresó.

Hanes manifestó que la primera vez que oyó de involucrado en el caso fue el 13 de junio cuando una firma de abogados londinenses lo llamó desde esta capital.

"Al día siguiente recibí una carta del señor Sneyd pidiéndome que me hiciera cargo del caso. La carta estaba fechada el 13 de junio", señaló.

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James Ray Fights British Extradition

By LAWRENCE MALKIN

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

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

As attorneys representing the United States presented their extradition request to Milton, Ray said barely a word and dis-

played not a flicker of emotion in the eight-minute session.

He was dressed in a neat, blue-checked suit, wore heavily rimmed glasses and was surrounded by police in court.

Milton addressed Ray only once, to inform him of when the formal hearing on the extradition request would be held and that he would continue to be held in custody.

Ray replied quietly, "Thank you."

Roger Frisby, the British lawyer defending Ray, told Milton he wanted as much time as possible to prepare, but Milton said

he thought it "highly desirable that an early date be fixed." They compromised on the June 27 date.

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

The lawyer is Arthur J. Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, Ala., and a segregationist who defended three men accused of murdering Viola Gregg Luizzo, a civil rights worker, in Alabama three years ago.

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TENTATIVE DEFENDER OF KING MURDER SUSPECT NO STRANGER TO RACIAL ISSUES

Ray's Counsel Knows Controversy

By BILL EVANS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Arthur J. Hanes, who has tentatively agreed to defend the man accused of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is no stranger to racial controversy.

He was mayor of Birmingham in 1963 when racial disturbances shook the city and international attention was focused on Public Safety Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor and the use of police dogs and fire hoses to put down demonstrations.

He defended three Ku Klux Klansmen accused of the 1965 slaying of civil rights worker Mrs. Viola Liuzzo in Hayneville, Ala. Two of the accused went free on state charges but were convicted on federal conspiracy charges. The third died.

When he was mayor, Hanes

accused King of being one of the instigators of Birmingham's troubles.

Now, he is getting ready for a hurried trip to England to talk with the man accused of killing King while the civil rights leader was directing a protest in another Southern city—Memphis, Tenn.

Hanes plans to leave Wednesday to confer with James Earl Ray who, in a letter signed "R.G. Sneyd" asked Hanes to take the case. Sneyd is the name of the man being held as Ray was using when arrested.

The lawyer said he does not know who will pay Ray's legal fees but added, "I understand

this man has funds."

Hanes' first taste of political life came in 1948 when he finished second in a five-man race for the presidency of the Jefferson County Commission. He then had a law practice in Birmingham.

Next came three years as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago and Washington.

In 1961, he was elected mayor of Birmingham. And with the office came a head-on confrontation with the forces of integration.

Of the disturbances in his city, Hanes said they were not spontaneous but had been care-

fully plotted at a Communist-inspired workshop a year before.

Even after a change in the form of government ended the Hanes administration, he continued to speak out. In one speech he said, concerning the federal government, "You have a bunch of reds mixing in there with the blacks and whites."

In the summer of 1963, he charged that a community affairs committee was "loaded with leftists, pinkos and active integrationists." He warned that through integration Birmingham would become "a Negro town where white people will cower behind barred doors."

A month before the opening of

the fall 1963 school term, Hanes called for a "human wall of white citizens" around Birmingham schools to block desegregation.

Hanes, who is 51, comes from an old central Alabama family. His maternal grandfather was a Confederate officer during the Civil War. His father was a Methodist minister. He obtained his law degree from the University of Alabama.

Although he says that politics has always fascinated him, he has devoted most of his time since stepping down as mayor to his private law practice. One of his sons, Arthur Jr., is his partner.

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JAMES EARL RAY'S MOVEMENTS ARE CLOUDY AND BEWILDERING

King Murder Suspect Is Mysterious

By RICHARD HAMMER
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Who is James Earl Ray? He is, of course, accused of murdering the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and is now waiting in Wandsworth Prison in London for extradition to the United States and trial for murder.

But as police in the United States, Canada and Europe try to unravel the twisted trail left by Ray over the past year, the answers to just who he is, what he did and why are obscure. During that year he has been, according to reports, in Birmingham, Atlanta, Memphis, Los Angeles, New Orleans,

Toronto, London, Lisbon and possibly many other cities. He has used the names of Eric Starvo Galt, John Willard, Paul Bridgman, and Ramon George Sneyd — all real people, Canadians living in Toronto within a few blocks of each other, all with a remarkable resemblance to Ray. And during this year, Ray, constantly broke in the past, seemed to have plenty of money.

Until the Federal Bureau of Investigation pointed to him as the prime suspect within days after the King assassination in Memphis on April 4, Ray had been considered a two-bit thief by almost everyone who knew him, someone incapable of car-

rying out a complex crime. But the King murder and Ray's peregrinations were nothing if not complex.

Born 40 years ago in Alton, Ill., one of several children of a poverty-ridden family, Ray had a long and unsuccessful career in petty crime, he was

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in and out of jail regularly until, in 1959, he drew a 20-year term at the Missouri State Prison for a grocery store holdup. He escaped on April 23, 1967.

His movements since have been cloudy and bewildering. There is a report that

during the summer of 1967, he was living in Montreal under the name Eric Starvo Galt. At the end of August, Ray, using Galt's name, checked into a rooming house in Birmingham, lived there until the beginning of October, bought a white Mustang, and left behind a reputation as a quiet and conservative man.

A different image emerged when he arrived soon after in Los Angeles. He took dancing and bartending lessons, drank heavily at local bars and spouted virulent racism.

On April 4, authorities say, he was in Memphis where he checked into a flophouse across

from the Lorraine hotel under the name of John Willard. That evening, King was killed.

Four days later, Ray moved into a seedy boarding house in Toronto under the name of Paul Bridgman. His landlady, Mrs. Adam Szpakowski said he was "real respectable... quiet... a deep-thinker." As Bridgman, he set in motion plans to go to Europe. But at some point, Canadian police theorize, he somehow learned that Bridgman already had a passport. In any event, he changed boarding houses, took the name Ramon George Sneyd, and with detailed information about Sneyd, got a passport through a travel agent and paid \$345 in cash for a 21-day excursion flight to London which he boarded on May 5.

In London he cashed in the return half of the ticket and boarded a flight to Lisbon. There, he reportedly tried to enlist as a mercenary with Biafran forces but was turned down, and spent several days quietly in his hotel room and in nightclubs.

Ray returned to London on May 17, disappeared, and then subsequently checked into a small hotel. He had several excitable phone conversations with a London newspaperman about the possibilities of making contact with Angolan or Rhodesian mercenary forces.

On June 8, he booked a flight to Brussels and was picked up at the London airport, carrying two Canadian passports in Sneyd's name and a loaded pistol. Extradition may take several weeks. Once he is brought back, he will be tried in Tennessee where he had been indicted for the murder.

The trial may provide some answers to the host of questions surrounding the mysterious figure of Ray. Where, for instance, did he get the money he has been using for the past year? What motive might he have had for killing King, if, indeed, he is the killer? How did he happen to pick as aliases the names of four men from Toronto who bear a resemblance to him? If Ray had organized support in making his getaway through Canada, as Canadian police believe, who supplied that support?

"If my brother did kill King," Ray's brother John Larry said this week, "he did it for a lot of money. He didn't do anything if it wasn't for money."

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EXTRADITION FROM BRITAIN IS A COMPLICATED PROCEDURE

Ray To Appear In Court Tuesday

By HOMER BIGART

New York Times News Service

LONDON — James Earl Ray, accused of slaying the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will make his second appearance in Bow Street Magistrates Court on Tuesday. At that time, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Frank Milton, will inform him that American authorities are seek-

ing two warrants for his extradition.

The hearing had been scheduled to hear charges on which Ray was arrested at London Airport last Saturday: possessing a forged passport and carrying a firearm. These charges probably will 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, 1961, from Missouri State Penitentiary, where he still had 13 years to serve of a 20-year term for armed robbery and car theft.

Extradition from Britain 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 met.

The U.S. authorities must establish, to the satisfaction of the chief magistrate, that there is prima facie evidence that Ray murdered 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 U.S. authorities interrogated him, the application for extradition would be rejected.

That was why the U.S. was at pains to deny published reports that Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Winson Jr. had just before

Ray argued that his alleged crime was a political offense. 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 his extradition as an escaped criminal.

Under the 1931 extradition treaty with the U. S., if Ray is surrendered on the lesser charge he cannot later be charged in a U.S. 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 which expressly required an alien to leave Britain and go to the U.S. 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.

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EXTRADITION

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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 U.S. Wandsworth Prison, where he is now held, is probably grimmer than most American jails. But the comparative comforts of the jails are hardly likely to induce Ray to return 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 evidence submitted by the U.S.

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

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British Charge Ray With King's Murder

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Way Cleared For Request Of Extradition

By MICHAEL R. CODEL

LONDON (AP) — The U.S. government obtained Monday night a provisional British warrant charging James Earl Ray with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., clearing ground for a formal application in the next day or two for Ray's return to the United States.

The move followed a calm and impassive appearance by Ray at a perfunctory, two-minute British court session during which he was assigned a British lawyer in what legal experts said could be his first move to fight extradition for trial.

It was the first bit of legal sparring in a case capable of spiralling into months of argument if the suspect contests the U.S. Justice Department request to extradite him "very soon." Legal sources said the earliest possible date for Ray's return would be June 28, but arguments could run into August if there is a battle.

Quick movement was already delayed Monday when Ray, 40, was ordered held without bail by Chief Magistrate Frank Milton, for a hearing June 18. The issuance of the warrant for

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Llegan a Defender Ray

LONDRES (UPI) — Un ex Alcalde de Birmingham, Alabama, y su hijo llegaron hoy para dirigir la defensa de James Earl Ray, acusado de asesinar al doctor Martin Luther King.

Arthur J. Hanes, ex Alcalde y ex agente del FBI, llegó con su hijo Arthur, desde Washington.

Un oficial de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos los recibió en el aeropuerto Heathrow, donde el americano fue arrestado el 8 de junio por las autoridades inglesas. Ray está luchando contra su extradición a los Estados Unidos donde afrontará la acusación de asesinato en primer grado.

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