

Mr. DeLoach

May 3, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen	1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malley	1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. McGowan	1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Long	1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. McDonough	1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Martindale	

This case involves the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Attached is a photograph of Ray that has just been obtained from the Postal Inspector of Los Angeles. It has been determined from identifying numbers on the back of this Polaroid print that the film was manufactured in August, 1967. The photograph was mailed on or about 2/17/68 to a girl Ray had written through a correspondence club. This is considered the best picture of Ray yet obtained since it shows more detail of the lines and features of his face than previous photographs have shown.

ACTION:

This photograph is being duplicated for wide distribution through field offices and Legats.

Enclosure

WLM:vea
(14)

Mr. DeLoach

May 2, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen	1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malley	1 - Mr. Conrad
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(14)

Mr. DeLoach

May 3, 1968

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan

MURKIN

1 - Mr. McDonough

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Bureau has designated the Memphis Office as office of origin in this case, and a suggested airtel to all offices and Legats is attached for approval, setting forth instructions designed to assist in the investigation, administration and supervision of this case in the field.

The field and Legats are being instructed that this investigation should be afforded imagination and ingenuity and should be directed toward the early apprehension of subject Ray. Leads in this Top Ten fugitive case are to be handled within 24 hours and certain offices, which have conducted the bulk of investigation to date, are to submit results of their investigation in individual reports. Other divisions are to submit positive and pertinent information developed in form suitable for insertion in the over-all reports prepared by the Memphis Office.

Inasmuch as Legats do not submit investigative reports, they are being instructed to submit results of investigation which can be disseminated in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Any administrative data which cannot be disseminated will be set forth in the administrative section of the transmittal communication.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to All Offices and Legats setting forth instructions in line with the above.

Enclosure

EJM:cs
(6)

Mr. DeLoach

May 3, 1968

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. McDonough

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Enclosure

EJH:cs
(6)

May 3, 1968

Airtel

1 - Mr. McDonough

To: All SACS and LEGATS

From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

OO: MEMPHIS (44-1987)

The Bureau has designated Memphis as office of origin in this case.

This investigation is to be afforded imagination and ingenuity and is to be directed toward the early apprehension of subject Ray. You are reminded that leads in this Top Ten fugitive case must be handled within 24 hours. The Atlanta, Birmingham, Chicago, Houston, Jackson, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, St. Louis and Springfield Offices are to prepare the results of their investigation to date in report form, not as an insert. At such time as the amount of investigation in these field offices does not appear to warrant individual reports, advise the Bureau and office of origin that inserts being prepared in future in lieu of reports, UACB.

All other offices will record the results in appropriate form and transmit 15 copies of each to the office of origin for inclusion in reports submitted by the Memphis Office. Should investigation increase in any such area warranting submission of individual report, do so and advise the Bureau and Memphis.

Legats are to submit results of investigation which can be disseminated in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Any administrative data which cannot be disseminated is to be set forth in the adminis-

EJM:cs

(3)

NOTE: See Memo Rosen to DeLoach, dated 5/3/68, same caption, EJm:cs.

**Airtel to All SACS and LEGATS
RE: MURKIN**

trative section of your transmittal communication. Look-alikes and other leads resolved and reported by cablegram or other communication need not be rereported as copies of these communications are being forwarded office of origin by the Bureau for administrative handling of the case.

You are reminded that this investigation must be given top priority handling and all leads are to be thoroughly investigated.

Armed and dangerous.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Memo

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 3, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Martindale

This case involves the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

It has previously been reported that Ray resided at Harkay Apartments, 2589 Rue Notre Dame Est, Montreal, Canada, for about six weeks, moving out about Labor Day, 1967, but that no record of his tenancy could be located. The apartment owner has found a six months' lease executed by Eric S. Galt on 7/17/67 for Apartment 18. The lease was for the period of 7/18/67 to 1/18/68. Total rent was \$450 payable at \$75 a month.

The apartment owner has no record as to when the subject left but believes he skipped out on 9/2/67. A neighborhood investigation conducted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police did not develop any pertinent information concerning the subject.

Various allegations have been made that while Ray was in Missouri State Penitentiary he was well supplied with money and regularly received money from outside the prison. A review of Ray's account in the prison shows the following total cash deposits for each year:

1960	\$ 33.06
1961	31.00
1962	50.00
1963	314.10
1964	102.50
1965	50.50
1966	71.10
1967	15.00
	\$667.26

WLM:vea
(14)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Most of the above deposits were in small amounts, the largest deposit being \$65 on 4/16/63. Only eight deposits were in amounts of more than \$25 and the total of all deposits of \$20 or more is \$390.

It is noted Ray reportedly escaped 4/23/67. The last cash deposit to his account was in the amount of \$15 on 2/3/67 after which the balance was \$30.35. Various small withdrawals were made between 2/3/67 and 4/21/67 when the last withdrawal of \$9.75 was made, leaving a balance of \$4.36 when Ray escaped.

The official version of Ray's escape from Missouri State Penitentiary is that on 4/23/67 he concealed himself in a truck carrying bread from the prison to a prison farm. There have been allegations that he actually escaped in some other manner and on some other date.

In a report dated 5/3/67, Captain Danton Steele advised the Associate Warden he had investigated Ray's escape, the means of which had "remained a mystery for ten days" because of gross dereliction of duty by three and possibly five prison personnel. Steele reported the following details:

The guard who drove the truck watched inmates load the bread box for the farm and the box did not appear unusually heavy. The driver watched another guard check the truck before leaving the prison and the bread in the box for the farm was still neatly stacked near the top of the box; however, the report noted that the box holds sixty loaves and since only forty loaves were being sent to the farm, the bread should have extended only two-thirds the distance to the top of the box.

En route to the farm the truck stopped to deliver another box of bread and nothing unusual was noticed. Upon arrival at the farm, the bread was found to be torn and crushed so that only a few loaves were usable. This fact went unreported for ten days.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Although Captain Steele concluded that Ray escaped in the bread truck, he pointed out that it would have been necessary for Ray to use a false bottom in the bread box if the bread was neatly stacked as described by two guards. No false bottom was found and Steele raised the question, "Why should the inmate dispose of the false bottom when the bread was mangled beyond use?"

Carmen E. Ramage, Oklahoma City, advised that she is acquainted with Robert Dale Porter who was released from Missouri State Penitentiary, 12/8/67. Porter told Ramage that Ray had not escaped in a bakery truck as reported in the newspapers but had escaped in a guard's uniform which he obtained when he was working in the dry cleaning plant at the prison. Porter said that Ray and the guard had been good friends and that the guard has since been fired. It is noted that one inmate previously interviewed stated that Ray had actually walked out the front door instead of hiding in a bread truck.

ACTION:

Vigorous investigation is continuing to locate Ray as quickly as possible.

5-2

The Attorney General

May 2, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Long

**ASSASSINATION OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

Your Office advised this Bureau that information was received from Dorothy D. Cotton of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference that a person resembling James Earl Ray had rented an apartment in Mississippi.

We have investigated this matter, and it has been determined that a person by the name of Earl William Ray had rented an apartment in Columbia, Mississippi, in October of 1967, and he is not identical with James Earl Ray.

This is for your information.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

**1 - Mr. Stephen J. Pollak
Assistant Attorney General**

**REL:cs
(6)**

NOTE: Information was received from the Attorney General's Office to the effect that Dorothy D. Cotton of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference stated that a person resembling James Earl Ray had rented an apartment in Mississippi.

We have investigated this matter and determined that one Earl William Ray rented an apartment in Columbia, Mississippi, in October of 1967. The person renting the apartment to Earl William Ray described him as a young man who was getting married and would like to bring his wife with him. This landlady viewed a photograph of James Earl Ray on television and jokingly remarked this must be the individual to whom she rented her apartment. Photographs of James Earl Ray were displayed and the landlady stated the individual who rented the apartment bears no resemblance to our subject and is not the same person.

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Mr. DeLoach

May 2, 1968

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Long

1 - Mr. Bishop

MURKIN

(KING MURDER CASE)

This is a memorandum concerning Louis Emanuel Lomax.

Louis Emanuel Lomax, a Negro who was born in Georgia in August, 1922, is a free lance writer and reporter currently writing articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He previously conducted a controversial television program which originated in Los Angeles.

An investigation of Lomax was conducted in 1963 when he traveled to Cuba from Mexico. Bufiles reflect that Lomax is no good and that he has repeatedly proven his antagonism toward the FBI. For example, in November, 1964, he appeared on David Susskind's "Open End" television program with Edward M. Keating (publisher of "Ramparts," the rotten magazine which has former SA William W. Turner on its staff) and William Kunstler (attorney who is absolutely no friend of ours). On this program Lomax was very critical of the FBI's role in the civil rights movement and stated there would be no solution to the problem in Mississippi as long as Mr. Hoover remains as head of the FBI.

On his October 17, 1965, television program, Lomax had as guests Helen Sobell (wife of Morton Sobell, who was convicted in the Rosenberg case), as well as Walter Schneir, author of a book based on the theme that the Rosenberg case subjects were "railroaded."

Bufiles further reflect that in August, 1967, former Agent Norman T. Ollestad, author of the vicious book, "Inside the FBI," appeared on Lomax' television program and used this occasion to further spread his lies and distortions. Lomax, as expected, did absolutely nothing to present the Bureau's side.

Lomax is now writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance in connection with the recent trip of Lomax and Charles Stein to possibly determine the location of the telephone stations used by Ray and Stein in their trip to

REL:cs
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Long - Rewrite

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

New Orleans in December of 1967. The articles as written by Lomax are grossly distorted and without foundation in fact. The Los Angeles Office feels that Lomax hopes to use his articles regarding the King case as a vehicle to get back in "big time" television.

Our Los Angeles Office advises that Lomax was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from 2/19/50 until 5/9/56.

ACTION:

None. For information. COPY OF Identification Record
OF LOMAX attached.

Mr. DeLoach

May 2, 1968

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

MURKIN

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Long

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

PURPOSE:

To recommend that the reports in this case be disseminated to the Department and that Birmingham be instructed to disseminate one copy of each of the reports to the U. S. Attorney, Birmingham.

BACKGROUND:

Based upon evidence left at the scene of the crime and investigation conducted, we established that a person using the name of Eric Starvo Galt was responsible for the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. With Department approval and authorization of the U. S. Attorney, Birmingham, we obtained a warrant of arrest for Galt in Birmingham, Alabama, on 4/17/68.

We have subsequently determined that James Earl Ray's fingerprints match the latent fingerprints developed on the evidence, and we are conducting an investigation to locate and apprehend James Earl Ray.

The Atlanta, Birmingham, Los Angeles, and Memphis Offices have submitted reports on this case. At the outset of this investigation Attorney General Ramsey Clark requested a copy of any reports and thereafter Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, Stephen J. Pollak, requested a copy of any report. The U. S. Attorney in Birmingham, has requested that we submit our investigative reports to them as soon as possible. To date the reports have not been disseminated. The evidence as submitted by Memphis has been returned to the Memphis Police Department accompanied by a report reflecting the results of our Laboratory examination.

Enclosure

REL:cs
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Handwritten:
Rel to
84 + ME
5-2-68
REL:cs

Memo Rosen to DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that we have returned the evidence to the Memphis Police Department and in view of the fact that if the subject is located and apprehended we will need to show identity and probable cause, it is recommended that the reports be disseminated to the Department. The Department will be specifically advised in writing that the reports or the contents thereof are for their use only and they should not be disclosed to any person outside the Department. USA, Birmingham will be so advised also in writing.

If approved, it is recommended that the attached teletype be transmitted to Birmingham and Memphis.

Mr. DeLoach

May 2, 1968

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Long

MURKIN

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

MEMO

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 2, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: MURKIN

This case involves the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

It has been previously reported that Ray spent a brief period in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, in 1952 when Louis Lomax was an inmate at Joliet. It has been determined that Ray was in the diagnostic clinic and Lomax was in the vocational school. It does not appear that they would have had any contact.

In a news article published in Los Angeles, Louis Lomax alleged the FBI had telephone company records for telephone booths at the St. Francis Hotel and would not make the records available to him. It is noted we have obtained information from the telephone company as to calls made from all public telephones in the St. Francis Hotel. Prior to publishing his article, Lomax contacted the Los Angeles Office and inquired as to whether the FBI had any telephone records. He was referred to the press release made in this case by the Bureau and informed that no other information could be made available to him.

Charles Stein advised that he was not able to locate the Texas telephone booth allegedly used by Ray although it is noted a "Newsweek" representative told the telephone company Lomax and Stein had located a telephone at Uvalde, Texas, used by Ray to call New Orleans between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67. The telephone company has no record of such a call.

Stein stated he received no money from Lomax or any newspaper source although he claimed he had been promised up to \$200,000; he declined to say who had made this offer. Stein said he has been conned, duped, used, and made a mark by the newspapers. He advised he is presently so confused about the trip he made to New Orleans with Ray in December that he cannot distinguish between the facts and the newspaper stories he has read.

WLM:vea
(13)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Charles De Carvelho, New Orleans, close friend of Charles Stein, advised that he and Stein are close friends of District Attorney James Garrison and all are members of the New Orleans Chess Club. Five or six years ago Garrison allegedly told De Carvelho that Stein was a good boy but kept bad company.

John Eugene Gawron, also known as Uncle Jack, St. Louis, advised he taught Ray burglary and taught him to always use gloves; therefore, he cannot understand Ray's apparent failure to use gloves in this case. Gawron said he was closely associated with Ray in 1958 and 1959 and participated with him in out-of-town burglaries. He never knew Ray to pull a job alone.

Gawron related that Ray has a tendency to lisp or stutter which is most apparent in connection with his bashfulness when he first meets any female. Gawron also said Ray can drink an enormous quantity of whiskey without noticeable effect and preferred Laurel Springs Bourbon with sweet soda.

Gawron denied any contact with Ray since 1959 and expressed the opinion Ray is in Europe because he once said he would like to go to Spain.

James W. Brown stated he knew Ray in Missouri State Penitentiary from 1963 to 1965. He recalled that when President Kennedy was killed Ray made a statement to the effect "that is one nigger loving S. O. B. that got shot." According to Brown, Ray became aggravated over newspaper accounts of Martin Luther King's demonstrations and would curse King and the Negroes stating that King could get the Government to do anything he wanted it to do.

Brown heard it rumored that Ray killed three Negroes in prison and in the fall of 1963 Ray told Brown he was going to kill Martin Luther King, Jr., when he got out of prison. Ray allegedly said Cooley (phonetic) or Cooley's organization would pay \$10,000 to have King killed. Brown could not identify Cooley.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Brown recalled that Ray seemed to be well supplied with money and allegedly received money regularly from outside the prison. Ray never discussed his past but he did talk to Brown about tunneling out of prison and hiding in a cave somewhere in Virginia. The only foreign country mentioned to Brown by Ray was Liberia where Ray said he had a brother-in-law who was making large sums of money.

Lieutenant John Gruver, Sheriff's Office, Tucson, Arizona, telephoned the Bureau, 5/2/68. He advised that he is taking a close interest in this case and in view of news reports that Ray might be in Australia he telephoned the Chief of Police at Sydney, Australia, 5/1/68, to determine if he had any information concerning Ray. Gruver said the Chief of Police at Sydney told him a man they had in custody on some other charge might be identical with Ray. Gruver did not know the name of this prisoner. This is being expeditiously checked out.

ACTION:

The investigation continues to receive top priority attention.

Mr. Conrad

May 2, 1968

W. D. Griffith

MURKIN
CR

The Bureau has received an anonymous hand printed letter and envelope postmarked in Arlington, Virginia on April 26, 1968. The anonymous letter states "Dr. King's assassin is working with a group down in New Orleans, Louisiana and the blond haired woman that the assassin or his brother had the date with in California is the leader of the group, and is a communist."

Differences were noted between the hand printing on the anonymous letter and envelope when compared with the known hand printing of James Earl Ray and other similar anonymous communications which have been received in connection with this investigation; however, the distorted nature of the hand printing on these two items referred to above prevented a definite conclusion from being reached.

The anonymous letter and envelope were searched in the Anonymous Letter File but could not be identified with any prior submissions to this file and no identifying characteristics were noted on these items which might indicate their immediate source.

The anonymous letter and envelope have been forwarded to the Latent Fingerprint Section for appropriate examination.

Recommendation: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Long 2280)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Mortimer
- 1 - Lab File

JHM:AW (7)



5-1

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

D. J. Brennan, Jr.

MURKIN

Ross
5/1/68
memo

Based on information from Atlanta, we asked Stephen Hocking, Washington representative of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), to check with the local Australian visa issuing authorities to determine whether any application for an Australian visa had been made during the past year under the name or aliases of the subject. The Atlanta request was based on information from an Austrian diplomatic representative who had received an anonymous telephone call from an individual asking whether his admission to Australia would be denied if he had a prior criminal record. Hocking completed the inquiry with negative results and routinely informed his headquarters regarding the matter. They apparently alerted Australian police regarding the case and the police have apparently informed the press as a number of inquiries have been received to which we are making no comment.

Hocking telephoned 5/1/68 and stated that his Embassy is being besieged with press inquiries and would like to quiet these by saying that they have merely made a routine check of their records at FBI request to see if there had been a visa application for Australia under the name or aliases of the subject. Hocking was informed that we are making no response to press inquiries in this matter but that if his Embassy wished to make the statement proposed, we would have no objection as it was, of course, a matter for their own decision.

ACTION: For information.

RP
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Long
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
GAD:mla
(7)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

5/1/68

D. J. Brennan, Jr.

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ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
① - Mr. Long
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
GAD:mlm
(7)

Memo

Mr. DeLoach

May 1, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Gale

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Cecil Clayton Lillibridge, Cole County, Missouri, Jail, requested his identity be concealed and advised as follows. In 1966 Lillibridge was a cell mate of Ray's at Missouri State Penitentiary. Ray had aspirations of making a big haul and retiring to Mexico where he intended to live frugally on beans and beer.

Ray told Lillibridge he wanted to stay off the beaten path in Mexico and avoid American Colonies. He implied he had gone to Mexico twice to cool off after robberies and had once lived with peasants on the outskirts of Campeche, near the Yucatan Peninsula, where he rented a three-room shack. Ray continually emphasized his desire to make one big score and then live frugally in Mexico. He said Mexico City and Acapulco were too expensive; however, he made reference to Torreon in North Central Mexico where he said there were low priced prostitutes in the red-light district.

Ray also told Lillibridge he had earned money smuggling appliances such as television sets and washing machines which he sold to peasants in Mexico. The smuggling was done from Brownsville, Texas, by a fishing boat owned by Mateo Lopez Garcia or Mateo Garcia Lopez who formerly lived in the United States and spoke English. Ray could speak very little Spanish.

Lillibridge believes Ray went to Mexico in the late nineteen fifties by car and on another occasion went by boat from Brownsville. The Legat, Mexico City, and the San Antonio Office are conducting appropriate investigation concerning the information provided by Lillibridge.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Leo Barnett states he knew Ray in Missouri State Penitentiary from 1962 until August, 1966, but only saw him about once a week. He described Ray as a loner with no close friends, having a bad nervous condition and definitely having a mental problem.

Barnett suspected Ray of using large quantities of amphetamine when it was available and bases this opinion on the rapidity with which Ray's weight would fluctuate with losses or gains of ten to fifteen pounds in very short periods of time. Barnett says such a weight loss is characteristic of the use of a large amount of amphetamine and the subsequent rapid gain would occur when amphetamine was not available.

It is noted Ray gave a Montreal, Canada, address when he enrolled in a correspondence locksmithing course, 7/31/67. The address is in an apartment project which does not maintain accurate records and no record of Ray's tenancy can be found. Employees of the apartment project recall Ray resided there about six weeks paying \$150 when he arrived. He left about Labor Day and a week or two before he left he had been gone for two or three days, supposedly on a trip to the United States.

Investigation at a Los Angeles neighborhood where Charles Stein formerly resided indicates he may be involved in narcotics activity. Investigation is being conducted to determine if Ray was more closely associated with Stein than Stein has admitted.

Louis Lomax was at the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on larceny charges from 2/19/50 until 5/9/56. Ray was at Joliet from 6/13/52 until 7/19/52. It is not known whether they were acquainted.

Louis Lomax has released another story for publication in which he claims he and Charles Stein found the telephone booth in Texas from which Ray made a call to the "cashman" in New Orleans at 8 p. m., 12/16/67. Lomax states that with this clue Ray's New Orleans contact will be identified as soon as telephone company officials can locate the record of the call. We have previously determined that no call to New Orleans was made from this telephone during the entire month of December.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Lewie Raymond Dowda, in custody in Georgia after being convicted of murder, knew Ray at Missouri State Penitentiary from 1963 to 1966. Dowda says there were two gangs in the prison and Ray associated with the leaders of the St. Louis gang. He also says Ray was close to an inmate who was the main supplier of drugs within the prison. He does not remember this prisoner's name but believes he was serving a long sentence for killing a St. Louis policeman. Dowda alleges this prisoner had six or eight other prisoners selling drugs for him. Dowda believes the drugs were obtained from a guard and says on one occasion one-half pound of amphetamine was found in this prisoner's cell.

In December, 1966, Ray was examined by a psychiatric consultant for the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. The examiner described Ray as an interesting and rather complicated individual who stated that within the past year he had various physical complaints including "pain in the 'solar plexes,' tachycardia and 'intracranial tension'." The examiner commented to Ray that he was using rather large words and Ray replied that he had been reading medical literature.

The psychiatrist found that Ray's basic problem appeared to be an increasingly severe obsessive compulsive trend. Ray had stated that at the age of ten he awoke one night believing he had lost his eyesight and became quite fearful. It was stated that various fears confront Ray from time to time "in a typical obsessive compulsive way" and he feels he must do certain things to avoid what he feels will occur and harm him. For instance, Ray described a feeling of fear which could be alleviated if he took a glass of water from which he was drinking, placed it on the table and moved it back and forth several times.

The psychiatrist found evidence of a rather deep underlying obsessive compulsive personality trend. The psychiatrist stated that Ray's problem was not psychotic but was severely neurotic and Ray was fearful that his anxiety and tension might lead him into more serious difficulties. The psychiatric report expressed the opinion that Ray was in need of psychiatric help.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

ACTION:

All aspects of this investigation are being vigorously
pursued on a top priority basis.

4-30

Mem

Mr. DeLoach

April 30, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Gale

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

A confidential source at the telephone company in Houston has furnished the following information. Hugh Ainsworth of "Newsweek" advised the telephone company that Louis Lomax and Charles Stein identified a public telephone at Uvalde, Texas, as one used by Ray to make a call to New Orleans between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67.

Telephone company records show that no call was made to New Orleans from this telephone during the entire month of December. Only one interstate call was made between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67. This call was by a man identifying himself as Ben Gomez and was made to the residence of Guadalupe Mata (phonetic) at a telephone number in California. Mata is being checked out as are eight calls made from this telephone to Texas telephone numbers between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m., 12/16/67.

Mrs. Clovina Glonzo, New Orleans, mother of Charles Stein, describes him as "crazy but harmless." She bases this opinion on the fact that he holds conversations with "space people" and on several occasions has asked her to look into the sky to see a flying saucer he allegedly was watching; she could see nothing. She also stated that Stein talks to trees and explains this by saying that trees were placed on earth for a purpose.

Anthony Charles Decarvalho, a friend of Charles Stein in New Orleans, has advised that he held several conversations with Stein when Stein was in New Orleans last December and that these conversations dealt with a "cosmic philosophy" in which Stein believes. Decarvalho said this philosophy deals with flying saucers, space people residing on earth and attempts to get closer to the Creator. Stein said that the Creator had provided for him in making the subject available to drive him to

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

New Orleans. Stein told Decarvalho he felt that he was on the threshold of converting Ray to his "cosmic philosophy" and hoped to complete the conversion on the return trip from New Orleans to Los Angeles.

Lomax and Stein have now returned to Los Angeles. Stein advised the search for the telephone booth used by Ray had been nonproductive. He said a couple of telephone booths in Uvalde, Texas, looked familiar but he could furnish no factual data as to their use by Ray.

In an article for immediate release by Louis Lomax, now writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance, Lomax falsely claimed that there are certain contradictions in the FBI investigation. Lomax in his article states as follows.

1. Lomax claims: The FBI has been forced to admit that the fingerprints circulated as those of Ray are in fact of someone else.

Facts: The FBI has issued only one set of fingerprints and these are the actual fingerprints of Ray. When Ray escaped from prison in April, 1967, Missouri authorities issued a wanted notice that bore the wrong fingerprints; however the warden immediately issued a corrected wanted notice bearing the correct fingerprints. We had nothing to do with these wanted notices issued by Missouri almost a year before King was killed.

2. Lomax claims: An FBI search of the 1966 white Mustang driven by Ray unearthed Green Stamps that were issued as a result of a purchase at a Birmingham, Alabama, gas station in mid-February, 1968. FBI reports consistently place Ray in Los Angeles as a student at dancing and bartending schools at the time of the gas station transaction.

Facts: The manager of the service station in Birmingham, Alabama, stated that the station purchases S & H Green Stamps every two weeks and upon reviewing the stamps from the 1966 Mustang of Ray the manager stated that the stamps were purchased on 9/8/67 from the S & H Company and the number on the top of the stamps would indicate that they were given to a customer sometime during 9/8-22/67. It is noted that Birmingham investigation indicates that Ray was in Birmingham, Alabama, from 8/26/67 to 10/6/67.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

3. Lomax claims: FBI reports indicated that cigarette butts and ashes were found on the floor of the white Mustang when it was recovered in Atlanta, Georgia, although Lomax alleges Ray does not smoke.

Facts: The Agents in Atlanta, upon examination of the 1966 Mustang, determined there were no apparent cigar or cigarette ashes on the floor of the white Mustang and the ash tray was clean.

4. Lomax claims: The FBI reports indicate that Ray was in Los Angeles until 3/27/68; he is reported to have bought the fatal weapon in Birmingham, Alabama, on 3/30/68. Ray could not have driven the route in a Mustang in that short period between 3/27/68 and 3/30/68.

Facts: Our investigation discloses that Ray departed Los Angeles, California, on 3/17/68 giving a forwarding address as General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia.

5. Lomax claims: The most fatal oversight was the FBI's failure to uncover the console television set Ray gave to a Hollywood girl friend in return for her portable television set. The back of this television set contained handwriting believed to be that of Ray.

Facts: We were perfectly aware that Ray traded his console television set for a portable model and the television set has been in the possession of a person whom we have interviewed at length. Our Los Angeles Office advises that there is no handwriting on the back of the television set.

6. Lomax claims: A clear reading makes it all but certain that Ray took three trips to New Orleans between 12/13/67 and the end of March.

Facts: Our investigation thus far discloses that Ray made two trips to New Orleans: once when he left Los Angeles 12/15/67, was registered at a New Orleans motel, 12/17-19/67, and returned to Los Angeles 12/21/67; and again when he left Los Angeles, 3/17/68, and delivered a package in New Orleans to a relative of Charles Stein, apparently on the evening of 3/21/68.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

7. Lomax claims: The FBI did not retrace Ray's trip to New Orleans with Stein to find the telephone booth Ray used to call New Orleans and did not consider the possibility Ray had called New Orleans from a telephone booth in the St. Francis Hotel in Los Angeles.

Facts: Lomax and Stein spent several days in an unproductive search for the Texas telephone booth allegedly used by Ray. We are checking the records of all calls made from more than 170 telephones along the route driven by Ray and Stein in December, 1967. We have previously checked out calls made from the telephone booth in the St. Francis Hotel indicated by Lomax as having been used by Ray and no pertinent information was developed. We are also checking calls made from all other pay telephones in the St. Francis.

ACTION:

Extensive investigation is continuing throughout the field on a top priority basis to locate and apprehend Ray as quickly as possible.

Memphis authorities have indicated that they may seek a murder indictment against Ray from a local grand jury on or about 5/3/68. It is not yet known if the testimony of FBI Agents will be necessary but we will furnish whatever cooperation local authorities may require in presenting the matter to a grand jury.

4-29



MEMO

Mr. DeLoach

April 29, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Long 1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. McDonough 1 - Mr. Gale

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dyrell Dennis, the "mysterious blonde named Jerri" whom Louis Lomax has claimed is connected with Ray, has been reinterviewed in Milwaukee. She selected a picture of Ray taken 1/4/66 as resembling a man she knew only as Eric. This particular photograph had not been available when Dennis was previously interviewed.

Dennis stated that she resided at the St. Francis Hotel, Los Angeles, from 3/1/68 to 3/9/68. It is noted that Ray, as Eric Galt, lived at the St. Francis from 1/21/68 to 3/17/68.

Dennis related that sometime during the period she lived at the St. Francis she was at the bar in the Sultan Room when she was approached by a man who introduced himself only as Eric. Eric bought her several drinks, gave her money for the juke box, displayed a large sum of money in ten and twenty dollar bills, and gave her a twenty dollar bill and she accompanied him to his room in the St. Francis.

While talking to Eric in his room, Dennis became frightened because Eric said he could become violent. She thought he might be a psychopath and decided not to have relations with him. When Eric left the room to get more drinks, Dennis slipped out and returned to the Sultan Room. Eric found her there and she returned his twenty dollars when he threatened to call the police unless she did so. She denies any other knowledge of the subject.

Joe Peters, bartender at the Sultan Room, has identified a photograph of Dennis as a "lush" who frequented the Sultan Room while Ray was living at the St. Francis. Peters only saw Dennis and Ray together on one occasion; they were talking together at the juke box and Dennis kept shaking her head. Peters has no knowledge of any other association between them.

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

When Ray left the St. Francis Hotel he gave his forwarding address as General Delivery, Atlanta. The Atlanta Post Office has a package from International Police Equipment Company, Los Angeles, addressed to Eric Galt at the St. Francis. The package contains a pair of handcuffs made in Japan.

Records of the International Police Equipment Company show the order for the handcuffs was originally mailed by the subject on 2/28/68 to Tiffany Enterprises, a distributor for International Police Equipment Company. There was a delay in filling the order and a secretary at Tiffany recalls that the subject telephoned, 3/15/68, requesting the handcuffs be shipped immediately. They were mailed the next day.

Leo Holden Parker, received at Missouri State Penitentiary 4/19/68 to serve fifteen years for armed robbery, stated he had been released on parole in St. Louis, 6/1/67, after serving thirteen years on an Illinois murder conviction. He was arrested 7/18/67 and charged with the kidnapping and robbing of a nineteen-year-old couple. The kidnapper allegedly told the victims he had broken out of prison and needed a car.

The victims allegedly described the kidnapper as having blue eyes. Parker claims he is innocent and noted his description closely resembles that of Ray except Parker has brown eyes and Ray has blue eyes.

Parker claims he has been told by an inmate he cannot identify that as recently as September, 1967, Ray was in St. Louis, living and cooking in a garage, using or pushing narcotics and obtaining money through hold-ups. Parker does bear a resemblance to Ray's photographs and investigation is being conducted to determine if Ray was in St. Louis.

Billy Brown Aeby has advised he knew Ray at Missouri State Penitentiary from 1961 through 1964. Aeby described Ray as money hungry and said Ray dealt extensively in the sale of amphetamine and benzedrine to other inmates. The only relative Ray mentioned to Aeby was a brother in St. Louis whom Aeby believed was a middleman in Ray's

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

operations, receiving money from relatives and friends of inmates whom Ray supplied with amphetamine or benzedrine. Aeby alleged Ray once had an inmate beaten by two other prisoners because he did not pay for amphetamine he had received.

Aeby considers Ray's usual criminal occupation to be armed robbery and thinks he would be a hit-and-run type traveling over wide areas. He believes the only legitimate work Ray could qualify for would be in a bakery.

Louis Lomax and Charles Stein have driven from Houston to San Antonio looking for the telephone booth allegedly used by Ray when he drove from Los Angeles to New Orleans with Stein, 12/15-17/67. A reporter for the Houston "Chronicle" who accompanied Lomax and Stein advised they did not find the booth and the reporter believes Stein is taking Lomax for a ride. The reporter left Lomax and Stein at San Antonio where they rented a car to continue their search west of San Antonio.

ACTION:

Numerous suspects are being reported on a daily basis and are being immediately checked out. All possible efforts are being made to locate Ray as quickly as possible.

Mr. Rosen

April 29, 1968

C. L. McGowan

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Long
① - Mr. McDonough
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Kelly

MURKIN

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

SAC Harry Morgan of the Cincinnati Office telephonically furnished the following information.

The Cincinnati Police Department advised the Cincinnati Office today that one Colonel Jim Gibson had telephoned the Cincinnati Police Department from Mexico City to solicit their assistance in helping him contact a Harlan Leslie of Cincinnati. During the conversation Gibson made a statement to a representative of the police department that the assassin of Martin Luther King, Jr., could be found in Guatemala. According to the police department Gibson did not elaborate on this statement and no additional details are available.

The Cincinnati Office interviewed Harlan Leslie who is employed by the Rosenthal Printing Company in Cincinnati today. Leslie stated that he has no knowledge of captioned case but is acquainted, through previous vacation trips to Mexico, with one Melville Eugene Gibson also known as "Jim." Leslie furnished Gibson's address as Prado Norte 314 Mexico City 10, Mexico, D. F. Lomas Chapultepec. Leslie described Gibson as being a white male, forty-five years of age, employed by a used car dealer in Mexico City, married and divorced and as having two children, Robert Gene, age sixteen, and Sandra, age eleven.

Leslie stated he has no idea why Gibson was attempting to contact him but noted that he plans to leave for Mexico on a three-week vacation commencing, 5/3/68. Leslie's address at that time will be in care of the Acapulco Hotel, Box 269, Acapulco, Mexico, telephone number 40-200, Acapulco.

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Memorandum C. L. McGowan to Mr. Rosen
RE: MURKIN

SAC Morgan stated that he would forward an airtel to the Bureau with copies to Memphis setting forth the above information. He further advised that indices of the Cincinnati Office contain no record of Gibson or Leslie.

ACTION:

On 4/29/68 Legal Attache Nat Ferris, Mexico City, was telephonically furnished the above information and instructed to immediately contact and interview Gibson for full details concerning his statement that the assassin of King could be located in Guatemala. Ferris was further instructed to advise the Bureau by whatever means of communication is appropriate under the circumstances of the results of the interview of Gibson. Bureau indices are being checked and any pertinent information will be furnished to Mexico City and Memphis.

Murkin folder

Mr. Rosen

April 29, 1968

C. L. McGowan

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. McDonough
- 1 - Mr. Long

MURKIN

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

At approximately one p. m., April 29, 1968, on referral from the tour room, Mr. Robert D. Locksley was interviewed by Special Agents Edward J. McDonough and Frank J. Hudson of the Civil Rights Section. Mr. Locksley had indicated to the tour room that he had information regarding the subject James Earl Ray. Bureau files contain no pertinent information identifiable with Locksley.

Mr. Locksley advised that he rents rooms in his home at 1310 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Locksley is a Negro. He stated that from October 1, 1967 through December 1, 1967, he rented a room to a Reo V. Rae, or Rea, a white person. Rae or Rea paid for his monthly room rent at the rate of \$50 per month on October 1, 1967 and November 1, 1967, and vacated the room on December 1, 1967. According to Mr. Locksley, he paid for his rent in cash in ten and twenty dollar bills. Mr. Locksley advised that Rae or Rea apparently worked for the Federal government in some agency and departed daily at 8:30 a.m., returning at about 5:30 or 6 p.m. Rae did not have a car and appeared to walk to work from his residence.

Mr. Locksley described Rae as being white male, 5' 8" tall, 180 pounds, brown hair (normal haircut), and brown eyes. Mr. Locksley specifically stated that the individual he knew as Rae did not have blue eyes. Mr. Locksley noted that Rae received mail from Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Kansas City, Missouri, and he, Locksley, had the impression that Rae had a wife and family. Rae reportedly also had

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Memo McGowan to Rosen
RE: MURKIN

a checking account at one of the Rigg's Banks, which was opened in October, 1967.

A check of the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland suburban directory did not contain a listing of any individual by the name of Reol V. Rae or Rea.

Mr. Locksley reaffirmed on several occasions in the interview that he saw his tenant Rae or Rea daily during the period of his tenancy.

It is noted that we had definitely established subject Ray's presence in Birmingham, Alabama, Mexico, and California during the period from October 1, 1967, through December 1, 1967.

ACTION:

Since it appears that Reol V. Rae or Rea is not identical with subject, no further action need be taken.

For information.

Mr. DeLoach

4-29-68

T. E. Bishop

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
PRESS MATTER**

United Press International news release of 4-27-68 quoted SAC Robert G. Jensen, Memphis, as stating that the \$100,000 reward offered for the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., may be the "lever" needed to break the case and that the news of the reward has not been circulated as wide as it should. The release indicated that Jensen made the comment as he checked on the reward fund, attempting to determine how it would be collected. With regard to this news release, the Director has instructed, "Tell Jensen to stop talking. H."

SAC Jensen was telephonically instructed today to stop all talking about this case.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

GEM:mlb (5)

Long

Long

Mr. Gale

April 29, 1968

W. V. Cleveland

MURKIN

At 10:25 p.m., 4/28/68, a man who refused to identify himself telephonically contacted Extra Duty Supervisor Richard B. Lavin, Special Investigative Division. He was calling from a pay telephone in Findlay, Ohio.

The caller who did not appear to be drinking and who sounded very rational stated he believed he had seen James Earl Ray in Brunswick, Canada, on Friday, 4/26/68. According to the caller he identified Ray from photographs shown on television and that is all. He had no conversation with him and no additional identifying information. He stated it was Ray simply on the basis of television pictures.

The caller stated Ray was in the company of a prostitute named Mona LNU, 5'2" and blond. They were in Room 7 of an apartment hotel on Main Street in Brunswick. According to the caller, it is an old red brick building. The bottom floor has a registration desk and then through adjoining doors there is a bar.

The caller stated he met Mona in Fairfield, Maine, on 4/25/68 and took her to Brunswick, Canada, where he paid her \$25 for the night. When he left on Friday, 4/26/68, he saw Mona in the company of the man he believes is Ray.

The caller steadfastly refused to identify himself and simply stated he would call back in two days to see if the FBI checked his story out. He then terminated the call.

ACTION

Legal Attache Moss Innes, Ottawa, Canada, was telephonically furnished the above information at 11:53 p.m., 4/28/68. He advised he knew of no town named Brunswick, but only knew of the province of New Brunswick. He stated based on the proximity of Fairfield, Maine, he would contact Province authorities to see what they thought of the information and would be in touch with the Bureau.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Cleveland

1 - Mr. Lavin

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SEE ADDENDUM, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION, PAGE 2

CONTINUED - OVER

ADDENDUM, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

CLM:vea 4/29/68

It is noted that there is a Fort Fairfield in Maine which is near the border of the Canadian Province of New Brunswick. There is also a Fairfield, Maine, which is not near the Canadian border but which is not far from the town of Brunswick, Maine. The above information was furnished to ASAC Campbell, Boston, who was instructed to initiate investigation to identify the prostitute named Mona in either Fort Fairfield, Maine or Fairfield, Maine, and through her to identify the hotel either in Brunswick, Maine, or in the Province of New Brunswick in Canada so that further investigation can be conducted to determine whether or not Ray was in that vicinity on 4/26/68,

4-27

Mr. DeLoach

April 27, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen	1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malley	1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. McGowan	1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Long	1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. McDonough	1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Martindale	

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Ray is known to have checked out of his Los Angeles hotel, 3/17/68, and checked into an Atlanta rooming house, 3/24/68. He delivered a package of clothing in New Orleans for Marie Martin sometime between these two dates at 10:30 p. m. Dale Rodriguez, who received the package in New Orleans, now recalls that it was raining the night the package was delivered. Weather Bureau records show it rained heavily in New Orleans throughout the day and evening of 3/21/68 and in the early morning hours of 3/22/68. No other rainfall was recorded from 3/17/68 to 3/24/68.

Major Bernard J. Peiry, Custodial Officer, Missouri State Penitentiary, advised he has information from the prison grapevine, no source identifiable, that Ray made contact with Walter Nolan, St. Louis, a former inmate, and that Nolan was possibly the brains behind the King murder. Nolan has previously been interviewed and alleged Ray escaped from Missouri State Penitentiary thirty days before the escape was reported. Additional inquiries are being made concerning Nolan.

James E. Bradley, serving a life sentence at Missouri State Penitentiary, advised that Ray has very small veins making it difficult for him to "main line" his amphetamine shots.

Neal Edgar Aeby, now in a Texas prison, furnished the following information. He knew Ray in Missouri State Prison for five years prior to Ray's escape in April, 1967. Aeby was chief cook and Ray worked for him as a slicer in the bread room. In 1962 Ray attempted to escape but his ladder broke. In 1966 he again attempted to escape but a rope broke and he fractured his arm when he fell. Aeby would not discuss Ray's

WLM:ven
(14)

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

actual escape because he claimed the method used by Ray can still be used by other prisoners. He did say the smart thing to do would be to have a man waiting outside to assist the escapee but he would not state whether or not Ray had assistance.

According to Aeby, Ray liked to tinker and built an air-conditioner for his cell out of various spare parts. He also repaired radios. Ray handled minor narcotics to get cash for commissary items but Aeby never knew Ray to use "hard" narcotics.

Aeby described Ray as very deadly and said he had a nervous breakdown in 1963 or 1964 and developed stomach trouble; consequently, he needed special foods and quit smoking, possibly because of his stomach.

In a Louis Lomax story published 4/25/68, it was stated that Jerri, alleged by Lomax to be a mysterious blonde girl friend of Ray, had been at the Royal Hotel, Milwaukee, using the name Dennis and had mysteriously disappeared.

Dennis has been identified as Dyrell Dennis, a narcotic addict who was confined to a State hospital in California from 5/4/67 to 1/6/68 when she was placed in a half-way house at Vinewood Center. When she failed to maintain required daily contacts, a warrant was issued for her arrest on 3/28/68 but California will not extradite.

Dyrell Dennis has been located at Towne Hotel, Milwaukee. She states she left Los Angeles about two weeks ago by Greyhound Bus to visit her seventeen-year-old son in Milwaukee and will remain in Milwaukee if she can find employment; otherwise, she will return to Los Angeles. Dennis denies any knowledge of the subject. She was registered at the Royal Hotel, Milwaukee, 4/14/68 - 4/21/68. The hotel management suspects she was engaged in prostitution or narcotics activity.

Ray reportedly escaped from Missouri State Penitentiary, 4/23/67, although it has been alleged that he actually escaped thirty days before the escape was reported. Records of the penitentiary show that John Ray, brother of the subject, visited Ray at the prison on 4/22/67. His last prior visit was 11/13/66.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Everett Collier, vice president and editor, Houston "Chronicle," advised that Louis Lomax and Charles Stein arrived in Houston on the afternoon of 4/25/68 and spent five hours searching for the telephone allegedly used by Ray on 12/16/67 when he was en route to New Orleans with Stein. They were accompanied by a "Chronicle" reporter who was to photograph the telephone booth if it was located. The reporter told Collier that Stein was very vague and not sure of the area from which the call was made.

If a further search on 4/26/68 was nonproductive, Lomax and Stein planned to fly to San Antonio, rent a car, and drive back to Houston on Interstate 10 looking for the telephone.

Collier also advised that the North American Newspaper Alliance was trying to get in touch with Lomax for a story about Stein's association with Ray and his trip to New Orleans with him in December, 1967.

Delores Evans was interviewed by our Los Angeles Office and she stated that Martin Luther King, Jr., was "very close and intimate friend." She stated she had known him since November, 1966, he was responsible for saving her marriage and King was a very close friend of her husband and other members of her family. Evans stated that she had no idea regarding anyone who would have wanted to kill King but if any such information comes to her attention, she will advise the FBI at once. Delores Evans praised the FBI for the action it was taking in this matter.

ACTION:

Vigorous investigation is continuing.