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168

MURKIN MEMOS VOL III

☒ XEROX *Murkin Memos Vol. III*

6/23
☒ REVIEWED *7/8/77 jmh*

☒ EXCISED & XEROXED *7/11/77 KJW*

☐ OTHER _____

☒ COMPLETED *7/12/77 jmh*

Date

7-11-77

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File No.

Markin Memos Vol. III

Section

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6-8-68

6-24-68

6-24

Mr. DeLoach

June 24, 1968

A. Rosen

MURKIN

Memo

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

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

PURPOSE:

To request the Liaison Section of the Bureau to discuss with the State Department the feasibility of determining if subject, James Earl Ray, had an account at a bank in Switzerland.

BACKGROUND:

We have been, during the entire course of the investigation, endeavoring to account for the source of subject's funds. It has been estimated that since his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary on April 23, 1967, up to his apprehension in London, England, on June 8, 1968, he has spent approximately \$12,000. We have not been able to locate any gainful employment of the subject. Unverified rumors from newspaper accounts in London mentioned the fact that subject possibly had a bank account in Switzerland; however, New Scotland Yard has not been able to locate any information whatsoever which would indicate a bank account in Switzerland.

It is virtually impossible to determine if an individual has a bank account in Switzerland as the Swiss Government very jealously guards this information. It is also known that accounts in these banks are numbered and cannot be identified under any names. In view of the magnitude of this case, the State Department may have had similar situations in the past in which an official request was made by them to the Government of Switzerland regarding information from the banks.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Liaison Section of the Bureau discuss with the State Department in line with the above in order to determine if an inquiry by the State Department with the Government of Switzerland could be made.

REL:bf
(7)

Mr. DeLoach

June 24, 1968

A. Rosen
MURKIN

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

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

Attached is a letterhead memorandum summarizing information furnished Memphis by John J. Clark of the Bureau of Prisons concerning his suggestions to state and local officials of Tennessee in connection with the safe-keeping of the subject when he is returned to Shelby County, Tennessee.

Clark indicated it might be advisable for personnel-type investigations of deputies who will be responsible for Ray when he is returned and inquired if the FBI would conduct such investigations. He was advised we would not.

Attached to the memorandum is a copy of a letterhead memorandum from Washington Field regarding details of Arthur J. Hanes and his son obtaining passports for travel to England in connection with representing the subject. Also attached to the memorandum is a copy of a telegram from the American Embassy, London, to the Department of State dated 6-18-68, elaborating upon the subject's hearing on that date and a copy of the charges against the subject as read in court in London on that date together with an extract of a decision handed down by the Queen's Bench Division of British Court System pertaining to a writ of habeas corpus hearing in an extradition matter.

ACTION:

The attached letterhead memorandum should be forwarded to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorneys General Pollak and Vinson.

Enclosures

REL:erg
(7)

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

June 24, 1968

① - Mr. Long
1 - Mr. Trotter

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The following additional pertinent information is being furnished relative to the captioned case. The material set forth herein is based on preliminary information and complete details will be incorporated in reports of results of investigation.

Mr. John J. Clark of the Bureau of Prisons has advised our Memphis Office that Lieutenant John Brown of the Bureau of Prisons, who is assigned at the Federal Prison, Marion, Illinois, will be acting in a liaison capacity and furnishing assistance to the Shelby County, Tennessee, Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office will have the responsibility for the safekeeping of James Earl Ray, the subject of this case, when he is returned to Shelby County, Tennessee. Mr. Clark stated he has had meetings with representatives of the Sheriff's Office, the State Attorney General and interested local judges in connection with the handling of the prisoner. Mr. Clark said he has submitted various recommendations based upon standards of the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the handling of notorious prisoners. He said he discussed the handling of the volume of mail usually received by such prisoners and restrictions of visitors to the prisoner. Mr. Clark said he also made certain suggestions for improving security of the jail at Shelby County, Tennessee.

Mr. Clark also advised that evaluation of personnel at the Shelby County Sheriff's Office has indicated it might be advisable for personnel-type investigations to be conducted concerning deputies who will be responsible for the care and protection of the prisoner. He made tentative inquiry as to the possibility of this Bureau conducting special investigations of that type and was advised that such investigations would not be conducted by the FBI.

FJH:erg
(8)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 6-24-68, captioned "Murkin."

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Fingerprint Examiner George J. Bonebrake departed for London on June 23, 1968, and was scheduled to arrive there the morning of June 24, 1968. Mr. Bonebrake will confer with attorneys prior to the extradition hearing scheduled for James Earl Ray.

The following items are enclosed with this memorandum:

A memorandum dated June 19, 1968, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Arthur Jackson Hanes; Arthur Jackson Hanes, Jr."

Copy of a telegram from the American Embassy, London, to the Department of State dated June 18, 1968, which elaborates upon the subject's hearing on that date.

Copy of the charges against the subject as read in court on June 18, 1968, together with an extract of a decision handed down by the Queen's Bench Division of the British Court System which pertains to a writ of habeas corpus hearing in an extradition matter.

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

Enclosures (3)

6/19/68

AIRTEL

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

MURKIN

ReWFOairtel 6/17/68.

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

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

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

KWD:acd
(7)

AIRTEL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 19, 1968

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

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

This individual stated that he was born on [REDACTED] at Birmingham, Alabama, and his file reflects that his delayed birth certificate showing a filing date of February 7, 1923, and based upon an affidavit by his mother has been seen by passport authorities. He gave his permanent residence as 565 Rutherford Circle, Birmingham, Alabama, and arranged to pick up his passport in Washington. He listed his father as James Oscar Hanes, born at Birmingham, Alabama, on [REDACTED] and his mother as Emma Barton, born at Birmingham on [REDACTED]. He stated that he was last married on December 12, 1935 to Eleanor Bernhard Hanes, who was born at Birmingham, Alabama, on [REDACTED] marriage not terminated. In the event of death or accident he requested that Eleanor B. Hanes, his wife, be notified at the home address.

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

The following description appeared in his file:

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

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES;
ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, JR.

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

6/19/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (88-72) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Enclosed herein are copies of documents as follows:

(1) Telegram, American Embassy, London to Department of State dated 6/18/68 which elaborates upon subject's hearing on that date.

(2) Copy of the charges against subject as read in court on June 18, together with an extract of a decision handed down by the Queen's Bench Division of the British Court System which pertains to a writ of habeas corpus hearing in an extradition matter.

As is set forth in Document #1, it appears that the defense's only argument in this matter is on the grounds that it is a political extradition. In addition to information set forth in Document #1, NIGEL MAW, the solicitor for the States of Tennessee and Missouri, advised that on the basis of the extract the defense will not have any chance whatsoever if his only argument is that this is a political extradition.

Documents enclosed are for the information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(5)

*1cc in Legat folder
6-24-68*

Embassy London

Charge:

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
Classification

Control: 10017

Date: June 18, 1968
18543

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE 4549
PASS VINSON JUSTICE

LONDON 10017

SUBJECT: EXTRADITION JAMES EARL RAY

The Magistrate of Bow Street Court Mr. Frank Milton convened Court Tuesday June 18 at 10:30 am. The Director of Public Prosecution advised the Court at the opening of the hearing that he had come to the conclusion that as extradition charges against Sneyd were pending they took precedence over the English charges and therefore requested that Sneyd be remanded in custody for the maximum period until the extradition hearing was concluded. The Court agreed. The Magistrate formally remanded Sneyd alias Ray in custody for the maximum period. The Magistrate stated that he would like to see the extradition case hearing concluded as soon as possible and preferably within the period that Ray is remanded in custody on the English charges. The Magistrate suggested the date of Thursday, June 27, for the hearing. Both Nigel Graham Maw, Counsel for the U.S., and Defense Counsel, Roger Frisby, agreed to this date and the Magistrate so ordered the hearing to be held on the 27th of June. Nigel Graham Maw, Counsel for the U.S., then formally read the charges QUOTE James Earl Ray, hereinafter called the defendant, suspected and accused of the commission of the crime of murder, to wit on 4 April 1968 in Shelby County, State of Tennessee,

Initiated by: CCA:JAH:erfurt:amk

Approving Officer

MIN:FRK:Kaiser

Reference: (in draft) E/LA: SM:amk:ch

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Classification

OUTGOING

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Charge:

10017

-2-

did unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought kill and murder Martin Luther King Jr. within the jurisdiction of the USA. Ray, hereinafter called the defendant, convicted of commission of the crime of robbery with violence to wit on February 19, 1960 was sentenced for the crime of robbery first degree by means of a dangerous and deadly weapon within the jurisdiction of the USA UNQUOTE

Roger Frisby, Defense Counsel, wished to make a statement which Mr. Sneyd asked him to make. Frisby referred to the June 10 LONDON TIMES headlines which stated QUOTE U.S. Justice Department Chief Interviews King Case Man UNQUOTE Frisby continued that Mr. Sneyd stated that he was not interviewed by Mr. Vinson nor any other U.S. official. Frisby advised that Counsel was authorized to state by Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler Metropolitan Police that at no time was Mr. Sneyd interviewed by Mr. Vinson or any other American official. Mr. Maw, Counsel for U.S., confirmed this statement. Hearing adjourned until June 27.

In discussion with Maw prior to the hearing, he advised Embassy official who also present at hearing that Defense Counsel stated off the record repeat off the record that his only argument in this case is on the grounds that it is a political extradition. Maw also advised that in discussions with Defense Counsel case would be completed on 27th.

In addition, two warrants for arrest were issued by the Court on June 13. Copies will be furnished Dept. soonest.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

BRUCE

IN RE MEUNIER.

Consid. R. v.
GOVERNOR OF BARRACKS
FOR PRISONER, Ex p.
SULLIVAN.
[1891] 3 W.L.R.
1013, 11 J. (Q.B.)

1891

June 11.

Criminal Law—Extradition—Offence of a Political Character—Anarchist Outrages—Evidence of Accomplice—Corroboration—One Committed for two Offences—Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52), s. 3, sub-s. 1.

A prisoner committed for extradition, on two charges of committing anarchist outrages in France, by causing explosions at a café and at certain barracks, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The two charges were included in one committal:—

Held, that if the charges had depended on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice (which was not the case), that would not be a ground for discharging the prisoner, for absence of corroboration was not conclusive in favour of a prisoner's right to acquittal, but the magistrate had a discretion as to whether the evidence was sufficient to justify a committal, that separate committals were not necessary, that the outrage at the barracks was not an offence of a political character, within the meaning of s. 3, sub-s. 1, of the Extradition Act, 1870, for to constitute a political offence there must be two or more parties in the State, each seeking to impose the government of their own choice on the other, which was not the case with regard to anarchist crimes, and therefore the prisoner was liable to extradition.

R. v. Tate (1898) 2
K.B. 680.

R. v. Christie
(1914) A.C. 345; 83
L.J. K.B. 1097.

APPLICATION for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up and discharge a prisoner named Meunier, who had been committed by Sir John Bridge, the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, for surrender to the French Government under the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52; 36 & 37 Vict. c. 30).

The prisoner was charged with wilfully causing two explosions in France, one at the Café Véro in Paris, which caused the death of two persons, and the other at certain barracks. It was proved by the witnesses whose depositions were taken in France, as well as by a statement voluntarily made by the prisoner himself to the inspector of police who arrested him in London, that the prisoner was an anarchist.

The application was made in vacation (1) by summons at chambers, which Kennedy, J., referred to the Court.

The grounds of the application were four: (1) that there was no evidence that the prisoner Meunier, who was brought up and committed at Bow Street, was the same person as Meunier, who was charged with the offences committed in France, and was

(1) Crown Office Rules, 1886, r. 1.

1894

IN RE
MEUNIER.

referred to in the depositions taken in France; (2.) that the evidence relied on to connect the prisoner with the offences charged was the evidence of an accomplice, and was not corroborated; (3.) that two separate and distinct offences were included in one committal; (4.) that the explosion at the barracks was an offence of a political character, within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52), s. 8, sub-s. 1 (1), and therefore the prisoner was not liable to be surrendered in respect of that offence.

Burnie, for the prisoner, moved for an order for a habeas corpus, on the four grounds already stated.

The Solicitor General (R. T. Reid, Q.C.), (The Attorney General (Sir John Rigby, Q.C.), and H. Sutton, with him), for the Crown. As to identity, there are numerous points in which the facts stated, and the description of the accused given, in the depositions taken in France, coincide exactly with the facts appearing on the hearing at Bow Street, and all these coincidences taken together amount to ample evidence of identity.

As to corroboration, it is not a rule of law that an accomplice must be corroborated, but the question is one of practice, and the absence of corroboration would not be sufficient to invalidate a committal, where the magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out. In the present case, however, there is, in the French depositions, sufficient evidence of corroboration, if it were necessary.

As to the committal, the statute does not require separate committals.

As to the question of an offence of a political character, the evidence against the prisoner is such as to support charges of murder, attempt to murder, and wilful damage to buildings, which are in no sense political offences.

Burnie, for the prisoner. The evidence of identity is insufficient.

As to corroboration, it is a universal rule that no person ought

(1) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, s. 3: "The following restrictions shall be observed with respect to the surrender of fugitive criminals: (1.) A fugitive criminal shall not be rendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character."

to be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, and there is no corroboration here. The Court has power to review the decision of the magistrate on this point: *In re Castioni* (1), per Denman, J., at p. 157, per Hawkins, J., at p. 161; *In re Guerin*. (2)

1894
IN RE
MEUNIER.

The committal is bad, as it includes two separate and distinct charges.

As to the question of a political offence, it cannot be contended that the explosion at the Café Vêry was a political offence; but, as to the explosion at the barracks, the case is different, for the evidence shews an attempt to destroy Government property, the quarters occupied by the soldiers of the French Government. The decision in *In re Castioni* (1) is in the prisoner's favour on this question.

CAVE, J. I am of opinion that this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* must be refused.

The principal ground relied on by Mr. Burnie on behalf of the prisoner is, that there was no evidence of the identity of the prisoner Meunier, who was brought up and committed at Bow Street, with the accused man Meunier, who is referred to in the depositions taken in France, to warrant the committal of the prisoner for the purpose of extradition. That is the point to which he attaches the most importance.

The second point is, that the evidence against the accused was the evidence of an accomplice, and there is no sufficient corroboration to warrant his committal.

The third point is, that there are two charges, and only one committal, and that there should be two committals.

The fourth point is, that, so far as relates to the outrage at the barracks, the offence charged is one of a political character, and therefore the accused is not liable to be surrendered under the Extradition Acts.

I will take the second point first. The question is whether the witness, on whose evidence the charges against the accused mainly depend, is corroborated by the other witnesses, whose evidence appears on the depositions taken in France.

(1) [1891] 1 Q. B. 149.
VOL. II. 1894.

(2) 53 L. J. (M.C.) 42.
2

1894
IN RE
MEUNIER.
Cave. J.

[The learned judge here dealt with the various statements of fact relied upon by the prosecution as corroboration, and continued as follows:—]

It is impossible to deal with the point by taking separately each single fact stated, and saying it is a small matter, and does not amount to corroboration; that may be so, but the whole of the facts taken together form a strong body of circumstantial evidence in corroboration. In my judgment the fact that there is not corroborative evidence is not conclusive in favour of the accused; but the magistrate must exercise his discretion in each case in arriving at a conclusion as to whether there ought to be a committal or not. It is not the law that a prisoner must necessarily be acquitted in the absence of corroborative evidence; for the evidence must be laid before the jury in each case. No doubt, it is the practice to warn the jury that they ought not to convict unless they think that the evidence of the accomplice is corroborated; but I know of no power to withdraw the case from the jury for want of corroborative evidence, and I know of no power to set aside a verdict of guilty on that ground. (1) The magistrate has a discretion in each case, as to whether the evidence is or is not sufficient to justify a committal; and in the present case, in my opinion, the magistrate has exercised that discretion rightly.

The next point which I will deal with is as to the evidence of identity. It is true that no one was called to identify the man Meunier, who was brought up at Bow Street, with the Meunier referred to in the depositions taken in France. But there were many circumstances tending to shew the identity, and the prisoner was before Sir John Bridge, who had the opportunity of comparing him with the description given by the French witnesses.

[The learned judge here dealt with the evidence as to identity, and continued as follows:—]

In the face of these facts the slight discrepancy between the christian name given by the French witnesses and that in the committal order (Théodule and Théodore) sinks into nothing, and in my opinion that point also fails.

(1) See *Reg. v. Stubbs*, Dearsley & Pearce's C. O. 555; *Reg. v. Boyes*, 1 B. & S. 311.

The next point is a technical one, namely, that there are two offences charged, and only one committal; but I find nothing in the statutes requiring separate committals.

The last point taken is, that, so far as regards the outrage at the barracks, the offence charged is one of a political character, and therefore the accused is not liable to be surrendered under the Extradition Acts; for it is said that the outrage was an attack on Government property, and was an attempt to destroy the quarters occupied by the troops of the French Government. It appears to me that, in order to constitute an offence of a political character, there must be two or more parties in the State, each seeking to impose the Government of their own choice on the other, and that, if the offence is committed by one side or the other in pursuance of that object, it is a political offence, otherwise not. In the present case there are not two parties in the State, each seeking to impose the Government of their own choice on the other; for the party with whom the accused is identified by the evidence, and by his own voluntary statement, namely, the party of anarchy, is the enemy of all Governments. Their efforts are directed primarily against the general body of citizens. They may, secondarily and incidentally, commit offences against some particular Government; but anarchist offences are mainly directed against private citizens. I agree, as to this question also, with the view taken by Sir John Bridge; and I am of opinion that the crime charged was not a political offence within the meaning of the Extradition Act.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the contention on behalf of the prisoner fails on all grounds, and that the application for a writ of habeas corpus must be refused.

COLLINS, J. I am of the same opinion, and on the same grounds.

Application refused.

Solicitor for the Crown: *The Solicitor to the Treasury.*

Solicitor for the prisoner: *T. O. Evans.*

P. B. H.



Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

To all and each of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable James Callaghan

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by order under his Hand and Seal, hath signified to Me, Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, that requisition hath been duly made to him for the surrender of

James Earl RAY

(hereinafter called the Defendant) ~~was previously convicted~~ convicted of the commission of the crime of robbery with violence, to wit on February 19th, 1960 was sentenced for the crime of Robbery First Degree by means of a dangerous and deadly weapon

within the Jurisdiction of the United States of America

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Defendant pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870", wherever he may be found in the United Kingdom or Isle of Man, and bring him before Me, or some other Magistrate sitting in this Court, to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Bow Street, one of the Magistrates' Courts of the Metropolis, this 13th day of June
in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and sixty-eight.

L. 2
WARRANT of Apprehension
by Order of Secretary of
State,
"The Extradition Act,
1870."

M.P.(X)

From Aill-

4/4/ A
Bow Street Magistrates' Court.



Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

To all and each of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable James Callaghan
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by order under his Hand and
Seal, hath signified to Me, Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting at
Bow Street Magistrates' Court, that requisition hath been duly made to him for
the surrender of

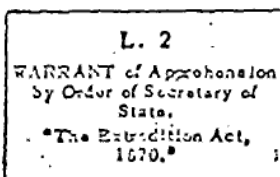
James Earl Ray

(hereinafter called the Defendant) suspected and accused ~~XXXXXX~~ of the
commission of the crime of murder, to wit on 4th April 1968 in
Shelby County, State of Tennessee did unlawfully,
feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and
of his malice aforethought kill and murder
Martin Luther King, Junior
within the Jurisdiction of

the United States of America

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU in Her Majesty's name, forthwith
to apprehend the said Defendant pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870",
wherever he may be found in the United Kingdom or Isle of Man, and bring him
before Me, or some other Magistrate sitting in this Court, to show cause why he
should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Extradition Act, for which
this shall be your warrant.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Bow Street, one of the Magistrates'
Courts of the Metropolis, this 13th day of June
in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and sixty-eight.



M.P.(X)



MEMO

Mr. DeLoach

June 24, 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.

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., telephonically requested the Bureau obtain news articles which appeared in the first two newspapers published in Memphis, Tennessee, immediately following the King assassination. Vinson stated it would be desirable to show that this crime is not one of a political nature.

ACTION:

Copies of the "Memphis Press-Scimitar" and "The Commercial Appeal" which were published on April 5, 1968, the day following the shooting, have been obtained and are being furnished to Vinson today. It is noted Vinson plans to go to England on the evening of June 24, 1968.

CLM:cs
(6)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

AG
Memo
June 24, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The following additional pertinent information is being furnished relative to the captioned case. The material set forth herein is based on preliminary information and complete details will be incorporated in reports of results of investigation.

Mr. John J. Clark of the Bureau of Prisons has advised our Memphis Office that Lieutenant John Brown of the Bureau of Prisons, who is assigned at the Federal Prison, Marion, Illinois, will be acting in a liaison capacity and furnishing assistance to the Shelby County, Tennessee, Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office will have the responsibility for the safekeeping of James Earl Ray, the subject of this case, when he is returned to Shelby County, Tennessee. Mr. Clark stated he has had meetings with representatives of the Sheriff's Office, the State Attorney General and interested local judges in connection with the handling of the prisoner. Mr. Clark said he has submitted various recommendations based upon standards of the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the handling of notorious prisoners. He said he discussed the handling of the volume of mail usually received by such prisoners and restrictions of visitors to the prisoner. Mr. Clark said he also made certain suggestions for improving security of the jail at Shelby County, Tennessee.

Mr. Clark also advised that evaluation of personnel at the Shelby County Sheriff's Office has indicated it might be advisable for personnel-type investigations to be conducted concerning deputies who will be responsible for the care and protection of the prisoner. He made tentative inquiry as to the possibility of this Bureau conducting special investigations of that type and was advised that such investigations would not be conducted by the FBI.

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Fingerprint Examiner George J. Bonebrake departed for London on June 23, 1968, and was scheduled to arrive there the morning of June 24, 1968. Mr. Bonebrake will confer with attorneys prior to the extradition hearing scheduled for James Earl Ray.

The following items are enclosed with this memorandum:

A memorandum dated June 19, 1968, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Arthur Jackson Hanes; Arthur Jackson Hanes, Jr."

Copy of a telegram from the American Embassy, London, to the Department of State dated June 18, 1968, which elaborates upon the subject's hearing on that date.

Copy of the charges against the subject as read in court on June 18, 1968, together with an extract of a decision handed down by the Queen's Bench Division of the British Court System which pertains to a writ of habeas corpus hearing in an extradition matter.

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

Enclosures (3)

6-23

Mr. Rosen

June 23, 1968

C. L. McGowan

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

MURKIN

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, telephonically contacted Extra-Duty Supervisor N. K. Norford at 6:30 p. m., 6-22-68, regarding the extradition proceedings involved in this case. Mr. Vinson said that it is desirable to show the English lawyers that this crime is not one of a political nature; accordingly, he would appreciate having furnished to him as soon as possible the news articles in the first two newspaper coverages at Memphis, Tennessee, immediately following the murder of King.

Mr. Vinson said he needed these clippings to take to England when he returns there the first part of the week of 6-23-68. He also requested that he be called at this office Monday morning, 6-24-68, as to availability of such clippings.

ACTION: SAC Jensen, Memphis Office, was instructed to make every effort to obtain the clippings desired by Mr. Vinson. It was suggested to SAC Jensen that obtaining copies of the complete newspapers published immediately after the murder might be advisable so that the articles would be identified as to publication and date. He was also advised to dispatch the papers by airplane captain as soon as possible.

NKN:erg
(5)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

ADDENDUM: JOK:erg 6-23-68

On 6-23-68, SAC Jensen advised Extra-Duty Supervisor James P. O'Keeffe that he had obtained two copies of the morning paper and two copies of the afternoon paper for 4-5-68, which set forth detailed information concerning the King assassination. The morning paper is the "Commercial Appeal" and the afternoon paper is the "Press Scimitar." He advised that no information concerning this shooting appeared in Memphis papers on 4-4-68, as they had been printed and distributed prior to the assassination. He advised arrangements would be made to have this material flown to the Bureau.

Subsequently, on 6-23-68, Security Patrol Clerk Bell, Memphis, advised the material would be put on board Flight #132, American Airlines, leaving Memphis at 6:45 p. m. , arriving Washington National Airport at 9:34 p. m. Bell advised that efforts to put this material on earlier flight were unsuccessful as the crew for the earlier flight changed at Nashville and did not desire to take the responsibility of transferring the package to another crew. Flight #132 is nonstop from Memphis to Washington. Extra-Duty Supervisor Lewis Dowell, Washington Field Office, was contacted and instructed to make arrangements to have the material picked up and delivered to Room 5710, Justice Building.

6-22

4-21

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Memo
6/21/68

W. A. Branigan

MURKIN

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

One question in our investigation of Ray is how and when he was able to obtain the background information concerning Galt, Bridgman and Sneyd which enabled him to assume their identities after his escape from prison and after the murder. All three were residents of Toronto and reside in close proximity to one another. It is difficult to understand why Ray would flee to the very city in Canada where all three of these individuals reside, if in fact, he knew that these three individuals were then residing in Toronto. One answer would be that he did not know this and, if not, it would follow that he did not select these identities and he either purchased this background information or someone else obtained this information for him. If the latter is the case, it would indicate a possible existence of a conspiracy in this case.

Background information for false identities is generally available in the criminal underworld and it would be assumed that there is some criminal in the Toronto area who prepares such information for sale to the underworld and to Americans fleeing to Canada to evade the draft, legal process, etc.

In view of the above, the following suggestion is offered for consideration. Consider making inquiry of Buffalo Office to determine if any of Buffalo's top-level criminal informants in La Cosa Nostra and other criminal syndicates know of the identity or existence of any individual in the United States or Canada, particularly Toronto, who

- 1 - ~~Mr. G. D. DeLoach~~
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Emery
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Long
- 1 - Mr. G. M. Quinn

GMQ:bab
(9)

Long
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: MURKIN

prepares such documentation for the underworld. Buffalo could also be requested to review its selective service and deserter cases wherein subjects have sought refuge in Canada under assumed names in order to determine if any of the subjects in those cases have ever reported the existence of an individual who prepares background information for assumed identities.

If we could establish the existence of such an individual and locate him, he should be interviewed to determine if he prepared the background information used by Ray and, if so, the identity of the individual to whom he furnished such information.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

6/21/68

W. A. Branigan

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CONTINUED - OVER

GMQ:bab

(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: MURKIN

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

6/21/68

W. A. Branigan

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1 - Mr. T. J. Emery
1 - Mr. R. E. Long
1 - Mr. G. M. Quinn
- Long*

CONTINUED - OVER

GMQ:bab
(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: MURKIN

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Mr. DeLoach

A. Rosen

ARTHUR JACKSON HANES, SR.
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
EOD: 10/25/48
RESIGNED: 8/4/51

June 21, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. McGowan

1 - Mr. Long

Arthur Jackson Hanes, Sr., the former Special Agent who according to press reports has indicated he received a letter from James Earl Ray requesting him to represent him, has arrived in London, England. According to the Legal Attache, London, Hanes on 6/20/68, told the British press that he had not yet seen Ray as of then.

Our Birmingham Office advises that they have no information indicating that Hanes is or was a member of the Ku Klux Klan or is an official legal representative of the Klan.

He did represent the three Klansmen charged with the murder on 3/25/65, of Viola Liuzzo, the Detroit, Michigan, woman who was in Alabama in connection with civil rights activities. The Birmingham Office advises that they have no information that he has defended other Klansmen.

ACTION:

For information.

EJM:ca
(6)

Mr. DeLoach

June 21, 1968

A. Rosen

1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Conrad

1-Mr. Rosen

1-Mr. Bishop

1-Mr. Malley

1-Mr. Gale

MURKIN

1-Mr. McGowan

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. Long

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Trotter

Assistant Attorney General Vinson called with reference to the above-entitled matter involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. He said he has been in touch with British lawyers, believes they will further stipulate as to the identity of subject Ray; however, this has not been firmed up to the point that he is in a position to advise the Bureau that Latent Fingerprint Examiner George Bonebrake will not be needed in London to testify. Vinson said he is going to make one more pass at this matter with the British and will either be in touch with the Bureau today or tomorrow concerning whether Bonebrake is needed.

He said inasmuch as the Department and the Bureau are going to be involved in devising some plans for the travel of Ray from London to the United States, he had been instructed by the Attorney General to get some background on the prison security in Tennessee and thought he had this pretty well lined up inasmuch as some men had been in Tennessee for several days looking over the security there.

Insofar as transporting the subject is concerned, he said that is going to be primarily one for the FBI and he wanted to know whether we could get together on Monday to talk over such things as the most desirable time to leave London, the possibility of private airfield, and other matters which would allow Ray to be taken from London quietly because he felt the British press were even more aggressive than the press here in the States.

I inquired as to whether he had taken any steps with reference to the suggestions concerning the use of military aircraft and the other matters which were set forth in the memorandum that was sent to the Attorney General yesterday. He said he had seen something on it. I told him a copy was designated for him. He said the alternative would be to hire a commercial aircraft but, of course, this presented some problems.

AR:go

(12)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: MURKIN

I advised him we would like to know the Department's decision with reference to the matters raised yesterday.

ACTION:

It is suggested we find out what Vinson has in mind on Monday. As he indicated, he wanted me to see him on this and then it can be determined what steps need be taken. Obviously, if we are going to use military aircraft our problems can be greatly reduced and we, of course, will have much more control over the situation than if we went by commercial aircraft.

*Note: We do ^Rnot want
to use commercial
aircraft.*

7

Mr. DeLoach

June 21, 1968

A. Rosen

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

MURKIN

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

Attached are copies of 12 items which have been made available on an unofficial and confidential basis by New Scotland Yard to the Legal Attache, London. Copies are being furnished the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General and Attorneys General Pollak of the Civil Rights Division and Vinson of the Criminal Division. The Department is also being advised that this information is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

Included in the attached material is a report to the Detective Chief Superintendent of New Scotland Yard relative to the local charges pending against the subject in England. Documents are also included to support the report, as well as a certificate of vaccination, a copy of the registration at New Earls Court Hotel, London, where Ray stayed, pages of notes apparently in Ray's handwriting, statements of two women who are hotel employees, a copy of a memorandum of the Kennedy Travel Bureau giving details of Ray's flight from Toronto to London and a currency exchange voucher. Also included is a document captioned "Silencers" which is a detailed discussion of the theory and specifications of silencers for firearms, which was found in the subject's luggage.

The statement contained on page eight, item 38, of the report to the Detective Chief Superintendent indicates that U. S. authorities have made tentative arrangements for Ramon George Sneyd to travel to England to testify if necessary. The real Ramon George Sneyd is a police officer in Toronto, Canada. New Scotland Yard has been advised that the FBI is making no arrangements, and this information is also being furnished to the Department.

Enclosures

FJH:jlh
(6)

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Briefly, the report of the British investigation shows the subject arrived in England on 5-7-68 and left the same day for Lisbon, Portugal, returning to London 5-17-68. On 6-8-68 he purchased a single ticket to Brussels and presented himself at the Immigration desk. The act was witnessed by Detective Sergeant Philip Birch who asked the subject to accompany him to an office in the airport where he later searched the subject and discovered a .38 caliber revolver loaded with five rounds of ammunition. He was questioned intensively concerning his identity and that the British believed his name was not Sneyd but Ray, alias Galt, and was wanted in the United States for serious criminal offenses, including murder. The accused had been standing up, but when he heard this, he suddenly sat down, put his head in his hands, and said, "Oh God." He added after a moment or so, "I feel so trapped."

Legat, London advised 6-20-68 that although the material was furnished on a confidential basis, it could be forwarded to the Department if the Department is properly cautioned.

ACTION:

The attached letterhead memorandum should be forwarded to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorneys General Pollak and Vinson.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: June 21, 1968

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Enclosed are 12 items which have been made available on a confidential basis by New Scotland Yard. This information is not to be disseminated outside of the Department of Justice. The items include:

Report to Detective Chief Superintendent dated June 13, 1968, relative to the subject, James Earl Ray.

Copies of documents used by New Scotland Yard to support the report.

Certificate of vaccination of Ramon George Sneyd.

Copy of registration at New Earls Court Hotel, London, showing registration of Ramon G. Sneyd on May 28, 1968. The subject has used that name while in England.

Statement of Ian Colvin, columnist, "The Daily Telegraph," London.

A page of notes apparently in Ray's handwriting which he had in his possession when arrested. For your information "FLE 4342" is the telephone number of "The Daily Telegraph."

Statement of Anna Elizabeth Thomas.

Statement of Janet Elizabeth Nassau.

Memorandum of Kennedy Travel Bureau for Mr. R. Sneyd giving details of his flight from Toronto to London and a copy of his ticket envelope. Those items were in the subject's luggage.

Currency exchange voucher of Lloyds Bank Limited.

A document captioned "Silencers."



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

The Attorney General

Classified advertisements found in the subject's wallet at the time of his arrest.

On page eight, item 38, of the report to Detective Chief Superintendent, dated June 13, 1968, it is stated, "The United States authorities have already made tentative arrangements for this officer to travel to this country, if this step is considered necessary." The statement refers to Ramon George Sneyd, a police officer serving in Toronto, Canada. This Bureau has not, and is not, making any such arrangements, and New Scotland Yard has been so informed.

Enclosures (12)

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (12)
- 1 - Mr. Stephen J. Pollak
Assistant Attorney General - Enclosures (12)
- 1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General - Enclosures (12)

6-20

MEMO

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

6/20/68

W. A. Branigan

MURKIN

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

In order to determine if a Swiss bank account or Swiss numbered account has been opened in favor of Ray, the following suggestion is offered.

Consideration should be given to requesting Department of State confer with Swiss Government officials in United States to determine if Swiss Government would review bank accounts and numbered accounts opened in Switzerland between April 4 and June 7, 1968, to determine if an account may have been opened in favor of Ray or if Swiss could locate an account which they considered suspicious which could be related in some way to this case. Although it is realized that the Swiss Government has always considered information concerning their bank accounts and numbered accounts to be highly confidential information, it is felt that such a review could be made by the Swiss Government itself as a matter of international cooperation. The finding of such an account, of course, would indicate the probable presence of a conspiracy in this investigation. Although there is some indication that the British, in their investigation of Ray, may have made inquiries through banking circles concerning the existence of a Swiss bank account it is not felt that they could go to the Swiss Government and make such a request officially since they do not have primary jurisdiction in this investigation and the charges that they have lodged against Ray are not the type that would cause the Swiss Government to undertake such a review.

- 1 - ~~Mr. C. D. DeLoach~~
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- ① - Mr. R. E. Long
- 1 - Mr. G. M. Quinn

*New Scotland Yard Bank
Advises no Swiss
Account used by Subject*

GMQ:bab
(8)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

6/20/68

W. A. Branigan

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~~1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach~~
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
① - Mr. C. L. McGowan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Long
1 - Mr. G. M. Quinn

GMQ:bab
(8)

MEMO

The Attorney General

June 20, 1968

Director, FBI

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

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to your memorandum of June 18, 1968. This Bureau has from the outset and will continue to vigorously pursue all leads to develop the facts relative to a possible Federal violation on an expedited basis.

With respect to your request concerning the furnishing of all information we obtain pertinent to this investigation, for your information we previously furnished written memoranda, as well as copies of our pertinent investigative reports to Assistant Attorneys General Stephen J. Pollak, Civil Rights Division, and Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division.

In accordance with your request of June 18, 1968, you and the Deputy Attorney General, as well as Mr. Pollak and Mr. Vinson, will be furnished in appropriate form information received pertinent to this investigation.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Stephen J. Pollak
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

REL:cs
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

NOTE:

In a memorandum from the Attorney General dated 6/18/68, he requested we continue to follow all leads regarding possible Federal violation on an expedited basis. This, of course, is being continually done. He also requested that an immediate report of information as developed, be telephonically given to Mr. Pollak, Assistant Attorney General, and confirm such information as soon as possible by written memorandum or by copies of teletypes or other communications as received. We have furnished Mr. Pollak and Mr. Vinson copies of pertinent reports as well as written memoranda of developments as received. We are advising the Attorney General of this and that we will furnish him, the Deputy Attorney General, as well as Mr. Pollak and Mr. Vinson pertinent information as received in appropriate form.

DIRECTOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 18, 1968

ATTORNEY GENERAL

RC:SJP:DRO:jlk
DJ 144-72-662
41-157-147

James Earl Ray, Subject;
Martin Luther King, Jr., Victim.
Conspiracy
CIVIL RIGHTS

In connection with your investigation of this matter, please continue to follow all leads to develop the facts with respect to the possible federal violation on an expedited basis.

Please report by telephone immediately all information you obtain pertinent to this investigation to Stephen J. Pollak, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, and confirm such information as soon as possible by written memorandum or by copies of teletypes or other communications you receive. Please send copies to me, the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Vinson.