

WJS:CM

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southern route through the cities of Yuma, Tucson and El Paso.

STEIN advised that while en route to New Orleans, GALT made several telephone calls. STEIN stated that most of these calls were made while traveling through Texas. STEIN advised that these calls were made from pay phones, and he did not know to whom they were being made. STEIN stated that during the trip GALT told him he was from Alabama and planned to return to Alabama.

STEIN stated GALT told him that he had recently returned from Mexico, where he formerly had part ownership of a bar. STEIN stated GALT mentioned that his former partner had been Mexican, and the bar was located near a seaport or boats. STEIN stated GALT told him he had sold his interest in the bar to the Mexican partner.

STEIN stated that during the trip to New Orleans it became his impression through conversation with GALT that GALT was involved in the campaign to nominate GEORGE WALLACE in California. STEIN also advised that prior to their reaching New Orleans, GALT told him he had to contact some people in New Orleans. STEIN advised it was his recollection that GALT had to contact an engineering or contracting firm in New Orleans, but he could not be sure. STEIN advised that during the trip to New Orleans he took some photographs of the countryside. STEIN advised he could not remember whether or not GALT was in any of the snapshots but furnished the undeveloped roll of film to the FBI.

STEIN advised that upon reaching New Orleans, GALT expressed the desire to stay at a motel instead of at STEIN's mother's residence. STEIN stated that he directed GALT to a motel in the 1000 block of Charter Street, name unknown, between Ursuline and St. Phillip Streets, New Orleans. STEIN advised that they had driven straight through from Los Angeles to New Orleans, arriving in New Orleans on December 17, 1967.

STEIN advised that after GALT registered at the motel, he and GALT proceeded to the residence of his (STEIN's) mother, CLOVINA ALONZO, 1907½ Royal Street, New Orleans. STEIN advised that GALT left him there.

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STEIN stated that the following day, December 18, 1967, he met GALT on a street near the Royal Street residence. STEIN advised that GALT had become lost and was proceeding to STEIN's mother's residence for directions. STEIN stated that at this time GALT told him he had contacted the individuals he needed to contact and wanted to begin the trip back to Los Angeles. STEIN advised that GALT later telephoned him and told him he had ascertained that a storm was presently blocking their return route, and that they would begin the return trip on the following day.

STEIN advised that he, GALT and RITA's two children departed for Los Angeles on December 19, 1967. STEIN stated that once again they drove straight through, stopping only for food and gasoline. STEIN advised that GALT paid cash for all expenses incurred on the trip. STEIN also advised that GALT did not make any personal contacts with anyone during the entire time he was with GALT.

STEIN advised that during the course of the trip, both to and from New Orleans, GALT expressed the view that if the Negro wants to be a free man, he should go to the north or west, and if the Negro wants to be a slave, he should remain in the south.

STEIN advised that they returned to Los Angeles on December 21, 1967, and GALT drove them to 5666 Franklin Avenue. STEIN advised that GALT left them there, and he has not seen GALT again.

STEIN described GALT as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	32 to 35
Height:	5 feet 9 inches
Weight:	Approximately 170 pounds
Hair:	Light brown
Hair style:	Medium length, combed up in front and over in rear. Fairly long in back.
Eyes:	Light in color, possibly light green

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Dress:	Wore brown suit most of the time. Neat dresser.
Characteristics:	Spoke with southern accent; was very quiet.
Scars or marks:	None

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/13/68

RITA STEIN, 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised that she first met an individual named ERIC S. GALT in mid-December 1967, at the Sultan Room, St. Francis Hotel, 5533 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. She advised that, during their first conversation, she told GALT that she had two children residing at her mother's house in New Orleans, Louisiana, who would be placed in a children's home there unless she could bring them to Los Angeles. She stated that her mother is CLOVINA ALONZO, 1907½ Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

RITA STEIN advised that GALT offered to drive to New Orleans in his own car, and return the children to Los Angeles. She advised that GALT also agreed to take her brother, CHARLES STEIN, with him on this trip. She stated that, when she first met GALT, her cousin, MARIE MARTIN, Room 201, St. Francis Hotel, was also present. She advised that GALT then told her that he would make this trip to New Orleans on the condition that she, CHARLES, and MARIE first register with GEORGE WALLACE's party in California. She advised that they agreed to register.

RITA STEIN advised that on the following morning GALT drove her, MARIE, and CHARLES to a building on Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles, where they were to register for WALLACE. She advised that GALT let her, MARIE, and CHARLES out at the front door, while he parked his car. She stated that his car was a white Mustang. She advised they went inside and began registering and, while registering, GALT entered the building. She stated that she noticed GALT sit down behind them and appear to observe their registrations. She stated that she does not remember GALT's talking to any of the individuals taking the registrations.

RITA STEIN advised that, after completing this registration, they returned to her residence at 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles. She stated that she and her cousin, MARIE, departed, and her brother then left for New Orleans with GALT.

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On 4/13/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574

SAs WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS &
by RICHARD H. ROSS/WJS/vjh Date dictated 4/13/68

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RITA STEIN stated that she next saw GALT when he returned with her two children. She stated that this was approximately one week following their departure for New Orleans. She advised that GALT came into her house upon this return, but stayed only for a few minutes. She advised that GALT made no phone calls while there, and that she received no phone calls for GALT. She advised that GALT returned to her house the following day and returned one of her children's toy blackboard which was left in GALT's car the previous day.

RITA STEIN stated that she next saw GALT in the Sultan Room in approximately mid-January 1968. She stated that she only said hello to him, not having any other conversation. She stated that this was the last time she saw GALT.

RITA STEIN advised that, during one of her conversations with GALT, he told her that he was from Alabama. She advised that he was an extremely quiet person, and never expressed any political or racial viewpoints to her. She further advised that she never saw GALT in the company of any other people. She stated that she was not aware that GALT had furnished her as a reference of any sort. She further described GALT as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Build	Medium
Age	Approximately 35 years
Height	5'10"
Weight	175
Hair	Believes brown
Characteristics	Spoke with noticeable Southern accent
Dress	Always wore a suit when she saw him
Appearance	Clean shaven

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/68

MARIE MARTIN, St. Francis Hotel, Room 201, 5533 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised that her original name is MYRIAL TOMASO, and she has also used the names MARIE DENNINO and MARIE MARTINELLO. She advised that she is employed as a cocktail waitress at the Sultan Room in the St. Francis Hotel.

MARIE MARTIN stated that she met an individual who introduced himself as ERIC GALT in December 1967 while she was working in the Sultan Room. She advised that GALT was by himself when they first met, and he offered to buy her a drink. She advised that her sister, RITA STEIN, 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, was also present in the Sultan Room at this time.

She advised that at that time RITA STEIN needed to make arrangements for the transportation of her two children from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Los Angeles. She advised that in a joking manner she asked GALT to drive her to New Orleans. She also advised that she introduced GALT to her cousin, RITA, and the three conversed about the necessity of bringing RITA's two children from New Orleans to Los Angeles. She advised that GALT agreed to drive to New Orleans and bring the two children back. She also advised that GALT agreed to take RITA's brother, CHARLES STEIN, with him on this trip. She stated that GALT then told them that before he would make this trip, she, RITA and CHARLES would have to register with GEORGE WALLACE's party in California. She stated that they agreed to register for WALLACE.

MARIE MARTIN stated that on the following day, at approximately noon, GALT came to the St. Francis Hotel, where he picked her up, as well as RITA and CHARLES. She said he was driving a green Mustang, and they proceeded to a building on Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles, for the purpose of registering for WALLACE. She advised that it was either then or at

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by SA's WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS and
RICHARD H. ROSS:CM Date dictated 4/14/68

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some time the previous evening that GALT stated he was from Birmingham, Alabama.

MARIE MARTIN advised that GALT let her, RITA and CHARLES out of the Mustang in front of the registration location and then left to park the car. She stated that they went in and began registering. She also stated she remembers GALT coming into the building but cannot recollect whether or not he talked to any people while inside. She stated that she does not remember where he sat or what he did while inside this building. She also stated that she believes the Mustang he drove was green in color.

MARIE MARTIN stated that after registering for WALLACE, she and RITA were driven by GALT back to RITA's house on Franklin Avenue. She stated that GALT and CHARLES then left for New Orleans. She advised that she did not see GALT for approximately two or three more weeks. She said that she is not sure of her dates because she was sick for one week, and it was immediately after her illness that she saw GALT.

MARIE MARTIN stated that some time during the month of January 1968, GALT moved into the St. Francis Hotel. She advised that she received the impression he moved into the St. Francis Hotel from an apartment on North Serrano Street, Los Angeles. She advised that she does not recollect how she knew of GALT's apartment on North Serrano and stated that she was never inside this apartment. She stated that GALT once asked her in January 1968 whether she needed money. She said that she did, and GALT then pressed a twenty-dollar bill into the palm of her hand.

MARIE MARTIN advised that at some time around Valentine's Day 1968, GALT told her he wanted to trade his console model television set for her small portable television. She advised that GALT told her he was going to do some traveling and wanted a television set that he could carry in his car. She stated that she made this trade with GALT. She also stated that she can only remember her television set as being a small white portable set, possibly a General Electric make. She stated that she still has possession of GALT's old television set.

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MARIE MARTIN also advised that at some time in either January or February 1968 GALT told her that he was attending bartending school. She stated she does not know the name of this bartending school or the approximate vicinity of its location. She stated she remembers GALT's mentioning the bartending school because she gave him a book on how to mix drinks.

MARIE MARTIN advised that she often saw GALT in the Sultan Room, but she rarely said anything to him other than to say hello. She advised that GALT was a very quiet person who was always by himself. She advised that he definitely spoke with a southern accent. She also advised that the last time she saw GALT was on the day she traded television sets with him. She further described GALT as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	Approximately 30
Hair:	Brown
Appearance:	Clean cut, neat dresser
Build:	Medium
Height:	5 feet 10 inches
Characteristics:	Definite southern accent; spoke very little and kept to himself.

MARIE MARTIN was interviewed at her current residence, Room 201, St. Francis Hotel, 5533 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. She advised that a console model television located in this room was the same television set which ERIC GALT gave to her. Physical observation of this set by the interviewing Agents disclosed the following identifying characteristics:

Name brand:	AIR
Manufacturer:	Ward's Electronic Equipment
Model Number:	GHJ 4846 A
Production Code No.:	5055
Volts:	110/120
Watts:	175
Montgomery Ward's	
Serial Number:	1118332

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/14/68

MARIE MARTIN was interviewed at her residence, Apartment 201, St. Francis Hotel, 5533 Hollywood Boulevard. MARIE MARTIN furnished the following information:

She first met ERIC GALT in the Sultan Room at the St. Francis Hotel, a bar where she is a cocktail waitress and serves beer. Her first meeting was about mid December 1967, when during casual conversation she asked GALT if he would take her home. GALT said he would take her home and then she told him she lived in New Orleans. She explained to GALT that her cousin, RITA STEIN, had to pick up her children in New Orleans and GALT then agreed to drive to New Orleans. Later the same evening, GALT either took her to RITA STEIN's residence or RITA was at the bar and took GALT to her residence to meet RITA's brother, CHARLES STEIN. MARIE MARTIN did not remember whether she was at the STEIN residence that evening. Later the same evening, when GALT learned that CHARLES STEIN would accompany him to New Orleans instead of MARIE or RITA, GALT made the statement to MARIE that "If its a set up I'll kill him. I have a gun". MARIE reassured GALT that it was not a set up but only RITA STEIN's need to get her children. GALT then made the condition that RITA, CHARLES and MARIE had to register for GEORGE WALLACE in California and arrangements were made to register the next day. The following day, RITA, CHARLES and MARIE met at the Sultan Room and GALT picked them up in his Mustang. MARIE paid no attention to the conversation on the way to register for WALLACE, nor did she remember anything at the registration.

GALT's Mustang was believed to be forest green in color and very plain inside in that there were no extras, such as a console, FM radio or airconditioning. MARIE recalled one occasion when GALT told her he had had difficulty driving

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On 4/14/68 at Hollywood, California File # LA 44-1574
by SA RICHARD H. ROSS and
SA FRANK L. MELLOTT RHR/kaf Date dictated 4/14/68

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through a Negro community because of the Alabama license plates on his car and that tomatoes had been thrown at it.

After GALT returned to Los Angeles from New Orleans, MARIE saw GALT in the Sultan Room about 30 times. During these occasions she made the following observations:

GALT usually drank straight vodka and maybe had a tap beer on occasion. She never saw GALT smoke, nor was the ashtray near him ever dirty. GALT may have eaten a bar snack called beef jerky once or twice, but did not have a habit of eating while drinking.

GALT had very clean hands, not calloused, fingernails clipped short and no rings or wristwatch were observed. GALT appeared to be pale and not tanned as if he were indoors a great deal. GALT's eyes were blue, sometimes appearing hazel when the pupils were very large. GALT's eyes were best represented by the composite drawing from Birmingham, Alabama, but no other composite came close. GALT's expression was always very solemn and showed no emotion.

She and GALT once played a game of pool but GALT was not good, although he had probably played before. On one occasion in February 1968, GALT stated that he had just finished a six-week bartender school course, but could only make a screwdriver. GALT gave the impression to MARIE that he had been married once just by his cool manner.

The last time MARIE saw GALT was when they traded television sets and MARIE and GALT carried his console television from his room in the St. Francis Hotel to her apartment in the hotel. GALT's room was very neat and seemed picked up at that time. Nothing was noted

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laying around the room and it appeared GALT had moved out and the television was all that remained. The television was carried to the elevator, brought to the second floor and put in MARIE's apartment. At that time GALT was in the apartment for approximately ten minutes showing her how to work the television and at that time gave her \$20.00 in addition to the trade.

Regarding the portable television set she traded for ERIC GALT's console-type television set, she is almost certain it was a General Electric with 21" screen of plastic material with built-in rabbit ear antenna with a handle on top. On the right corner in front was a push-pull on and off button and to the side of this was believed to be a push-button channel changer. Both of these buttons were recessed which served to conceal them. On the right side of the television was a magnetic-type cover under which were the three small adjustment knobs, i.e. horizontal hold, vertical hold and brightness.

She could not identify the photographs of the personal belongings of GALT as any possessions of his she had ever seen.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/16/68

CHARLES J. STEIN was reinterviewed at his residence, 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and was shown two photographs from a roll of colored film which he had furnished to the interviewing agents on the previous day. One photograph showed one white male alone, and STEIN advised that this was a photograph of himself. STEIN advised that the second photograph was taken in front of the residence of ALICE K. WELLS, 314 Lado de Loma Drive, Vista, California. STEIN stated that neither of the two individuals pictured in this photograph were ERIC S. GALT, both men in the picture being of Mexican extraction.

STEIN was also shown a series of four black and white photographs, developed from a roll of film which he furnished earlier the same day. STEIN advised that all of the black and white photographs were taken in Tijuana, Mexico and none contained a photograph of ERIC S. GALT.

STEIN further advised that he now remembers having talked on the telephone to ERIC S. GALT from his sister's house, while in New Orleans, Louisiana. STEIN advised that he never talked to GALT by telephone from his mother's house while in New Orleans. STEIN stated that his sister's residence at the time he talked to GALT by telephone in New Orleans was 1429 Burgundy, New Orleans, Louisiana. STEIN advised that his sister's name is MARIA LEE and she has since married and moved from the Burgundy Street address. STEIN stated that MARIA LEE's current address is 2001 Clair Avenue, Gretna, Louisiana.

STEIN also advised that he remembers conversing with a friend of his in the kitchen of his stepfather's house at 1907 $\frac{1}{2}$ Royal Street, New Orleans. STEIN stated that his friend's name is CHARLES DE CARVELHO. STEIN advised that, at the time he was in New Orleans with GALT, CARVELHO resided on Iowa Street in New Orleans, number unknown, and is currently at sea on a merchant marine vessel.

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On 4/14/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574
by SAs WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS & RICHARD H. ROSS/WJS/vjh Date dictated 4/15/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/16/68

CHARLES J. STEIN, 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised that, following completion of the interview of the previous night by the same FBI agents and following the departure of the agents, his cousin, MARIE MARTIN, came to his residence. STEIN stated that MARIE told him she had just furnished some information regarding her television set to FBI agents. STEIN advised that MARIE then told him that, in reference to ERIC GALT, GALT had once commented to her that GALT would kill CHARLES STEIN if he attempted to "pull anything" on their trip to New Orleans. STEIN stated that MARIE then told him that GALT told her he carried a gun and would use this gun against him. STEIN stated he had no further descriptive data regarding the gun which GALT was supposed to have in his possession.

STEIN stated that, immediately prior to his and GALT's departure for New Orleans, he loaded some clothing into the trunk of the white Mustang owned by GALT. STEIN advised that located inside the trunk of this white Mustang was a small suitcase. He stated that the color of this suitcase was either blue or gray and appeared to be in good condition. STEIN also advised that he observed a yellow cardboard box in the trunk of this white Mustang. He stated that he thought this box contained camera equipment since the box resembled a Kodak camera box. STEIN further advised that he did not see any gun, hammer, pliers, or binoculars in the trunk of this car.

STEIN advised that, in traveling from Los Angeles to New Orleans, he and GALT took the following routes:

Interstate 10 to Indio, California, then south on Highway 86 to Highway 80 to Yuma, on Interstate 8 to Interstate 10 and then Las Cruces, New Mexico, through El Paso to Interstate 10 at Van Horn, south on Highway 90 to Del Rio, San Antonio, and then on Interstate 10 to Houston, and then on to New Orleans by Interstate 10 or Route 90.

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On 4/14/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574

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by RICHARD H. ROSS/WJS/vjh Date dictated 4/15/68

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STEIN stated the same route was used on the return trip.

STEIN stated that, while en route to New Orleans, GALT stopped at a used tire store in El Paso, Texas. He advised that this store was on the left side of the route they were traveling and GALT purchased one tire. STEIN further advised that GALT paid cash for this tire and gave no indication that he knew anyone at the store.

STEIN further advised that, during the course of their trip to New Orleans, GALT mentioned to him that he served in the U. S. Army. STEIN stated that it was his impression that GALT served in the Army during the Korean War. STEIN stated he could not remember any further details regarding GALT's military service.

STEIN advised that he and GALT conversed about the candidacy of GEORGE WALLACE and the nomination for President sought by WALLACE in California. STEIN advised that GALT told him WALLACE did not wish to run for President but only desired to obtain enough registrations in the State of California to place himself on the ticket. STEIN advised that GALT told him this being placed on the ticket would give WALLACE some sort of power. STEIN advised that he was told by GALT that he need not vote for WALLACE in the election and GALT only wanted him to register for WALLACE. STEIN further advised, in reference to his registration for WALLACE, that he now remembers GALT having carried on a conversation at the place of registration on Lankershim Boulevard in Los Angeles. STEIN stated that GALT had talked with a nice-looking elderly man in the rear of the registration location, while he, MARIE, and his sister, RITA, were registering.

STEIN stated that, while en route to New Orleans and at a point just outside of New Orleans, GALT specifically repeated his name to STEIN. STEIN stated that it was his impression at that time that GALT wanted him to know GALT only by the name of GALT. STEIN stated that he gathered this very same impression when GALT registered for a motel in New Orleans and in a loud and distinct voice told the desk clerk his name was ERIC S. GALT.

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STEIN further stated that the expenses of their trip to New Orleans and their return to Los Angeles were nearly all paid for by GALT. He advised that, during the course of this entire trip, he spent only \$35.00. He also advised that GALT paid cash for any expenses they incurred and he noticed that GALT had at least two or three \$20.00 bills in his possession. STEIN further advised that, from his prior conversations with GALT, GALT obtained the money he was spending from the sale of a bar in Mexico. STEIN further advised that he does not remember GALT saving any sort of trading stamps offered at gas stations along their route.

STEIN advised that he remembers seeing GALT in the Sultan Room of the St. Francis Hotel approximately one or two weeks after their return from New Orleans. He advised that he conversed shortly with GALT at such time, and GALT told him that he planned to remain in California, inasmuch as he was planning to attend a bartending school in Los Angeles.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/68

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CHARLES J. STEIN, 5666 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, was reinterviewed and advised that immediately prior to his and ERIC GALT's departure for New Orleans, he moved a suitcase belonging to GALT in the trunk of the white Mustang. STEIN advised that this suitcase had rounded corners, was in good condition, and was either blue or grey in color. STEIN was shown a photograph of the recovered blue suitcase, and he advised that the suitcase in the photograph appears to be similar to the one he moved in the trunk of the Mustang, but he cannot make a positive identification.

STEIN advised that in addition to the above described suitcase, he believes GALT also had a shaving kit in the trunk of the Mustang. He advised that he also observed a yellow cardboard box, approximately 18 inches in length, five inches in height, and eight inches in width, in the trunk of the Mustang. STEIN advised that the color of the cardboard box was similar to the color of a Kodak camera box and it was closed on top. He advised that he did not know the contents of the yellow box.

STEIN stated that GALT wore a watch. He stated that this watch did not have any unusual characteristics, except that he believes GALT told him that the watch was purchased by GALT in Mexico.

STEIN advised that throughout the trip to New Orleans and return to Los Angeles, GALT wore a dark brown suit with hardly noticeable vertical lines. He advised that GALT also wore a white shirt throughout the trip, and this shirt had a plain collar. STEIN also stated that GALT wore a tie throughout the trip, but he cannot remember the color, or whether the tie was of the clip-on variety. He also advised that he does not remember whether GALT wore a tie clasp. He stated that he does remember that GALT wore the brown suit pants throughout the trip, along with dark brown shoes. STEIN advised that these shoes were light weight, had laces, and were of a plain-toe style.

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by SAs WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS and
RICHARD H. ROSS/WJS/pih Date dictated 4/16/68

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STEIN advised that GALT did not wear a topcoat, jacket, or hat at any time. He also advised that GALT did not wear sunglasses or any other type of prescription glasses. STEIN stated that he did not see a typewriter anywhere in GALT's car. He also stated that he does not remember GALT's wearing a ring of any sort. STEIN observed a photograph of the recovered bedspread, and advised that he never saw a similar article in the possession of GALT.

STEIN stated that GALT liked beer inasmuch as GALT drank beer throughout their trip, even when they were passing through cold weather, and also while GALT himself was driving the Mustang. STEIN stated that GALT drank different brands of beer, and did not express a particular taste for any single brand. STEIN also advised that when they stopped for food, GALT always ordered hamburgers. He advised that GALT ordered hamburgers with "everything on them".

STEIN advised that GALT did not smoke at all during their trip. He further advised that GALT is right handed, gathering this impression from observing GALT eat and drink. STEIN stated that during the trip GALT played country and western style music on the car radio. He further stated that GALT was very soft-spoken. He also stated that he noticed that GALT wore an excessive amount of hair cream.

STEIN advised that GALT had told him that the white Mustang was purchased by GALT from either a friend or relative. STEIN stated that he gathered the impression GALT had purchased the Mustang from someone GALT had known. STEIN also stated that GALT told him that the Mustang was purchased as a used car, and that GALT got a good deal on the car. STEIN stated that he does not recollect whether GALT told him the friend or relative who sold the Mustang to GALT was a car dealer. STEIN further stated that he remembers something about GALT's telling him he had a Mexican insurance policy on the Mustang. STEIN stated that he believes GALT did not have a United States insurance policy on the Mustang.

STEIN related that it became his conclusion that GALT had been in New Orleans before. He advised that GALT mentioned names of streets and places in New Orleans during their trip to New Orleans. He advised that he does not recollect the particular streets or places mentioned by GALT.

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STEIN stated that during the trip to New Orleans they passed through a bad snow storm which had caused the road to become icy. STEIN advised that GALT was driving at the time, and was speeding. STEIN stated that he became concerned over GALT's ability to handle the car on an icy road and he instructed GALT not to brake the car if they started to skid. He stated that he then fell asleep and was awakened by GALT's losing control of the Mustang and going into a spin. STEIN advised that the Mustang went off the road, and finally stopped in a field, about two hundred yards from the road. STEIN stated that GALT later admitted starting to skid and then hitting the brakes. STEIN advised that it is his impression GALT had never driven in snow or on icy roads before.

STEIN advised that while enroute to New Orleans, GALT told STEIN that he had to contact two or more men in New Orleans. STEIN stated he got the impression that these men were associated with a contracting or engineering firm. STEIN also stated that from this conversation with GALT, he also remembers that the men, or the firm, were located in the Chalmet (phonetic) suburb. STEIN also stated that he believes GALT mentioned a "Jackson Barracks" as being in the vicinity of those individuals he needed to contact.

STEIN stated that during a conversation he had with GALT while in New Orleans, GALT told STEIN that he had seen STEIN on a street while he (GALT) was in a bar. STEIN advised that the only possible area where this could have occurred would be in the 400 or 500 block of Canal Street, near the river, in New Orleans.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 15, 1968

Mrs. CHARLOTTE RIVETT, 1002 North Brighton Street, Burbank, California, advised that she was sworn in as a Deputy Voters Registrar for Los Angeles County on October 28, 1967.

RIVETT stated that during November, 1967, through January, 1968, she had registered several hundred people. She further stated that she had maintained a list of all the people that she had registered. RIVETT produced instant list and a careful search failed to reflect any registration for ERIC STARVO GALT.

RIVETT stated that she could not recall any of the details of registering one CHARLES J. STEIN and that outside of reading the name in the newspapers, had never heard of ERIC STARVO GALT.

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On 4/15/68 at Burbank, California File # 44-1574
by SA WILLIAM R. WHITE Date dictated 4-15-68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 15, 1968

HAROLD CARTER, Deputy Registration Supervisor, Los Angeles County Voters Registrar, 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, advised that his files contained no current registration for ERIC STARVO GALT.

CARTER further advised that a search of the old files maintained by the Voters Registrar failed to reflect any registration for GALT.

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On April 15, 1968 at Los Angeles, California File # 44-1574
by SA WILLIAM R. WHITE Date dictated 4/15/68

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LA 44-1574

MONEY ORDERS PURCHASED AT
BANK OF AMERICA, HOLLYWOOD,
CALIFORNIA, BY GALT IN JANUARY
AND FEBRUARY, 1968

Inquiry at the Locksmithing Institute, Inc., 1500 Cardinal Drive, Little Falls, New Jersey, reflects that ERIC S. GALT had paid for some of the courses he had taken by money orders which had been issued by the Bank of America, Hollywood, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/16/68

The paid money orders issued by the Hollywood-Western Branch, Bank of America, Hollywood, California, as provided by Branch Manager RALPH DE JESU, were reviewed. The dates of review included June 1, 1967 through April 12, 1968. All money orders received by the bank for payment during these dates were viewed. Nine money orders, which reflected the purchaser to be ERIC S. GALT or ERIC GALT, were found. Descriptive data concerning nine of these money orders included:

Money Order Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Money Order	January 31, 1968
Amount of Money Order	\$7.50
Payable to	Locksmithing Institute
Purchaser	ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank	Pay the Bank of Bloomfield, Bloomfield, New Jersey
	[REDACTED]
	Locksmithing Institute, Incorporated Division of Technical Home Studies School, Incorporated.
Date of Bank Payment	February 7, 1968
Money Order Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Money Order	January 8, 1968
Amount of Money Order	\$15.00
Payable to	Locksmithing Institute
Purchaser	ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank	Pay the Bank of Bloomfield, Bloomfield, New Jersey
	[REDACTED]
	Locksmithing Institute, Incorporated Division of Technical Home Studies School, Incorporated.
Date of Bank Payment	January 15, 1968

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On 4/16/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574
by SA DENNIS C. LE MASTER, SA WILLIAM S. BURTON/
and SA WILLIAM JOHN SLICKS
by DCL/dlp Date dictated 4/16/68

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LA 44-1574

Money Order Number [REDACTED]
Date of Money Order January 29, 1968
Amount of Money Order \$4.25
Payable to Free Press, Newspaper
Purchaser ERIC GALT
Endorsement of Bank Pay to the order of
Security First National Bank
at Los Angeles, Free Press

Date of Bank Payment February 5, 1968

Money Order Number [REDACTED]
Date of Money Order January 29, 1968
Amount of Money Order \$300
Payable to Mr. HEDGPETH
Purchaser ERIC GALT
Endorsement of Bank Mr. HEDGPETH
C. M. HEDGPETH
406 South Second Street
Alhambra, California
Date of Bank Payment February 1, 1968

Money Order Number [REDACTED]
Date of Money Order February 26, 1968
Amount of Money Order \$6.44
Payable to Futura Books
Purchaser ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank Futura Books, Incorporated
Date of Bank Payment March 1, 1968

Money Order Number [REDACTED]
Date of Money Order February 26, 1968
Amount of Money Order \$7.50
Payable to Locksmithing Institute
Purchaser ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank Pay the Bank of Bloomfield,
Bloomfield, New Jersey
[REDACTED]
Locksmithing Institute, Incorporated
Division of Technical Home
Studies School, Incorporated.
Date of Bank Payment March 12, 1968

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LA 44-1574

Money Order Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Money Order	February 26, 1968
Amount of Money Order	\$6.44
Payable to	Tiffany Enterprises
Purchaser	ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank	"This check has not been transferred, assigned, pledged, or delivered to any person whomsoever and is returned by the original purchaser thereof for completion and refund in reliance upon this representation". Signed ERIC S. GALT date February 28, 1968
Date of Bank Payment	February 26, 1968

Money Order Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Money Order	February 26, 1968
Amount of Money Order	\$9.98
Payable to	Tiffany Enterprises
Purchaser	ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank	Tiffany Enterprises
Date of Bank Payment	March 1, 1968

Money Order Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Money Order	February 26, 1968
Amount of Money Order	\$5.25
Payable to	Locksmith Ledger
Purchaser	ERIC S. GALT
Endorsement of Bank	Pay the Bank of Bloomfield, Bloomfield, New Jersey
	[REDACTED] Locksmith Ledger, Incorporated

DE JESU advised that the clerk who negotiated the money orders at the bank on February 26, 1968 to the purchaser was HELOISE R. KELLER, 1737 North Sycamore, Hollywood, California, telephone number HO 4-1843. He stated that KELLER is presently on vacation. He advised that she was relatively a new employee.

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LA 44-1574

DE JESU furnished the money orders purchased by ERIC S. GALT or ERIC GALT as evidence. He requested that a receipt be given for these money orders. He advised that they did not have to be returned if copies were furnished his branch.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/15/68

C. M. HEDGPETH, 406 South Second Street, Mail Forwarding Agent, advised he recalls a telephone inquiry from an individual who identified himself as ERIC GALT, and GALT made inquiry concerning his Mail Forwarding Service. The service was explained to GALT, and he was told the service would cost \$3.00 per month, and in addition to the \$3.00, the subscriber to the service would be required to pay all postage.

HEDGPETH advised he forwarded to GALT literature regarding this service at GALT's address, the St. Francis Hotel, 5533 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. GALT in turn sent HEDGPETH \$3.00 in cash and asked to be a subscriber from February 1, 1968, to March 1, 1968, and wanted all mail forwarded to St. Francis Hotel address in the name of ERIC S. GALT, ERIC S., or E. S. G.. GALT was also mailed Post Office Form 1583 which authorizes HEDGPETH to forward mail to GALT. GALT signed this form and returned the form to HEDGPETH. HEDGPETH in addition sent GALT another letter whereby he asked that he forward an additional \$1.00 to cover postage. This communication was never replied to by GALT.

HEDGPETH advised that he advertises his services in the "Los Angeles Free Press," Popular Mechanics, Political Science, Mechanics Illustrated, and the National Informer. He advised he assumes GALT probably learned of his business through the "Los Angeles Free Press," because most of his inquiries about the service originating in the Los Angeles area is due to his advertising in the "Los Angeles Free Press." HEDGPETH stated he was certain GALT had never used the forwarding service, because his records showed no postage credited to GALT's account.

HEDGPETH advised he has had no further correspondence or telephonic inquiry from anyone identifying himself as ERIC GALT, and he could furnish no other information.

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On 4/14/68 at Alhambra, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574
by SAs PETER L. REDBURN and
JAMES N. RYAN/JNR/eb Date dictated 4/15/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/68

Assistant Post Master W.C. BAKER, Los Feliz Branch, U.S. Post Office, 4633 Hollywood Boulevard, Phone 663-0133, was contacted in connection with the location and identity of one HY PARK, Post Office Box 27036, Los Angeles, 90027.

Mr. BAKER advised that this was a firm dealing in "girlie" pictures and semi-pornographic material and has operated under various names such as Virtue, Universal Jobbers, and Cinema Enterprises, however, these are all the same firm with offices located at 2431 Hyperion, Los Angeles. Mr. BAKER was of the opinion that the firm was headed by one HY PARK. He stated they used various post office boxes at the Los Feliz Substation where they picked up numerous sacks of mail daily.

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On 4/15/68 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 44-1574

by SA THOMAS B. LANDESS - tbl Date dictated 4/15/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/68

Mr. CLAYTON KIRBY, Cinema Enterprises, 2431 Hyperion Boulevard, advised that his firm does business entirely by mailorder from the above location to all points in the United States. The product involved is mainly sensual and racy literature and photographs.

Mr. KIRBY stated that he was unable to locate an immediate record of one ERIC S. GALT and suspected that GALT was only on a mailing list and would therefore only be on a metal addressograph plate. Mr. KIRBY stated that if GALT had ever purchased anything from the company there would be a record in the new or old records. Mr. KIRBY had both of these records checked and no record of GALT could be located.

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On 4/15/68 at Los Angeles, California File # 44-1574

by SA THOMAS B. LANDESS - tbl Date dictated 4/15/68

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LA 44-1574

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE
ORIGIN OF BLUE, SOFT ZIPPER-TYPE
OVERNIGHT BAG RECOVERED NEAR
THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING OF
DR. KING, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

The Memphis Office advised on April 11, 1968, that a blue, soft zipper-type overnight bag with a zipper compartment on the outside, was recovered in the vicinity where Dr. KING was killed. Further inquiry disclosed that this type of bag was probably "Tel-Star" type baggage manufactured in Japan.

The FBI Laboratory advised that the importer or jobber for this type bag was the United States Corporation, 2500 Genessee, Kansas City, Missouri, and that the representative for this company in the Los Angeles area was CARL LERTZMAN, 616 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/15/68

MARVIN SHERMAN, Owner, Standard Luggage Company,
1238 Flower, Los Angeles, furnished the following information:

SHERMAN has never received a sample set of Tel-Star luggage from United Products Company, Kansas City, Kansas. During the year 1967, United Products was supposed to send a set of six sample Tel-Star bags to Standard Luggage but this sample set was never received.

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On 4/12/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574

by SA WILLIAM S. BURTON/cag Date dictated 4/15/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/15/68

CARL LERTZMAN, 616 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

Mr. LERTZMAN stated that he is the sales representative for the United Products Company, Kansas City, Missouri, in the Los Angeles area. He continued that he has represented this company for one month. Mr. LERTZMAN said that he has not sold any "Tel-Star" luggage for the United Products Company. He stated he has not even received samples of "Tel-Star" luggage from United Products Company.

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On 4/12/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-1574
by SA THEODORE J. A'HEARN/eb Date dictated 4/15/68

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LA 44-1574

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

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LA 44-1574

During investigation conducted by the Las Vegas Division of the FBI concerning the shooting of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., three tape strips of marking tape utilized by the Monarch Laundry, Las Vegas, Nevada, were obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the tape strips previously submitted.

During investigation conducted by the Philadelphia Division of the FBI, a piece of cloth containing six samples of thermo-seal marking tape obtained from a Thermo-Seal Identification Machine operated by the Barclay Laundry, Camden, New Jersey, was obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the tape strips previously submitted.

During investigation conducted by the Los Angeles Division of the FBI, a piece of paper and a cloth square, each containing 12 samples of laundry marking print by a thermo-seal marking machine manufactured by the Textile Marking Machine Company, Syracuse, New York, and obtained from Home Service Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Los Angeles, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the tape strips previously submitted.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Memphis (44-1987)

Date: April 16, 1968

Re: MURKIN
CR

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. D-560459 JK
D-560463 JK
D-560464 JK
PC-A5608 IZ
PC-A5609 IZ
PC-A5610 IZ

Specimens received 4/10/68, from FBI, Las Vegas

K8 Three tape strips of marking tape utilized by the Monarch Laundry, 1430 South Main, Las Vegas, Nevada, two of which bear the code 02B-6, and one bearing the code MOX72.

Specimen received 4/11/68, from FBI, Philadelphia

K9 Piece of white cloth containing six samples of thermo-seal marking tape obtained from Thermo-Seal Identification Machine, Model H5L1, Serial Number 32052, operated by Barclay Laundry, 1478 Broadway, Camden, N.J.

Specimen received 4/11/68, from FBI, Los Angeles

K10 Piece of paper and a cloth square each containing twelve samples of laundry marking printed by a thermo-seal marking machine manufactured by the Textile Marking Company, Syracuse, New York, and obtained from Home Service Laundry and Dry Cleaning, 5280 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

Result of examination:

The three pink tape strips in K8 and K9 are similar to the Q69 and Q70 laundry tapes in color, construction and composition.

The twelve laundry tapes (K10) are similar to the Q69 and Q70 laundry tapes in color, construction and composition.

Five of these tapes have the same length (1 1/16 inches) as Q69 and Q70. The other nine are longer, either 1 3/32 inches or 1 1/8 inches in length.

The K8 and K9 tapes were found to differ in printing from the tapes appearing on Q69 and Q70.

The tapes comprising K10 are of varying lengths; however, no significant differences were noted between the Q69 and Q70 laundry tapes when compared with some of the K10 tapes indicating they may have originated from the same machine.

Specimens K8, K9 and K10 are retained.

Page 2

D-560459 JK

D-560463 JK

D-560464 JK

PC-A5608 IZ

PC-A5609 IZ

PC-A5610 IZ

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LA 44-1574

During investigation by the Los Angeles Division, two sheets of white, lined paper containing handwriting samples obtained from ANITA LOUISE KATZWINKEL were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the handwriting appearing on the Kleenex boxtop located in the white Mustang recovered in Atlanta, Georgia.

Also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory was one 3 x 5 piece of white paper bearing the writing beginning "Keys from 303..." signed "Mr. Flikeid;" a rental application dated May 17, 1967, signed "Thomas Flikeid;" a Standard Rental Agreement, dated December 5, 1967, of the Grammercy Park Apartments, signed "Thomas M. Flikeid," for comparison with the handwriting of ERIC STARVO GALT and LOWMEYER.

Also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with any maps found in the abandoned 1966 white Mustang were two Chevron Standard Oil Company maps, one of California and one of Los Angeles.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Los Angeles (44-1574)
Re: MURKIN

Date: April 16, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. D-560664 IH
D-560663 IH

Specimens received from FBI, Los Angeles, 4/14/68

K26 Two sheets of ruled paper bearing the known handwriting of ANITA LOUISE KATZWINKEL

Specimens received from FBI, Los Angeles, 4/14/68

Q139 - Q140 One pair of women's black shoes

K27 One 3 x 5 piece of white paper bearing the writing beginning "Keys from 303..." signed "Mr. Flikeid; a rental application dated 5/17/67, signed "Thomas Flikeid; a Standard Rental Agreement, dated 12/5/67 of the Grammercy Park Apts., signed "Thomas M. Flikeid."

K28 Chevron Standard Oil Company of California map of Los Angeles

K29 Chevron Standard Oil Company of California map of California

Result of examination:

It was concluded that ANITA LOUISE KATZWINKEL, K26, did not prepare the questioned handwriting "Ginger & Anita Katzwinkel" appearing on Q118, the portion of a tissue box, previously submitted. Because of unexplained variations and insufficient comparable material, a definite conclusion could not be reached whether KATZWINKEL prepared any of the remaining questioned handwriting on Q118. Some significant handwriting differences were noted in this remaining questioned handwriting excluding the words "Day" and "at pool." These words are too limited and contain insufficient handwriting characteristics to determine if they were or were not prepared by KATZWINKEL.

Due to the lack of a sufficient number of significant comparable letters, it was not possible to determine if the words "broulh" and "Olkahombe" on Q118 were prepared by the person or persons responsible for the remaining questioned handwriting appearing on this specimen.

It was concluded that the FLIKEID signatures appearing on the bottom of K27, were prepared by THOMAS M. FLIKEID, FBI#534039D.

Because of insufficient significant comparable handwriting and unexplained variations, a definite conclusion could not be reached whether the questioned Lowmyer signature on the gun invoice previously submitted or the writings attributable to Eric S. Galt, previously submitted, were prepared by the writer of K27. Some handwriting differences were noted in the handwriting attributable to Galt when compared with K27; however, these characteristics are not sufficiently strong to definitely eliminate FLIKEID as a possible writer of the Galt material.

The K28 and K29 maps are not identical with two maps, Q18 and Q20, previously submitted and recovered from the blue bag in Memphis.

Q139, Q140, K27 through K29 are temporarily retained. Appropriate photographs of the writing appearing on K27 have been made.

One 8 inch head hair of Caucasian origin was found inside the Q139 left shoe. This has been dyed black. No similar hairs were found in or on items previously submitted in this case. No other hairs or debris was found in Q139 or Q140.

Page 2
D-560634 IH

LA 44-1574

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS DESCRIBING
DR. KING'S APPEARANCES IN THE
LOS ANGELES AREA MARCH 16 AND 17, 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Won't Be A Politico

Rev. Martin Luther King has no intention of running for any political office.

The civil rights leader, asked about reports the Peace and Freedom Party might want him as a presidential candidate said here yesterday:

"I've made it very clear that I have no intention of running on any ticket. I don't have any political aspirations."

King spoke at the Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Ave., and Saturday addressed the convention of the California Democratic Council at Anaheim.

He made it clear he will not vote for President Johnson in his expected re-election campaign.

"A change is absolutely necessary," King said. "We must end the war in Vietnam. President Johnson is too emotionally involved and face-saving is more important to him than peace."

He declined to make a choice between other Democratic candidates, Sens. Robert F. Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy.

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

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 3/18/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has called on the California Democratic Council to support the upcoming March on Washington by poor people to dramatize the evils of poverty, develop a "cosmic divine discontent" to better America, and work for justice for all men.

Speaking at the Saturday Luncheon of the CDC convention in Anaheim, Dr. King told the story of "The Other America," where things aren't beautiful.

"In one America, people possess the necessities of life, the milk of necessity and the honey of opportunity. There is culture and education for the mind, freedom and dignity for the spirit. The young grow in the sunlight of opportunity."

But in the other America, "a daily despondence changes the brilliance of hope into the dullness of despair. Millions of people are forced to live in dilapidated, substandard homes. Wall to wall rats and roaches are more likely than wall to wall carpets.

The young "finish high school reading at the 8th grade level. The schools are so segregated" that they are devoid of quality.

"Forty million persons perish on an isle of poverty in the midst of an ocean of prosperity. The Negro finds himself in the midst of a major depression.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

"Mass unemployment in a white area is called a depression. Mass unemployment in a Negro area is called a social problem."

This is bad, but Dr. King cited "underemployment as just as great or greater. Wages are so inadequate that people can't function in the economic

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

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"Los Angeles Sentinel"

Los Angeles, California

Date: 3/21/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title

MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR

SM - C

mainstream. They work full-time jobs for part-time income.

"There is a great deal of bitterness, despair, and anger among the people in the other America. It's expressed itself in the violent explosions of the last few summers that we've seen our cities burning.

"We must find the causal bases for this. I am committed to non-violence, and I still believe that it is the most potent weapon in the fight for justice."

And challenging the liberal of the Democratic Party in California, he called on "people of good will and concern to stand up and criticize the horrible conditions which exist in our society.

"Riot is the language of the unheard, which America fails to hear. The problems of the poor have worsened. White society is more concerned with tranquility and the status quo" than with the furtherance of Democratic ideals.

"Hot summers are preceded by cold winters. Society hasn't used its winters creatively. Hot summers are caused by winters of delay. Something must be done to solve the problems which face us."

"We now demand that people do the right thing for the right reason. Now is the time for genuine equality to come into being for all of God's children."

Dr. King retold the tale of southern progress.

"Direct action was a powerful weapon throughout the South. It was shown in movement after movement, assault after assault.

"As in Selma, we coped with the whole political issue and denial of the vote. There were legislative victories, such as the voter rights bill.

"What we didn't do was rid the nation of racism. We did little to penetrate the ghetto. We did little to improve the economic condition of the masses of Negroes.

"We won national support because we didn't cost the nation a thing. We wanted the right to vote and integrated lunch counters. People were against Bull Connors and Jim Clark. They took a stand for decency, not genuine equality for the black man.

"It won't be as easy as it was before as we work

to eradicate slums and guarantee income, and create jobs. But this must be done if the crisis facing our nation is to be solved."

Everyone must be involved.

"We are not only concerned about the Negro and the Negro power. We are concerned about Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians, and our white brothers. We wish they would realize this and join in this movement to end poverty.

"We need a movement to dramatize the evil of poverty—massive and militant, but not destructive of life and property.

"This is the problem with a riot. It can be stopped with superior force.

"Ours is not going to be a one day March on Washington. It is going to be a stay-in. We're going to stay until we get a response from Congress. And if there is none when it adjourns, we'll move on to Chicago."

Then Dr. King called on CDC for the type support it gave the Freedom Riders and southern summer activities of the past.

"We need your support as we dramatize this effort. We have recruited 3,000 poor people to go to Washington in the beginning. But on June 15, we want everyone's support.

Dr. King stated we must call for de-escalation of the Vietnam War and escalation of the War on Poverty.

"Vietnam has made the War on Poverty a myth... it's strengthened domestic reaction." Through the "weapon of superior patriotism," the war had led to the "use of national frustration to restore the America of social insecurity and power for the privileged."

The priorities fostered by the war are "shameful... the decay and squalor and pollution of the cities has been neglected. The war has so increased urban frustrations that riots are now part of the American scene."

PURSUIT OF WAR

The Vietnam War and the War on Poverty? Dr. King stated our nation will "never voluntarily fight both. The majority of Congress is devoted singleminded

edly to the pursuit of the war. It allocates \$53 to each poor American in War on Poverty funds. It spends \$5,000 to kill each Vietnamese communist. The government is emotionally committed to the war. It is hostile to the poor.

"It is time for people of good will to make it clear that when guns take priority over butter, you don't even get good oleomargarine."

Dr. King called the front lines of Vietnam "a tragedy."

And at home, "young people are torn with confusion. There are extremes in conduct. There have been no economic crises in their lifetimes. But four wars in 25 years—World War II, Korea, the Cold War, and Vietnam—have left their scars" in the use of drugs, alienation, and materialistic pursuits.

Our nation lives in an isolated, alienated atmosphere, said Dr. King.

"The government is isolated from the people.

"The government is isolated in the world. We are without the aid of a single significant international power. We are more lonely now than when this republic was founded.

"We are isolated from the Vietnamese. Less than one third of the vote in the recent Vietnamese elections went to pro-war delegates. The Vietnamese Army is so reduced in its role that it may become the first pacifist army in the world."

In response to those who are critical of his stand on the Vietnam War, citing it as damaging to the civil rights movement, Dr. King stated, "I have worked too long to end public segregation to segregate my moral concerns. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

GENUINE LEADER

"A genuine leader isn't a searcher for consensus,

"There comes a time when a person must take a

"There comes a time when a person must take a stand because his conscience tells him it is right.

"Let each develop the cosmic divine discontent to keep us standing for a great America . . . where we can live as brothers and recognize the dignity of each person's personality."

Dr. Martin King To Lead PP's Campaign

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 17—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), is on a nationwide tour to meet poor people, expose the plight of the poor in city slums and rural communities, and call for support and participation in the massive Poor People's Campaign in Washington, D.C. this spring.

From California, where he met with black community representatives in Los Angeles and migrant farm leader Cesar Chavez in Delano this weekend, he goes to Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia this week.

Rev. King spoke at 2nd Baptist Church Sunday, March 17.

On his tour during the next four weeks, Dr. King will meet with poor families in their rural shanties and slum tenements, walk the streets of America's ghettos, visit disadvantaged school children, and speak at mass rallies where poor people will present their grievances in hearings. The purpose is to arouse the nation to face up to poverty and racism and to motivate people to join the Campaign for decent jobs and income and the right to a decent life, starting April 22 in Washington.

From April 22 on, protests in Washington will build in intensity and numbers until the federal government responds to the demands of Poor People. After Dr. King and about 100 other poor people's leaders present demands to government officials columns of the poor will begin moving toward Washington from the North, South and Midwest, converging on their nation's capital with a determination to stay. The poor people will invite all Americans, rich and poor, black

and white, to support and participate, and a massive March on Washington will be announced soon.

On the Poor People's Tour this week, Dr. King will be accompanied by Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, SCLC Vice President and Treasurer; Hosea

Williams, National Field Mobilizing Director of the Campaign, and other staff members.

The Schedule:

March 19: Mississippi—Batesville, Marks, Clarksdale, Greenwood, Grenada, Canton.

March 20: Mississippi—Jackson, Natchez, McComb, Hattiesburg, Laurel.

Alabama—Bessemer, Eufaula, Greensboro, Marion, Birmingham.

March 21: Alabama—Butler, Linden, Camden.

March 22: Georgia—Social Circle, Columbus, Albany, Valdosta, Waycross, Savannah.

March 23: Georgia—Augusta, Dublin, Macon, Crawfordsville.

March 26: New York City.

March 27: Newark, New Jersey.

March 28: Baltimore, Maryland.

March 29: Washington, D.C.

March 30: Virginia.

April 3: South Carolina.

April 4: North Carolina.

April 10: Cleveland, Ohio.

April 11: Detroit, Michigan.

April 12: Chicago, Illinois.

(Indicate page name of news, city and state)

"Herald-Disp

Los Angeles, California

Date: 3/21/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

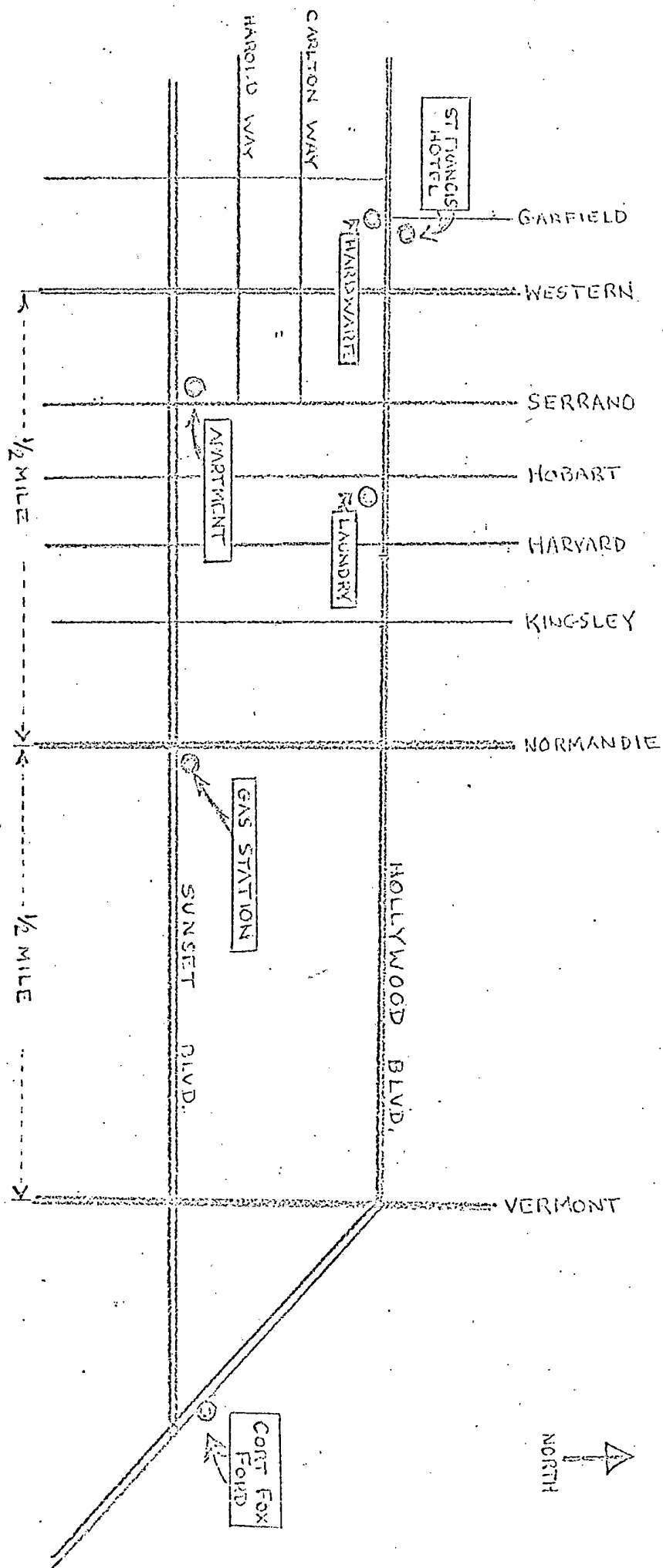
MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

SM-C

LA 44-1574

CHART OF AREA KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN
FREQUENTED BY GALT IN LOS ANGELES
NOVEMBER, 1967 TO MARCH, 1968

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LA 44-1574

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERTINENT LOCATIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH GALT'S ACTIVITIES
IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA
NOVEMBER, 1967 TO MARCH, 1968



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



