

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT
Nov 13 7 37 PM '68

5

TO DIRECTOR

FROM

MEMPHIS

NOV 13

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 13 8 15 PM RECEIVED - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

NOV 14 7 30 AM '68

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU NOVEMBER TWELVE LAST.
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NOV 13 1968

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NOV 13 1968

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

3:07PM URGENT 11-8-68 LJJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-587, 44-38861) AND SAC MEMPHIS (44-1987)
FROM LOS ANGELES (56-156, 44-1574)

KENSALT; MURKIN.

RE HUBERT JAMES PUTT.

REBUTELCAL TO LOS ANGELES NOVEMBER EIGHT INSTANT.

ONLY INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT LOS ANGELES IS TELETYPE
FROM MEMPHIS JULY EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE, CAPTIONED QUOTE ROBERT L.
EZELL, JR.; CHARLES L. HENDRICKS; WILLIAM D. LARKIN; ELMER E.
WILLIAMS; HUBERT JAMES PUTT - VICTIM; CR UNQUOTE, WHICH ADVISES
THAT PUTT WAS A TRUSTY IN DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL WHERE SERVING
SENTENCE ON CHARGE OF PETTY LARCENY AND ALLEGED HE HAD
BEEN MISTREATED. NO INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT LOS ANGELES.
NO OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

END

CKG

FBI WASH DC

~~NOV 18 1968~~

[Handwritten signature]

cc - Long

44-38861 -
NOT RECORDED
13 NOV 20 1968

53 NOV 25 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-587-1005-

F B I

Date: 11-13-68

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

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) P

MURKIN

ReBuAirtel 11-5-68, and Memphis teletype 11-12-68.

Inasmuch as a postponement in this trial has been granted until March 3, 1969, no teletype will be submitted on a daily basis by Memphis.

Any new developments that might occur in the interim will, of course, be called to the Bureau's attention promptly.

3 BUREAU (AM)
1 MEMPHIS

RGJ:BN
(4)

EX-102

REC 36

44-38861-5363

NOV 15 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

51 NOV 20 1968

NOV 15 1968

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

Nov 15 11 07 AM '68

REC 22

(2)
COMM

F. B. I.
MEMPHIS (44-1987)

TO: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) FROM: SAC, JACKSON (44-1987) (P)
SUBJECT: MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; CIVIL RIGHTS
RE JACKSON TELETYPE TO MEMPHIS, NOVEMBER 14, 1968.
FOR INFORMATION OF THE MEMPHIS OFFICE, THE JACKSON OFFICE
IS CURRENTLY CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION OF THIS MATTER.
THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION WILL BE FURNISHED TO
THE MEMPHIS OFFICE AS SOON AS AVAILABLE.

END

44-1987 (MEMPHIS)
44-1987 (JACKSON)

COMM

F B I

Date: 11-6-68

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

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) P

MURKIN.

Remytel 11-5-68 concerning this matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the "Report of Amici Curiae," stating that there is probable cause to believe that WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE and the publishers of "Look" magazine are in contempt of court regarding pre-trial publicity in instant case. This report was filed 11-4-68.

U.S.A.
[Signature]
ENCLOSURE

③ BUREAU (Enc. 2) (AM)
1 MEMPHIS

JCH:BN
(4)

G. C. Bishop

EX 110

REC-715

*1 Will Not
Keep in Room
11/8/68*

18 NOV 8 1968

44-38861-5364

XEROX
NOV 12 1968
[Signature]

1 copies made
2-2-78 JTA/jmn
re: Huie
for review of HQ by
NSA on 1-20-78 request.
(See Bufile 44-117000)

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-4-310

Ce

54 NOV 20 1968 *[Signature]*

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

27 MOAS 01888

NOV 8 '66

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

NOV 10 3 11 PM '66

Nov 8 10 40 AM '66

NOV 12

TO: SAC, MEMPHIS

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-198) (P)

RE: [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

RE: [Illegible text]

RE: [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

DIVISION THREE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Vs.

JAMES EARL RAY, Alias
ERRIC STARVO GALT,
Alias JOHN WILLARD,
Alias HARVEY LOHMEYER

NOS. 16645 and 16819

FILED 11-4-68
J. A. BLACKWELL, CLERK
BY J. A. Blackwell D. C.

REPORT OF AMICI CURIAE

Your amici curiae herewith submit the following additional report:

As a result of an article appearing in the November 12, 1968 edition of LOOK, distributed in Memphis, Tennessee on October 29, 1968, and an interview reported in the Commercial Appeal of November 1, 1968 under headline: "FBI IS GOING PAST RAY IN SEARCH FOR SUSPECTS", there is probable cause to believe that William Bradford Huie, Cowles Communications, Inc., publishers of LOOK, and others closely connected with or interested in this case are in contempt of this Court's orders regarding pre-trial publicity in the above-styled cause.

It further appearing to your amici curiae that some of the above-mentioned parties are not presently within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that the trial of the above matter is imminent, your amici curiae believe that no immediate action can or should be taken, but that a petition for scire facias should be filed at such time as the above parties are within the jurisdiction of the Court and after the jury in this cause is sequestered, requiring said parties to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of this

44 38861-5364

ENCLOSURE

Court's orders.

Your amici curiae further report that they have met on numerous occasions to discuss the problems of pre-trial publicity in this case and the enforcement of this Court's orders. The single and all-pervasive goal toward which this group has striven is the assurance of a fair trial by an impartial jury in this cause. There is no effort to "muzzle" or censor the news or publishing media; nor are this Court's orders reasonably susceptible to such interpretation.

But this Court has been strongly directed by the Supreme Court of the United States in Sheppard v. Maxwell, 384 U.S. 333 (1966) to insure by appropriate orders that any case such as this one which evokes wide-spread public interest will be tried only in a court of law, and only before a jury whose views of the case have not been pre-formed by outside influence, and only when all witnesses who testify or comment about the evidence are under oath and subject to cross-examination:

"The courts must take such steps by rule and regulation that will protect their processes from prejudicial outside interferences. Neither prosecutors, counsel for defense, the accused, witnesses, court staff nor enforcement officers coming under the jurisdiction of the court should be permitted to frustrate its function. Collaboration between counsel and the press as to information affecting the fairness of a criminal trial is not only subject to regulation, but is highly censurable and worthy of disciplinary measures." Sheppard v. Maxwell, supra at page 363.

This is the essence of the impartial jury trial required by the Constitution of the United States. Your amici curiae believe that this Court's orders are properly designed for this purpose and that this Court has, despite certain violations of its order, effectively complied with the Supreme

Court's requirements.

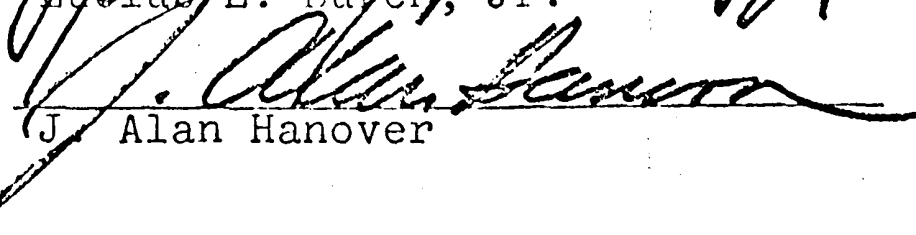
Your committee recognizes that, as the date of trial of this cause approaches, the temptations to increase the pressure of publicity will grow stronger. Your committee further recognizes that this Court's power to punish for contempt may seem limited when compared with what may appear to be the gains to be had from risking a conviction of contempt of this Court by violation of its pre-trial publicity orders. Your committee believes, however, that such "gains" are ephemeral and indeed illusory, and that they are not worth the severe price which will be paid by all in the resulting losses which may be sustained to individual rights. Your committee reports, therefore, that, in the last analysis, the integrity of the jury trial in this particular case, and of the jury trial system in this country, must depend in great part upon the self-discipline of the news media, the attorneys for the State and the defendant, and others who have or believe they have an interest in this trial.

Your committee assures the Court that it will, as indicated above, continue to assist diligently in the enforcement of this Court's orders, for, if the orders of this Court, or of any Court, are continually ignored or flaunted with impunity, there will soon be neither "fair trial" nor "free press" to discuss, to debate, or to protect. However, your committee believes that the success of this Court's efforts under Sheppard v. Maxwell to assure a fair trial in this cause will rest finally and ultimately, as do the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment itself, upon self-discipline and responsible self-control by all concerned.

To the extent that this is achieved, your committee believes that its above-stated goal will also be achieved.

Respectfully submitted,


Lucius E. Burch, Jr.


J. Alan Hanover

Cooper Turner, Jr.
Cooper Turner, Jr.

James D. Causey
James D. Causey

Leo Bearman, Jr.
Leo Bearman, Jr.

Lee A. Hardison
Lee A. Hardison

Don G. Owens
Don G. Owens

FILED *11-4-68*
J. A. BLACKWELL, CLERK
BY *J. A. Blackwell* D. C.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 2, 1968

FROM *SJP* Stephen J. Pollak
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

SJP:efw
D.J. 144-72-662

144 SUBJECT: James Earl Ray, Subject;
Martin Luther King, Jr., Victim;
640 Conspiracy Against Rights
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference my memorandum in respect to the above referenced matter dated September 23, 1968, we have not yet received a report from your Bureau.

W

~~32 NOV 4 1968~~
~~EXP. PROC.~~

33

14
Previous Report sent
218

REC 53 *44-38861-5365*

25 NOV 18 1968

Robert
McDonnell
SJP

56 NOV 21 1968

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI

Nov 4 2 24 PM '68

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

Nov 4 4 20 PM '68

NOV 4 1968
FBI

fw
fw

November 8, 1968

44-38861-

Honorable Donald H. McGannon
President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.
90 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. McGannon:

I have received your letter of November 4th and
the records of tribute to Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther
King. Your thoughtfulness is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. McGannon is on the Special Correspondents List. He recently
sent the Director another album entitled "The Great Ones." This was
acknowledged by letter 10-11-68.

AWT:pld (3)

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

MAILED 8
NOV 8 - 1968
COMM-FBI

a

Handwritten signature/initials

TSR

54 OCT 1968
67 NOV 12 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-52311-27

WBZ-TV BOSTON
 WINS NEW YORK
 KYW-TV PHILADELPHIA
 WJZ-TV BALTIMORE
 KDKA-TV PITTSBURGH
 WOWO FT WAYNE
 WIND CHICAGO
 KPIX SAN FRANCISCO
 KFWB LOS ANGELES

90 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10016 983-5060

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

DONALD H. MCGANNON
 President

November 4, 1968

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

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Constitution Avenue Between 9th & 10th Streets
 Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The assassination of two great Americans in 1968 left a nation outraged and stunned. None of us will forget those days in April and in June when two men of non-violence, Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy, were senselessly slain.

In that period of crisis, broadcasting not only carried the tragic story to the nation, but expressed the anguish and the soul-searching mood of America. The enclosed album, a tribute to the two men, are recordings of radio programs on our stations by Group W commentator Rod MacLeish.

Kindest regards.

44-38861-

NOT RECORDED

133 NOV 7 1968

Sincerely,

Donald H. McGannon

Donald H. McGannon

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY

NOV 4 1968

11/6/68

ENCLOSURE

NOV 6 1968

ack 11-6-68

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-52379-21

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

44-38861-5366

F B I

Date: 11-14-68

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

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) P

MURKIN

There are enclosed original and one Xerox copy each of newspaper clippings in captioned matter.

③ BUREAU (Enc.
1 MEMPHIS

RGJ:BN
(4)

16 ENCLOSURE

8 and Det
Rep. Room
11/18/68

REC-50

ST-113

44-38861-5360

17 NOV 15 1968

C. C. Bishop

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ST-113

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

59 NOV 26 1968 Special Agent in Charge

NOV 18 1966

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

NOV 15 4 35 PM '66

NOV 12 1966

G. C. Bishop

EXHIBIT

NOV 15 1966

NOV 15 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2000 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1966 (11-15-66)
NOV 15 1966 (11-15-66)

NOV 15 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Displays Another Face, This One Pale And Worried

By ANGUS McEACHRAN

The plastic face of James Earl Ray was stretched into another pose yesterday.

Neatly dressed in blue, double-vented sports coat with faint checkered pattern, Ray appeared gaunt and worried as he entered Judge W. Preston Battle's courtroom.

A prison pallor grown chalk white since his arrest June 8 in London accentuated his shallow, pinched face. His hair was oiled but only partly combed.

It was far different from the bespectacled face that peered out of FBI wanted flyers, different too from the subdued countenance that faced the London magistrate during extradition proceedings, and the heavy-set face which first appeared in the Shelby County criminal courtroom July 21.

Ray sat quietly behind his attorneys during yesterday's proceedings, an apprehensive expression often on his face. He spoke in open court only when Judge Battle questioned him about wishing to change attorneys.

Getting slowly to his feet, a sheaf of what appeared to be folded yellow legal paper protruding from his left hip pocket, the defendant answered, "Uh, yes sir."

Once he leaned forward and whispered something to the man he fired, Arthur Hanes Sr. The rest of the time he was merely a spectator, his left arm sprawled over the back of a red padded chair, his face resting on his upraised right arm.

A sheriff's office official said only 8 persons showed up for the 35 seats set aside by the judge for the public. The press counted only three, two Negroes and a young white woman. Some of the foreign press members suggested the turnout was indicative of local interest in the trial.

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

Page /

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-13-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44p1987
Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

When it was obvious that the public seats were not going to be filled, several employes of the sheriff's office were allowed in. One of those was Toy Strickland, personal secretary to Sheriff William N. Moss Jr. Oscar Edmonds, a County Court squire, a member of the sheriff's auxiliary force and close political ally of the sheriff, was also in attendance.

One of public seats went to 17-year-old Alfred Guinn of 2125 Swift, a senior at Carver High School. "I cut class to come because I wanted to see what happened. No, I won't get in trouble if I have a written excuse."

Security arrangements for getting into the courtroom were even more elaborate than they were for the first Ray hearing. But the process moved smoothly.

In the second-floor foyer of the Criminal Courts Building, the sheriff's office has con-

structed a maze of plywood partitions for searching anyone entering the courtroom. Claude Armour, Gov. Buford Ellington's special advisor on law enforcement, assisted in the security.

Deputies were polite but thorough — to the point of unscrewing ball point pens and examining the contents of cigarette packs. Unnecessary personal effects such as pen knives were deposited in manila envelopes marked: "For Shelby County Prisoners."

A metal detector was next. It resembled a cordless vacuum cleaner. It was sensitive enough to detect the tin foil in a roll of antacid tablets. The video tape machine, which records voice and pictures of spectators, was the last step. In between that and the metal detector was the somewhat embarrassing procedure of sitting down in front of everybody and removing your shoes for an inside inspection.

Seven men sat waiting in the lobby of the Criminal Courts Building.

They had been subpoenaed as witnesses for the defense, and, unlike witnesses for the state, they had not been told they need not appear yesterday.

"That's something, isn't it?" said Solomon Jones Jr., the chauffeur who was with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on the night of the assassination. "They knew there was no reason for us coming, but they didn't bother to tell anybody."

Shortly, Percy Foreman, new attorney for Ray, came from the courtroom. Mr. Jones introduced himself.

"I want you to know my last client was a member of your race," said Mr. Foreman. "I got a \$50 fee for it and I made a \$5,000 bond for him."

"I just want to say my being involved in this has nothing to do with the color of your skin or mine. Furthermore, over half of my clients are members of your race."

"Thank you," said Mr. Jones.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Arthur Hanes And Son Talk To Newsmen After Hearing
—Staff Photo

A Letter From Ray

This is the text of James Earl Ray's letter dated Nov. 10 to Arthur J. Hanes Sr., delivered to the attorney Sunday night, the first official word of his switch in attorneys:

"Dear Mr. Hanes,

"Due to some disagreements between me and you in regards our handlings of my case, I have decided to engage a Tennessee attorney and perhaps someone else.

"Therefore I would appreciate it if you would take no further action on my case in Memphis, Tenn. Also, I appreciate what you have already did for me.

Sincerely (sic),
James E. Ray."

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

— Page 19

— The Commercial Appeal

— Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-13-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44p1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tight Security Soon Relaxes After Hearing

Three hours after the James Earl Ray hearing had ended, it was hard to tell there had been one.

The white sawhorses blocking Washington were gone.

The police guards, outside and inside the Shelby County Criminal Courts Building had returned to their normal duties. Access to the building was simply a matter of walking through the door.

Sheriff William N. Morris ordered a large temporary "search room" in the second floor corridors dismantled immediately. It was gone by 3 p.m.

The corridor to the nearby County Office Building was unlocked and unguarded.

The sheriff said security around the jail was returned to normal as quickly as possible, and will remain normal until the March 3 trial date for Ray when the tight security measures will be resumed on spectators, news media representatives, and officials connected with the trial.

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

— Page 19

— The Commercial Appeal

— Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-13-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44p1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Canale Ponders

**Trial Postponed Till March
Over Strong Objection
Of Attorney General**

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

Faced with a new trial date and a new defense lawyer in the James Earl Ray murder case, prosecutors last night turned their attention to the possibility of using Ray's handwritten 20,000-word manuscript as evidence.

Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale is considering subpoenaing the document written by Ray in his Shelby County Jail cell as the basis for a series of stories being written by author William Bradford Huie and appearing in Look magazine, it was learned.

The approach may well be a request for Mr. Huie or Look to supply the material voluntarily. The attorney general's subpoena powers do not extend outside the state and there is a question on whether the cover material in the hands of defense counsel, a Criminal Court official said.

The second of the articles, published yesterday, claims that a conspiracy to murder Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. existed as early as August, 1967, but that Ray did not know, as late as March 23, 1968, that murder was involved or that the victim was to be Dr. King.

Mr. Huie says material he is holding for a third article in the series, which apparently would bring Ray's career up past April 4, the day Dr. King was shot, will not be published until after the trial starts.

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

— Page 1

— The Commercial Appeal

— Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-13-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44-1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

Criminal Court. Judge W. Preston Battle yesterday postponed at least until March 3 the trial of the 40-year-old fugitive convict, who had been scheduled to go on trial yesterday morning. Ray yesterday appeared visibly aged and less jaunty than when he first was arraigned here in July.

Judge Battle granted the continuance on the motion of attorney Percy Foreman of Houston, Texas, whom he authorized to succeed Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham as chief defense counsel.

Attorney General Canale argued strongly that the trial be continued only to Jan. 16, the beginning of the winter term of court, but lost.

Judge Battle directed Mr. Foreman to report Dec. 12 on whether it then appears he would be ready for the trial March 3. The judge indicated that if additional time for preparation were required it might be granted.

Judge Battle granted an hour's recess for the defense and prosecution to try to reach an agreement on the trial date. At the expiration of the hour, Mr. Canale reported that the opposing attorneys were unable to agree.

"The law requires only a three-day wait between indictment and trial," the attorney general said. "Delay always favors the defense. We request a date no later than Tuesday following the third Monday in January."

Mr. Foreman replied that there were 360 potential witnesses to be interviewed and that it could not be done by Jan. 16.

"The state has an interest in seeing that justice is done the defendant as well as society at large," Mr. Foreman argued. He cited a legal precedent from Massachusetts for a substantial continuance when a change of counsel was authorized.

As the hearing opened Judge Battle passed to Mr. Hanes the original of a note handwritten by Ray asking Mr. Hanes be replaced as his counsel by other attorneys, "including one from Tennessee."

Mr. Hanes immediately asked to be relieved of the case. Judge Battle ruled that Mr. Hanes would be "conditionally relieved."

The condition was required, Judge Battle said, as a means of assuring that Mr. Hanes, now intimately acquainted with the evidence, disclose none of it to the news media in violation of the court's order restraining publicity.

"Since contempt of court is

not an extraditable offense," Judge Battle said, "I shall order that you make \$1,000 bond."

Ray spoke only twice during the nearly two hours the court was in session. This was at the beginning when Judge Battle handed him a note he had written telling Mr. Hanes he was no longer to be his attorney.

"Did you write this note?" Judge Battle asked.

"I did," Ray replied in an unsure voice, hardly loud enough to be heard 10 feet away.

"Yes, sir," Ray quavered when Judge Battle asked him if it were still his desire to change counsel. Ray was thinner than in July.

His former self-confidence was replaced by a worried if not harried look. Reporters remarked the slightly enlarged lobe of his left ear, which he had planned to submit to plastic surgery in Los Angeles last spring, in addition to an operation carried out to correct a too pointed nasal tip.

The small courtroom was crowded. The 35 seats allotted to the public were occupied mostly by Courthouse employees. Reporters for the press, television and radio occupied 42 seats. No relatives of the defendant or the deceased were present.

All news media persons were searched electronically and were, in addition, "patted down." Courthouse personnel were similarly searched.

The attorney general's staff assigned to the case had been fingerprinted and photographed. But defense counsel, both incoming and outgoing, were exempted from this routine.

"I'm 66 years old, have never been fingerprinted and will stay out of this case rather than be fingerprinted now," Mr. Foreman had said Monday. He need not have worried. There had been no plans to fingerprint him or Mr. Hanes.

When Mr. Foreman entered the courtroom he was introduced to several courthouse officials, including Criminal Court Clerk J. A. Blackwell. He was not introduced to Mr. Hanes, who sat at the same table only a few feet away.

Mr. Hanes made no move and in a few minutes Mr. Foreman moved over and began a conversation. Reporters could not hear much of it but the word "fees" was audible.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How To Make Friends, Foreman Style

"By the end of the second day Percy Foreman will be a friend of the judge, a bosom buddy of the press and also the 13th member of the jury," said an out-of-town reporter who covered the Candace Mossler trial in Miami.

The reporter commented just before Judge W. Preston Battle opened proceedings at the Courthouse yesterday in the case of James Earl Ray, charged with killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Then court was called to order and Mr. Foreman, the tall, 66-year-old Texas who will now defend Ray, rose to speak. Almost his first sentence included a reference to "the great State of Tennessee, whose citizens nearly a half century ago fought and gained the independence of Texas." Georgia, from where Mr. Foreman's forebears came, and which also did its part in the Texas Revolution, was not mentioned.

Next it was "the distinguished judge of this court, who knows from his experience when he was a prosecutor . . ."

And later in an impromptu press conference, "If there is a change of venue I certainly shall ask that this judge be delegated to preside over the case in the jurisdiction to which it is transferred. I would never ask this judge to recuse himself."

Memphis probably has as many church edifices as any city in the country in proportion to population and soon there was a New Testament quotation, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."

This was a masterpiece, two birds with one stone. For with a warm glance Mr. Foreman revealed he meant the word "state" in the geographic sense. He was content in Tennessee.

Mr. Foreman had disclosed earlier that he is an ordained deacon in the Baptist Church — although not an

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

— Page 19

— The Commercial Appeal

— Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-13-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44-1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

active one — and has helped build "five Baptist churches." There was no jury yesterday but there will be one when the trial starts, presumably March 3.

Mr. Foreman had a modest posey for The Commercial Appeal. "I read that in the morning paper and I understand it is known as "The Reliable."

From the lips of a lesser person all this might seem open flattery. From Mr. Foreman, whose brow neyes beam, it is the articulation of genuine feeling.

Mr. Foreman's verbal armory also includes shafts of sarcasm.

Exec. Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert K. Dwyer, who spoke first yesterday, remarked, "I don't know this man from Texas — I have read about him . . ."

Mr. Foreman soon returned the compliment, "The gentleman at the end of this table — he knows my name, I don't know his."

And a little later, "I hope I shall have no trouble with the gentleman on the end; I know I shall have no trouble with Attorney General Canale."

Mr. Foreman also had a bow for the Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association. He would confer with heads of the bar as to an attorney to associate with him in Ray's defense.

It will be a Tennessee attorney and probably one from Memphis, many believe.

Mr. Foreman said there is no basis for a report he will ask the aid of John J. Hooker Sr. of Nashville, one of the state's best known defense attorneys.

"That would be," Mr. Foreman observed, "like harnessing two race horses to plow."

* * *



Percy Foreman Is The Center Of Attention As He Leaves Courthouse.
—Staff Photo by James McKnight

Foreman Concerned Of Brand As Traitor

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

Percy Foreman, Texas attorney who has assumed the defense of James Earl Ray, yesterday expressed concern that civil rights advocates will regard him as a "Judas Iscariot."

"I suppose I am about to represent Judas Iscariot," Mr. Foreman said softly as he visited the shrine erected in the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the Lorraine Motel on Mulberry.

An attendant pointed out the simple dishes, white with a maroon border, from which Dr. King ate his final meal before his slaying April 4.

"I understand the reference (to the Last Supper)," Mr. Foreman said, adding the phrase about Judas.

Noting that visitors are asked to give \$1 each to the shrine, Mr. Foreman glanced about the room and said, "I'd like to give \$10." He reached into his pocket and handed the attendant a \$10 bill.

Mr. Foreman tried to visit the South Main Street rooming-house bathroom from which police say Dr. King was shot. When the manager refused him admission, saying the quarters were being remodeled, the attorney threatened to write FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He later expressed doubt whether his dictated letter will be mailed by his office in Houston. Instead, he went to the owner and last night said he had received permission for the visit. The two-story structure is a 442½ South Main, 205 feet west of the Lorraine.

Mr. Foreman will fly to Atlanta this morning to address a bar association luncheon seminar. It is understood he will retrace Ray's wanderings there, visiting, among other places, the rooming house where his client is said to have stopped and to have abandoned, nearby, a white Mustang.

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

Page /

The Commercial
Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-14-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 44-1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

With Ray's trial postponed by Judge W. Preston Battle for nearly four months, the attorney general's office moved yesterday to restore the Criminal Court calendar to a normal operation.

Administrative Asst. Atty. Gen. Lloyd Rhodes said all five divisions should be operating normally by Monday.

Meanwhile, thousands of dollars of extraordinary public

expense continue. The Police Department said eight officers are assigned to guard one witness, Charles Quitman Stephens, around the clock. At an average monthly salary of \$550 for each officer, this would come to \$4,400 a month, or about \$15,000 for the four-month continuance.

In Birmingham, Arthur J. Hanes Sr., whom Ray dropped as counsel in favor of Mr. Foreman, said he was glad to be out of the case but that he disapproved of the delay.

"A pall hangs over the country, a cloud is hanging there over Memphis," he said. "It would be well if these were lifted."

He added, "I had some bombshells (of evidence) to drop on them."

Mr. Hanes indicated doubt that it would be necessary for the attorney general's office to subpoena the handwritten manuscript Ray sent out by him for author William Bradford Huie to use in writing a series of articles for Look magazine.

"Deputies looked at every scrap of Ray's writing I took out of the jail," he declared. "I don't know how much of it they made mental notes on, but they could have learned the substance."

The Look articles quoting Ray are expected to figure as evidence in the trial. Two articles have been published and a third was in the works. Publication of much, if not all, of the remainder is now expected to be delayed until the trial starts next spring and the jury is sequestered.

Atty. Gen. Phil M. Canale is known to be interested in the substance of the third article.

Last night Mr. Foreman had not announced his choice of a Tennessee attorney to associate with him in Ray's defense.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Battle Grants Delay

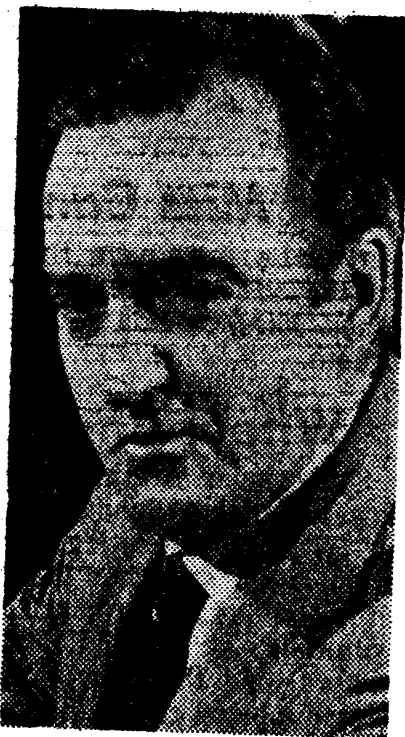
Judge W. Preston Battle today set a new date of Monday, March 3, for James Earl Ray to go on trial in the sniper murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Percy Foreman, flamboyant Texas attorney, got court approval to take over the defense from Arthur Hanes of Birmingham. Foreman told reporters as he went into the hearing he might ask to move the trial to another place, saying the "mood of the community" would determine the need for a change of venue. However, he did not bring up the matter during the hearing.

Foreman first asked Battle to set another hearing in 90 days, and then to set a trial date agreeable to the prosecution and the defense. He argued that the delay was needed so he could dispose of some cases he has pending in Texas. As an alternative, he asked that the court fix the time for the trial.

Judge Battle ordered Foreman to report back to court on Dec. 12, a month from today, and let him know if he will be ready for trial on March 3.

Judge Battle refused to permit Hanes to withdraw completely from the case. He said he would grant Hanes permission to make a "conditional withdrawal." Hanes must be bound, he said, by the court's orders on publicity and must turn over the results of his investigation to Foreman. Hanes was required by the judge to post a \$1,000 appearance bond in connection with his contempt citation for violation of Battle's ban against pre-trial publicity.



—Press-Scimitar Staff Photos by
James R. Reid

ARTHUR HANES SR.
Ordered to post \$1,000 appearance bond on contempt charge.

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

Page 1

Memphis
Press-Scimitar

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-12-68

Edition: HOME

Author:

Editor: Charles H.

Title: Schneider

Character:

or

Classification: 44-1987

Submitting Office: Memphis

Being Investigated

RAY APPEARS

The hearing began at about 9:45 a.m. Ray was brought into the courtroom. He was not handcuffed. He was wearing a dark blue checked sportcoat, a dark blue tie. He took a seat behind Hanes and his son. He shook hands with Hanes and his court-appointed London attorney, Michael Eugene, who was seated near the wall of the courtroom.

Hanes got up and told the

judge he understood Ray had written a letter requesting that he do nothing further in the case. He said he had not seen the letter, then was handed a copy of it by Foreman and glanced at it. Hanes moved that in view of this letter he should be removed as attorney of record.

The judge asked Ray to read a copy of the letter and asked Ray if he wrote it. Ray rose to his feet and said: "I did."

OBJECTION

At this point Robert K. Dwyer, executive assistant attorney general, objected strongly to a delay in the trial. He said: "It is the state's position that the motion should be disallowed."

Dwyer said Hanes had been Ray's attorney of record since his arrest in London in June. "As of last Sunday, the defendant states he doesn't want Hanes and his son to represent him any more. The point I'm making is that he has been here four months and it appears he is trifling with the court. He is attempting to employ counsel here.

"I don't know this gentleman from Texas (Foreman). I have read something about him and heard some things along the way. There was no assurance that Ray might

not return to court in 90 days and say, 'Well, I don't like this gentleman here' (Foreman) and I want another continuance."

"This is a unique case, but it's still a piece of business. From what I've read, these gentlemen (Hanes and his son) have been paid." Dwyer wanted to know why Foreman couldn't associate himself with Hanes in the defense, saying: "Let him sit where he is and let's go to trial today."

When Dwyer concluded, Foreman got to his feet and asked to be heard on what he termed "the diatribe spoken in my direction." He started out by referring to Dwyer as the "distinguished attorney general" and Dwyer, evidently stung by what he felt was sarcasm, asked the court to order Foreman "to leave out personalities and address himself to legal matters."

ARGUMENT

Foreman argued that Ray had a right to choose his own attorney. "Frankly I'd be much better off physically and financially if the court adhered to the adjuration of the attorney general," Foreman said. "But if this man (Ray) needs me and wants me, I feel an obligation to my oath as an attorney to make myself available."

Judge Battle said that Ray's decision to switch lawyers came at "the eleventh hour" and after "an immense amount of time, money and energy had been spent on the trial." The judge said it was "an awful thing" to have to continue the trial," but he added:

"Under the unique facts and circumstances of the case, the court is of the opinion this (Foreman's) motion should be granted."

LAW CITED

He cited Tennessee law to the effect that a defendant cannot be required to go to trial with an attorney not of his own choosing.

The judge then called a recess and asked Foreman to meet with Atty. Gen. Phil Canale and his two assistants, Dwyer and James Beasley, to decide on a trial date agreeable to both sides. Dwyer, at this point, asked for clarification of the court's instructions and became involved in another exchange with Foreman. Foreman said he couldn't

remember the name of the assistant attorney general.

"Name's Dwyer," Dwyer shot back.

Foreman good-naturedly replied: "I always feel handicapped as a private attorney. Everybody for the state is a general." Foreman added that he "hoped he could get along with Mr. Dwyer before the day is over."

The recess was taken at 10:20 a.m. and Ray was removed from the courtroom. The hearing resumed a little more than an hour later. Canale announced that the defense and the state could not agree on a trial date.

Canale requested a setting of no later than the Tuesday following the opening of the January term of court, which begins on the third Monday of the month.

Foreman argued that the "very magnitude and geographical area involved" in the case made it impossible for him to be ready by that time. He said he already was committed to clients with cases pending in Texas courts and it would take time to turn them over to other lawyers or get continuances.

Foreman said the state has a list of 360 prospective witnesses, with from 80 to 90 expected to be called. He said it was his "basic approach" to interview all the

witnesses, particularly those who were not being summoned to testify, before going to trial. He maintained this would take a minimum of 90 days.

He suggested a date during the second term of court next year, which "would take us into the month of May, I understand from Mr. Canale."

Canale opposed a setting that distant. "The State of Tennessee is going to insist on a speedy and early setting. Any continuance militates against the state's case," Canale said. He agreed that Ray has a right to a fair and impartial trial but he said the people of this state also have rights.

"I want to do everything possible to protect the rights of the people of this state. I think we should get this show on the road." He said his office handles 4,500 cases a year and he felt the community had been forced to suffer enough "tumult and turmoil" in connection with the Ray case.

The judge, after hearing the arguments, said, with a half-smile. "Well, you gentlemen have dumped this right in my lap."

In resolving the dispute, Battle said the rights of the defendant and the commun-

ity had to be weighed equally. He said he was setting Monday, March 3, as the trial date with a proviso that Foreman come back into court 30 days from now to state if he will be ready at that time.

Judge Battle told Hanes: "I understand there is a difference between you (Hanes and his client) on money matters . . . but that's a civil matter."

Foreman said in his motion that the Haneses had been paid about \$30,000 and they wanted an additional \$12,000 before they would release statements, interviews and other information collected for the defense during their investigation. But Battle ordered the Haneses to turn over their files on the case to Foreman anyway.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston set aside the conviction in 1952 on the grounds there had been too much advance publicity about the trial.

Delay, the ruling said, might continue "until by lapse of time the danger of the prejudice may reasonably be thought to have been substantially removed."

Speculation continued today over why Ray ditched Hanes, the lawyer who had represented him since his arrest in London in June, and

hired Foreman, a legal as well as a 6-foot-4 physical giant, at the last minute.

Ray's two brothers, John and Jerry Ray, were believed to have been a major influence.

Ray and Hanes also have had their differences, over finances as well as defense strategy. Ray, it was reported, wanted to take the witness stand, but Hanes was strongly against it. Also, Ray was resentful because he had never seen any of the \$30,000 reported to have been turned over to his attorney by William Bradford Huie, author of a series of articles on the Ray case now running in Look. The money was an advance from Huie for exclusive rights to Ray's story.

Foreman denied making any reference to the Ku Klux Klan when discussing his entry into the case yesterday with Press-Scimitar reporter Clark Porteous.

"All reference to the Ku Klux Klan is a misstatement of fact," Foreman told The Press-Scimitar later. "The Klan was not mentioned by the reporter or by me.

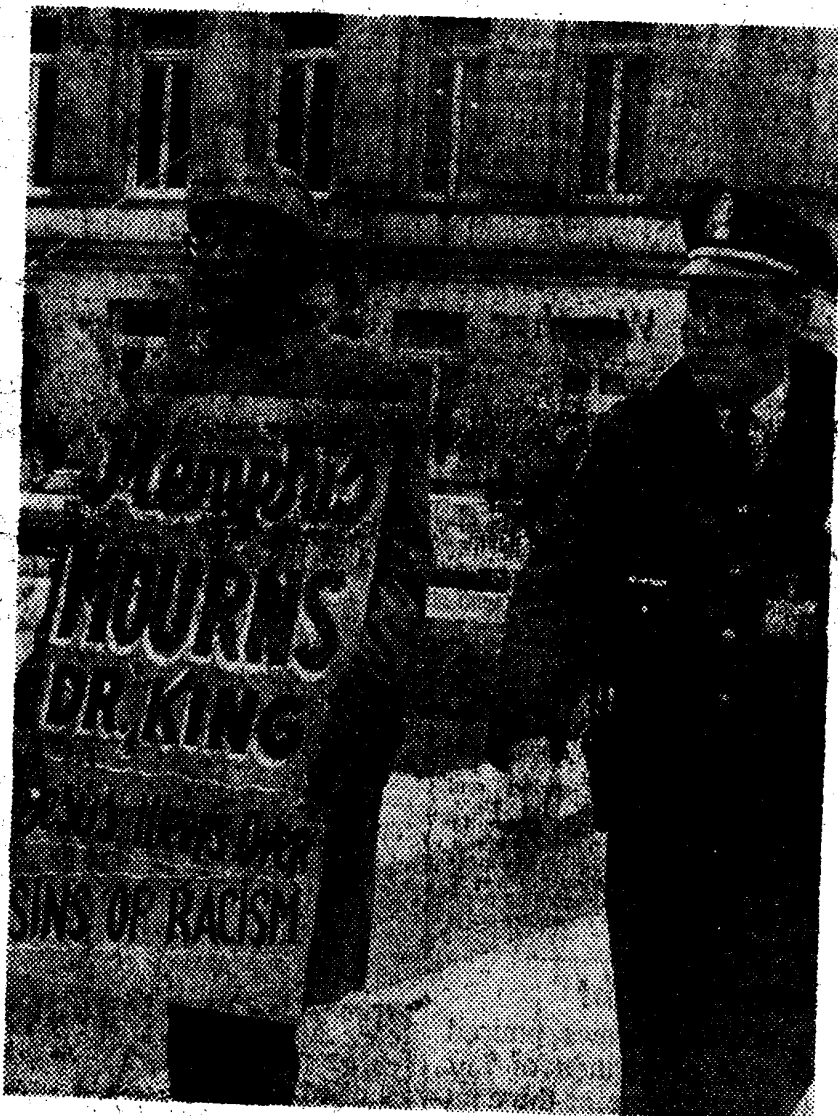
"I said a bunch of nuts from all over the country called and wanted to raise funds in my name. It always happens in every famous case."

Porteous said he suggested nothing, but Foreman came into the case two days before the trial and the manner in which he entered the case was obviously newsworthy. Also, Hanes had been successful in defense of Klansmen.

"I asked Foreman if the Klan or any other organization was involved in getting him into the case," Porteous said. "Foreman answered he has been asked a number of times to enter the case before Ray's arrest but had refused. While he did not use the word 'Klan' himself, that was what the question had been about. I had no reason to believe Foreman had not understood the question."



PERCY FOREMAN GETS RAY TRIAL DELAYED
Defense lawyer tells newsmen there should be a long wait for trial of James Earl Ray.



—Press-Scimitar Staff Photos by James R. Reid

TRIAL PICKETED
Police politely usher picket away from Criminal Courts Building, scene of Ray hearing.



PRESS AND PERCY FOREMAN
James Earl Ray's lawyer is followed to hearing by newsmen.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Author Says Ray Admits To Involvement in Plot

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

James Earl Ray, accused of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has admitted that he believes he became "involved in some sort of plot to kill King" as early as eight months prior to the murder, it was reported Monday.

But Ray is quoted in the second of a series of articles in Look magazine as claiming he was duped into the conspiracy and "nobody told me anything about any planned murder of King or anyone else."

The series is by author William Bradford Huie who corresponded with Ray at the Shelby County jail where Ray awaits trial. Huie states that he cannot reveal all he has learned until Ray has been tried but he believes Dr. King was the secondary, not the primary, target of the plotters.

TARGET

"The primary target was the United States," Huie wrote.

"Dr. King was to be murdered for effect. His murder was planned, not by impulsive men who hated him personally, though they probably did hate him, but by calculating men who wanted to use his murder to trigger violent conflict between white and Negro citizens."

According to information given Huie by Ray, the escaped convict was recruited in Canada by a man identified only as Raoul for some "activity" on Aug. 18, 1967, eight months prior to the April 4, 1968, assassination. His first assignment was to smuggle three packages by car from Windsor, Ont., to Detroit, Mich.

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

— Page 7

— Memphis
Press Scimitar

— Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 11-12-68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Charles H.
Title: Schneider

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or

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Submitting Office: Memphis

 Being Investigated

From then on, Huie wrote, Ray "moved as directed by the plotters," although he did not know as late as two weeks before King's assassination "that the plot included murder or that it was aimed in any way at Dr. King." One of his assignments was to smuggle a tire—which apparently con-

tained some sort of contraband—across the Texas-Mexican border at Nuevo Laredo.

In payment, Ray received \$200 to buy an old car for the Canada-United States haul, for which he was paid \$750; \$2,000 to buy a 1966 Mustang, which he used for the Mexican smuggling expedition; \$500 for living expenses, \$500 for camera equipment and \$2,000 after returning from Mexico. Ray said Raoul told him he would get him travel papers and \$12,000, "enough for me to go in business in a new country."

MEXICO

Ray said that in October, 1967, while waiting for the next assignment from Raoul expected in two or three months, he visited Puerto Vallarta on Mexico's Pacific Coast and decided it was the "best town in Mexico" and a place he would like to live in eventually. He even consid-

ered trading his car for a piece of property there.

"When I get out of jail again, I'm going back there permanently," Huie quoted Ray as writing him.

During another sojourn in Los Angeles, Ray consulted with a hypnosis expert, the Rev. Xavier von Koss, on means of self-improvement through hypnosis and he also had an identifying nasal tip removed from his nose by Dr. Russell C. Hadley, a prominent surgeon.

RECOGNITION

According to Huie, Von Koss said he sized Ray up as belonging to "the recognition type."

"He desires recognition from his group, from himself. He yearns to feel that he is somebody. This desire for recognition in him is superior to sex, superior to money, superior to self-preservation," Von Koss said.



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ENCLOSURE

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November 7, 1968

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EX-113 PROC

Dear Sir:

Advance tearsheets are enclosed of Part II, "The Story of James Earl Ray and the Plot to Kill Martin Luther King." This will appear in Look's November 26 issue -- out Tuesday, November 12.

ARTICLE

Sincerely,

Leonard Rubin
EX 110

LR/ct
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LOOK at the movies

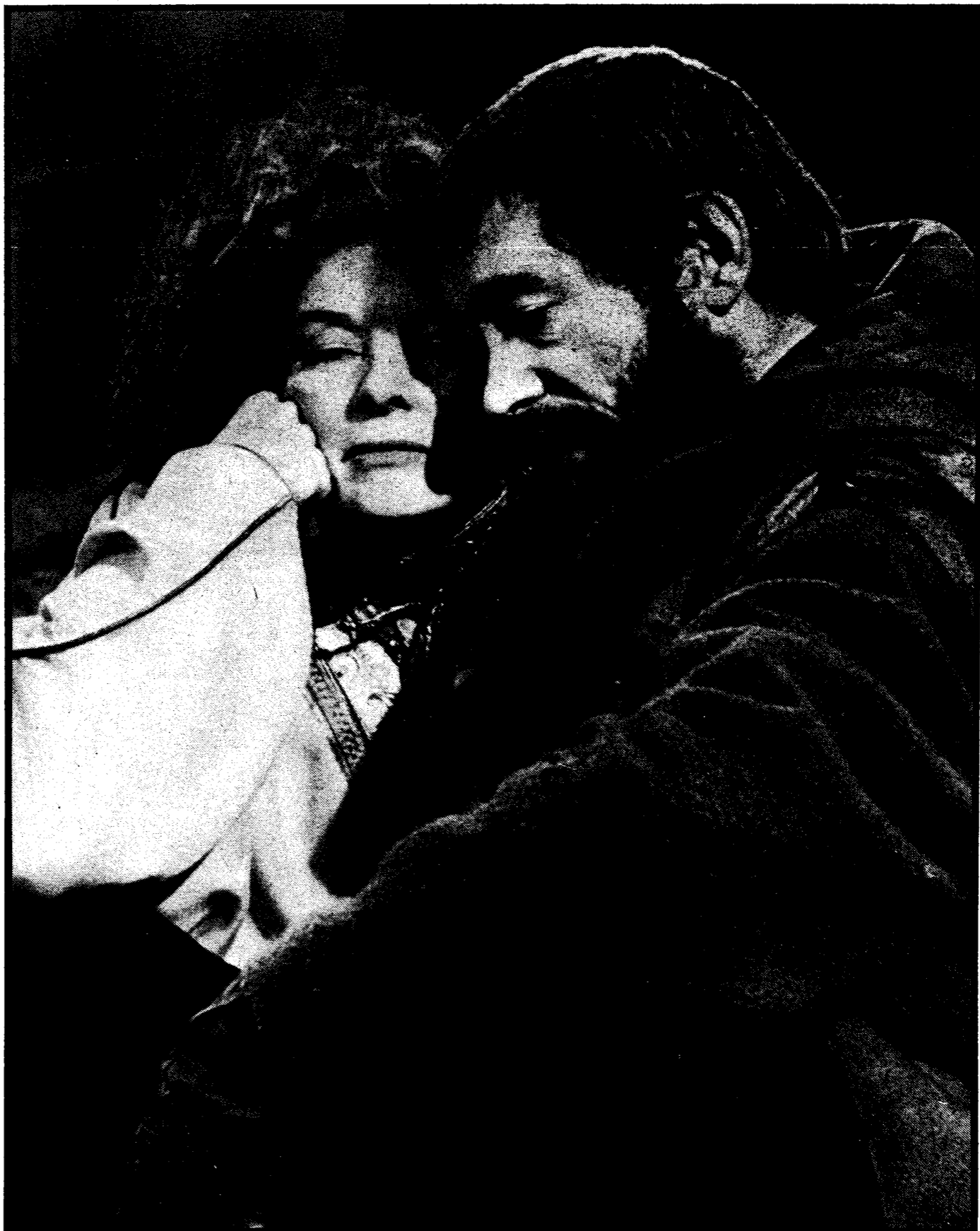
Kate and "The Lion in Winter"—A Feast of a Film

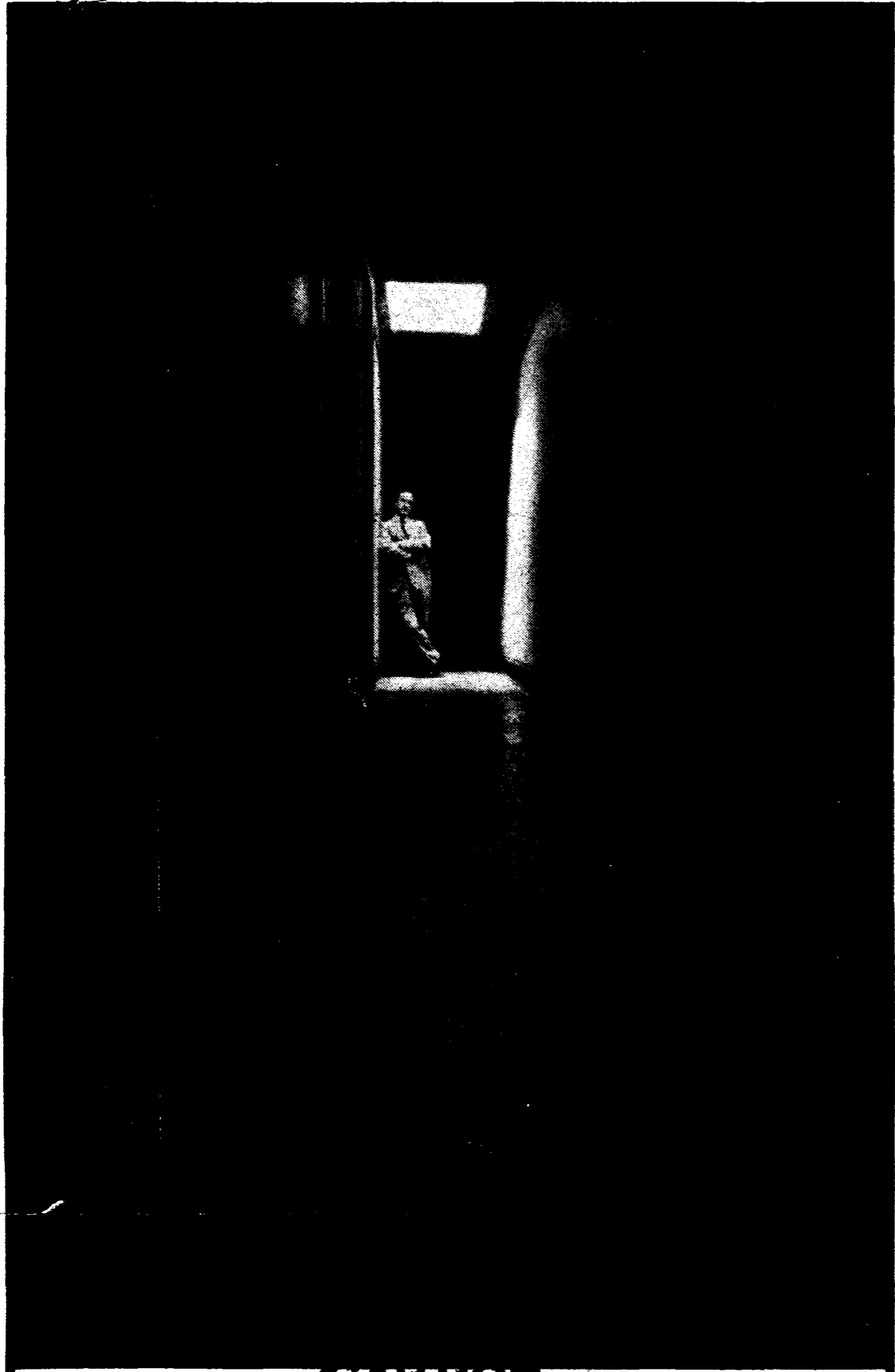
Hie thee hence to *The Lion in Winter*—to Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine in the England of 1183. Peter O'Toole is the sly and mighty king and Katharine Hepburn, his knifey wife, imprisoned for her insurrections but let out for Christmas Court. Henry summons Eleanor and sons Richard, Geoff and John: he'll point out his successor. Which son shall papa consecrate? Vacant, spittle-chin John? Richard, the tough pervert? Or cunning Geoff? He finds a flaw in each anointment. And so they're off!—shouting, scheming, spewing slurs, each the enemy of all. Henry loves it. His tongue plunders his brain for bile and bite. He revels in putting on heirs, tormenting them with tease and taunt. The cunning sons now craft revenge while counting on the queen. And O what a queen is Kate! She knows how to play her cards: feminine, lips atremble, tears at the corners of her mouth, a shrewd spider and hard as any man. She long ago stopped dreaming of days and knights to come. Now, she yearns for freedom and Richard with the crown. Her confrontations with O'Toole are bravura performances of wit and delicious savagery. At the last, Henry is her master. She is resigned but will not quit: she and her sons will scheme again. The screenplay by James Goldman, who wrote the original play, is a tapestry of ravishing speech; yet the film is marred by an occasional counterfeit line clapped on for a cheap laugh, by music that's intrusive, and by its restless length. A king does not go on forever and neither should a film. I cite these flaws regretfully because, on balance, *The Lion in Winter*, gothic with rage and foxy delights, is a rich, satisfying belabor of love.

GENE SHALIT



Three scheming princes: John, Geoffrey and Richard (above) are not beneath overturning their parents, King Henry II (Peter O'Toole) and Eleanor of Aquitaine (Katharine Hepburn). Making their film debuts as the boys are Nigel Terry, John Castle and Anthony Hopkins.





CAUTION

For Release: Tuesday, November 12, 1968. Directly from this article must be taken all other words, phrases or this copy righted material is limited to North America only.

Arthur J. Hanes, court-appointed lawyer for James Earl Ray, said he was not interested in defending Ray in 1968. Ray decided to ask Bailey to defend him in the United States. This request was forwarded through his court-appointed British attorney, but Bailey said no. Through the U.S. Embassy, the British attorney learned the full name of Arthur J. Hanes, and telephoned him. Hanes, shown above standing in the hallway of the rooming house from which the shot was fired that killed King, later received a letter from Ray and agreed to defend him.

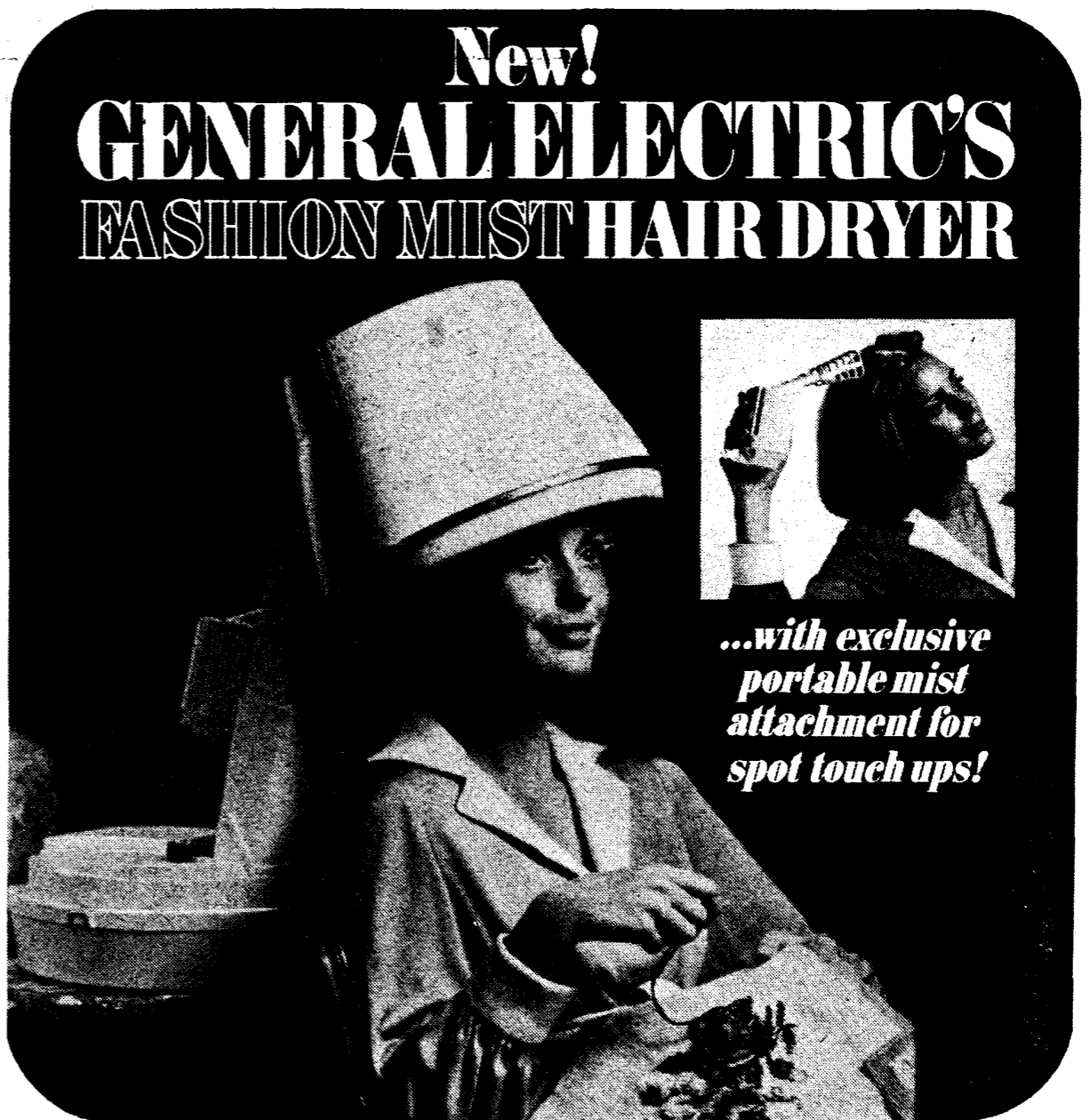
In a future issue, William Bradford Huie plans to tell in detail the personal story that may not be developed at the trial—the activities of James Earl Ray between March 23 and the day that he was arrested in London.



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LOOK 11-26-68 99



It's not all coffee and doughnuts.

It's Red Cross help with an emergency leave. It's being there to lend a hand. It's a cable to Vietnam telling a new father the happy news. It's anything and everything your Red Cross can do for a serviceman. Wherever he is. Last year, every month nearly 100,000 military men were aided by the Red Cross. This year, even more will need help. The Red Cross can do this only with your financial support. Your volunteer service. Help us help. **The American Red Cross.**

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JAMES EARL RAY CONTINUED

and on Friday, March 22, 1968, registered at the Flamingo Motel in Selma. The motel is near the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which Americans will remember. This was the bridge that became famous when Alabama State Troopers and the mounted deputies of Sheriff Jim Clark tear-gassed, beat down, rode down, and dispersed the first column of whites and Negroes that attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery. The television films of these incidents, which enraged many, are believed to have assured passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Flamingo Motel faces Highway 80, route of the Selma-to-Montgomery March, the high-water mark of the old Movement in which whites and blacks walked and hoped together. The man who led the march was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On February 16, 1968, Dr. King had spoken in Selma, and the *Times-Journal*, under a three-column picture of him on page one, reported:

"Dr. Martin Luther King brought his drive for a planned spring poor people's march on the nation's capital to Selma Friday in an appearance before a capacity crowd at the Tabernacle Baptist Church. . . .

"During the appearance he solicited both physical and financial support for the proposed march on Washington to protest against the economic plight of the nation's Negroes.

"He said that just like the plagues of Pharaoh's time they are planning to send waves of some 3000 persons each to the city until Congress takes some action toward eliminating economic depression among Negroes.

"King said that the city of Selma has probably made more progress in the past several years than any other in the South in its race relations.

"But he warned the crowd, made up of about equal numbers of adults and young people . . . that they must not become complacent, that there is still a long battle to be fought."

On Thursday afternoon, March 21, 1968, the *Selma Times-Journal* published this Associated Press dispatch:

"BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. takes his recruiting drive for his poor people's march on Washington back into south Alabama today after spending the night in Birmingham. . . .

"King and his followers moved into Alabama late Wednesday after a two-day swing through Mississippi." The story also said: "He planned to drive to Lisman, Linden and Camden today, then fly to Atlanta. . . ." Camden is 33 miles from Selma.

On March 23, James Earl Ray left Selma for Atlanta.

The outline of the plot to murder Dr. King now begins to become visible to me. It may not be visible to my readers because, until Ray has been tried, I cannot reveal all that I have found to be true. But from what I know, from what I have learned from Ray, and from my investigative research, some of the features of the plot were:

- Dr. King was to be murdered for effect. His murder was planned, not by impulsive men who hated him personally, though they probably did hate him, but by calculating men who wanted to use his murder to trigger violent conflict between white and Negro citizens.

- He was to be murdered during the election year of 1968.

- Since he was to be murdered for maximum bloody effect, he was to be murdered, not while he was living quietly at his home in Atlanta, but at some dramatic moment, at some dramatic place where controversy was raging. By March 15, 1968, the plotters clearly had begun aiming at murdering him at some point where he was forming or leading the Poor People's March.

- He was to be murdered by a white man, or white men, who would be described as "Southerners" and "racists."

- Preferably, he was to be murdered in Birmingham or Montgomery or Selma, since these cities were milestones in his career as an advocate of racial change.

- There was no necessity, after the murder, for the murderer or murderers to be murdered to prevent a trial or trials—because a trial or trials could yield extra dividends of hatred and violence.

Therefore, in this plot, Dr. King was the secondary, not the primary, target. The primary target was the United States of America.

"Galt. Eric S. Galt."

Abruptly, the doctor left the room, and I knew he was looking at his files. When he returned, he was on guard. He was also shaking his head in disbelief.

"Do you have his medical authority?" he asked.

"No, sir," I said. "I don't have it at this moment. Ray is in jail in Memphis, and I have to get the authority through his lawyer. I'll have it in 36 hours."

"Well, let's get this straight," the doctor emphasized. "I will not tell you anything. You bring me proper medical authority, and I'll proceed in the legally prescribed manner."

On Friday morning, September 27, 1968, I telephoned Dr. Hadley and told him I had the authority. He invited me to come to his office at 5:30 p.m. When I arrived, his nurses were gone. Only the doctor, his lawyer and his wife were present. After the lawyer examined and approved the authority I presented, Dr. Hadley was friendly and cooperative. But he was still stunned at the realization that during all the publicity he had never remembered that less than a month before the murder of Martin Luther King, he had altered the appearance of Eric S. Galt.

The doctor's records show that Ray first came to his office on February 19, 1968. Ray did his usual cheating on his age, giving his birth date as [redacted]. He gave his address as the St. Francis Hotel and listed his nearest relative as Carl L. Galt, 2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala. (He had used the same name before, with a different spelling of the first name and a St. Louis address.)

Ray's surgery was for "Reduction of Prominent Nasal Tip." On the record were these entries:

3/5 Nasal tip reconstruction for pointed tip.

Under local anesthesia in office.

Ret. Thurs.

3/7 Nasal pack removed. Doing well.

Ret. Mon.

3/11 Sutures removed. Healing well.

Ret. 6 wks.

Ray, of course, did not return in six weeks. And this meant that Dr. Hadley did not have before-and-after photos of his patient. Normally, the doctor makes before-and-after photos of every patient. He made *before* photos of Ray, but, for some reason, the camera wasn't working properly, and Ray's *before* photos were spoiled, along with those of several other patients. The *after* photos are not made until about six weeks after the operation, when healing is complete; and apparently Ray expected to be in Los Angeles six weeks after his operation. (The photos shown with this article are therefore from other sources.)

The fee for Ray's operation was \$200, paid in cash.


"I suppose I'm a fairly observant person," Dr. Hadley said. "And what amazes me is that, try as I might, I cannot remember anything at all about Eric S. Galt. I guess nobody will believe it, but it's the truth."

"I can believe it," I said. "Most everybody who has ever seen Ray describes him as a man who can go unnoticed in any crowd."

I advised Dr. Hadley to notify the FBI, which he promptly did. He also notified the Los Angeles Medical Association.


Before his nose could heal completely, Ray received by mail on March 15 the directive he had been expecting. He was wanted in Selma and Birmingham, Ala.

He drove his white Mustang from California through New Orleans,
continued



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DIAMOND JUBILEE
1908-1968



Ray drove from California to Selma, Ala., in March, 1968, and registered on March 22 at the Flamingo Motel, using the name Eric S. Galt. Below is his registration card for the \$8 room.

"Yes," said Reverend von Koss, "according to my record and my notes, Eric Galt telephoned me and came here for an interview at 2 p.m. on Thursday, January 4, 1968. We talked at length. I remember him clearly now. He seemed very much interested in self-improvement. He wanted to find a way to improve himself and his life. He had read several books on the subject and was impressed with the degree of mind concentration which one can obtain by the use of hypnosis. He wanted to use this for self-improvement. He mentioned that people who used hypnosis often can solve problems in 30 seconds which normally would require 30 minutes at the conscious level. He also seemed to be aware of self-image and its importance to a person. So he had studied hypnosis and self-hypnosis, and he came to me seeking further information.

"I questioned him about his goals in life, and he told me he was considering taking a course in bartending. I explained carefully that to reach a better and more satisfying life, one must clearly see in one's mind what one wants to achieve. He seemed in full agreement. But when I emphasized that he must complete his course in bartending, that he must work hard, that he must go to night school, that he must construct a settled-down life, I could feel a wall rising between us. I lost him. His mind moved far away from what I was saying to him. I, of course, did not then know his desperate situation. But I could clearly feel whatever it was in him which prevented his moving toward a way of life that would satisfy him."

"Did you reach any conclusions about him?" I asked. "His capabilities? His fantasies?"

"Yes. All persons, like myself, who work in the profession of mind

FLAMINGO MOTEL			
Selma, Alabama			
Date	March 22-68	Room No.	3
Name	Eric S. Galt	Rate	\$8.00 32
Street	2608 Highland ave.	City	Birmingham
Make of Car	Mustang	State	Alabama
AAA		License No. B5493	

power can readily discern the main motivational drive of any person. Ray belongs to the *recognition* type. He desires recognition from his group, from himself. He yearns to feel that he is somebody. This desire for recognition in him is superior to sex, superior to money, superior to self-preservation."

"Did you offer him any advice?"

"Well," said Reverend von Koss, "I tried to paint a picture of a future in which he would have recognition as a worthwhile member of society. I noticed how he went along with me and then seemed to collapse."

"Of course," I said. "He was a fugitive. He couldn't hold a job. The way of life you pictured was impossible." continued

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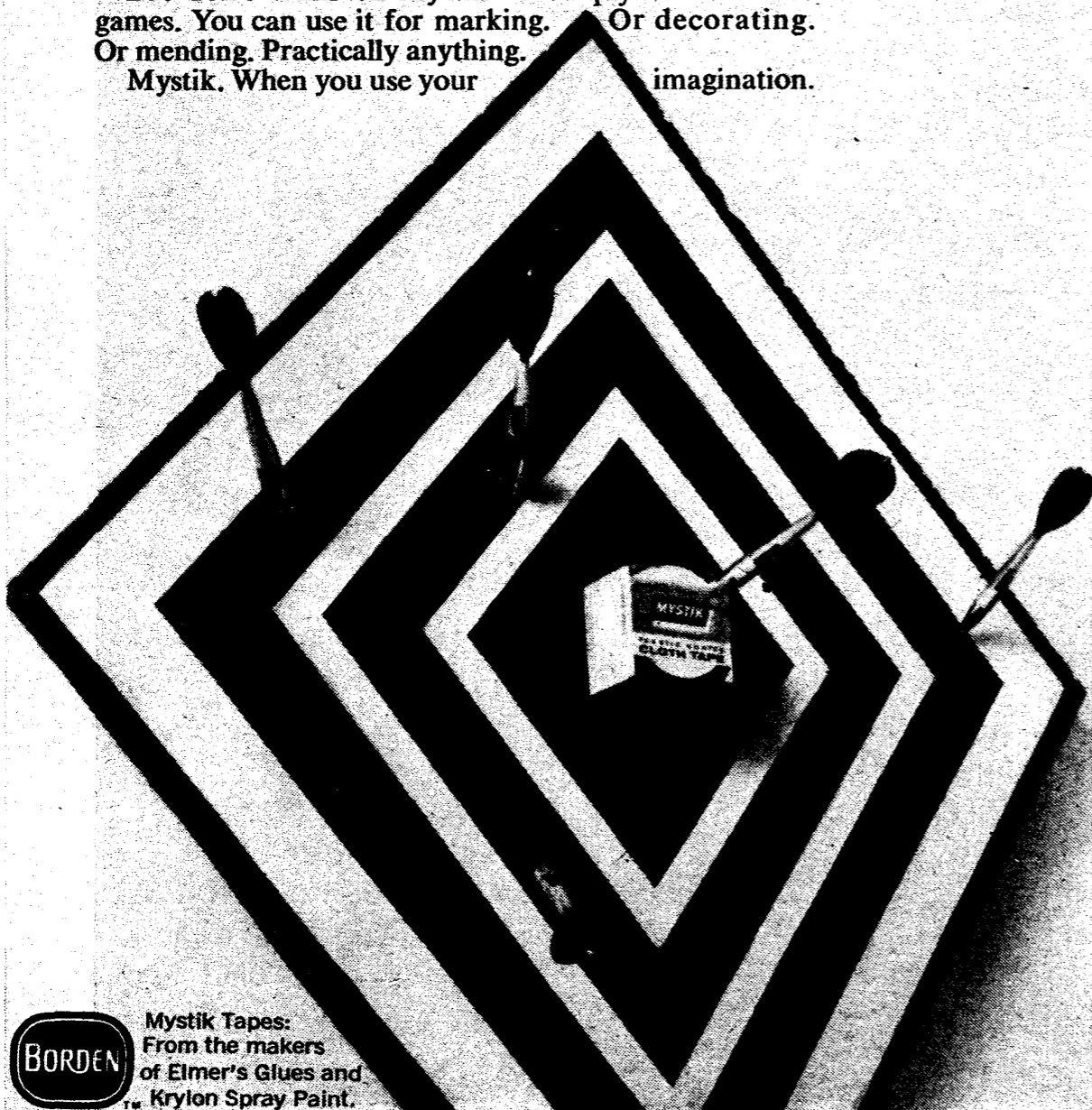
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JAMES EARL RAY CONTINUED

"I know that now," Reverend von Koss replied. "I learned it when Eric Galt was revealed to be an accused assassin. He had given my name as a reference somewhere, so FBI agents came and I gave them my record."

"Did you hypnotize him?"

"I tested him for hypnosis. But I quickly encountered very strong subconscious resistance. He could not cooperate. This, of course, is the case when a person fears that under hypnosis he may reveal something he wishes to conceal. So I didn't press further with Ray. I felt sorry for him. I wished I could help him. But there was nothing I could do except recommend a few books for him to study."

"What books did you recommend?"

"Well, the list is here in my notes. I recommended three books: *How to Cash in on Your Hidden Memory Power* by William D. Hersey. *Self-Hypnotism: The Technique and Its Use in Daily Living* by Leslie M. LeCron. And *Psycho-Cybernetics* by Maxwell Maltz."

When Ray was arrested at the London Airport, in his luggage officers of Scotland Yard found well-worn copies of all three of these books.

The one point Ray has made most often to me is that when you are a criminal and a fugitive, you cannot afford a "prominent feature" in your face. Ray had two such prominent features: a "nasal tip" and a low-hanging left earlobe on which he had too often tugged. He wrote: *I felt sure that the FBI, sooner or later, would put me on the Top Ten [the ten most wanted criminals]. Prominent features are not noticed too much when you just casually look at a man. But they are noticed at once in a photograph. So I figured that if I could remove my two prominent features, then when the FBI put me on the Top Ten and circulated my old pictures, and stressed my nasal tip and low-hanging ear, then nobody would recognize me because I wouldn't any longer have those prominent features. Also, I kept trying to look several years younger than the FBI would put my age. While I was in Hollywood I had the nasal tip removed by Dr. Russel Hadley. I was going to get another plastic surgeon to fix my ear, but I didn't have time.*

On Wednesday, September 25, 1968, I walked into the busy offices of Dr. Russel C. Hadley, in the new Muir Medical Center, at Hollywood and La Brea, 7080 Hollywood Blvd. As a prospective patient, I filled out a form, paid a \$10 consultation fee and waited, along with a Mexican-American boy with a scar on his lip and a woman who had always wanted her nose made smaller.

Dr. Hadley has impressive credentials. He is on the teaching staff of the University of Southern California Medical School, where he got his MD. He is on the staff of the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles; a member of the Los Angeles Surgical Society; and one of his duty assignments during the Second World War was with the 7th Infantry Division in the Aleutians, where the chief medical problem was frozen feet. He is a big, gruff, no-nonsense man, balding, with reddish hair. Because he does much of his operating in his own suite of offices, he wears his skull cap and green fatigues while he receives prospective patients.

When I was alone with him, I closed the door and said: "Doctor, I'm not really a prospective patient. I signed one of these forms so I could reach you in complete confidence. I came here at the request of a former patient, a man you knew as Eric S. Galt and whose real name is James Earl Ray."

"Who's he?" the doctor asked. "And who are you? I don't get the connection."

"I'm only a writer," I said. "But I thought you might remember operating on James Earl Ray alias Eric Galt. He is a man of some prominence. Hasn't anyone been here in the last few weeks to refresh your memory?"

"I'm still in the dark," Dr. Hadley said. "I don't remember any Galt or Ray. I'm a busy man. And nobody has refreshed my memory."

"Well, Ray alias Galt," I said, "is charged with the murder of Martin Luther King. And he told me you operated on him earlier this year."

I got the doctor's undivided attention. "What!" he said. "You mean I operated on this fellow who's accused of killing King?"

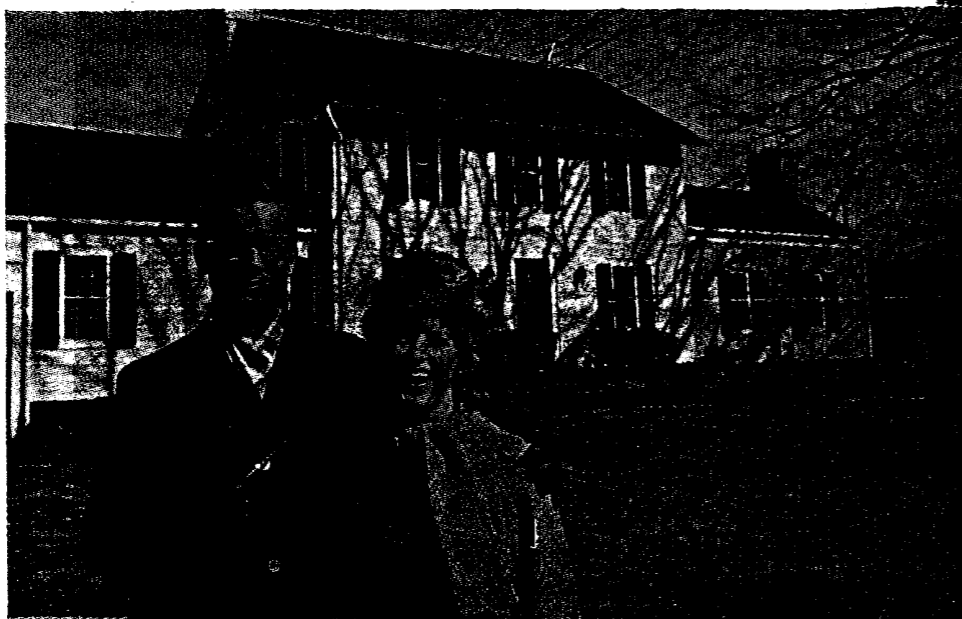
"He told me that you did," I said.

"And what was the name he says he came here under?"

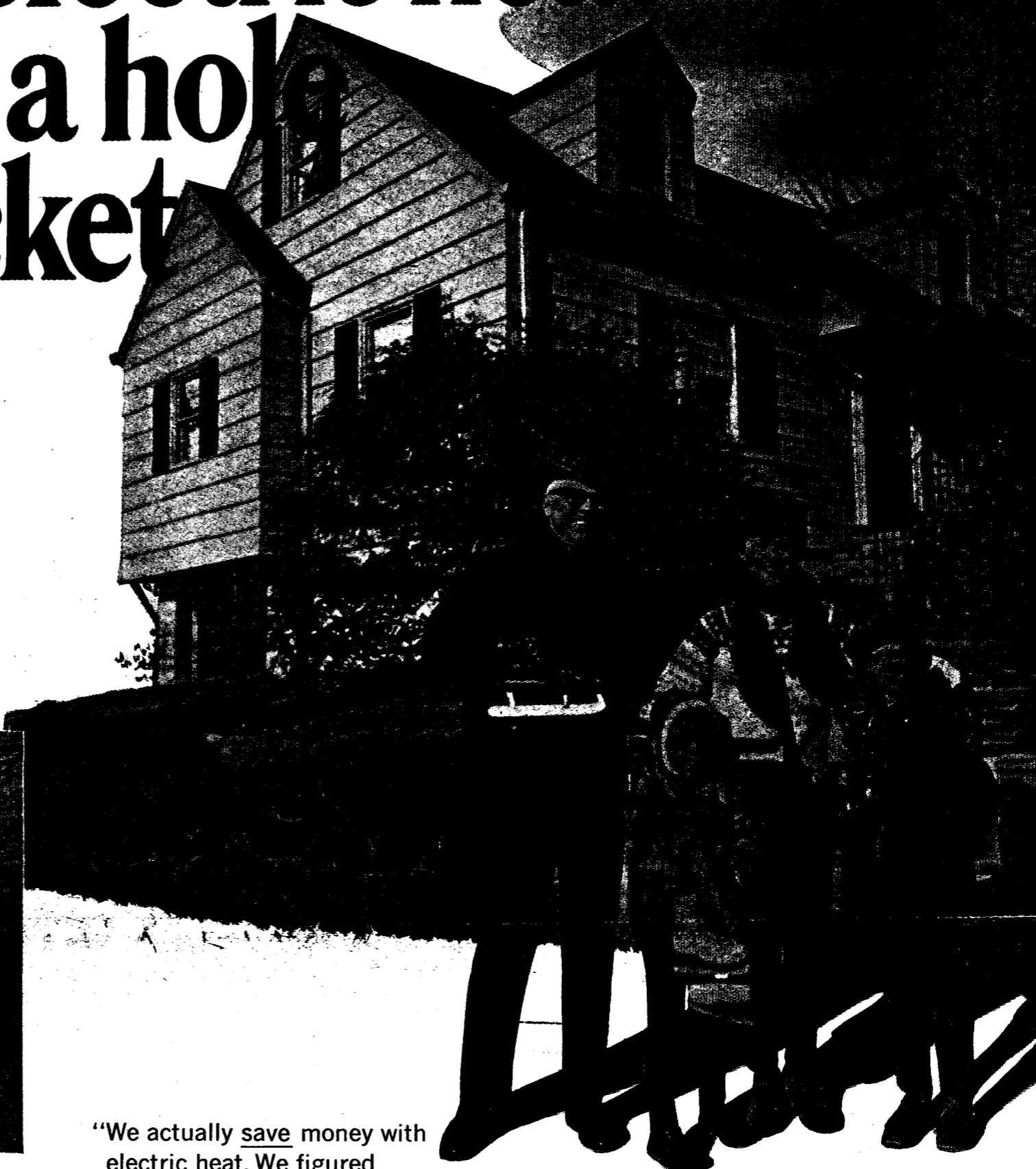
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