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	Date: 12/3/68	
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Via	A IRTEL	
V 14	(Priority)	
	To: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38)61)	
	FROM: SAC: MEMPHIS (44-1987)	
	MURKIN	
	HURAIN	,
3	interview she mentions a gun shop near the scencrime, and she mentions a Mrs. YARBOROUGH as beilandlady at the rooming house where the subject in Memphis. She also states that Mrs. YARBOROUThidden out" by the Memphis police. Since there is no gun shop near the landlady where RAY had a room BREWER rather than Mrs. YARBOROUGH; and since reference that Mrs. YARBOROUGH; and since reference that Mrs. YARBOROUGH are in police custod obvious that Mrs. KENNEDY has no information of and that the information furnished by her warrafurther action.	ing the RAY stayed IGH is being Corraine was Mrs. Heither Mrs. Ly, it is value
C.C.	This is being thrished the Bureau or was initiated by belephone call from the H	aly because Sureau.
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FD-36 (Rev. 4-22-64)

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	(Priority)
V _{IQ} AIRTEL	
Transmit the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)
	Date: 12/3/68

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38061)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

MURKIN

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies each of San Diego airtel to Memphis 9/10/68 and of an FD-302 reflecting an interview with Mrs. ONA M. KENNEDY, San Diego, California, on 9/9/68.

The Bureau will note that in Mrs. KENNEDY's interview she mentions a gun shop near the scene of instant crime, and she mentions a Mrs. YARBOROUGH as being the landlady at the rooming house where the subject RAY stayed in Memphis. She also states that Mrs. YARBOROUGH is being "hidden out" by the Memphis police,

Since there is no gun shop near the Lorraine Motel; since the landlady where RAY had a room was Mrs. BREWER rather than Mrs. YARBOROUGH; and since neither Mrs. BREWER nor Mrs. YARBOROUGH are in police custody, it is obvious that Mrs. KENNEDY has no information of value and that the information furnished by her warrants no further action.

This is being furnished the Bureau only because of Bissit was initiated by a telephone call from the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc-4)
2 - Memphis

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	2 4.5.	9/10/68	
it the following	in(Type in plainte	ext or code)	
AIRTEL	AIR MAIL	<u> </u>	
	(l	Priority)	
TO :	SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)		
FROM :	SAC, SAN DIEGO (44-387)	(P)	
SUBJECT:	MURKIN (OO: Memphis)		
Six, SOG,	Re telephone call of Supe who contacted San Diego	ervisor DICK LONG, Divi Office, 8/28/68.	sion
been in Win Washin the MURKI with relafrom a the that an uthe place the San D	By re telephone call, Sur M. KENNEDY, former PCI of ashington and was on her was gton, Mrs. KENNEDY furnish N Case to the effect that tives at the time of KING ird party that JAMES EARL nknown individual who owned of the murder killed KING iego Office to interview I m to San Diego.	the San Diego Office, way back to San Diego. hed information concern she was visiting in Me's murder and that she RAY did not kill KING, ed a Sporting Goods Stag. Supervisor LONG ins	had Whi ing mphi hear but e ne truc
	On 9/6/68, Mrs. KENNEDY was flecting her interview.		
<pre>Memphi 2- San Di</pre>	s (Encls 10) ego		
ELM:cab			
	5/80 44-38 Sent	611 5410	

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FBI

		Date: 9/10/68	
Transn	nit the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via	AIRTEL	AIR MAIL (Priority)	
	TO : S	AC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)	
	FROM : S	AC, SAN DIEGO (44-387) (P)	
		URKIN 00: Memphis)	
	Re Six, SOG, wi	e telephone call of Supervisor DICK LONG, Division ho contacted San Diego Office, 8/28/68.	
	mrs. ONA M. been in Wash	y re telephone call, Supervisor LONG advised that KENNEDY, former PCI of the San Diego Office, had nington and was on her way back to San Diego. While on, Mrs. KENNEDY furnished information agreement.	•

Mrs. ONA M. KENNEDY, former PCI of the San Diego Office, had been in Washington and was on her way back to San Diego. While in Washington, Mrs. KENNEDY furnished information concerning the MURKIN Case to the effect that she was visiting in Memphis with relatives at the time of KING's murder and that she heard from a third party that JAMES EARL RAY did not kill KING, but that an unknown individual who owned a Sporting Goods Store near the place of the murder killed KING. Supervisor LONG instructed the San Diego Office to interview Mrs. KENNEDY in detail upon her return to San Diego.

On 9/6/68, Mrs. KENNEDY was interviewed at San Diego, and enclosed for the Memphis Division are ten copies of an FD 302 reflecting her interview.

2 Memphis (Encls 10) 2- San Diego

ELM:cab (4)

Approved:	2/8/	Sent M Per
	Special Agent in Charge	
	Special Adem in Charge	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date	9/10,	/68	

California, advised that she was in Memphis in April on a Visit to her relatives. She stated that she was in Memphis at the time MARTIN LUTHER NING was assassinated.

TENA,

Mrs. KEMMEDY stated that HELEN WILLIS, address unknown, of Memphis, Tennessee, told her that there is a man who came a gum shop near the scene of the assassination who is said to have killed KING and thrown the gum out of the gum shop window. Mrs. WILLIS stated that the only reason that JAMES RANL RAY was in the room with a rifle was to shoot KING in case the actual killer mismed his shot.

Mrs. VILLIS, according to Mrs. KENNEDY, knows many police officers in the Momphis area, and has stated that she has been told that Mrs. YARRONOUM, landlady at the rooming house where RAY stayed, had been given two thousand dollars and that she will not remember JAMES EARL RAY for identification purposes at the time of the trial. According to Mrs. WILLIS, Mrs. YARRONOUM is being "hidden out" by the police department at this time.

Mrs. YARBOROUGH stated that her brother, CHARLIE MAPIES, who lives near Merced, Tennessee, is acquainted with a county farm bureau employee who visited him at home while Mrs. KEMMEDY was visiting her brother. This individual is reported to have told her brother that KING, according to plans, should have been assessinated the day previous, but that plans did not work out according to previous arrangements. This individual, according to Mrs. KEMMEDY, who saw him sitting in a Chevrolet two-door Sedan, is a white male, approximately thirty-seven years of age, with blond hair, light complexion. He apparently works for the Farm Bureau at Jackson, Tennessee.

Mrs. KEMMEDY could furnish no further information concerning the assassingtion of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

On_	9/9	1/68	at_	San Diego	. Californi	File#	SD 44-387	" '"
bv	SA SA	ETGENE EDWARD	R. L.	RICHL and MORRIS ELL	Veab 4/4/-	300 Date dicto	54/0 9/9/68	

December 5, 1968

1 - Mr. Long

AIRTEL

SACs, Springfield (44-561)

Chicago (44-1114)

Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

Resignated to Bureau dated 11/29/68.

The Lift endlosed to referenced communication states that 1967 Illinois license LM 5942 was issued on June 5, 1967, to John Larry Rayns, 307 Chestaut, Box 293, Winnetka, Illionis, for a 1959 Chrysler, two-door, VIN M531108240, which was purchased used on June 5, 1967, from George Seymour Heller, 7102 North Sheridan Road Chicago, Illimois. Certificate of Title #81178475 was issued on June 6, 1967, to Rayms for his vehicle with no lien.

According to your LHE, the Illinois license LH 5942 was transferred to Rayas on August 8, 1967, for a 1962 Plymouth, this Plymouth purchased from Bundy Oldsmobile, Mast St. Louis, Illinois, on July 14, 1967. The application for transfer of license plates indicates that the 1959 Chrysler to be sold at a later date.

Springfield should search the title of the above-mentioned 1960 Chrysler to determine the ultimate disposition of this vehicle, and if applicable have the person who purchased the vehicle from ny (used name of Rayns) interviewed for full details. 2

MAILED Chicago, if not already done, will interview George Seymour er regarding his selling of the 1959 Chrysler to Ray as Rayns.

Memphis

REL: pdh O

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19 DEC 5 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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NOTE:

According to "Look" magazine article regarding James Earl Ray, Ray was seen in a 1962 Plymouth in Canada. We have determined that the 1962 Plymouth bore Illinois license and have subsequently determined through Illinois Bureau of Motor Vehicle records that the Plymouth was purchased in East St. Louis, Illinois, and later sold by Ray to relatives in August and October, 1967. We are making extensive inquiry regarding the purchase of this 1962 Plymouth and we are setting forth instructions to Springfield and Chicago to resolve the purchase and selling of the 1959 Chrysler by Ray.

12-4-68

AIRTEL.

1 - Mr. Long
1 - Foreign Liaison
(Cleared with SA
Graham Day)

TO:

Logat Ottawa (44-4)

FROM:

Director, FBI (44-38861)

MAKIN

Re Legat Ottawa sirtel to Bureau dated 11/29/68.

Referenced communication enclosed depies of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) reports regarding their negative efforts to identify "Racul." In the RCMP report itself a Statement is set forth placing the reports in a "Confidential" classification.

17

Trotter ____ Tele. Room Holmes ____ Gandy ____ For should make inquiry with the appropriate officials to determine if these reports can be disseminated to the Department of Justice and to the prosecuting authorities in Homphis, Tenneusee. The reports will be held in absyance pending your inquiry.

"You should continue to follow with the RCMP regarding their continued efforts to identify "Raoul," as this matter should be thoroughly resolved.

(Info) (44-1987)REL: mcw 19 DEC 6 1968 **(6)** SEE NOTE PAGE TWO..... DeLoach. DEC5 1968I Mohr -Bishop REC'D - CIV HI Casper COMM-FBI Callahan Conrad -Felt_ Gale Rosen . Sullivan Tavel

1 - Mr. Long 1 - Foreign Liaison (Cleared with Sa Graham Day)

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NOTE:

Legat Ottawa transmitted three separate RCMP reports to was however, they place these in a confidential classification. We are instructing Legat Ottawa to make inquiry with appropriate RCMP officials to determine if these reports can be disseminated to the Department as well as Memphis' prosecuting authorities as they contain results of negative efforts to identify an individual by the name of "Raoul."

Articles appeared in "Look" magazine as written by William Bradford Huie regarding James Earl Ray associating with an individual only known as "Raoul." We have been endeavoring to identify "Raoul" and have requested the assistance of the RCMP as it was also alleged by Huie that Ray knew "Raoul" in Canada. Efforts thus far by the RCMP have been negative and they are continuing the efforts to identify "Raoul."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



Memorandum

то

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-3886)

DATE: 11/25/68

FROM

LEGAT, SANTO DOMINGO (44-2) (RUC)

SUBJECT;

MURKIN

ReBucab July 2, last and SAN airtel 7/12/68.

Legat has had no expenses or expenditures involving this case since date of re airtel.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section) 1 - Santo Domingo

RTN: hc (4)

NOT RECORDED

14 NOV, 29 1968





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THE CONTRACTOR (SEE) (DEE)

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Date:	1	1/	2	9	/	6	8

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (44-561) -P- 100-of Cirtle + LHM que subject Murkin 150 OPR 9/0/76.

Re Springfield airtel to Bureau dated 11/26/68.

(Priority)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding automobile transactions and title transfers by JAMES EARL RAY, also known as, during the Summer and Fall of 1967. Also enclosed for Chicago and Memphis are two copies each of this letterhead memorandum.

Also enclosed herewith for Chicago are 14 photostats of registration and title records for 1959 Chrysler and 1962 Plymouth mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum. It should be noted that some of these photostats are not legible.

JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum, appears identical to JERRY WILLIAM RAY, aka Ryan, brother of subject JAMES EARL RAY.

Chicago conduct appropriate investigation regarding JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, and 314 Wisconsin, Lake Forest, Illinois, and GJERDIS DOROTHEA RAY, 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois, and consider interviewing each concerning the transactions mentioned in enclosed letterhead memogandum.

ENCLOSURE 3 - Bureau (44-38861) (Enc. 113) 2 - Chicago (44-1114) (Enc. 2) 2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 2) 2 - Springfield (44-561)	<u>~ 541</u> :
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois November 29, 1968

JAMES EARL RAY

On November 26, 1968, Mr. JOHN L. WEST, Salesman, Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., 8th and Illinois, East St. Louis, Illinois, advised that records of his company indicate that JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, purchased a 1962 Plymouth, four-door, Sedan, VIN 2921165934, on July 14, 1967, as per invoice #6852. Mr. WEST advised that this invoice indicates that the price of the above car was \$200. In addition, there was sales tax in the amount of \$9.50 and a notary fee in the amount of 50 cents, bringing total price of the automobile to \$210. Mr. WEST further advised that his records indicate that RAYNS made a cash deposit of \$20, as per receipt #38466 dated July 14, 1967, and apparently returned shortly thereafter with the balance of \$190, as the records indicate receipt #38469 dated July 14, 1967, indicate RAYNS paid this amount. pointed out that although he could not be specific as to the time element involved between the period of time that the \$20 cash deposit was paid and the balance of \$190 was paid, it was apparently only a metter of a few minutes to an hour. since there were only two receipts issued between deposit receipt and balance receipt given to RAYNS.

Mr. WEST pointed out that there was no trade-in involved in the transaction. He also advised his file on RAYNS indicates Illinois sales tax form #1978804, which was dated July 14, 1967, was completed on that date and this along with the license information was mailed to the Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, on July 31, 1967. Mr. WEST stated that from his records he had to assume RAYNS transferred his license from a previously owned automobile to the 1962 Plymouth, inasmuch as he was able to find a receipt #463, in the amount of \$3.00, which is the fee normally paid for transfer of title. Mr. WEST stated if an individual purchases an automobile and applies for a new license, he would be charged a minimum of \$7.00.

Mr. WEST advised he recalled that the 1962 Plymouth was taken into Bundy Oldsmobile as the trade-in from an unrecalled Negro male who had purchased a new Cutlass, about a month prior to the transaction with RAYNS. WEST stated that the salesman who sold the car to RAYNS was GOBEL BIGGS.

Mr. WEST stated he could not specifically recall the sale of the automobile to RAYNS. He stated photographs of JAMES EARL RAY were unfamiliar to him. He likewise showed photograph to other sales personnel at Bundy Oldsmobile and they, too, stated that they could not recall RAY as ever having been in Bundy Oldsmobile. WEST did point out, however, that his business is primarily the sale of new cars and used cars of a higher quality than the automobile sold to RAYNS. Therefore, the transaction was somewhat insignificant and he was unable to recall any further specific details and was only able to furnish the above information as direct result of review of the receipts, invoices and orders set forth above.

Mr. GOBEL BIGGS, Salesman, Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., East St. Louis, Illinois, after reviewing the invoice orders and other receipts pertaining to the sale of 1962 Plymouth, four-door, Sedan, VIN 2921165934, which he sold to JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, stated he could not recall this individual or anything of the transaction. Mr. BIGGS advised the transaction was rather insignificant and it involved the sale of a "junker" with \$200, and he could have possibly remembered more about the man had he sold the individual a new car or a used car in better Mr. BIGGS did state, however, that he still has in condition. his possession a "follow-up information card" for JOHN L. RAYNS with the address of 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293 Winnetka, Illinois, and he indicates on this card that RAYNS purchased a 1962 Plymouth on July 14, 1967. Mr. BIGGS stated it is the policy at Bundy Oldsmobile for all salesmen to send new car literature to individuals to whom they have sold automobiles in the past; and, based on this information card, he is relatively certain that he has sent such literature to RAYNS at the above address on at least seven or eight occasions, since the initial purchase of the 1962 Plymouth. He stated he has no way of knowing whether this literature was received by RAYNS at this address or whether it was returned by the Post Office. He stated if such literature would have been returned by the Post Office to Bundy Oldsmobile, it would have just been destroyed; therefore, he would have no way of knowing

whether or not it was actually received. BIGGS, upon viewing photograph of JAMES EARL RAY, stated he could not associate this individual with being identical with RAYNS and was unable to furnish any other details as to the transaction, including the manner of payment, although he was certain from the invoice and receipts that this automobile was paid for in cash.

Mr. JAMES TABOR, Supervisor, Auto Registration Section, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised on November 27, 1968, that a check of records reflect that 1967 Illinois license LM-5942 was issued June 5, 1967, to JOHN LARRY RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, for a 1959 Chrysler, two-door, VIN M531108240, which was purchased used June 5, 1967, from GEORGE SEYMOUR HELLER, 7102 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B1178475 issued June 6, 1967, to RAYNS for this vehicle with no lien. On August 8, 1967, above-mentioned 1967 Illinois license transferred to RAYNS for a 1962 Plymouth, four-door, VIN 2921165934, which was purchased used July 14, 1967, from Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., 711 Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, Illinois. The application for this transfer reflects that above-mentioned 1959 Chrysler to be sold later. Certificate of Title #B1604563 issued August 8, 1967, to RAYNS for instant Plymouth with no lien.

Mr. TABOR also advised that 1967 Illinois license RT-5302 was issued 8/28/67 to JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, for instant Plymouth, purchased used August 25, 1967, from JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Winnetka, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B1777474 issued September 7, 1967, to RYAN for this Plymouth with no lien.

Mr. TABOR also advised that 1967 Illinois license SC-7905 was issued October 25, 1967, to GJERDIS DOROTHEA RAY, 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois, for instant 1962 Plymouth, purchased used October 20, 1967, from JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B2105425 issued November 6, 1967, to RAY for this Plymouth with no lien and has not been surrendered to date.

On November 29, 1968, Mrs. GENEVA JONES, Supervisor, Driver's License Section, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised she could find nothing in her files identifiable

with GJERDIS DOROTHEA RAY. Concerning JERRY W. RYAN she furnished the following:

Address:

314 Wisconsin.

Lake Forest, Illinois

Date of Birth:

Height:

5 ' 9"

Weight:

178 pounds

Hair: Eyes: Brown Brown

Driver's

License

Number:

R500-4393-5202, which expires

July 16, 1971

RYAN obtained this driver's license after taking an examination on May 20, 1968, while driving a 1960 DeSoto.

On April 19, 1968, Mr. WILLIAM KAUFMAN, Illinois State Board of Probation and Parole, Springfield, Illinois, advised that one JERRY WILLIAM RAY, also known as JERRY WILLIAM RYAN, white male, date of birth at Quincy, Illinois, 5'10", 170 pounds, with brown hair and brown eyes, was the brother of JAMES EARL RAY.

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



In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Illinois November 29, 1968

JAMES EARL RAY

On November 26, 1968, Mr. JOHN L. WEST, Salesman, Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., 8th and Illinois, East St. Louis, Illinois, advised that records of his company indicate that JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, purchased a 1962 Plymouth, four-door, Sedan, VIN 2921165934, on July 14, 1967, as per invoice #6852. Mr. WEST advised that this invoice indicates that the price of the above car was \$200. In addition, there was sales tax in the amount of \$9.50 and a notary fee in the amount of 50 cents, bringing total price of the automobile to \$210. Mr. WEST further advised that his records indicate that RAYNS made a cash deposit of \$20, as per receipt #38466 dated July 14, 1967, and apparently returned shortly thereafter with the balance of \$190, as the records indicate receipt #38469 dated July 14. 1967, indicate RAYNS paid this amount. pointed out that although he could not be specific as to the time element involved between the period of time that the \$20 cash deposit was paid and the balance of \$190 was paid. it was apparently only a metter of a few minutes to an hour, since there were only two receipts issued between deposit receipt and balance receipt given to RAYNS.

Mr. WEST pointed out that there was no trade-in involved in the transaction. He also advised his file on RAYNS indicates Illinois sales tax form #1978804, which was dated July 14, 1967, was completed on that date and this along with the license information was mailed to the Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, on July 31, 1967. Mr. WEST stated that from his records he had to assume RAYNS transferred his license from a previously owned automobile to the 1962 Plymouth, inasmuch as he was able to find a receipt #463, in the amount of \$3.00, which is the fee normally paid for transfer of title. Mr. WEST stated if an individual purchases an automobile and applies for a new license, he would be charged a minimum of \$7.00.

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44-38561 -5413

ENCLOSURE

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Mr. WEST advised he recalled that the 1962 Plymouth was taken into Bundy Oldsmobile as the trade-in from an unrecalled Negro male who had purchased a new Cutlass, about a month prior to the transaction with RAYNS. WEST stated that the salesman who sold the car to RAYNS was GOBEL BIGGS.

Mr. WEST stated he could not specifically recall the sale of the automobile to RAYNS. He stated photographs of JAMES EARL RAY were unfamiliar to him. He likewise showed photograph to other sales personnel at Bundy Oldsmobile and they, too, stated that they could not recall RAY as ever having been in Bundy Oldsmobile. WEST did point out, however, that his business is primarily the sale of new cars and used cars of a higher quality than the automobile sold to RAYNS. Therefore, the transaction was somewhat insignificant and he was unable to recall any further specific details and was only able to furnish the above information as direct result of review of the receipts, invoices and orders set forth above.

Mr. GOBEL BIGGS, Salesman, Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., East St. Louis, Illinois, after reviewing the invoice orders and other receipts pertaining to the sale of 1962 Plymouth, four-door, Sedan, VIN 2921165934, which he sold to JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, stated he could not recall this individual or anything of the transaction. Mr. BIGGS advised the transaction was rather insignificant and it involved the sale of a "junker" with \$200, and he could have possibly remembered more about the man had he sold the individual a new car or a used car in better condition. Mr. BIGGS did state, however, that he still has in his possession a "follow-up information card" for JOHN L. RAYNS with the address of 507 Chestnut, Post Office Box 293 Winnetka, Illinois, and he indicates on this card that RAYNS purchased a 1962 Plymouth on July 14, 1967. Mr. BIGGS stated it is the policy at Bundy Oldsmobile for all salesmen to send new car literature to individuals to whom they have sold automobiles in the past; and, based on this information card, he is relatively certain that he has sent such literature to RAYNS at the above address on at least seven or eight occasions, since the initial purchase of the 1962 Plymouth. He stated he has no way of knowing whether this literature was received by RAYNS at this address or whether it was returned by the Post He stated if such literature would have been returned by the Post Office to Bundy Oldsmobile, it would have just been destroyed; therefore, he would have no way of knowing

JAMES EARL RAY

whether or not it was actually received. BIGGS, upon viewing photograph of JAMES EARL RAY, stated he could not associate this individual with being identical with RAYNS and was unable to furnish any other details as to the transaction, including the manner of payment, although he was certain from the invoice and receipts that this automobile was paid for in cash.

Mr. JAMES TABOR, Supervisor, Auto Registration Section, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised on November 27, 1968, that a check of records reflect that 1967 Illinois license LM-5942 was issued June 5, 1967, to JOHN LARRY RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Box 293, Winnetka, Illinois, for a 1959 Chrysler, two-door, VIN M531108240, which was purchased used June 5, 1967, from GEORGE SEYMOUR HELLER, 7102 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B1178475 issued June 6, 1967, to RAYNS for this vehicle with no lien. On August 8, 1967, above-mentioned 1967 Illinois license transferred to RAYNS for a 1962 Plymouth, four-door, VIN 2921165934, which was purchased used July 14, 1967, from Bundy Oldsmobile, Inc., 711 Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, Illinois. The application for this transfer reflects that above-mentioned 1959 Chrysler to be sold later. Certificate of Title #B1604563 issued August 8, 1967, to RAYNS for instant Plymouth with no lien.

Mr. TABOR also advised that 1967 Illinois license RT-5302 was issued 8/28/67 to JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois, for instant Plymouth, purchased used August 25, 1967, from JOHN L. RAYNS, 507 Chestnut, Winnetka, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B1777474 issued September 7, 1967, to RYAN for this Plymouth with no lien.

Mr. TABOR also advised that 1967 Illinois license SC-7905 was issued October 25, 1967, to GJERDIS DOROTHEA RAY, 1344 Hazel Avenue, Deerfield, Illinois, for instant 1962 Plymouth, purchased used October 20, 1967, from JERRY W. RYAN, 2897 Techny Road, Northbrook, Illinois. Certificate of Title #B2105425 issued November 6, 1967, to RAY for this Plymouth with no lien and has not been surrendered to date.

On November 29, 1968, Mrs. GENEVA JONES, Supervisor, Driver's License Section, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised she could find nothing in her files identifiable

JAMES EARL RAY

with GJERDIS DOROTHEA RAY. Concerning JERRY W. RYAN she furnished the following:

Address:

314 Wisconsin,

Lake Forest, Illinois

Date of Birth:

Height:

519"

Weight:

178 pounds

Hair:

Brown

Eyes:

Brown

Driver's License

Number:

R500-4393-5202, which expires

July 13, 1971

RYAN obtained this driver's license after taking an examination on May 20, 1968, while driving a 1960 DeSoto.

On April 19, 1968, Mr. WILLIAM KAUFMAN, Illinois State Board of Probation and Parole, Springfield, Illinois, advised that one JERRY WILLIAM RAY, also known as JERRY WILLIAM RYAN, white male, date of birth at Quincy, Illinois, 5'10", 170 pounds, with brown hair and brown eyes, was the brother of JAMES EARL RAY.

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

FBI

Date: December 4, 1968

Transmit the following in ___

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM:

SAC. SPRINGFIELD (44-561) (P)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Bureau airtel to SI 11/21/68.

ANDE YAKSTIS, Reporter "Alton Evening Telegraph", Alton, Illinois, advised that that newspaper, which is a daily evening newspaper published at Alton, Illinois, has attempted to interview HENRY STUMM, who resides with his brother GUSTAV STUMM at 2703 North Street, Alton, Illinois.

YAKSTIS stated that STUMM was congenial and cooperative when interviewed as long as the conversation was in generalities. He stated that when JAMES EARL RAY was brought into the conversation STUMM refused to discuss the matter and refused to acknowledge that he ever knew JAMES EARL RAY. He stated that STUMM appeared to be highly nervous when JAMES EARL RAY's name was mentioned and he had subsequently learned that several reporters and writers had attempted to talk with him concerning JAMES EARL RAY and that STUMM had provided no information whatsoever concerning him.

YAKSTIS stated that HENRY STUMM is now retired and can be reached at 2703 North Street in Alton.

UACB STUMM will be interviewed at 2703 North Street, Alton, to determine if he will cooperate in furnishing any information available to him concerning

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(Priority)

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Special Agent in Charge

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SI 44-561

JAMES EARL RAY and his activities in the Alton, Illinois area circa 1943-45. The interview will be conducted by a mature agent and the Bureau will be promptly advised of results of the interview.

.0-19 (Rev. 7-17-68)

Archer's Legacy of Maic-Association (Association)

by Jack Anderson

If President Kennedy had escaped those fatal bullets in Dallas five years ago next Friday, if his brother Robert had left the teeming, tumultuous Los Angeles ballroom by another route, if Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. hadn't stepped onto that fateful balcony in Memphis, the chances are that other assassins would have tried to gun them down anyway. For Federal investigators have uncovered a number of plots on the lives of all three slain leaders.

They had been marked for assassination by volatile Cuban fanatics, hate-crazed Klansmen, inflamed black militants, wild-eyed Minutemen. The only uncertainty was who would be the first to pull the triggers. Yet the plots were totally unrelated and uncoordinated, hatched by men who didn't know one another. They shared only a common burning hatred.

They were incited to violence by irresponsible fright peddlers who traffic in hate, fear and suspicion. The hate that springs from their bile overflows the gutters of America. The Radical Right spends a staggering \$20 million a year on hate propaganda. The Ultra Left wages an even more vicious hate campaign, though the cost is harder to pin down.

Some extremists merely howl "Treason!" The more militant, carrying the logic another step, cry "Kill the traitors!" Still others, obsessed and overwrought, are driven to take action. Any talk of violence in these turbulent times is dangerously provocative. The wonder is that more tormented souls haven't tried to eliminate their imagined enemies.

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Following the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco, fiery-tongued Cubans in Miami and New Orleans talked of taking President Kennedy's life in retaliation. Black militants, declaring their allegiance to dictator Castro, also swore revenge. Minutemen and Klansmen, embittered over civil rights, conspired separately to kill President Kennedy, Senator Kennedy and Dr. King.

a telephone conversation which was monitored by a government intelligence unit in Miami on Nov. 9, 1963. The two men on the phone, whose last names must be omitted, belonged to the extremist Constitutional Party and had close ties to the Ku Klux Klan.

Joe: I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech.

Bill: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here.

Joe: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

Bill: The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him.

Joe: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him? Bill: From an office building with a high-powered rifle. How many people [room noise, tape not legible] does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

Joe: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

Bill: He has got them.

Joe: He has?

Bill: He has about 15. Whenever he goes any place, they [not legible]. He knows he is a marked man.

Joe: They are really going to try to kill him?

Bill: Oh, yeah, it is in the working. B---- himself, B---- is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

Joe: He did?

Bill: Oh yes, he followed him for miles and miles and couldn't get close enough to him. . . .

Joe: Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you, I believe, you may have figured out a way to get him. You may have figured out the office building and all that. I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?

Bill: Well, if they have any suspicion, they do that of course. But without suspicion, chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of the year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a

hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like [fades out]."

Only 13 days later, President Kennedy was struck down by slugs from a high-powered rifle-fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in downtown Dallas. Yet Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, had absolutely no connection with the two men in Miami.

An FBI report in 1964 stated that a band of Klansmen was seeking to hire an ex-convict for \$2000 to assassinate Dr. King. When the civil rights leaderwas shot to death in April 1968, the fingerprints on the murder rifle were traced to an ex-convict named James Earl Ray. Yet no link has been uncovered between Ray and this Klan squad.

On at least two earlier occasions, Klan terrorists plotted to kill King. They prepared to gun him down when he came to Monroe, La., in July 1964 to agitate for civil rights. The following February, they planned to assassinate him at his Atlanta headquarters. But botn times, the FBI learned about the plots in time to throw a heavy guard around him.

Two weeks after King's ultimate martyrdom, the U.S. attorney's office in Kansas City learned that Robert De-Pugh, fugitive leader of the Minutemen, had given his storm troopers a list of prominent people to assassinate if he should be jailed. Two names on the assassination list were Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert Kennedy. Yet again, the accused slayers were in no way tied to the Minutemen.

In 1965, an all-points bulletin was issued to police in Colorado to be on the alert for a member of the Minutemen, armed and dangerous, who had threat-

ened to kill Senator Kennedy. He reportedly had read hate pamphleteer Frank Capell's wild paperback, The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe, which accused Kennedy of arranging for the Communists to murder the movie queen to save himself from a scandal.

Plot against Fulbright

Other people of prominence, too, have been marked for murder by the extremists. At the 1966 trial of Robert DePugh, ex-Minuteman Jerry Brooks blurted from the witness stand: "Your Honor, I don't know if I would be out of order, but the defense attorney asked me if I was the one that promoted the idea of killing Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas... I could name the people involved if you want me to do that."

Brooks' testimony was shut off, but FBI files contain details of the plot. Three hoodlums, affiliated with the Minutemen, raised money in Kansas City to buy a getaway car and were in the midst of planning the assassination when the FBI started investigating.

Indeed, the FBI has compiled a list of more than 30 people whom the Minutemen intend to knock off in case of "a Communist take-over." Among the names on the list are Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren, ex-U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and Sen. Wayne Morse.

In March 1963, the Minutemen warned 20 congressmen who had voted against the House Un-American Activities Committee that "cross hairs are on the back of your necks." The chilling message declared: "See the old man at the corner where you buy your paper? He may have a silencer-equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman that calls on you might be a cyanidegas gun. What about your milkman? Arsenic works slow but sure, Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps. These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the strangler's cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards. Only their leaders restrain them."

The black militants, who are even more unrestrained in their murder cries, have fingered many of the same intended victims. An informant, reliable in the past, tipped off Chicago police that a group of militants agreed at a secret meeting on Aug. 7, 1968, to

"hit" Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy during the Democratic Convention. The murder assignments and weapons were handed out, according to the informant, at an Aug. 12 meeting. Puerto Rican police also reported that a group of militant students, carrying pistols equipped with silencers, were on their way to the Democratic Convention "to kill someone." This was one reason for the stringent security measures in Chicago.

The inflammatory literature, whether it comes from the far Right or far Left, preaches the same doctrine of hatred and violence.

Other hate literature is downright psychopathic, sometimes illustrated with grotesque drawings. "Scientists say the Negro still is in the ape stage," declares an illustrated Nazi pamphlet. "Mongrelization of the races would destroy white Christian civilization." The propaganda put out by the lunatic Left is equally fantastic. One tract accuses FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover of controlling "innumerable crematories and concentration camps throughout the world."

'Medals' for slayers

But cold print doesn't have the dramatic force of a hot harangue. After four little Negro girls were killed in the dynamiting of a Birmingham church, a rabble-rouser told a Ku Klux Klan rally in St. Augustine, Fla.: "If they can find those fellows, they ought to put medals on them. It wasn't no shame they was killed. Why? Because when I go out to kill rattlesnakes, I don't make no difference between little rattlesnakes and big rattlesnakes." Not long afterward, racial violence flared in St. Augustine.

Racial trouble was whipped up in Washington by H. Rap Brown, who told a black rally: "Black people have been looting. I say there should be more shooting than looting. So if you loot, loot a gun store... the white man is your enemy. You got to destroy your enemy."

The extremist leaders usually take care not to carry out the violence they preach. They stir up suspicions, exacerbate tensions, then fade into the background when the action starts. Sometimes there is an immediate explosion. When the fiery-tongued Brown screamed at a Cambridge, Md., rally in 1967, "Burn this town down," hotheads promptly attempted to do it.

Both white and black racists nave formed action groups. The white racists call themselves by such names as Breakthrough, Counterthrust, Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Christian Youth Corps and Defenders of the American Constitution. The black racists have a penchant for long names, whose initials spell out such fighting words as COMBAT, FIGHT, FUSE, RAM, RAP and SCAR. Some of these groups on both sides are grimly preparing for a race war. The more radical call not only for assassinations but for outright guerrilla warfare.

"Prepare yourselves and your sons," urges a Paul Revere bulletin, "to fight in the streets, in the alleys, in the parks, in public buildings, around the waterworks, power plants, city hall, TV and radio stations, while your wife and

daughters protect their lives and your home with gas masks, shotguns, rifles and pistols."

The Black Panther Party, whose "prime minister" is Stokely Carmichael, puts out a similar "mandate" to its members. "All members," declares Mandate No. 3, "must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshold shall be expelled from the party for life."

Black militants have called the past... race riots "mere dress rehearsals for revolution." White militants take the same view that a violent showdown is coming. Yet, astonishingly, these avowed enemies have been known to work together. FBI reports claim that Minutemen and black militants actually joined in rifle practice in the New York area, that the Ku Klux Klan and Black Muslims in Georgia worked together for separation of the races. Several black militant leaders urged followers to vote for George Wallace, who was also the candidate of the white militants.

The close alliance between the opposite extremes is illustrated by the Black Muslim movement. Its prophet and panjandrum, Elijah Mohammad, was arrested during World War II on a sedition charge. Federal files indicate that his organization had the backing of Maj. Satakata Takatashi, who for ten years preceding Pearl Harbor directed Japanese intelligence in the U.S. Under the name of Gulan Bogan, Elijah Mohammad (whose real name is Elijah Poole) promised his Muslims before

Pearl Harbor that they would be "liberated" by the Japanese after an attack on the U.S. in 1941. However, he was never tried for sedition but was convicted of draft evasion.

An about-face

From pro-Axis, Mohammad has now executed a complete about-face and preaches the Marxist line. His chief disciple, Malcolm X, became an outspoken Marxist before his defection and murder in 1965. And Malcolm X's chief disciple was Stokely Carmichael, an open admirer of Communist heroes Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh.

Another curious trait, which both Right-wing and Left-wing extremists have in common, is an anti-Semitic bias. The Nazi Party and Black Panther Party use almost identical, inflammatory language in attacking Jews. A black rally in Los Angeles was attended by Arab students who claimed to represent the Tri-Continental Students Association.

Extremist doctrine from Left and Right helped to incite the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and Dr. King. The three martyred leaders were brought to a violent end by three human ciphers, who for dark reasons none but they could understand took history into their own hands. Yet there were other invisible fingers on the triggers.

The atmosphere in Dallas was charged with hatred when President Kennedy arrived for his date with death five years ago. "Wanted" handbills were handed out in the streets, showing front and side views of the President, with the words: "Wanted for Treason."

All the while, waiting for him with an Italian-made Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, was Lee Harvey Oswald. The permanent pout on Oswald's face was the only outward sign of the tortured thoughts that surged-through his mind, a mind bursting with the violent, revolutionary doctrines of Karl Marx. Even after an unhappy experience in Russia, Oswald continued to read library books about communism, formed a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans and tried to enlist in the Castro forces. Once, he took a shot in the night at Right-wing Gen. Edwin Walker. Another time, he threatened to kill the vice president (then Lyndon Johnson), but his wife locked him in the bathroom until he got over his violent mood.

James Earl Ray, who stands accused of killing Dr. King, likewise was nourished on suspicion and hatred. He was seen frequently in his home town of Alton, Ill., in the company of a wizened old Nazi sympathizer named Henry Stumm. Presumably, Stumm instructed Ray from the Nazi literature that the old man continues to receive.

An Alton resident familiar with Ray's background told PARADE: "Henry Stumm had been influencing Ray for years. You can't be sure how much of it rubbed off on Ray, but he got more and more arrogant as he grew older." Reached by telephone, Stumm acknowledged his name, listened in silence to questions about his relationship with Ray, then hung up without uttering another word. Others who knew Ray have described him as a Negro-hating racist.

Sirhan Sirhan, who pumped .22 slugs into Senator Kennedy, learned to hate before he came to this country. He was taught anti-Jewish hate propaganda in an Arab refugee school, financed largely by the U.S. through the United Nations. In an arithmetic class, for example, Sirhan and his classmates were asked: "If you have three Jews sitting on a fence and you kill two of them, how many Jews will you have left?"

Steeped in hate lore

Similar hate literature, which is distributed around the world by the Arab League, followed Sirhan to America. He became steeped in stories about Jewish injustice to the Arabs. Mahmoud Abdel Hadi, an Egyptian newsman who interviewed members of Sirhan's family, reported that the 24-year-old fanatic had become incensed when he saw Senator Kennedy on television don a Jewish yarmulke during a campaign visit to a Portland, Ore., synagogue.

"All these refugees are crusaders," Mahmoud Naguib of the Arab Information Center told PARADE. "That is why, perhaps, Sirhan decided to do this—to dramatize the plight of the Palestinians." Indeed, Sirhan is reported to be determined to turn his trial into an anti-Zionist forum.

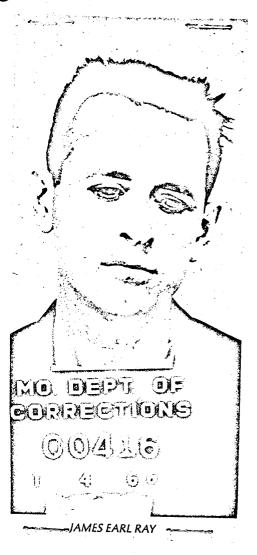
More than 900 Arab refugees have come to this country from an environment similar to that which spawned Sirhan. They are insignificant in numbers, however, compared to the home-grown bigots, fanatics and malcontents who have been nurtured on hatred. Even as these words are being written, murder plots are festering in sick and inflamed minds.

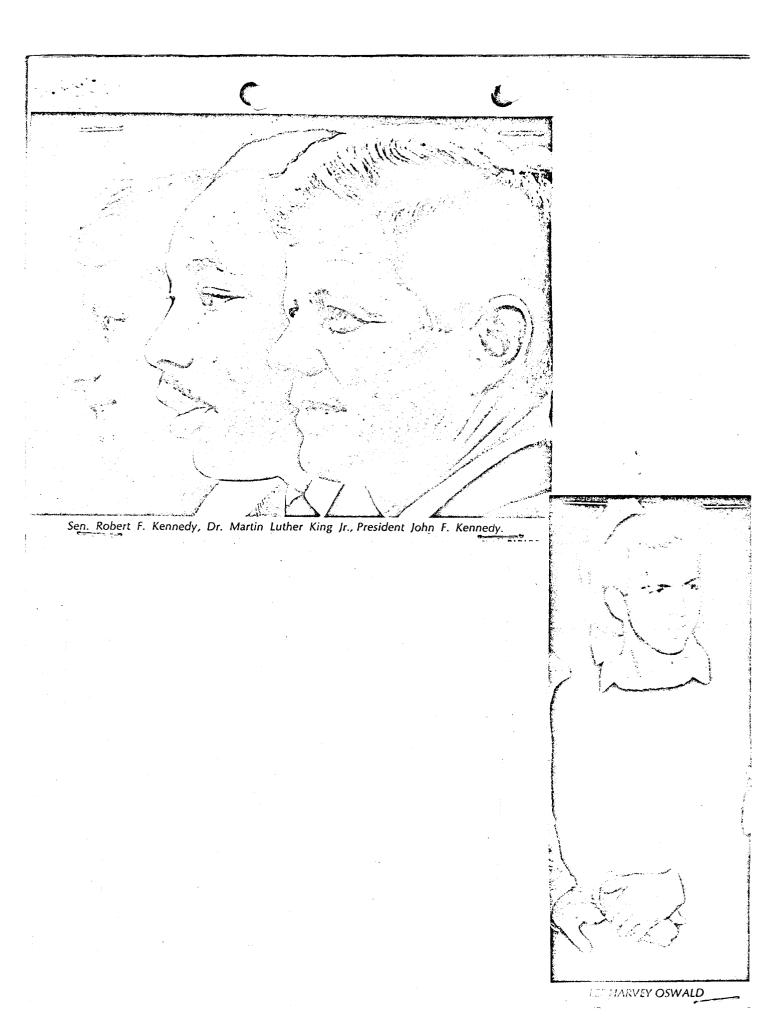
Can the poisonous brew of propaganda, which incites these men to violence, be shut off? It is dangerous to tamper with freedom of the press or speech. Yet the law recognizes that a rabble rouser must not be allowed to incite an inflamed mob, causing them to kill and burn.

Tensions are so volatile in this country that the authorities should consider taking legal action against anyone whose outpourings might be likely to precipitate violence against individuals or races. Before Washington's ex-U.S. Attorney David Bress was appointed to the federal bench, he was studying scurrilous, inflammatory literature put out by hate groups to see whether it violated the criminal libel laws.

Never before has the public been more in need of protection from the hate mongers.







11-27-68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Long

To:

SAC. Springfield (44-561)

From: Director, PBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

Enclosed for Springfield is a copy of an article which appeared in the magazine section of the "Washington Post on Sunday, November 17, 1968. The article, in part, states that James Earl Ray "was seen frequently in his home town of Alton, Illinois, in the company of a wimened old Nazi sympathizer mamed Henry Stumm. Presumably Stumm instructe Ray from the Nazi literature that the old man continues to receive."

Springfield should submit background data concerning Stumm together with recommendations as to whether he should be interviewed.

Bureau records indicate that in 1942, one Otto Wilkening, Alton, Illinois, claimed that Henry Stumm, Sr. and Jr., who resided in Alton, Illinois, were sympathetic toward Germany, although they kept quiet about it after entry of U. S. into World War II.

Enclosure (1)

1 - Manphis (Enc. 1) (for info)

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATION SECTION

FBI JKSN MISS

4:13 PM DEFERRED 11-26-68 WLB TO DIRECTOR (44-38861) & MEMPHIS (44-1987) FROM JACKSON (157-9586)

MURKIN.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU, NOVEMBER ONE. LAST.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL SET OUT THAT MRS. W. PITMAN. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, LAST. OBSERVED CARD BOARD BOX IN THE REAR PARKING AREA OF THE BANK WHERE SHE WAS EMPLOYED. THIS BOX BORE PENCILED HANDWRITING AS FOLLOWS "JAMES EARL RAY, ONE ONE TWO TUCKER STREET, LELAND. MISSISSIPPI, JOHN WESLEY RAFORD, JR., JOHN WESLEY TUCKER. THE HANDWRITING APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE SAME PERSON. ON THE BOX WERE NAMES JOHN AND JONOUR. 44-1-38861-5416

JACKSON INDICES CONTAIN NO RECORD OF RAFORD AND

TUCKER OR SIMILARITIES THEREOF OF JONOUB. 58

CHIEF OF POLICE E. J. DEAN, LELAND, MISS., ADVISEDE NOV 27 1968

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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