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SERIALS 11/27/75-

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SECTION 4

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The memo quoted the unidentified informant as stating that during the 1973 conversation:

"Beyerh [sic] talked freely about himself and his business, and they later went to (deleted) where Beyers told a story about visiting a lawyer in St. Louis County, now deceased, not further identified, who had offered to give him a contract to kill Martin Luther King."

According to the memo, Byers added that "also present was a short, stocky man who walked with a limp. (Later, with regard to this latter individual, Beyers commented that this man was actually the individual who made the payoff of James Earl Ray after the killing.)"

The memo continued:

"Beyers said he had declined to accept this contract. He did remark that this lawyer had Confederate flags and other items about the house that might indicate that he was 'a real

rebel.' Beyers also commented that he had been offered either \$10,000 or \$20,000 to kill King."

The short, stocky man with the limp was not named in the documents made public this week, but he has been identified by sources as John H. Kauffmann, a stockbroker and businessman from Imperial, Mo. The lawyer reportedly was John H. Sutherland, a business associate and neighbor of Kauffmann's, who died in 1970.

There was no indication of why the 1973 conversation was not set down, along with the other matters deleted from the memo, until the following March 19. Kauffmann had died 18 days earlier, on March 1, 1974.

In any case, the document languished in FBI files until it was found last spring and forwarded to the House Assassination Committee which took testimony from Byers at a brief appearance in early May. He reportedly told the committee then that he had been offered \$50,000 to help arrange King's assassination.

None of these allegations was known to the Justice Department task force that reviewed the FBI's investigation of the King murder in 1976-77. The task force strongly endorsed the conclusion that Ray was the lone killer and that no conspiracy was involved, but acknowledged "the sources for Ray's funds still remain a mystery today."

Despite that, both members of the task force and critics of the government inquiry, such as Weisberg, discounted the allegation that Ray might have been paid off after the assassination.

"If Ray had been paid any sum, as little as \$100, he would not have been caught," Weisberg declared. "When he was in Lisbon (after the assassination), he was just \$100 short of boat passage to Rhodesia—a country that had no extradition treaty with the United States—and so he had to leave Portugal to go back to England."

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Featured
FRIDAY and

Thursday, January 26, 1978

How Doctors Fought to Save Martin Luther King's Life

United Press International

Martin Luther King was still alive when he was wheeled into a Memphis hospital in 1968, but his spine was shattered by James Earl Ray's bullet and he would have been totally paralyzed had he lived, FBI files showed yesterday.

A report given to the FBI by physicians at St. Joseph Hospital told a dramatic story of the 50-minute, unsuccessful fight to save King's life on April 4, 1968.

The civil rights leader was wheeled into the hospital emergency room on an ambulance stretcher at 6:15 p.m., the report said.

Dr. Fred Gaylon and a nurse were in the emergency room at the time,

chatting about a just-departed outpatient, but immediately turned their attention to King. Six other physicians and surgeons were summoned, and three of them arrived within seven minutes.

King arrived unconscious, lying on his back with his head turned to the left, the report said. It said a towel lay over part of his face and covered the bullet wound on the right side of his neck. The report said Gaylon could hear King's heart beating and feel his pulse.

Transfusions began immediately. A tracheotomy was performed and an artificial windpipe inserted. Artificial breathing equipment was connected.

By about 6:30 p.m., the report indicated, King's heartbeat was almost inaudible, and an electrocardiogram showed "very poor, to no function" of his heart. Adrenalin was injected, and closed-chest heart massage was started.

Doctors examining the wound in King's neck discovered his jugular vein severed. The tip of a lung showed through the wound.

They also found several vertebrae shattered at the base of King's neck "with complete loss of spinal cord substance." That would have assured paralysis, even if King had lived.

The medical team pumped blood from King's chest, closed the neck wound and kept up transfusions, artificial breathing and heart massage. But the doctors also noted, "This patient's pupils were massively dilated with no reaction."

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FBI Says It Had an Opportunity To Edit Article on Hunt for Ray

United Press International

The FBI says it was given an opportunity to edit and approve an article on the search for and capture of James Earl Ray before it was published by Reader's Digest.

A memo in the FBI files on the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said the article was submitted to the bureau for editing by the author, Jeremiah O'Leary.

O'Leary was described as "a very reliable contact at the (Washington) Evening Star."

The memo said that before publication, the FBI believed that "it would be greatly to our advantage to have the benefit of reading it and offering any changes we feel necessary."

"Immediately after he (O'Leary) submitted the manuscript to the bureau for review and any changes we desired made, Ray was apprehended in London," the memo said.

The memo did not make clear whether the FBI actually edited the material, but it concluded with a recommendation that "the attached revised manuscript of O'Leary's article be returned to the crime records division so that it can be turned over to the Washington office of the Reader's Digest...."

The reference to revisions may have indicated changes made by the magazine.

The article was revised by O'Leary to add material on Ray's arrest.

The article was published in the August, 1968, issue of Reader's Digest as an account of the FBI role in "the greatest manhunt in law enforcement history."

O'Leary told United Press International he could not recall having made an arrangement that the FBI have pre-publication editing privileges, "but, I don't deny it."

"I probably would have agreed to submit it to them if I had had to," he said. "I would not have objected. They gave me most of the information."

He said the magazine might have submitted the manuscript to the FBI.

Asked if he saw anything improper about making such an editing arrangement with the FBI, O'Leary said, "No, and I don't now. I'd prefer not to, but I don't see anything evil in it."

He said writers sometimes "get painted into that kind of a corner" where sources of information demand pre-publication privileges in exchange for the information.

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MF-072

(RAY TRAVELS)

(BY GREGORY GORSON)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - JAMES EARL RAY WAS SAFELY OUT OF THE COUNTRY FOUR DAYS AFTER HE KILLED MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., AND WITHIN FIVE WEEKS HE WAS RELAXING AT NIGHTCLUBS IN LISBON AND CONSIDERING A FLIGHT TO RHODESIA, ACCORDING TO NEWLY RELEASED FBI DOCUMENTS.

RAY NOTELY ELUDED A NATIONWIDE FBI DRAGNET IN THE WEEKS FOLLOWING THE APRIL 4, 1968, ASSASSINATION BY ASSUMING ALIASES AND HOPSCOTCHING THE CONTINENT AND WESTERN EUROPE ON A SERIES OF PLANE FLIGHTS UNDER BOGUS PASSPORTS, THE FILES SHOW.

BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED BY LONDON'S NEW SCOTLAND YARD ON JUNE 8, 1968, FBI AGENTS CONCLUDED RAY SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED TRYING TO BECOME A MERCENARY SOLDIER IN AFRICA.

USING A FAKE IDENTITY, HE HANGEROED FROM BAR TO NIGHTCLUB IN LISBON DURING ONE 11-DAY STRETCH. IT WAS IN THAT CITY THAT HE VISITED BOTH THE RHODESIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSIES AND INQUIRED ABOUT TRAVEL TO "HOT" COUNTRIES.

BEFORE HE COULD DO SO, HE WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON'S HEATHROW AIRPORT AS HE WAS TRYING TO CATCH A PLANE TO BRUSSELS.

AGENCY REPORTS TRACING RAY'S ACTIVITIES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION MAKE CLEAR THAT RAY HAD PLENTY OF MONEY FOR OVERSEAS AIRPLANE FLIGHTS AND HOTEL ROOMS.

THE DOCUMENTS PROVIDE THIS OUTLINE:

- FOUR DAYS AFTER THE KING KILLING, RAY HAD REGISTERED AT A TORONTO, CANADA, ROOMING HOUSE UNDER THE NAME OF PAUL BRIDGEMAN.
- ON APRIL 13, JUST SIX DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, HE BEGAN PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT TO EUROPE, SENDING A LETTER TO THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS IN TORONTO ASKING FOR BRIDGEMAN'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE.
- ARRIVING IN LISBON, RAY REGISTERED AT HOTEL PORTUGAL ON MAY 8. HE SPENT MUCH OF HIS TIME AT BARS AND NIGHTCLUBS DURING HIS 11-DAY STAY, BUT ALSO MADE TRIPS TO THE AFRICAN EMBASSIES.
- WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED, THE FILES SAID, "HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A TIMETABLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS ON WHICH SALISBURY, RHODESIA WAS CHECKED."

RAY TOLD OFFICIALS AT BOTH THE SOUTH AFRICAN AND RHODESIAN EMBASSIES HE WANTED TO FIND HIS "BROTHER," A MERCENARY SOLDIER IN AFRICA, DOCUMENTS SAID.

"HE WAS OBVIOUSLY SEEKING THE ADDRESS OF AN ORGANIZATION IN SALISBURY WHICH MAY RECRUIT MERCENARIES," AGENTS SAID OF HIS VISIT TO THE RHODESIAN EMBASSY.

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*McAuliffe
 Rosen
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(KING)
 (D. KING PRINCIPAL)
 WASHINGTON (UPI) - THE FBI INVESTIGATED REPORTS THAT THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS "PSYCHOLOGICAL - THAT JAMES EARL RAY WAS HUNG BY A MURDERER JEALOUS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING."
 THE DOCUMENT, OBTAINED UNDER A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SUIT AND MADE AVAILABLE TO UPI, CHECKED THE FBI CHECKED OUT THE POSSIBILITY THE MURDERER WAS HUNG BY THE MURDERER OF A WOMAN KNOWN TO BE A CLOSE FRIEND OF KING.
 THE FBI RELEASED NO WORD FROM ON THE FBI'S SURVEILLANCE OF KING BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. BUT IT LONG HAS BEEN KNOWN J. EDGAR HOOVER HAD INFORMATION ON THE PERSONAL LIFE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER.
 AN FBI MEMO DATED FEB. 13, 1973, QUOTED A TOLD BY JACK ANDERSON, WHO SAID HE HAD TOLD J. EDGAR HOOVER IN 1963 THAT "THE MOTIVE BEHIND THE MURDER OF KING WAS JEALOUSY AND THAT THE ASSASSIN APPARENTLY HAD BEEN HIS A DOCTRESS JEALOUS WIFE."
 ANDERSON IDENTIFIED THE MAN ONLY AS THE HUSBAND OF A LOS ANGELES WOMAN KNOWN AS MRS. KING.
 AN FBI INTERNAL INVESTIGATION OF ANDERSON'S STORY INDICATED THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION IN 1968 HAD "INTERVIEWED A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLOSE TO KING, INCLUDING THE LOS ANGELES WOMAN WITH WHOM KING HAD A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP."
 BUT THE MEMO EMPLOYED THIS INTERVIEW WAS INTENDED ONLY TO DETERMINE "IF KING HAD CONFIDED IN THEM INFORMATION RELATING TO THREATS ON KING'S LIFE WHICH INFORMATION COULD BE USED FOR LEADS IN DETERMINING THE IDENTITY OF THE ASSASSIN."
 THE MEMO, WRITTEN MORE THAN THREE YEARS AFTER HOOVER'S DEATH, ALSO DENIED THAT THE FORMER FBI DIRECTOR HAD SUPPLIED THIS INFORMATION TO ANDERSON.

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*McGowan
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(KING SURVEILLANCE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - AN FBI MEMO WRITTEN AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. RECOMMENDED CONGRESS PASS LEGISLATION ORDERING DESTRUCTION OF TAPES AND TRANSCRIPTS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF KING.

THE MEMO, WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLY, WAS AMONG DOCUMENTS RELEASED YESTERDAY BY THE FBI.

FBI MEMORANDA SHOWED THAT WHILE SOME OF THE SURVEILLANCE OF KING WAS ILLEGAL, THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS HAD EXPIRED SO FAR AS CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE CONCERNED.

"IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION BE TAKEN AGAINST PERSONNEL STILL IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE BUREAU," THE MEMO READ.

"RESPONSIBILITY FOR INITIATION AND PROLONGING THE INVESTIGATION OF KING RESTED WITH THE DECEASED DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU AND HIS IMMEDIATE LIEUTENANTS WHO ARE EITHER DECEASED OR ARE RETIRED."

IT SUGGESTED THE MATERIAL DERIVED FROM SURVEILLANCE OF KING "BE SENT TO THE ARCHIVES AND CONGRESS BE ASKED TO PASS LEGISLATION DENYING ACCESS TO THEM AND AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THEIR TOTAL DESTRUCTION."

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Ray to Take Lie Detector Test

PETROS, Tenn. — The staff of the House Select Committee on Assassinations has met with James Earl Ray for seven hours and agreed to arrange a lie detector test for the convicted killer of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

The meeting yesterday was the sixth held with Ray since March 22 at Brushy Mountain State Prison, where he is serving 99 years for pleading guilty to the 1968 slaying.

Robert Lehner, spokesman for the four or committee staffers who met with Ray, said the lie detector test will be given Ray after the current series of interviews.

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 The New York Times _____
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UP-037

(KING)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS CONFIRMED TUESDAY IT IS INVESTIGATING REPORTS A VIRGINIA CONVICT MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. A COMMITTEE SPOKESWOMAN SAID RANDOLPH ROSENSON HAS BEEN QUESTIONED, BUT REFUSED TO SAY IF THE COMMITTEE BELIEVED HE PARTICIPATED IN THE 1968 SLAYING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

"WE'LL HAVE NO COMMENT ON THAT AT THIS TIME," SHE SAID, BUT ADDED THE COMMITTEE MIGHT MAKE A STATEMENT IN TWO TO THREE WEEKS.

THE COMMITTEE QUESTIONED ROSENSON LAST WEEK IN RESPONSE TO A RECENT INTERVIEW IN PLAYBOY MAGAZINE IN WHICH KING'S CONVICTED KILLER, JAMES EARL RAY, IMPLIED A MAN NAMED ROSENSON PARTICIPATED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

ALTHOUGH RAY DID NOT GIVE ROSENSON'S FULL NAME, HE SAID THE MAN HAD A NARCOTICS RECORD.

AN EDITOR'S NOTE SAID THE MAGAZINE HAD LOCATED THE CRIMINAL RECORD OF RANDOLPH ERWIN ROSENSON IN NEW ORLEANS, SHOWING SEVERAL NARCOTICS CHARGES AND CUSTOM VIOLATIONS.

ROSENSON, WHO WAS ARRESTED AT THE STATE FAIR IN RICHMOND ON OCT. 1 ON A FUGITIVE WARRANT STEMMING FROM A 1972 DRUG CHARGE IN CLEVELAND, DENIED ANY INVOLVEMENT IN ASSASSINATION.

IN AN INTERVIEW IN TUESDAY'S RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, ROSENSON SAID, "RAY'S A LIAR AND HE'S JUST DROPPING NAMES." ROSENSON WAS INTERVIEWED IN THE HENRICO COUNTY JAIL.

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Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

FBI Targeted Break-In at Ray Kin

The FBI, which used electronic skulduggery in an effort to discredit Martin Luther King Jr., tried to employ similar illegal tactics to catch his murderer.

Long-buried FBI documents reveal that then-director J. Edgar Hoover personally approved a break-in and illegal electronic bugging aimed at innocent relatives of James Earl Ray, who was later convicted of killing King.

For years Hoover had conducted a vicious smear campaign against King. The FBI had peddled malicious anti-King stories to the press and had sent doctored tapes concerning King's personal life to his wife. When King was slain in 1968, whispers about possible FBI involvement put Hoover under great pressure to find the assassin.

While FBI agents were hot on Ray's trail, a May 10, 1968, memo, prepared for top Hoover aide J.P. Mohr, outlined elaborate illegal plans to catch the murderer.

As part of the overall investigation, code-named MURKIN — an acronym for murder and King — a memo was written which declared: "Consideration is given to microphone installations on certain properties of Albert and Carol Pepper," the brother-in-law and sister of James Earl Ray.

"The proposal," cautioned the memo, "raises a question concerning the legality of any action taken against the subject of this case on the basis of information obtained from the microphones." If Ray called the Peppers and the bugged conversation was used to arrest him, the memo said Ray "could claim that the government violated his right of privacy."

could prejudice the court case against him.

But if certain precautions were taken, the memo continued, "the worst that could happen" is that the arrest would be declared illegal. Using tortured logic, the document insisted that Ray could still be convicted despite the FBI lawbreaking.

The FBI plotters bluntly admitted that the whole scheme was unconstitutional and a "technical violation" of the law. "Be aware," the memo warned, "that since this search and seizure is unconstitutional as to the Peppers, they have at least a theoretical cause of action for damages against those who installed the [bugging] devices by trespass."

If the Peppers sued the FBI and won, the memo insisted, the taxpayers would "pick up the tab for any judgment." Hoover and six other FBI officials also indicated their approval on the memo.

We have been unable to determine whether the FBI actually bugged or burglarized the Pepper home. Indeed, assassinations expert Harold Weisberg has developed evidence indicating the Justice Department vetoed the plan. But inside sources insist the FBI did use dubious and possibly illegal means to capture Ray.

Footnote: The FBI has acknowledged that agents conducted the plan. Since 1973, however, agents have been halted. We were unable to reach the Peppers.

Public: Although the government has not admitted the bugging, it has not denied it. The government has not denied the bugging.

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The Department of Energy ~~has~~ asked Price Waterhouse and Co. to develop a contingency plan for gasoline rationing. The firm is the accountant for a number of major oil companies. No other company was allowed to compete for the \$528,000 contract.

Not surprisingly, the firm is studying an emergency gas rationing plan that would rely on oil company credit cards. This has angered the independent gas dealers who have no credit cards and fear they will be squeezed out.

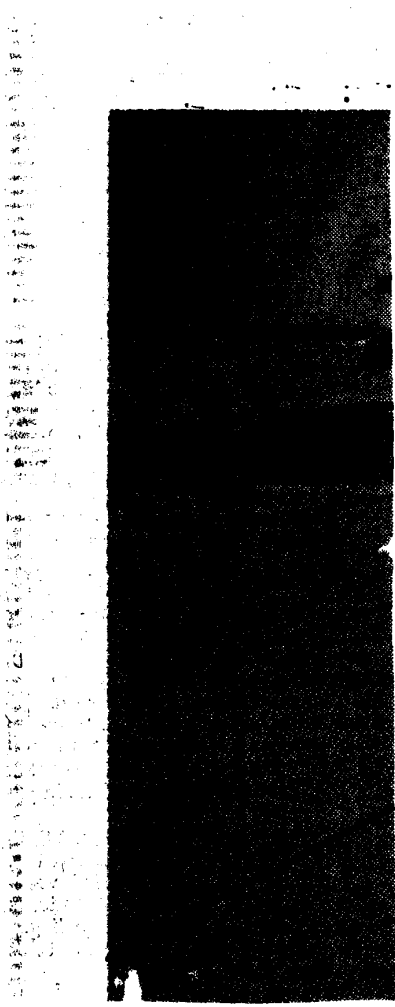
Another consulting firm, R. Schriver and Associates, was awarded a \$70,000 contract, also without competitive bidding. The firm is supposed to devise a system to force oil companies to disclose the profits of their individual operations, such as exploration, refining and marketing.

The firm was founded by Richard Schriver, a former Exxon official, and it has also done work for some oil companies. A spokesman insisted, however, that the firm has not worked for the oil industry in recent years.

An Energy Department spokesman, meanwhile, told us there was no bidding for the contracts because the projects were behind schedule. "Anyone who knows anything about the oil business is going to have done work for the major oil companies," he insisted.

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), however, is investigating whether industry consultants are producing a biased energy policy.

Footnote: Price Waterhouse did not return our calls.



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Mark Lane Is Ray's New Lawyer

WARTBURG, Tenn. — Mark Lane, whose inquiries into the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and John F. Kennedy have aroused controversy, has become the attorney for James Earl Ray, the confessed killer of King.

Ray is scheduled to go on trial tomorrow for escaping from a Tennessee prison. Lane said he would maintain Ray is innocent because he didn't belong in that prison in the first place.

And, he said, "the thrust of everything we're doing" would be "to win a jury trial on the charge that Ray murdered King. I am convinced that if Ray is tried for the murder of Dr. King, he will be acquitted."

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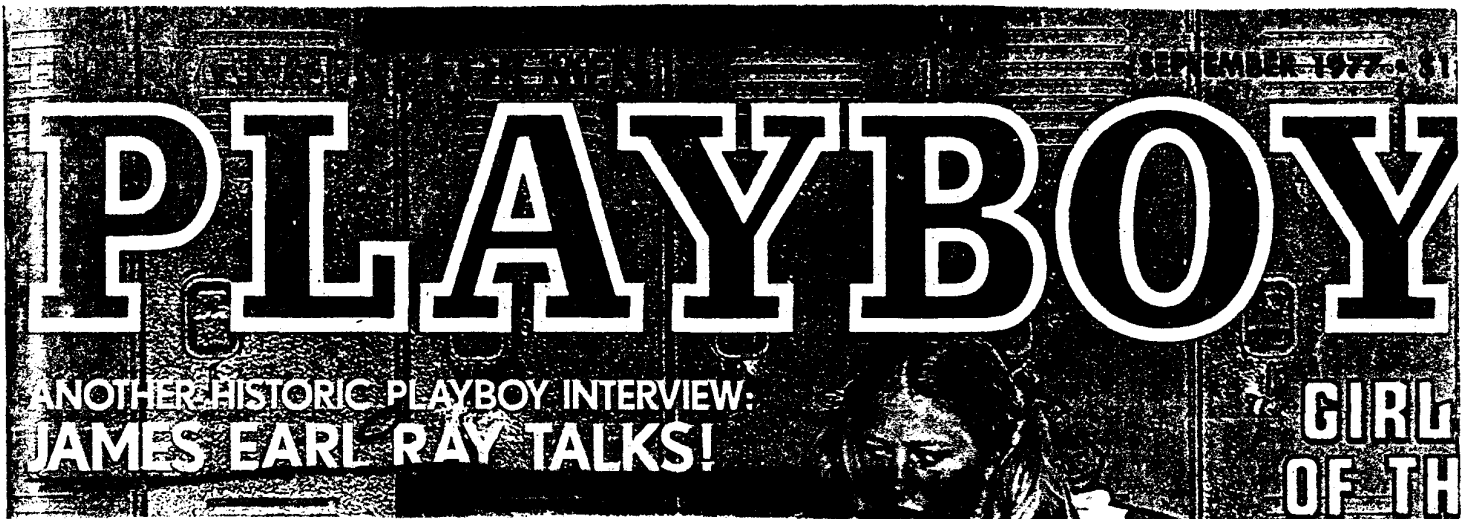
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Date 9/77

'Playboy'

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PLAYBOY

**“ANOTHER HISTORIC PLAYBOY INTERVIEW:
JAMES EARL RAY TALKS!”**

September 1977

**This item may be accessed on-site at the
National Archives in College Park, Maryland**

Ray Denies Escape Charge

NASHVILLE—James Earl Ray will plead innocent today to an escape charge stemming from his highly publicized prison break June 10, his lawyer says.

Meanwhile, Chancery Court Judge Robert S. Brandt says he is concerned that Ray's possible transfer to a federal prison might prevent his confer-

ring with the lawyer, Jack Kershaw, on the charge.

Following the escape, Gov. Ray Blanton asked the Justice Department to take charge of Ray.

Ray, serving 99 years after pleading guilty to the 1968 murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis. Conviction on the escape charge could add five years to Ray's sentence.

Ray, who now says he is innocent of the murder charge, has been writing legal briefs and writs in an effort to gain a new trial.

Brandt questioned Kershaw during a hearing on the state's motion to dismiss efforts to block Ray's transfer from Tennessee.

The hearing Wednesday dealt heavily with Kershaw's contention that Ray fears FBI retaliation in a federal prison.

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Dreamed of Starting Orphan Asylum

Ray's Reveries: Curious Mix Of Concern and Hatred

George McMillan spent eight years researching the life of James Earl Ray and the killing of Martin Luther King Jr. for the book "The Making of an Assassin." This is the second of five installments of his work.

By George McMillan

James Earl Ray did have fantasies. He had them in Jeff City, and they were not quite the usual criminal daydreams. Ray's dream was to start an orphan asylum.

"When I pull a job," Ray used to tell his friend, Ray Curtis, "I'm gonna take that money and start an orphan's home. If people didn't want their kids, I'll take them, just go pick them up myself and take them to this orphan's home in the country. I'm going to pick the doctors and nurses myself. I won't let anybody else do that. Don't worry. I'll keep the place going! I'll do a job or two now and then."

This was a curious dream for a man who seemed not to have any close relationships at all, a loner. And yet there was more evidence that the plight of children, neglected children, struck some profound chord in him.

Once Curtis and Ray were watching a documentary on India on the celiblock TV. Some bloated-bellied, starving children were shown.

"That's a disgrace," Ray said angrily, "with all the money there is in the world."

Oddly, Ray's sympathy did not extend to adults. He seemed to hate them as much as he sympathized with children. When starving Indian adults appeared on the TV tube, Ray said: "I don't give a damn about those niggers." When the news program showed a crippled man fleeing on crutches from a burning Vietnamese building, Ray spat out: "Why, that sorry son of a bitch. All he wants is sympathy." To a radio item about a man who had been burned to death, Ray said: "He got what he deserved."

There were the fantasies about children, about adults, and then there were fantasies of violence. He would brag about what he would do if he were surrounded by cops, when and if he did his next job.

"IF THE COPS had me pinned down," Ray said, "I'd pretend to give up. I'd throw my gun down."

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RAY

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Then when they stepped up to take me, I'd take them with me. I'd do it with maybe two ounces, maybe four ounces of nitroglycerin."

What do these reveries mean, what do they reveal about Ray and his inner life, his unconscious, and do they tell us about the motives that led to his conscious acts? His concern for children and his hatred of adults, the way either seemed to set off explosions of feeling in him, show that his passions came from his own childhood, more exactly from his infant experiences.

To Ray all children are people who have not received their due, who have been treated unjustly; infancy and childhood stand to him as periods of unhappiness. His daydream of starting an orphan asylum proves that he felt unloved and unwanted in some way that was important to him.

But why did Martin Luther King magnetize and become the focal point of these emotions?

Martin Luther King stirred Ray's feelings by being a figure who offered love and warmth to thousands of people. King reminded Ray in a pointedly bitter way of how he had not been taken care of. In this sense, King became, in the symbolic functions of the mind, the mother Ray had not had; King performed the functions that his mother did not.

WHAT MADE KING an even more highly charged figure was that he made up for the vacancies of Ray's father, too. King was not effeminate. He may have had the loving capacities of a mother, but he had also combined the love and strong, dependable affections of a father. In the symbolic sense, Ray's decision to murder King was a parenticide, a revenge for the withholding, unloving aspects of both his actual parents.

A truck from the Renz honor prison farm backed up to the platform on Sunday morning, April 23, 1967. Because it was Sunday, the truck was driven by a relief man. He did not notice that something was a little unusual that day. One of the boxes in which the bread was shipped was already sitting on the lip of the platform. The usual practice was to wheel the boxes out when the truck arrived. Each box held 30 loaves; they were four feet long, three feet wide and three feet deep. The truck was covered, but open at the back.

There was a reason that box was out there ahead of time. The people who had put it there wanted to make sure that it got into the load that day. It contained a special cargo, human cargo, the living body of James Earl Ray. Its presence there meant that someone had helped Ray, taken a risk in helping him, had certainly been well paid.

The truck came on schedule. Ray's box was rolled into it, and when the order for Renz was filled, it drove out through the Jeff City walls. Somewhere out there, Ray unloaded himself, his radio (and \$300 in stash) and hit the road, a free man.

THE HOTEL ATLANTIC, an old, graystone building with 450 rooms, had gone back in seed. It had once served train passengers who arrived in Chicago at the La Salle Street station.

On the afternoon of April 24, 1967, two men approached the desk of the Atlantic and registered. One was James Earl Ray and the other was his brother Jack. Before nightfall, the two were joined by Jerry, another brother. They had business to discuss.

The three of them had not been together for nearly 20 years. It was not that they had all been in jail all that time, but it was that there had never been a moment in that 20 years when all of them were out at the same time. They were mutually glad to see each other, and they got down to business. As soon as they were settled in their rooms, they went next door to the Hotel Victoria to hang a few on, and to catch up.

As they talked in the Victoria bar, Jimmy grew tense with excitement. It was the first time he had been in a bar in seven years. The very strangeness, the noises, the pace and unregulated movements of the people in the bar, all the life around him seemed to be anarchic and chaotic after the minutely regimented life of Jeff City.

Finally, when they rose to go to bed, each of them got a girl.

"The main reason we took separate rooms," says Jerry, as if his reason were self-explanatory, "is that Jimmy had been in a long time."

The next morning the brothers got down to business.

JACK HAD ALREADY helped Jimmy to escape. When Jimmy had kited a letter out to Jack asking him to come visit in Jeff City, Jack had gone; they arranged a rendezvous and Jimmy escaped the next day. They had driven to Chicago together.

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only white-run post offices and banks were open.

The government banned a commemorative meeting at Johannesburg's white Witwatersrand University.

A 24-hour anniversary vigil began at Johannesburg's Anglican Cathedral after Police Minister James T. Kruger forbade anyone but two churchmen to speak during the observance.

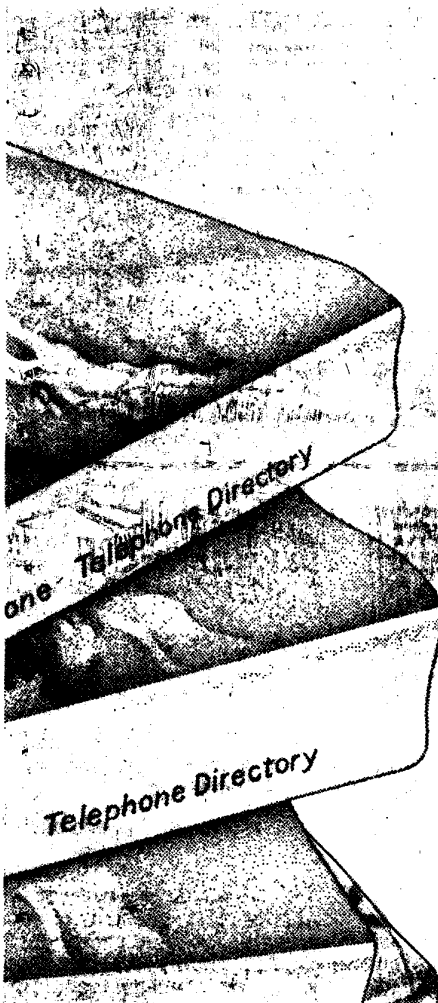
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Johannesburg's white Anglican bishop, Terence Bavin, and black Dean Simeon Nkoan said the vigil would be conducted in silence.

The churchmen said they snared Kruger's "concern for law and order" but called the restriction on speakers "ill-timed and provocative."

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Kruger told a news conference in Cape Town he directed magistrates throughout the country to scrutinize applications for meetings and to refuse to issue permits where trouble might develop because of the present "state of unrest."



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That was a sacrifice on Jack's part; if he, an ex-convict, had been caught for helping another convict escape, it would have gone hard for Jack. He would have done flat time.

"What we talked about was mainly legal stuff," Jerry says.

In fact, nothing they talked about was legal. It appeared that their definition of legal was — any job where you don't have to use a pistol.

Jerry suggested that Jimmy, and perhaps all of them, do a kidnaping. They could make a lot of money quickly; they would not need to shoot anybody; the victim would probably cooperate. It seemed "legal" by their standards.

"And one of us would have to get out of the country with the money," Jimmy said. He told them that they should all three have passports. The easiest place to get one, he told them, was Canada. He had studied it in Jeff City. He mentioned that he would like to go, if he were going to be the one to leave the country, to Rhodesia.

"It began to look like getting out of the country was the biggest thing on Jimmy's mind," recalls Jerry.

Jerry had some names for them of people he believed could be kidnaped, and for whom there would be a big reward. He cited then-Governor Otto Kerner and another man whose name was a household word in Chicago: Jack Brickhouse, a sports broadcaster for WGN-TV.

They talked about those names, and the talk was conducted in a fuzz of unreality. They never got down to it. In fact, Jimmy seemed to have something else in the back of his mind. Perhaps that seemed the very thing for Jimmy to go back to.

THE PORNO BUSINESS looked good. But long before agreement was reached, it had begun to be apparent that Jimmy had something more on his mind. Suddenly, he said:

"I'm gonna kill that nigger King. That's something that's been on my mind. That's something I've been working on."

Well! Jimmy had not been wasting his time in Jeff City.

Actually, neither Jerry nor Jack was that much surprised. It was just like Jimmy to get an idea like that, so big, so grandiose. As far as the notion itself, they could not agree more, at least as far as hating black people, hating "liberals," Jews, but neither of them would ever have conceived of killing King. For their separate personal reasons, they would not have killed King.

"That's crazy!" Jack said. "You can count me out of that deal. There ain't no money in killing a nigger. I'm going back to St. Louis."

GOVERNOR DEFIES ORDER TO RELAX RAY'S SECURITY

PETROS, Tenn. (UPI) — James Earl Ray, placed in a maximum security cell at Brushy Mountain State Prison after an abortive escape attempt, will remain there despite a federal court order requiring he be treated the same as other inmates, according to Gov. Ray Blanton.

Ray and his six companions in the escape attempt were formally served warrants charging them with escape late Tuesday. They could be sentenced to an additional one to five years each if convicted.

"We are in violation of the (federal) court order now and we are going to stay in violation of it as long as I am governor unless the federal government wants him," Blanton said yesterday in an appearance on the "Good Morning America" television show.

Ray was held in solitary confinement at the prison until a federal judge on Dec. 29, 1973, acting on Ray's petition, ordered him treated the same as other prisoners.

Blanton, who has asked that the federal government take custody of Ray, said the 1973 court order increased the likelihood of an escape by Ray.

Soweto's Anniversary

long-term strategies are such as work sharing, state-subsidized payrolls of which have worked

start with the root cause the political system so prevalent with confidence in. This is possible only if distribution of income the country is spread to

calling for a gradual Prof. J.L. Sadie warns whites are going to have standard of living or unemployment — with

and his fellow workers every morning looking money, and their familiarity of their friends

we chased me away. I despairing Mkhwanazi.

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of blacks from Soweto went to work under police guard today despite student demands for a general strike to mark the anniversary of the 1976 rioting in which more than 600 blacks and three whites were killed.

"I mourn, but I want my pay," said doorman Sam Dhlamini as he took the commuter train from Soweto to downtown Johannesburg at 4:30 a.m.

Black and white police, some in riot gear, manned checkpoints at all roads leading to the township of more than a million blacks eight miles south of Johannesburg.

A police spokesman said security forces were "caught off-guard" when last year's rioting erupted. "This time we are fully prepared for any eventuality," he said.

also damaged a power pole, shattered train windows and slightly injured a white policeman. But police said commuter trains were running normally.

Buses of the white-run Putco Company got off stone throwers last week were running. A company spokesman said the number of passengers "slightly below normal."

MILITANTS HAD APPEALED 250,000 Soweto workers who form the bulk of Johannesburg's labor force to commemorate the violence last year with a three-day general strike starting today.

The strike leaders said Soweto residents should cancel all entertainments and hold mass prayer services to those killed last year.

Most businesses in Soweto closed today, as did businesses in the township of Alexandra north of Johannesburg.

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Ray Court Order Defied

Penn.—James Earl Ray, held in a maximum-security cell at Eastern State Penitentiary

after his weekend escape, will remain there despite a federal court order requiring that he be treated the same as other inmates, Gov. Roy Blanton said.

Ray and his six companions in the escape were served warrants charging them with escape. They could be sentenced to an additional one to five years each if convicted.

"We are in violation of the (federal) court order now and we are going to stay in violation of it as long as I am governor unless the federal government wants him," Blanton said on ABC's "Good Morning America" television show.

Ray is serving 99 years for the 1968 slaying of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. He and the others have remained silent on details of the escape.

Blanton and other state officials have said the escapees apparently had no outside help, and they discounted the possibility that the convicts were aided by prison officials.

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Andy Young Remembers and Wonders About the Escape

Jimmy Breslin

NEW YORK — It does not go away. On the wall of United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young's office, hanging like a station of the cross, is a framed poster of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Underneath, in large letters, are parts of the speech King delivered in Memphis on the night before he was killed in 1968, one of the years that lives in the soul.

"... I don't know what will happen now. I don't know what days ahead, but I know that I will go on because I have a mountain-top. Like a mountain-top, I will live a long life. I am concerned with that. I want to do God's will and He has allowed me to go up to the mountain-top. I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land. I am happy tonight that I am not worried about anything. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not worried about anything. My eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Andy Young, who was under the poster, said he was depressed about getting that speech. Young, who was in a blue suit and striped tie, was in a blue suit and striped tie. When I saw him the morning after King's death, he was wearing a blue suit and striped tie. He was old.

He took the poster again and now you could smell the... that... of... and... from 300 of... in Memphis, the first light of dawn came through the moist curtains to reveal... feet, the... of... the... as... in... on the...
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documentary on the CIA and Cuba. In the midst of the show came the report that convict James Earl Ray had escaped from the Brushy Mountain state prison in Tennessee. And now, yesterday morning, Young had in his hands a speech about the world that he was to give to Michigan State University, but all there really was to talk about was James Earl Ray.

"You have to wonder how he got away for so long after Martin was killed," Andy was saying. "Ray isn't smart. He's a dope. The only reason he ever got caught was because whoever they were, they'd given him two passports. Ray was at the airport in London and he gets asked for his passport and he gives them one and then he says, 'Oh, no, I gave you the wrong one,' and he takes the passport back and hands the other passport to the man. Bingo. That's how he got caught. That's how smart he is."

"Forging a passport takes real skills. Do you know how to do it? Do you know where to go to get a forged passport? I don't. How is some dumb guy out of jail going to know? Unless he has plenty of help."

"Now that he's out, do you think they'll kill him to get rid of him?" I asked.

"YOU DON'T KNOW what to think," Young said. "But given the experience of the past you can't help but be cynical. I think there are forces out there working against us that we don't understand. I'm not saying that for nothing. I'm saying that for nothing."

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"I don't know," he said. "I don't know what'll come out of this now. You begin to feel tired. People still are investigating the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and Huey Long. I don't know if we'll ever find out about Ray. I have no ideas. I just know that people are out there. The thing I always have to focus on, you have to continue in spite of everything. That's hard enough to do."

His voice was dead. For a couple of years now, Andy Young has been telling us that the South is different now, that in order to remain sane, people like Jimmy Carter had to struggle with race all their lives and now that they have won, they should lead a country. And then one news bulletin on Friday night brought everything back to the South as it was, the South of the late '50s, and the '60s. James Earl Ray was free and you suspected that the ones chasing him are the ones who let him go, and now you thought of them all in the South.

Bull Connor in Birmingham and Jim Clark in Selma and a kid named Collie Leroy Wilkins aiming his pistol out the car window and one of them with him saying, "Get yours, little baby brother," and Wilkins firing at a woman in a car alongside, a woman named Viola Liuzzo who died on the highway to Montgomery. And James Earl Ray shooting from a flophouse window and killing Martin Luther King with one shot and the police screaming over their radios about a white car while Ray slipped out of town and went to Canada and then Mexico and then Europe. Why did he do it? How did he travel around so much? Who paid him? The questions come up again as they stage another manhunt for James Earl Ray, who does not leave our lives.

OF COURSE, TODAY you must think again about the others. Lee Harvey Oswald. His checked sports shirt was dark with sweat when the two detectives in cowboy hats brought him out into the packed hallway of the Dallas police headquarters. They said they were taking him to the men's room, but I always thought they brought Oswald into the hall so they could get their faces on television.

"They'll get this guy killed," somebody in the hallway said that night, Nov. 22, 1963.

Two days later they walked Oswald down the ramp to a car in the basement of the headquarters. Walked Oswald in the lights of the television cameras and towards a crowd and out of the crowd came Jack Ruby. He had parked his car across the street from the police station, put all his identification into the trunk and locked it, then strolled across the street with a gun in his pocket and pushed his way to the front of the crowd and killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The country never knew Oswald, and Ruby died a mystery. On Friday on the television, here was this story about Kennedy trying to have Castro assassinated. We have the grave to prove that maybe Castro decided assassination is a two-way street.

Then there was Sirhan Sirhan. A little guy in a blue polo shirt on his back on a steam table in the kitchen. Roosevelt Grier, the football player, sat on him. Still, Sirhan's eyes rolled and his legs thrashed. He was trying to get away. On the kitchen floor Bobby Kennedy had one eye open and he stared at his last of the world.

Sirhan was nothing, everybody decided. A lone man committing a deranged act. Only people trying to earn with sensationalism disagreed.

But now yesterday James Earl Ray came top, did you wonder first time in years, what had happened.

And Arthur Bremer. After that Bremer, Arthur Bremer, crowd cheering, "Yes, yes, George." Wallace had the gun when Bremer shot him in the back, in those days the cops beat Wallace was with him. Is what they did. And the shooting. Colonel of the police had somebody taking pictures in his apartment in Milwaukee.

YOU WANT TO SEE THE world runs by stupidity and by conspiracy. But yesterday, on the other side up, all the suspicion and violence of some black hell that runs a part of America and all you knew for sure, while the authorities searched the houses for James Earl Ray, is that E. Howard Hunt's wife, who knew, was on a plane to Chicago that was blown up in the air by a bomb on Dec. 8, 1972.

"What are you going to talk about in your speech today?" I asked Andy Young yesterday morning.

"The idealism in this country," he enabled us to get a vision of his role in the world and a vision of his "more," he said.

Young flew off to Michigan. He would say the speech, but the speech would not be on his talk.

He would be speaking about James Earl Ray, the man who killed Luther King, for a man he didn't know, and yesterday as he tried to say, he reminded us of the fact that this country which is so much