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U. S. Department of Justice
PENDING LITIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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DATE 8-22-82 BY SP-1 CUB/DC
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INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 44-38861

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
FOR HISTORICAL
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COMMITTEE ON ASSINATION

See also Nos. 1A Exhibit Section
Main file
Sub A - Orig. 302s
Sub C - Informant Memo

Home 4/5/68

44-1760
CLASSIFICATION NO.

Volume Number
Serials 1 thru

44-760

Sub B

Vol. 1

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Manhattan's Memorial March Began At City Park...

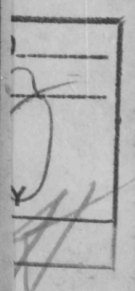
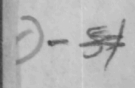


(Mercury staff photos.)

RS — Don Granger, associated editor of the Wichita
sweepstakes winners in the high school journalism
contest at Kansas State University. At left is H. R. Chen-
derly, who won top honors in news writing and at right is
(Mercury staff photo)

Journalism
Teacher Is
Recognized

Manhattan

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Articles Stolen
Charles Sheedy, 1015 North Juliette, reported to police Friday the theft of his high school jacket and other items from his home Saturday.

Agency for International Development will leave Monday morning on a four-day agricultural tour to see state and county agricultural agencies in action, to inspect experimental work and to visit farms and agricultural industries in Eastern and Southern Kansas.

The tour, an annual one, was planned by D. Z. McCormick of the K-State Office of International Agricultural Programs with the cooperation of county agricultural extension agents.

"Many of these students will be finishing their work at K-State this spring and for some it will be their first real opportunity to get out on Kansas farms and get a good look at Kansas agriculture," says McCormick. "We haven't selected the newest or the best to show what we are interested in."

Mr. Gooch was a member of the Central United Presbyterian Church, Topeka. He died Thursday, March 21, 1965, at a Topeka hospital where he had been admitted a few hours earlier. Burial was in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Gooch was born January 25, 1895, at Conway Springs, Kansas. He attended Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia. He was a coach and teacher in high schools in Emporia, Manhattan, El Dorado, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, from 1918 to 1930.

He was Ottawa County Welfare Director until 1942 when he moved to Topeka, Kansas from Minneapolis, Kansas and served as farm placement supervisor for Kansas State Employment Security Division in Topeka, retiring in 1965.

Page 1

ng In Services At Pilgrim Baptist Church



(Mercury staff photos.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Manhattan's Memorial March Be

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On State To

Fifteen international
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Western Kansas.

House Street plumed a vi
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ernment in the capital were po
tected by elements of the famo
82nd Airborne Division- veter
ans of Vietnam and last sum
mer's bloody Detroit racial riot
ing. The paratroopers were
flown in from North Carolina
during the night.

Docking To Speak At
Memorial For King

TOPEKA (AP)—Gov. Robert at
Docking plans to speak briefly Eric
at a memorial service for Dr. Supp
Martin Luther King this aft- Coun
noon at the Kansas state-farm
house.

An aide to the Kansas gov- Parson
ernor said Docking had accept- visit th
ed an invitation to speak at the Experim
Topeka Council of Churches and tional ag
the Topeka Interdenomination County C
Ministerial Alliance. The service is schedu
the east steps of the Kansas afternoo
St. house at 2 p.m.

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vspaper, city and state.)

Manhattan
Mercury
Manhattan, Ks

Page 1

Date: 4/7/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Bill Calvin

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

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Sub B 1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1968	
FBI — KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tributes To King At KSU

All-Faith Chapel at Kansas State University was nearly full for memorial services this afternoon for the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Students and adults, people of all faiths and color, came to hear the local tribute to the assassinated Negro civil rights leader. Notable were the numbers of foreign students who were among the audience.

The services were opened by Dr. William C. Tremmel, director of religious activities at Kansas State University, who summed up his feelings about Doctor King by saying:

"He was my man. When he died, I wept."

Marilyn Bailey, a K-State student, gave the "I Have A Dream" section of Doctor King's famous address at the Lincoln Memorial.

Others taking part in the memorial service were Dr. John Lott Brown, with comments on behalf of Kansas State University; the Rev. Bruce Woods, who led in litany for racial unity; the Rev. Don Gaymon, who read the scripture; and the Rev. L. E. Madison, who gave the memorial prayer.

Memorial March

A march in memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is scheduled for Saturday morning, according to the Rev. Jesse Baker, Jr.

The march, open to anyone who wishes to participate, will assemble at the northeast ball diamond in City Park.

It will proceed south on 11th to Poyntz, then east on Poyntz to Juliette and turn south to Yuma. It will then go west to Ninth and Yuma to the Pilgrim Baptist Church where a memorial service will be conducted.

Another announced memorial service will be held at 5 p.m. Sunday at Seven Dolors Roman Catholic Church, with Msgr. William H. Merchant conducting it.

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

Manhattan Journal 10
Tribune, Kansas 10

Page 1

Date: 4/5/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Bruce Tremmel

Title:

Character: 44-157-766-52

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

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Quiet March Marks Dr. King Memorial

Unlike many other cities of the nation that were racked by riot and violence in the wake of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Manhattan remained quiet last night — an atmosphere that was typified in a memorial march yesterday morning.

A gathering of about 200 persons in City Park began its march south on 11th and picked up approximately 100 more before it rounded the downtown corner of Fourth and Poyntz to continue toward services at the Pilgrim Baptist Church at 9th and Yuma.

Marching in fours, walking solemnly and silently, the commemorators stretched more than a block in length. They had a police escort but only for traffic control.

The services had been planned for inside the church but because of the size of the crowd they were held outside with the Rev. Jesse Baker, Jr., organizer of the march, presiding and making opening remarks after the singing of "We Shall Overcome" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Rev. Mr. Baker commented that "this is only a humble gesture of appreciation to him (Doctor King)."

He said the purposes for which Doctor King stood will not fail and that it will become clear to the country that he did not die in vain. He expressed the

hope that the death of the Negro leader will hurry the day when black and white people will live together in peace.

Speaking on behalf of the city, Mayor John Stites, who was a front-rank marcher with the Rev. Mr. Baker and the Rev. A. V. Howland, pastor of the College Avenue United Methodist Church, said the death of Doctor King has served to give meaning to the phrase "all men are created equal."

He said he believes Doctor King has changed the nation and a bullet cannot kill what he stood for.

Chaplain (Major) Paul Easley, Ft. Riley, said, "Martin Luther King will 'live' in Manhattan when a Negro is able to buy any home he wants and can afford to buy," adding that the Negro deserves honest answers about job openings in the business community.

"We have walked and prayed together, now let us live together," said the Rev. Mr. Howland. "Love knows no color and unfortunately neither does hatred."

The march required about 35 minutes along its 16-block route and the services at the church concluded at 11 a.m.

A number of Manhattan churches will have special memorial services for Doctor King today or will include memorials within their regular service.



Rev. Jesse Baker

Mayor John Stites

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

Manhattan Evening
Tribune, N.Y.

Page 1

Date: 4/7/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Bill Colman

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Character: 44-760-53

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Sub B-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 9 1968	
FBI — KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI on Trail of Killer

(New York Times News Service)

Memphis—Ramsey Clark, attorney general, said yesterday that investigators have evidence that the killer of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, jr., is "on the run" and that "the trail has lengthened" in the last two days.

Appearing from Washington on a television program, the attorney general was not specific. But his comments evoked the impression that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents knew who had shot Dr. King in Memphis Thursday night and were pursuing him.

"We hope very soon to show you exactly what he looks like," Clark said.

Did this mean that the FBI had a photograph of the sniper who had lain in wait for three hours in a rooming house on the Memphis South Side to shoot the civil rights leader?

Photographers would furnish pictures of the man, said the attorney general. An arrest, he said, will be made "as soon as possible."

The attorney general said the Justice department has the name used by the long-nosed young white man believed to have been the sniper—John Willard. "Whether it is his right one remains to be seen," he said.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/8/68
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Richard B. Fowler
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Kansas City

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APR 11 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evangelist Questioned Here in King Slaying

An itinerant evangelist, who sings and preaches his way from town to town, was arrested by Joplin police Tuesday afternoon and questioned in connection with the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

However, the evangelist was identified as Lynn Ray Cleveland, 33, St. Louis, Mo., who participated in a church service at the Community Baptist church in Baxter Springs, Kan., on April 3.

The Rev. Max Mueller, pastor of the Community church, identified Cleveland at the Joplin city jail late Tuesday night and told Detective Captain Walter Flenner that Cleveland played the piano at his church on April 3.

Dr. King was slain on April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.

The ordained Baptist minister was arrested at Thirty-first street and Range Line at 4:50

o'clock Tuesday afternoon after a woman at a motel called the police and said the man resembled a penciled portrait of the man sought by the FBI in the slaying.

The arrest was made by Traffic Officer B. W. Forney and Patrolman Don McAfee. Cleveland, a native of Palmer, Tex., was hitchhiking at the time of his arrest.

Detective Captain Walter Flenner said Cleveland bore some resemblance to the description of the man wanted in connection with the King slaying.

The evangelist, who was questioned by Captain Flenner and members of the FBI, told officers he was en route from Springfield to Tulsa at the time of his arrest.

A former student at Baylor University Cleveland said he lacked one semester to complete his degree.

The evangelist has been through Joplin several times before, according to Police Captain Charles Hickman.

Captain Flenner said a check with St. Louis authorities revealed that Cleveland had no police record there.

Cleveland was charged on a city complaint alleging vagrancy, and was being held in the city jail Tuesday night.

Memphis police, when contacted, said they did not know of the man and had no hold order on him.

Cleveland carried several religious pamphlets from Ozark, Ala., Harrison, Ark., and Memphis.

The FBI in Kansas City said Tuesday night they had no comment to make in connection with the arrest.

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

Page 2A
Joplin Globe
Joplin, Mo.

Date:

4-10-68

Edition:

Final

Author:

Editor:

Rex Newman

Title:

MURKIN

Character:

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Classification:

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☐ Being Investigated

Sub B 5

44-760-173

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



LOOKS LIKE KING'S ASSASSIN — This is an artist's conception of the man believed to be Dr. Martin Luther King's assassin. Memphis Commercial Appeal artist Bill Herrington drew this pencil sketch based on a description given him by Charlie Q. Stevens, who lives in the building and shares the bathroom from which the fatal shot was fired. — (AP Wirephoto.)

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

Page 4A
 Topeka Globe
 Topeka, Mo.

Date:

4-7-68

Edition:

Final

Author:

Editor:

Rex Newman

Title:

MURKIN

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

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44-760-114
 Sub B 6

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evangelist Released After Questioning Here

An itinerant evangelist, arrested in Joplin Tuesday afternoon and questioned in connection with the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was released late Wednesday afternoon to his parents.

Detective Captain Walter Flenner said the man, Lynn Ray Cleveland, 33, St. Louis, bore some resemblance to the description of the man wanted for questioning in connection with the killing of Dr. King.

However, Cleveland is not the man being sought in Memphis, Tenn., Captain Flenner and Chief of Police Adrian Meacham said Wednesday.

Cleveland was identified at the city jail Tuesday night by the Rev. Max Wuellner, pastor of the Bethel Community Baptist

church of Baxter Springs. Mr. Wuellner told police that Cleveland was at his church on April 3, the day before Dr. King was slain.

The evangelist appeared in municipal court Wednesday morning and pleaded guilty to charges of vagrancy.

City Prosecutor Robert Richart recommended three days in jail as the sentence. However, Judge Stewart E. Tatum ordered that Cleveland be released to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Cleveland of Palmer, Tex.

Cleveland was hitchhiking through the city at the time of his arrest.

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

Page 2A
The Joplin Globe
Joplin, Mo.

Date: 4-11-68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Rex Newman
Title: MURKIN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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Sub:
Sub B 7
44-760-14

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

QUEST IN KING SLAYING CHASE

FBI Looking for Alabama Man to Ask Questions

(From The Star's Press Services)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is seeking a 37-year-old Alabama man for questioning in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

An FBI bulletin which was released by mistake in Miami last night identified the man as Eric Starvo Galt. He was described as being 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighing 175 pounds.

The FBI in Washington refused to comment but sources said that Galt was sought in connection with the assassination of the civil rights leader in Memphis.

Hint on Solution

It was the first indication that the FBI may be nearing a solution to the killing.

The FBI bulletin, which was later withdrawn said that Galt, who has blue eyes and brown hair, was last seen driving a white Mustang car with Alabama license plates, number 1-38993. This is the license plate issued for a car in Birmingham.

The FBI bulletin gave Galt's address at 2608 Highland avenue in Birmingham. A Birmingham reporter who went to that address said that it was a rooming house and that other residents said they had not seen Galt in three months.

In Atlanta yesterday, the police were reported to have impounded a white Mustang with Alabama license plates that had been parked near a housing project since last Friday.

Subject of Jokes

Residents of the housing project who had previously joked about the car's similarity with the wanted vehicle were questioned closely by agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Atlanta Constitution said.

The FBI would not immediately comment on the report. Frank V. Hitt, agent, said, "I cannot give you any comment."

The Constitution said two residents of the housing project were known to have seen a young man whom they said looked like the description of the sniper.

The news story said the FBI agents swarmed around the car most of the afternoon snapping pictures and taking fingerprints. They had the car taken to a federal building and locked up, the newspaper said.

Quoting Mrs. Ernest Payne, the newspaper said the car was seen arriving in the parking lot between 8:30 and 9 p. m. last Friday, the day after King was shot down in Memphis, Tenn.

The newspaper said she described the man who stepped out of the car as between 25 and 30 years, 5-feet-9 or 10 inches tall, and weighing 165 to 170 pounds.

She told the newspaper she had not heard that the suspected killer was described as 26 to 32 years of age, 6 feet tall, weighing 165 to 175 pounds.

She was quoted as saying the man had sandy-colored hair. The newspaper said another witness described it as dark and curly.

In Memphis, the FBI is maintaining a steadfast silence in the face of queries, rumors and reports about the gun and the bullet which killed Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., here a week ago.

It refused comment on whether:

● Ballistics test matched the bullet with a rifle found near the scene.

● Firearms dealers in Birmingham, Ala., had been questioned about sales of Remington rifles.

Both reports have been published, but the FBI says they did not originate with its agents.

Shortly after King's assassination one week ago, police found a 30-06 rifle with a telescopic sight one block away.

Guy Canipe, owner of an amusement company, told newsmen he saw a man drop a package in front of his store and drive away in a white automobile. He said he did not see the man's face.

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

23 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Author:
Editor: Richard B. Fowler
Title: MURKIN

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44-Sub B 8
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APR 12 1968
FBI - KANSAS CITY
Lorne 1304

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GIVES CLUE IN KING MANHUNT

**Atlanta Taxi Driver Says
FBI Sketch Matches
Rider**

Atlanta (AP)—An Atlanta taxi driver says an FBI sketch matches a rude patron who rode with him two blocks in northeast Atlanta's "hippie" section a night after Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was slain.

He said the man he identified to an FBI agent in a sketch yesterday was in a hurry and rushed from his taxi, flinging the fare onto the seat.

The driver, who asked that his name not be used, said FBI agents have been checking taxi trip sheets since a white Mustang, matching the description of a car seen leaving the assassination scene in Memphis, was found abandoned in Atlanta last week.

In Birmingham Monday, the landlord of a boarding house said he was sure the description of Eric Starvo Galt fit that of a man sought by the FBI.

"That's him, I'm sure," said Peter Cherpes, 72, referring to the drawings.

The Atlanta taxi driver said the name Galt was not mentioned to him by the FBI agent. He said the agent questioned him first about a fare he had carried from a nightclub near Peachtree and Tenth streets, but the driver said he knew the patron "and he was not the same man."

However, the agent then disclosed the sketch which appeared to be a type of composite photograph, and the driver recognized him as a fare he had picked up between 10 p. m. and midnight Friday, April 5, about four blocks away at Peachtree and Fourteenth streets in front of a "hippie" coffee house. He said the man appeared to be in a hurry.

"I went about two blocks, and he told me he wanted to get out. . . I put my hand out, but he threw the money on the seat, and it fell on the floor," the driver said.

"He was very neatly dressed," he said, adding that the man wore a sport coat with a light-colored shirt without a tie. "He looked as if he had had acne. It looked like little scars on his face from pimples."

The driver said he had seen several sketches.

"The picture they have," he said of the FBI, "that's the man who was in my cab."

FBI agents have questioned hundreds of persons in search of the man named Galt.

The white Mustang found in Atlanta had an Alabama tag issued to him at the Birmingham boarding house address.

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

1 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/17/68

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APR 18 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

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SKETCHES OF THE MAN SOUGHT as the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., as prepared (at left) by a Memphis police artist and (at right) by an artist for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, have been identified by an Atlanta taxicab driver as the man he picked up in Atlanta the night after the slaying. The artists worked from descriptions of persons who saw the man police believed fired the shot from a rooming house window—(Wirephoto sketches).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NAMED IN KING MURDER

Eric Starvo Galt Charged by the FBI With Conspiracy in Slaying of Civil Rights Leader in Memphis

LINKS BROTHER

Statement by the Federal Agency Includes Kin in Alleged Plot

Birmingham, Ala. (AP) —A federal complaint yesterday charged the mysterious Eric Starvo Galt, a white man who has been hunted for a week, with conspiracy in the April 4 sniper murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

The FBI complaint charges that Galt and a man who Galt claimed was his brother entered into a conspiracy about March 29 in Birmingham. A warrant for Galt's arrest was issued in Birmingham.

Brother Not Named

There was no indication from the FBI that other persons would be charged with the conspiracy. The second man that Galt said was his brother was not identified, or charged.

A witness in Memphis, where King was killed, said an FBI photograph of the wanted man does not resemble the man seen leaving the scene after the shooting.

"Unless he was wearing a wig or had had a face lift or something, it's not the man I saw," said Charles Q. Stevens, a resident of the Main street rooming house from which the sniper was believed to have shot King.

"The hair is too full and the face is too young," said Stevens. He said he only got a side view of the fleeing man, however.

The FBI did not indicate when

the photograph was made, but a source said it was taken within the last three months.

In Birmingham, Galt's land-lord for six weeks, William Peter Cherpes, told the Associated Press that the FBI photo might be a picture of Galt. "It's very near, but I'm not sure," said Cherpes. He remembered his boarder's hair being much lighter. The FBI description said, "Galt has brown hair."

The A. P. reported Monday that Cherpes had identified FBI drawings as the Eric Galt who had lived at the Birmingham rooming house from August 26 to October 7, 1967.

An Atlanta taxicab driver said an FBI picture he identified as a 2-block fare the night after the slaying was different from the one released Wednesday. "That is definitely not the man I picked up," the taxicab driver said.

Sought as a Fugitive

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who went to Memphis after the slaying of the civil rights leader, announced in a statement released by the FBI that Galt was being sought as a fugitive on the charge of conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate King in the exercise of a federal right, "namely, the right to freely travel from state to state."

In Memphis, Galt was charged with first-degree murder.

The state warrant was issued five hours after the FBI in Washington announced that Galt had been charged in a federal warrant with conspiracy.

Phil Canale, district attorney, filed the murder charge. It was signed by Judge Wayne Lindsey of the general sessions court.

The FBI declined to comment on whether there might be an early arrest or if the filing of the charge and release of informa-

tion indicated little headway was being made in finding Galt.

It was the first disclosure that authorities had evidence of a conspiracy in King's slaying. An early statement by Clark referred to "one man on the run," though this was dropped from a later statement.

Reveals Rifle Purchase

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director said in the Wednesday release that Galt bought a rifle in Birmingham about March 30. Only a few weeks before, the statement said, Galt had graduated from a school of bartending in Los Angeles.

Galt had told acquaintances in Birmingham that he worked in shipyards or on ships, and on a driver's license application he put "merchant seaman, unemployed."

In Hollywood, director Tomas Reyes Lau of the International School of Bartending, said Galt graduated March 2 and disappeared after refusing a job. Lau said Galt was an excellent stu-

dent. Lau said nothing about Negroes. He said there were no Negroes in the class. King, a Negro, was in Memphis to aid striking garbage workers, most of them Negroes.

The FBI said Galt also was known as "Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard." The slayer registered under the latter name.

An FBI description of Galt said persons who have met him "describe him as a loner and state his language and diction have a rural quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages and has a preference for vodka and beer. He is a fan of Western and country music."

The bureau warned that Galt should be considered armed and dangerous, and any information concerning him should be furnished immediately to the FBI.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Richard B. Fowler
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INDEXED

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APR 19 1968

FBI - KANSAS CITY

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KING POSSIBLY ON DEATH LIST

**Rights Leader Allegedly
Had Been Marked by
Minutemen**

An informant "of apparent reliability" told the federal government some time ago that Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was among persons ordered assassinated by Robert Bolivar DePugh, leader of the Minutemen organization, if DePugh ever went to jail. The U. S. Attorney's office here revealed today.

In a motion mailed to the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, the U. S. Attorney's office quoted the unnamed informant as saying that "DePugh has issued orders to other Minutemen that, if he goes to jail, certain persons connected with his prosecution and others are to be assassinated, including Martin Luther King."

Prior to Slaying

The government said it received this information prior to the assassination of Dr. King in Memphis April 4. His killer has not yet been caught. No information is known to have been re-

ceived linking Eric Starvo Galt, the man being sought for the assassination, with the Minutemen organization.

The motion seeks to have the appeals of DePugh and Walter Patrick Peyson, another Minuteman, removed from the docket of the Court of Appeals. They are appealing their convictions for national firearms act violations in Kansas City in November, 1966.

The motion noted that DePugh and Peyson have declared themselves "fugitives from injustice" and have publicly stated their intent to evade capture.

Both currently are wanted on a federal grand jury indictment accusing them of conspiracy to rob banks in Seattle in January. In the motion, it is stated that the FBI has been diligently looking for the two men and has received information that they may be in Canada.

For Dismissing Pleas

Anthony P. Nugent, jr., assistant U. S. attorney here, said the net effect of the government's action today is to have DePugh's and Peyson's appeals dismissed on the theory that they are now fugitives.

Nugent said that if the appellate court grants the government motion to remove the cases from the docket, the government would then file a motion asking dismissal of the appeal. The sentences they received—four years in prison for DePugh and two years for Peyson—would then stand.

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

3 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/18/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: Kansas City

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SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

Hower RPH

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

James Ray Put On Top-10 List By FBI Chief

(From The Star's Press Services)

James Earl Ray, sought in connection with the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was placed on the FBI's "most wanted" list today.

The FBI said in Washington a systematic search of its vast fingerprint files identified the 40-year-old Ray as a fugitive, alias Eric Starvo Galt, charged in Tennessee with murdering Dr. King April 4.

The FBI action today added formality to what was already fact—the escapee from the Missouri state penitentiary is the nation's most intensely hunted man in years.

Ray was described as an avid dancer, a high school dropout, Army reject, a man who likes to drink beer and vodka, and who tugs his ear when he's nervous.

"Ray should be considered armed and extremely dangerous," the FBI said.

Ray is actually the 11th man placed on the traditional list of "10 most wanted fugitives," but the search for him obviously overshadows all others.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said Ray was added to the list specially "to insure the widest possible dissemination

of Ray's photograph and description to help effect his earliest possible location."

The FBI said Ray "has been the subject of a massive and intensive search" since the slaying of King 16 days ago in Memphis.

More information concerning his background was being accumulated today. McCormick V. Wilson, a Jefferson City lawyer appointed to represent Ray in 1966 after he had attempted an escape, said Ray had asked for a mental examination.

"He seemed rational," Wilson recalled, "but he told me he did not know why he did these things and asked me to request a mental examination."

Wilson said he was told Ray was "a sociopathic personality, anti-social type with anxiety and depressive features."

The Fulton State hospital report on Ray said after the tests Ray "had no hallucinations or delusions, was oriented as to time, place and person."

His mood was described as "somewhat tense and anxious at times, showed some mild depressions but not of psychotic proportions."

Ray has an intelligence quotient of 105, considered normal.

The diagnosis was that Ray is "a sociopathic personality, anti-social type with anxiety and depressive features."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

List Ray's Arrests

S T. LOUIS (AP)—This is a chronology of the arrest record of James Earl Ray, sought by the FBI in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., compiled by the St. Louis police department:

October 11, 1949—Burglary arrest and conviction in Los Angeles; served in the county jail and released on probation.

April 18, 1950—Arrested for vagrancy in Cedar Rapids, Ia. No record of conviction.

July 23, 1951—Arrested in Alton, Ill., for no operators license and no city license.

May 6, 1952—Arrested in Chicago, convicted of robbery a month later, and sentenced to the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet for one to two years. Transferred to state prison at Pontiac, Ill., and released from there March 12, 1954.

August 30, 1954—Arrested for burglary in Edwardsville, Ill.

March 23, 1955—Arrested by Missouri highway patrolman in Hannibal, Mo., for forging government documents (postal money orders) and sentenced to 3 years, 9 months in the Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., federal prison. Released April 15, 1958.

October 10, 1959—Arrested in St. Louis for armed robbery. Convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

April 23, 1967—Discovered missing from Missouri state penitentiary.

July 20, 1967—The FBI filed a complaint charging Ray with unlawfully fleeing Missouri to avoid confinement.

Curtis Brostron, St. Louis chief of police, said as far as he could determine, James Earl

Ray has not been in St. Louis for several years.

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

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Asked Leniency

By William E. Miller
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

A plea for leniency—more leniency—was issued in 1955 by James Earl Ray, named yesterday by the FBI as the man sought in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

While serving a 39-month sentence in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Ray scratched a handwritten letter to Charles E. Whittaker, then judge of the U. S. District court here.

~~This letter reflected respect for Judge Whittaker's station, gratitude for the term he had imposed less than a month ago, and a plea for leniency.~~

~~Ray began, "I ever, Rife and Ray were never charged with breaking into the postoffice. They were charged with passing forged money orders. Court records show that when the arrest was made, Ray had 34 of them. He said he had received them from another party. Attention focused on Ray when he tried to negotiate two of the money orders at Askins Credit Clothiers, 1206 Grand avenue, and an office machine company in the 1400 block of Grand. Ray purchased a \$75 suit of clothes at Askins, but never returned to claim it. Later the same day, an employee of the office machine company questioned Ray's motives and refused to cash one of the money orders. The employee copied the license number of the motor car occupied by Ray and he and Fife were arrested later the same day. Ray was also accused of passing forged money orders in Florida and Arkansas. He pleaded guilty here to the charges in both states as well as the one in St. Louis in 1959 under the Missouri habitual criminal act, Ray attempted to escape from a sheriff's deputy as he was being taken from the city jail to the municipal courts building for the last day of his trial.~~

"The principle (sic) reason I ask is that at the time of sentence, July 1, 1955, of me and my co-defendant, I believe you stated that since it was evident we were both equality (sic) guilty, you would like to have the sentences reasonably close.

"I rec'd (received) 45 months, my co-defendant rec'd 36. We both plead guilty to the charges of forgery. Thank you."

Judge Whittaker replied:

"In reply to your letter of August 21, I must advise that there is no basis on which I can reduce the sentence given you which, as you admit, was most lenient under the circumstances."

It was not clear yesterday why Ray thought he was serving a 45-month sentence. His sentence was for three years, three months. He was released in April, 1958, two years and nine months after Judge Whittaker had pronounced sentence.

The co-defendant Ray referred to in his letter was Walter Terry Rife, who indeed received a 3-year sentence.

Rife, Ray and an unidentified woman were arrested March 31, 1955, by the Missouri highway patrol in Hannibal, Mo.

Their trouble began when U. S. postal money orders were stolen March 7, 1955, from the Kellerville, Ill., postoffice. How-

His attempt was quickly thwarted by the deputies.

While serving the 20-year sentence in the Missouri penitentiary, he tried three escapes. The third was successful.

After his second attempt, the Cole County prosecutor recommended Ray be sent to the state mental hospital at Fulton for mental evaluation. He was found to be capable of understanding the proceedings against him and to be able to assist in his own defense.

However, a charge of attempted prison escape later was dismissed.

Before his stay in Fulton, a psychiatrist for the state board of probation and parole recommended that Ray not be seriously considered for parole until he had received psychiatric treatment.

Ray was granted a parole hearing in November, 1965, but the case was set forward a year for review. In the meantime, he was sent to Fulton for mental examination.

Another review of Ray's case was scheduled by the parole board for November, 1967, seven months before his successful escape.

At one point early in his sentence and after one of his escape attempts, Ray told parole officials "forget me." But in 1965 he asked that parole proceedings be begun again.

W. P. Steinhäuser, who retired April 1, 1966, as deputy warden of the state penitentiary, said last night he remembered Ray as a quiet, undemonstrative prisoner.

His only memorable characteristic, Steinhäuser said, was a tendency to hide inside the prison.

"We never heard much out of him," Steinhäuser said, "except when he hid out. We thought he might have been trying to draw attention to himself.

"He hid out two or three times. Once he hid in an air ventilator. Another time he was under a stairway, I think. Otherwise, he was just an ordinary prisoner. Nothing unusual about him."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SEEKS MISSOURI ESCAPEE

FBI Names James Earl Ray, Who Fled State Penitentiary, in Connection With the Slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., After Exhaustive Fingerprint Check

GALT IS ALIAS

Agency Uses 53,000 Markings From Its Files

BROKE OUT APRIL, 1967

His Criminal Career Tied to St. Louis and Here

A 40-year-old escapee from the Missouri penitentiary who once was described as a good risk for probation, is being sought in connection with the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., the Federal Bureau of Investigation said yesterday.

He was identified by the FBI as James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt. The FBI named Galt in a federal complaint Wednesday, charging him with conspiracy in the Negro leader's death April 4 in Memphis.

The FBI said agents determined Galt and Ray are the same person by a systematic and exhaustive comparison of latent fingerprints in the King assassination case with those of 53,000 wanted persons whose files are in the bureau's identification division.

Not From Fingers

Latent prints, the bureau explained, are those taken from inanimate objects, not directly from a person's fingers.

The bureau did not say what set of fingerprints in the King case was matched with Ray's, but it was presumed that prints were found on a rifle dropped

near the scene of the killing as well as in the furnished room occupied by the sniper.

Ray escaped April 23, 1967, from the Missouri state penitentiary at Jefferson City by hiding in a truck under a layer of bread loaves. While in prison, his duties were in food service.

He was serving a 20-year sentence imposed in 1959. He was convicted of first degree robbery in St. Louis and sentenced under the Missouri habitual criminal act.

His criminal career began in Los Angeles in 1949 and followed a course through the Mid-West including Kansas City.

Appeal by Defender

After Ray had received a 90-day sentence in the Los Angeles County jail for stealing a typewriter, a deputy public defender appealed for probation.

"I feel he not only is eligible for probation but that he is a fit subject for probation," said Richard S. Buckley, who is now head of the Los Angeles County public defenders' office.

"This man is in a position to stand on his own feet and apparently has done so for a period of time," Buckley told Judge W. Turner. Ray, then judge of criminal court, said Ray is a good risk for probation. Ray was in the Army.

"In view of these circumstances I feel he is a good risk for probation." The request was granted.

Ray was arrested March 23, 1955, by the Missouri highway patrol after U. S. postal money orders had been stolen in Illinois. Court records showed that Ray possessed 34 of the money orders when he was arrested.

Suspicious of Order

An employee of an office machine company here became suspicious of Ray when he attempted to cash a money order.

The employee refused the request and copied the license number of the car occupied by Ray.

He, Walter Terry Rife and an unidentified woman were later taken into custody. Ray and Rife were sentenced July 1, 1955, to the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth.

Ray's sentence was three years, three months. Rife's was three years.

Both men pleaded guilty. The sentences were imposed by Charles E. Whittaker, who was then U. S. District court judge and who later became a U. S. Supreme court justice.

Justice Whittaker, now retired from the bench, was unavailable for comment last night.

Ray's personality and character traits were recalled yesterday by those who have known him. The assessments followed a wide range from mean and vindictive to quiet and unobtrusive.

Call Him Mean

The two St. Louis police detectives who arrested Ray there said they remembered him as a "mean, vindictive individual."

Emmett Rimmer and Harry Conner said they struggled with Ray on the second floor of the rooming house in which he was living when he suddenly broke away. Conner fired a shot in Ray's direction and he gave up. Both detectives resigned from the force not long after Ray was arrested in St. Louis in 1959 and charged with a grocery store robbery.

Warden Harold Swenson of the maximum security prison in Jefferson City said Ray was a loner.

"To the best of my knowledge," Swenson said, "he pretty much stayed to himself. I know of no close friends that he had or enemies within the prison."

Most of Ray's troubles in the prison were of a minor nature, Swenson continued.

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Ray attempted to escape from the penitentiary in March of 1966. He was found later crouched behind a fan in the prison ventilator shaft.

Asks for Examination

Byron Kinder, Cole County prosecutor, asked the county circuit court to order Ray to the state mental hospital in Fulton, Mo., for examination.

Records show that the evaluation at Fulton disclosed no symptoms of mental disease or defect within the legal confines of congenital and traumatic mental conditions, as well as disease.

Hospital authorities said Ray had the capacity to understand the proceedings against him and could assist in his own defense. They added that he knew and appreciated the nature, quality and wrongfulness of his conduct.

Kinder said he recommended Ray be sent to Fulton because he was putting on "a spooky act." The prosecutor also described Ray as "kind of a clown."

Kinder dismissed the charge of attempted prison break February 20, 1967, because, he said, Ray did not try to leave. He just hid within the prison.

Ray's first attempt to escape from prison failed in 1961 when a ladder he was using to scale the prison wall collapsed.

Had Good Record

At the time of his second escape attempt in 1966, prison authorities said Ray had acquired a good record and might have been considered for parole.

James P. Tierney, a partner in the law firm of Kemp, Koontz, Clagett and Norquist, was appointed by Judge Whittaker to represent Ray in 1955 before Kansas City had organized a public defender system.

An attorney for Ray was appointed because the defendant lacked funds for private counsel. The name rings a bell, Tierney said yesterday. "When I saw the picture of Galt in the newspaper, I thought it looked vaguely familiar. However, even now that it is connected, my recollection is still very vague."

Tierney said he remembered some of the indigent defendants he had represented because of some peculiar incident.

"But I actually had less recollection of Ray than any indigent I represented," Tierney continued.

Ponder a Role

Speculation about whether Ray could have been a hired assassin or part of a conspiracy to kill Dr. King gained momentum yesterday and last night.

The warrant issued Wednesday by the FBI for the man known as Galt arrest charged that he and an individual, "alleged to be his brother," had conspired to "injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King, jr."

Lt. Edwin Roth of the St. Louis police department, who was present when Ray was arrested in 1959 for the grocery store holdup, said he did not think Ray was a hired assassin because he wasn't the type.

"He was a holdup man who worked alone or with an accomplice," Roth said.

Swenson said he was unaware of Ray having any deep racial or political feelings.

The FBI declined further comment.

Question on Brother

FBI spokesmen declined to say yesterday whether Ray had a brother and would not comment on reports that agents already had his brother in custody.

Hospital records in Fulton listed a brother, Jerry Ray, with an address of Box 22, Wheeling, Ill. The records indicate Ray's parents are dead, but the prison in Jefferson City listed his mother as Mrs. Lucille Ryan of 1913 Hickory street, St. Louis.

Attempts by The Star to locate Jerry Ray and Mrs. Ryan by telephone were unsuccessful.

Despite what the deputy public defender in Los Angeles said in 1949 about Ray's service record, the FBI said he was given a general discharge in 1948 for ineptness and lack of adaptability. While in the Army he received a 3-month sentence at hard labor for being drunk and breaking arrest.

He was born [redacted] in Alton, Ill. He has lived as far west as California, and as far south as New Orleans and Memphis.

He dropped out of high school in the 10th grade and was graduated later from the International School of Bartending in Hollywood, Calif.

Took Dancing Lessons

He took dancing lessons in New Orleans, Birmingham and Long Beach, Calif. His last known address was in Birmingham.

Other aliases listed on the FBI warrant are John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer. Other named used are James McBride, James Walton, W. C. Herron and James O'Connor.

A description of Ray: height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 163 to 174 pounds; hair, brown; eyes, blue; has small scar on his forehead and right palm. His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear.

The witnesses who said they

saw the man known as Galt at a Memphis rooming house the day Dr. King was slain said that he was 5 feet 11 inches tall, 163 pounds, had dark hair, a high forehead, a large nose and a southern accent.

Ray is also being sought on a Tennessee murder charge in the King slaying.

He was convicted of armed robbery in Chicago in 1952 and was in the Illinois state prisons at Joliet and Pontiac from 1952 to 1954.

In Records Here

Kansas City police reflect the highlights of Ray's criminal history.

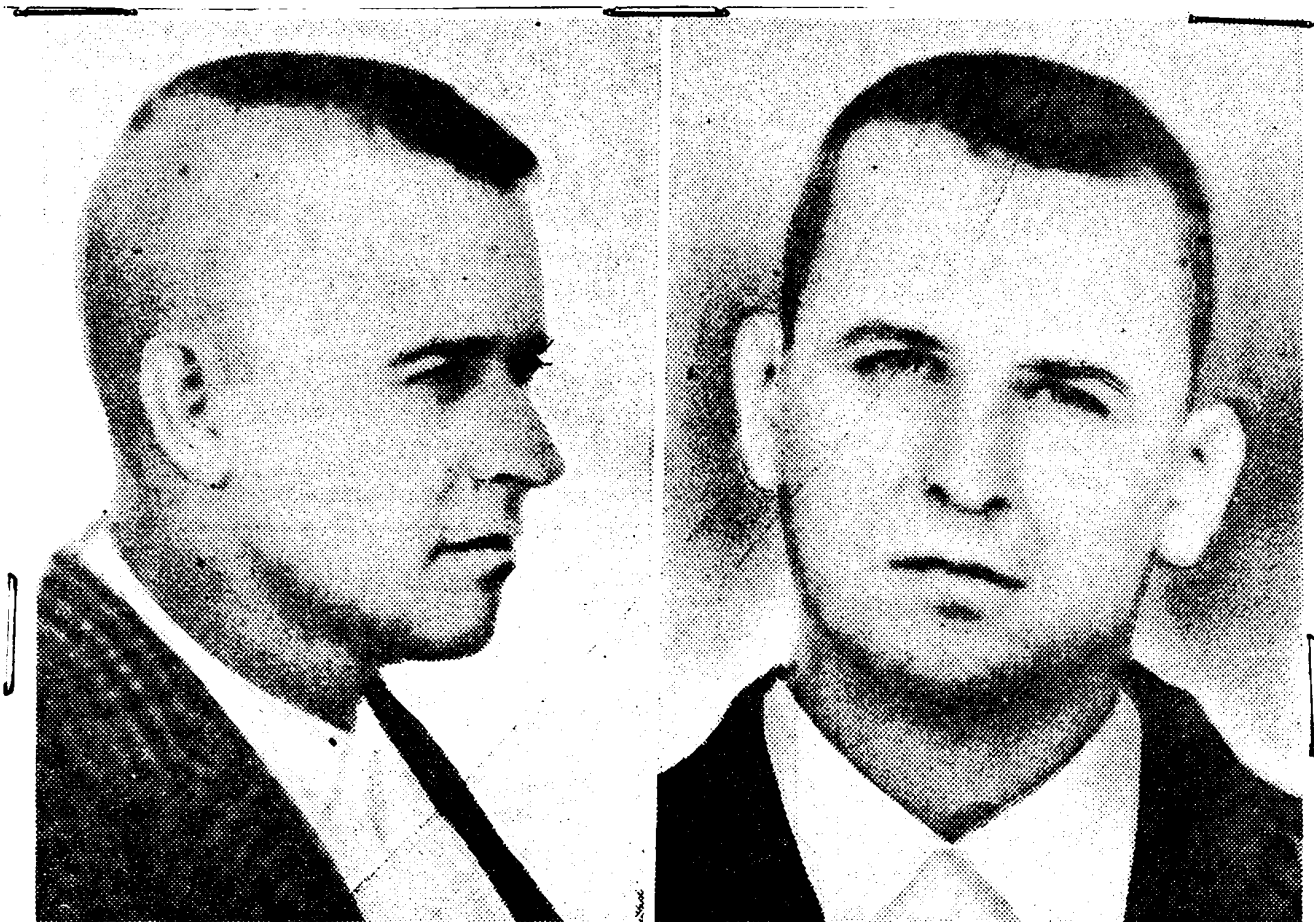
"He talks very little and shyly," the records state. "He does not smoke and occasionally drinks."

A \$50 reward was offered by the state after he escaped from the penitentiary.

He is an and he reportedly has worked as a

baker, laborer and color matcher. On a driver's license application he put "merchant seaman, unemployed." He claimed to have been a cook on a Mississippi riverboat and to have worked in shipyards.

The Star's library contains three stories in which Ray figures. The first was July 2, 1955, the day after he and Rife were sentenced to Leavenworth. The second told of his conviction under Missouri's habitual criminal act in 1959. The last appeared March 14, 1966, the day after he was found in the state penitentiary's ventilator shaft.



WANTED IN CONNECTION with the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., is James Earl Ray, 40 years old, an escapee from the Missouri penitentiary. In these police photographs (above), taken in 1960, Ray bears a marked resemblance to the man in the sketches of Eric Starvo Galt (below) that have been circulated by the FBI. The identification of Ray apparently was made from latent fingerprints found in the rooming house from which Dr. King is believed to have been shot—(Wirephotos).



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stunned About Charge on Ray

By Douglas E. Kneeland
(New York Times News Service)

JEFFERSON CITY—Prison officials and inmates at the state penitentiary here are still stunned that James Earl Ray, an escapee, has been accused of conspiring in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

Wednesday the Federal Bureau of Investigation charged that Eric Starvo Galt, described as a 36-year-old loner, a neat dresser and avid dancer, had conspired in the slaying.

Circulated Pictures

Newspapers with pictures of Galt circulated behind the gray walls of the old penitentiary on the bank of the Missouri river, but no indication of recognition passed along the prison grapevine.

Friday, the FBI said Galt was James Earl Ray, a 40-year-old habitual criminal who escaped from the penitentiary here April 23, 1967, after hav-



Eric Starvo Galt

ing served seven years of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery.

Warden Harold R. Swenson said the FBI had not notified officials here before the announcement. Nor, he added, has any representative of the agency come to Jefferson City to look at Ray's record or interview prisoners who knew him.

"I was floored," the warden said. "This guy's penny-ante. It doesn't shape up, does it?"

Noting that the pictures of Galt had meant nothing to the staff and that there had been no reaction from the inmates, the warden added:

Prisoners Would Talk

"If there's anyone who'd talk, it's the prisoners. Once a guy's gone, they'll talk."

An aide entered the warden's office and interrupted.

"We've got 2,000 prisoners in here," he said, "and none of them recognized him."

Swenson said that he had received permission for four per-

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sons to visit Ray: Two brother, Mrs. Lucille Ryan, and a grandmother, Mrs. Mary Maher.

All were listed at the same address, 1913 Hickory street, St. Louis. But the warden said the file did not show whether any of them had actually visited Ray.

Ray was not a troublemaker in prison, the warden said. Aside from two escape attempts, one in 1961 and one in 1966, his file showed only two minor disciplinary reports, one for trying to smuggle contraband, cigarettes and other items, to a friend in the hospital, and one for refusing to work. A highly unusual record, Swenson explained.

Agreed to Interview

Although it is against his policy, Swenson agreed because of national interest in the case, to allow an interview with the prisoner who had been closest to Ray. A condition of the interview was that the inmate would not be identified.

The prisoner, the work shirt of his faded green uniform open over a stained white T-shirt, entered the warden's office hesitantly. The other prisoners were wondering, he explained nervously, why he was being questioned.

Shown a picture of Galt and asked if that was his friend, Ray, he shook his head vigorously.

"No, sir, not this," he insisted, "I guess I knew him about as well as anybody. He was here when I came here in 1960. I knew him from about 1962. Well, I associated with him right up to 1966 when he tried to escape."

He struggled for words as he tried to describe Ray's personality.

As Not the Same

"I just don't know how to explain it," he said. "He was just the type of guy who took a long time, well if you didn't know anybody he knew, well . . .

"The picture with the bow tie on (the FBI photo of Galt)—nobody thinks it's him. They think it's a different guy altogether. We think it's two different people altogether.

"Now they (the prisoners) say they're just trying to pin it on him because he was the only one here. They think they're going to lay it on somebody, so they're trying to lay it on him."

"I just couldn't believe it myself. If the man did kill that man, it had to be for money. That would be the onliest thing. He didn't seem like the kind of guy who would kill anybody. He was the type of guy, you didn't fool with him, but he didn't fool with anybody. . . .

"He talked about money all the time. Trying to figure a way to make a dollar. Just little things. Maybe he'd buy something for a little bit and sell it for a little bit more. If a guy owed him anything, he'd bug him all the time. He didn't get into fights with them, but he'd hound them."

No Political Interest

As for politics, the prisoner said:

"He just didn't seem to be interested in it."

Negroes?

"He didn't dislike them. He didn't associate with them one way or the other. Although I think he did talk with them."

Physically, Ray could fit some descriptions given of the man sought in the slaying of King. Records show him to be about 5 feet, 11 inches tall, weighing between 160 and 170 pounds.

Some questions have been raised about his age, since the suspected man described by some persons in Memphis was said to be younger than 40.

"I don't believe he'd look 40," his prisoner friend said. "I don't believe he'd go for the 20s either. I'd say somewhere right around 30."

Swenson agreed.

But taking issue with another description of the man called Galt, the prisoner added:

"He wasn't what you'd call a neat dresser in here."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FUGITIVE DATA FOGGY

FBI Statements About Man Sought in Slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King List Points of Disagreement

QUIZ INMATES

Convicts Who Knew Former Prisoner Raise Questions

Memphis (AP) — FBI agents have been given a new identification for the man they seek in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., but the new identification seems to have muddled even more the mystery of who fired the single shot that killed King here the night of April 4.

The FBI had issued a conspiracy warrant last Wednesday for Eric Starvo Galt. Two days later the agency said a comparison of fingerprints found in the King investigation revealed that Galt in reality was James Earl Ray, a 40-year-old escapee from a Missouri prison.

A murder warrant issued here in Galt's name subsequently was amended to carry the name of Ray.

Accounts Do Not Agree

The second identity was only the latest in a series of puzzles which have surrounded the few known facts of the investigation.

Witnesses who said they saw the alleged assassin in the rooming house from which the fatal bullet was fired said he appeared to be between 26 and 32 years of age. The FBI's story on Wednesday said Galt had given his birth date as [REDACTED] which would make him 36. Friday the FBI said Ray was 40.

The FBI also said Galt was said to be an avid dancer and to have been in the Long Beach area in September and October 1967, and in Long Beach, Calif. from December.

1967 to February, 1968.

But during the time Galt allegedly took dancing lessons in New Orleans, Ray was serving part of a 20-year term for armed robbery in the Missouri State penitentiary at Jefferson City.

At the time Galt was attending a bartending school in California, a duplicate Alabama driver's license was mailed to him at a rooming house in Birmingham.

The woman who runs the rooming house here said the man to whom she rented a room three hours before King was slain had a Southern drawl. The FBI said Galt liked country and Western music and drank beer and vodka.

No Southern Accent

In Jefferson City, an inmate of the Missouri prison, who said he "ran around" with Ray, said Ray—listed as a native of Illinois—did not have a Southern accent.

"Jim didn't drink, except a little prison home brew," said the convict, who asked not to be identified. "He never talked about himself very much and never expressed any liking for music, dancing and he was too tight to gamble."

Galt seemingly was a free spender. Aside from the dancing lessons, which cost him about \$500 in California alone, he paid \$2,000 cash for a white Mustang car that is now held in Atlanta.

"He was tight as a tick," the Missouri convict said of Ray. "Boy, if you owed him money, even a few cents, he'd bug you to death."

The penitentiary inmate said he did not think Ray was the kind of man who would kill for profit. And the warden, Harold Swenson, who remembers Ray, added, "It's odd, but I won't believe he killed King until it is proven."

"None of the inmates gave us
any feedback after the first pic-

tures of Ray were published. They usually talk about an inmate after he's done something. They really blab about it. But while he's doing something, you don't hear a word."

Ray was examined at State hospital No. 1 at Fulton, Mo., from September 8, 1936, to October 17, 1966. Dr. Donald B. Peterson, hospital superintendent, said they had been asked only to determine whether Ray was mentally capable of standing trial.

Tests Are Inconclusive

"He showed no more nervousness than the average person awaiting trial," Dr. Peterson said. "He was rather reserved, but we just didn't find anything unusual."

In a separate psychological report, December 20, 1966, for the Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole, Ray was reported to have several complaints, such as pain in the "solar plexus (pit of the stomach), tachycardia (rapid heart action), and intracranial (inside the skull) tension."

"When we commented that these were rather large words, he said he had been reading up in the medical literature," the report said. It added that at certain times, Ray thought he had cancer or a heart ailment.

Ray was never married, but lived for brief periods with women, the report said. It added: "This man's basic problem revolves around what appears to be an increasingly severe obsessive, compulsive trend."

"He states that at the age of 10 he awoke one night and thought he had lost his eyesight. He became quite fearful. These various fears confront him from time to time and in a typical obsessive way. He feels he must do certain things in order to ward off what he feels is bodily evil and physical harm. He is afraid of him."

The report recommended that Ray not be granted parole.

Ray tried unsuccessfully to escape from the penitentiary on November 19, 1961, eight months after he was admitted, and on April 11, 1966. He succeeded between 2 and 3 p. m. on April 23, 1967, apparently by hiding in a 3-by-5-foot wooden bread box. He was working in the penitentiary bakery at the time.

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RAY CELLMATE RELATES TALE

**The Fugitive Reportedly
Wanted Money for
Killing Dr. King**

TWO HELD IN MISSOURI

**They Were Prisoners in
State Peniten-
tiary**

Dalton, Ga. (AP)—A convicted murderer who was in prison with the mysterious James Earl Ray, now hunted in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., said yesterday he heard Ray say he would be willing to try to collect 1 million dollars for killing the civil rights leader.

Raymond Curtis, 40 years old, the same age as Ray, is in the Whitfield County jail awaiting action on appeal of a murder conviction. Curtis said he and Ray were prisoners at the Missouri State penitentiary when John F. Kennedy was assassinated November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Tex.

Tells of Bounty

Curtis added in an interview: "Another boy said, 'Well, there's a million-dollar bounty to get King.' King was running his mouth pretty good then. Ray said, 'If there is a million-dollar bounty on King, I believe I can collect it.'"

Curtis said he met Ray in 1955 when both were prisoners in Jackson County jail in Kansas City. He said they shared a cell for seven months.

Then, Curtis said, Ray was transferred to the Leavenworth federal prison to serve a term for forging postal money orders. Curtis said that two weeks later he also was sent to Leaven-

worth.

[Attempts by The Star to verify that Curtis and Ray were cellmates in the Jackson County jail were unsuccessful last night. Sheriff's deputies said the records were locked and would not be available until this morning. Neither could it be confirmed that they were in the same cell building at Leavenworth.]

Curtis said he and Ray were in the same 281-cell building at Leavenworth and at one point were in adjoining cells.

He said that after about six months he was transferred to the Atlanta prison and did not see Ray again until late 1961 or early 1962, when Curtis went to the Missouri State penitentiary on a 10-year armed robbery sentence.

Confirmed by Records

Ray was there, Curtis said, serving a 20-year armed robbery sentence. Prison records confirm that Curtis and Ray were inmates at the same time.

The two saw each other "almost daily" Curtis said.

It was in the prison yard, Curtis said, that he and Ray saw television news reports of Kennedy's assassination. A few days later, he said, a new prisoner came in and said that a 1 million dollar bounty had been put on King by a "K-K businessman's association."

Curtis said Ray did not associate freely with other inmates.

"You could pick him out of a crowd of 2,000 men in the prison yard," he added. "He would be off to himself walking and his mind would be somewhere else."

"The only thing he would make a long conversation out of was when he was planning something and you were a part of it."

Anything he did was thoroughly planned. He never went off half-cocked."

Curtis said he heard Ray mention a King bounty several times. At one point, Curtis said, Ray referred to the Kennedy assassination by saying, "Boy, probably somebody made a nice little penny off of that. I sure wish it was me."

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

1 Kansas City Times

— Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/24/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

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Classification: 44-760

Submitting Office: Kansas City

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APR 25 1968
FBI - KANSAS CITY
M1

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

James Ray Was Hardly A Standout as a Soldier

Washington (AP)—James Earl Ray, in his 3-year Army career, served in turn as a quartermaster, military policeman and infantryman, the Army Times reports.

The weekly newspaper, an unofficial military service journal, thus provided another piece in the jigsaw of the life of Ray, 40, now sought in connection with the April 4 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

The Times account noted, as the FBI did earlier, that Ray's military career ended in a general discharge in December, 1948, because of stated ineptness and lack of adaptability for military service. It is a discharge under honorable conditions.

According to the Army Times, this was the sequence of Ray's military service that took him from Illinois to Missouri to Vir-

ginia to New Jersey and to Europe:

He entered the Army February 19, 1946, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and is believed to have received his basic training at Camp Crowder, Mo., where he was stationed from March to May, 1946.

He served at the quartermaster center at Ft. (then Camp) Lee, Va., from May until June, 1946, on the way to Europe.

Ray arrived in Europe in July, 1946, and was processed through the 3rd replacement depot. He was assigned in August, 1946, to the 626th quartermaster refrigeration company, in which he served until his assignment in December, 1946, to the 382nd military police battalion.

He served with the 362nd from December, 1946, until April, 1948, when he was sent to the 7892nd infantry regiment.

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

9A Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/25/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

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Submitting Office: Kansas City

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APR 28 1968
FBI - KANSAS CITY
174

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Note Error on Fingerprints

Jefferson City (AP)—An erroneous set of fingerprints was circulated briefly a year ago when James Earl Ray escaped from the Missouri penitentiary, the warden said yesterday. Ray is charged with slaying Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., on April 4, in Memphis.

Warden Harold R. Swenson said the mistake was discovered immediately by the Kansas City police department and the correct prints were mailed at once.

Swenson said the mistake "has had no effect" on the search for Ray, who still is at large.

Wanted files are sent to the prison print shop in Moberly, Mo., from the penitentiary in Jefferson City, Swenson said. In this case Ray's fingerprints were mixed up with another set at the print shop, he added. Kansas City police, who had had Ray in jail on another charge, spotted the discrepancy quickly.

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

17 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 4/26/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

or

Classification: 44-760

Submitting Office: Kansas City

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44-760-Sub B-20

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APR 28 1968
FBI - KANSAS CITY
(14)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Releases New Pictures of Ray

WASHINGTON (AP)—The FBI today issued two more photographs of James Earl Ray, who is being sought in connection with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

An FBI spokesman said one of the latest photographs is "considered to be the best possible likeness of Ray."

So far the FBI now has issued five pictures of Ray.

The one the FBI considers the best was taken in late January or early February of this year somewhere in California. It shows Ray wearing a dark checked jacket, striped tie and button-down collar shirt. There is a curtain directly in back of him and a lamp nearby.

The FBI would not say where it obtained the picture, or where precisely it was taken, or by whom.

The other new photograph, which the FBI said was taken last November at an undisclosed location in Mexico, shows Ray wearing dark glasses and a light colored shirt open at the collar.

The California photograph appears to have been taken without the use of flash, and with side lighting. The Mexico photograph appears to have been made with the use of a flash camera.

The two new photographs confirm what FBI descriptions say—that his weight has been known to vary widely. The Mexican picture discloses a man with a thin face and pointed chin, much as he appeared in 1960 photos.



NEW PICTURES OF JAMES EARL RAY were released today by the FBI. The picture of Ray wearing dark glasses was made in Mexico in November, 1967, and the one in the business suit in late January or early February, 1968, in California. Ray is being sought in connection with the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.—(Wirephoto).

But the picture taken in California shows him edging up to pudginess, with a clear cleft in his chin.

Other pictures issued earlier by the FBI included one of him taken at a Los Angeles bartending school.

The original showed his eyes closed. At first an FBI artist in some open eyes, but later eyes from another photograph were imposed photographically.

The bartending photograph was taken in early March of this year when he graduated from the school in Los Angeles.

The remaining two photographs were taken in 1960 in connection with his conviction for armed robbery. He was received at the state penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., March 17, 1960 to serve 20 years. He escaped April 23, 1967.

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

1 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 5/7/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title: JAMES EARL RAY

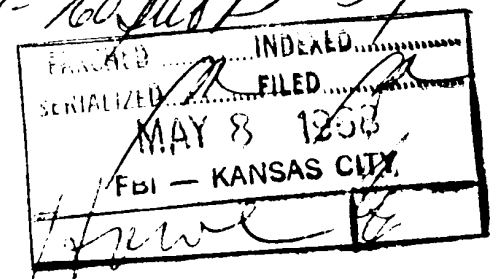
Character: CR

or

Classification: 44-760

Submitting Office: Kansas City

☐ Being Investigated



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GOOD BEHAVIOR IN RAY RECORD

While at Leavenworth,
Fugitive Was Model
Prisoner

HAS VARIOUS SKILLS

He Worked in Bakery,
Fire Department, and
Paint Shop

Washington (AP)—Prison records show that James Earl Ray, charged with murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was considered a model prisoner while in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas.

By the time Ray was released April 5, 1958, he had earned—in addition to time off for good behavior—an extra 45 days early release for meritorious conduct.

He served two years and nine months of a 3-year, 9-month sentence imposed by a Kansas City federal court for forging postal money orders.

Nothing could be found to show how Ray earned the extra 45 days early release—and Bureau of Prisons officials declined to make his record public. But other sources did.

In contrast to his Leavenworth record, Ray currently is an escapee from the Missouri State penitentiary and received a general discharge rather than an honorable discharge from the Army in 1948 because of ineptness and lack of adaptability, the FBI has reported. While in the Army he served three months at hard labor for being drunk and resisting arrest, the FBI said.

Other than his good behavior at Leavenworth, his record at

the federal prison reveals little of Ray the man.

One of his former prison case-workers barely remembered him—except that he recalled the face when the FBI distributed pictures. The FBI charged Ray with violating King's civil rights. Authorities in Tennessee have issued a murder warrant against Ray.

Records also show:

● Ray signed a parole waiver although he would have been eligible for parole 18 months before his release.

● Leavenworth psychiatrists apparently had little interest in Ray. Aside from routine examinations when he was imprisoned there July 7, 1955, there is no indication he required psychiatric help. His attitude was described as good.

Although released in April, 1958, Ray was subject to parole supervision until October 2, 1958. Had he served his full prison term, he would have been freed March 31, 1959.

Ray worked for a time in the Leavenworth bakery, fire department and paint shop. The FBI circular on Ray lists among his occupations baker and color matcher. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which catalogues jobs, has no such occupation as color matcher, and FBI officials would not elaborate on their description.

Leavenworth, where most prisoners are housed one to a cell, handles mostly adult prisoners who have had prior convictions.

Ray already had served two prison terms before Leavenworth—one in California for burglary and one in Illinois for armed robbery.

Ray and Walter Terry Rife, 30, were sentenced here July 1, 1955, by Judge Charles E. Whitaker after pleading guilty to cashing 27 forged postal money orders for \$1,800 in March. The money orders were cashed in five states.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Richard B. Fowler
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FBI	

Howe *jit*

44-760 Sub B-22

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fearsome Angles in King Murder

By Carl T. Rowan

WASHINGTON—The entire U. S. intelligence apparatus, including the military and the Central Intelligence agency, has now become involved in the investigation of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Evidence gathered by FBI agents in one of the most massive probes in the nation's history has forced serious investigation of these possibilities:

1. That James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin, was the hired killer in a Cuba-Red China plot.

2. That the "assassin squad" of the Soviet secret police was somehow involved in the plot.

3. That Ray was hired indirectly by certain black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.

The FBI has had as many as 2,000 agents working at one time, in co-operation with hundreds of local policemen and other U. S. intelligence agents, to track down every lead—including the above possibilities that the assassination was plotted with the intention of creating internal chaos in the United States.

IT SHOULD BE emphasized that the dominant theory—and hope—among those directing the investigation is still that the killer was a loner who murdered Dr. King out of his own crazy, racist views. But this theory loses supporters as

each day goes by without agents turning up any trace of Ray, who is linked to the murder and murder weapon by fingerprints and ballistics data.

FBI agents believe no loner could get food and drink for so long a period in this country without being detected in the massive day-and-night search that is under way. This point, added to the now known fact that Ray had plenty of money, has given credibility to the theory that Dr. King's assassin was a hired killer.

A growing fear in FBI circles is that the killer was given \$10,000 in advance to murder Dr. King with a promise of much more upon completion of the job. When he returned to his U. S. racist employers for the final payoff, the theory goes, he was slain and his body dumped where agents may never find it.

INTERNATIONAL intelligence agents have entered the investigation because of Ray's mysterious trips to New Orleans, and certain of his trips out of the country. The FBI reportedly has pinpointed Ray's movements even to knowing which prostitute he spent which night with in certain countries, but it has not yet produced meaningful evidence of an international plot.

But there is deep suspicion of a Cuba-Red China plot. The assumption is that, if the Cubans had made arrangements to spirit their hired killer out of

the U. S., they very likely killed him and dumped him in the ocean. Totally informed sources here say, however, that there is no evidence whatsoever of involvement by the Communist party of the United States, or of any splinter group of U. S. Communists.

One source called the King killing "one of the most baffling cases in memory." He said Ray "just vanished in the face of the damndest FBI manhunt in ages."

He also theorized that the slaying and escape were so smoothly organized that they tend to discredit suspicions of black nationalist involvement—but that "every possibility must be checked."

THE FBI is pouring vast amounts of manpower and money into the search because it knows its reputation is at stake. It also knows that if Dr. King's killer is not found, all sorts of rumors will arise. Memphis police already have been accused of plotting the murder, and the accusations soon could be hurled at the FBI or other federal agencies.

Some of those directing the investigation are openly hoping that it will turn out to be the work of one man. They fear the explosive repercussions if it turns out that the murderer was a hired killer for white U. S. racists—or for a foreign power.

(© 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate)

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

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FBI — KANSAS	

Howe *CH*

44-760 Sub B - 23

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DREW PEARSON's Washington Merry-Go-Round

King's Killer Slain by Employers?

By DREW PEARSON
and JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — The FBI's failure to apprehend the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King has led to reports that J. Edgar Hoover is not interested in catching the murderer. The reports are based partly on the fact that Hoover and King were not on good terms, Hoover having publicly branded King as "the most notorious liar in the world."

We have checked into the operations of the FBI in this respect and are convinced that it is conducting perhaps the most painstaking, exhaustive man-hunt ever before undertaken in the United States. Its G-men have checked every bar ever patronized by James Earl Ray, every flophouse he ever stopped at, every cantina in Mexico he ever visited. It has collected an amazing array of evidence, all linking Ray with the murder.

That he has not been found may be due, first, to the possibility that he himself was murdered by those who hired him to kill King; or, second, that he is hiding in some remote Mexican village.

If he has money — and apparently he had — Ray might be able to live in a distant part of Mexico indefinitely. The Mexico City police are efficient and cooperative, but police in the remote areas are not. In some villages few Mexicans can read or write, and radio news of the outside world does not penetrate.

★ ★ ★

What the FBI has established about King's assassin was that he was a professional killer who had studied the suspense writing of Ian Fleming and Ayn Rand. His pseudonym, Eric Starvo Galt, for instance, was taken from both authors.

Yet, while a student of crime he was also a bungler. For he left behind the murder rifle with his fingerprints on it and, wrapped around the rifle a bedspread which contained strands of his hair. He also left behind a blue zipper bag containing a brush with hair matching those on the bedspread.

All the evidence we have been able to gather points to the probability that Ray was hired to kill Dr. King. He broke out of the Missouri State Penitentiary on April 23, 1967, after boasting to fellow prisoners that he in-

tended to make a big "score" on the outside. He remarked to one inmate that he might try to collect a rumored \$1 million bounty that supposedly had been offered by a "businessmen's group" for the death of Dr. King.

Four months later, on Aug. 30, 1967, he opened a safe deposit box in the Birmingham Trust National Bank and suddenly began passing out crisp \$20 bills like a big spender. He paid \$499 for dancing instruction, then quit after only a few lessons. He spent \$395 for mail-order photographic equipment that he didn't know how to operate.

He shelled out money for a bartending course, but showed no interest in working behind any bar. He also took a course in lock-picking from a correspondence school in Michigan. His white Mustang cost \$1995, which he paid in cash. He drove it from Mexico to Montreal, from Los Angeles to New Orleans.

Occasionally he slipped \$20 to bar girls and prostitutes. In Mexico he lived with a prostitute in small towns like Jalisco and Puerto Vallarta where prices were cheap. Once he posed in sun glasses for a picture with his Mexican prostitute. In Los Angeles, he advertised in the hippie newspaper that he would like to meet "a passionate married woman." He also paid \$1 to the Swinger's Club for the names and addresses of five girls.

All told, Ray spent an estimated \$10,000 in seven months. Yet he never held a job, and committed no crimes following his escape from the Missouri penitentiary that the FBI has discovered. Previously he had been involved in a long list of filling station and other robberies. But after his escape he became a loner, in some respects became another Lee Harvey Oswald. Meanwhile, he sought to establish a new identity as Eric Starvo Galt.

★ ★ ★

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

Page 30

Springfield Daily-
News

Springfield, Mo.

Date: 5/16/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: C. W. JOHNSON

Title: King's Killer
Slain by Employers?

Character:

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MAY 17 1968

FBI — KANSAS CITY

* * *

It seems likely that Ray planned the murder of Dr. King for several months. He finally purchased the Remington rifle in Birmingham on March 30, then moved to a boarding house in Atlanta. In his room, agents found a map of Atlanta with four locations circled.

They were Dr. King's residence, his headquarters at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Ray's boarding house and the spot where he abandoned his Mustang after the murder. In the middle of the map was also a clear thumbprint from Ray's right thumb.

Evidently, Ray changed his mind about waylaying King in Atlanta and followed him to Memphis instead. After all the elaborate planning and the careful creation of a new identity, Ray left behind in Memphis the murder rifle, binoculars and a bag full of toilet articles.

If white extremists put up the blood money it was probably not the Ku Klux Klan or the Minute Men, for they are an impatient lot who would not have waited for several months for Ray to get results.

Black extremists have also not been ruled out. They might have sought to get rid of King in order to remove the prophet of nonviolence.

Note: Ray was the product of a broken home. He was the eldest of ~~eight~~ children. His father deserted Ray's mother, and various people adopted the children. When the FBI approached the father, they discovered that the elder Ray had not seen his son for 17 years. "I would be the last ~~one he would come to~~ for help," the father said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How Fingerprint Trap Caught James Earl Ray

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON — The most amazing thing about the capture in London of James Earl Ray, suspected assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., is the tremendous amount of work that had to be done in order to accomplish this.

Latent fingerprints found on items near the scene of the King shooting on April 4 were not clear enough or complete enough to make possible an identification from fingerprints on file with the FBI. The break in the case came ten days after the shooting of Dr. King, when the FBI found a rooming house in Atlanta where Ray, then known as Eric Starvo Galt, had stayed and where he had left some papers. Included were maps, on one of which there was a clear print of one finger. This was enough for the FBI, even though there are more than 188 million cards in its fingerprint files, representing nearly 82 million individuals.

TO NARROW the search, the FBI made certain assumptions on the basis of what was known about the suspected killer, in-

cluding the likelihood that the man sought was a fugitive from justice, and the identity cards of nearly 2,000 fugitives were then subjected to an "eyeball" search by FBI identification experts.

Within a few hours, it was determined that the print belonged to James Earl Ray, who was found to have more than a dozen sets of fingerprints in FBI files. Copies of Ray's prints were sent to police agencies abroad. When he was picked up in London, fingerprints definitely identified him as the wanted man.

The appearance of an individual can be changed—hair can be dyed, eyeglasses worn, teeth pulled, mustaches or beards grown or shaven. But the pattern of fingerprints cannot be altered. It runs through layer after layer of skin and, though it can be temporarily hidden by the removal of the flesh at the ends of the fingers or by burning them with acid, the same ridges will reappear as the scars heal.

JAMES EARL RAY assumed different names and disguises, and carried fraudulent identification as he moved from country to country. There was, however, no way by which he could change his fingerprints.

The big question now is where Ray got the money for his trips and the various documents he used in traveling under assumed identities. The suspicion is growing that he may have had accomplices in this country as well as in Canada, and the whole affair has the appearance of a planned conspiracy.

In the search for possible associates, fingerprints undoubtedly will play a major role just as they have brought about the capture of James Earl Ray, who now will be tried on a murder charge as the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

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

17D Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Richard B. Fowler
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Classification: 44-760

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JUN 13 1968
FBI — KANSAS CITY
Howe 134

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AGENCY PLEA KING KILLING

C. L. U. Asks Prosec-
tor That Death Pen-
alty Not Be Sought

STATES COURT RULING

Official Offers Decision
on Jury Selection
as Reason

Memphis (AP) — The American Civil Liberties union yesterday urged Phil Canale, district attorney, not to seek the death penalty for James Earl Ray, charged with murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The A. C. L. U. request noted its traditional opposition to capital punishment, but also pointed to "serious constitutional questions" raised by a recent Supreme court decision.

The reference was to a ruling that the death penalty could not be handed down in cases where prospective jurors who do not believe in capital punishment are excluded from the panel.

Whitworth Stokes, jr., a Nashville lawyer who heads the Tennessee A. C. L. U., said his organization "in no way wishes to impair your (Canale's) efforts or those of any attorney representing Mr. Ray in seeing that he is tried fairly. . . .

"However, in view of the serious constitutional questions involved, we urge that in any prosecution of Mr. Ray, punishment other than death by electrocution be sought," Stokes said.

Ray, accused of shooting King as the civil rights leader stood on a motel balcony here April 4, is being held by British authorities in London, pending action on a U. S. request for extradition.

Meanwhile, Lee Bailey, Boston lawyer, expressed concern at a news conference here that the lawyers picked to defend Ray and Sirhan B. Sirhan will run a big risk of getting shot.

"Any good lawyer would be less than enthusiastic about the cases," Bailey said. "Odds are you'll be shot if you do it."

Nevertheless, he said the best lawyers should be sought for Ray and for Sirhan, who is charged with killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles.

Toronto (AP)—A Toronto taxi driver says he picked up a "big fat man" May 2 across the street from one of the two rooming houses where James Earl Ray lived, the Toronto Star reported yesterday.

The Star said Manuel Reis, 35, drove the man and a friend three blocks west to a bank where they got out.

Earlier this week, Mrs. Sun Lee, landlady at one of the houses where Ray lived, said a tall fat man came to her door and asked for Mr. Snayd, one of the aliases used by Ray. She said the man gave Ray an envelope.

Ray arrived in Toronto April 8, four days after King was killed in Memphis. Ray left Toronto by air May 6.

The newspaper said taxicabs were called to 955 Dundas street West three times on May 2. The address is directly across the street from No. 962, where Ray lived at the time.

Anthony Szczepura, a tenant at No. 955, was quoted as saying no one in his family called cabs that day.

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

148 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Richard B. Fowler
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FBI — KANSAS CITY	

Howe *10/11*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Has Veteran of Racial Cases

BIRMINGHAM, A L A. (AP)—Arthur J. Hanes, who has tentatively agreed to defend James Earl Ray, the man accused of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., is no stranger to racial controversy.

He was mayor of Birmingham in 1963 when racial disturbances shook the city and international attention was focused on the public safety commissioner, Eugene (Bull) Connor, and the use of police dogs and fire hoses to put down demonstrations.

He defended three Ku Klux Klansmen accused of the 1965 slaying of a civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo in Hayneville, Ala. Two of the accused went free on state charges but were convicted on federal conspiracy charges. The third died.

Had Blasted King

While he was mayor, Hanes accused King of being one of the instigators of Birmingham's troubles.

Now he is getting ready for a trip to England to talk with Ray.

Hanes plans to leave tomorrow to confer with Ray who, in a letter signed "R. G. Sneyd" asked Hanes to take the case. Sneyd is the name used by Ray when arrested.

The lawyer said he does not know who will pay Ray's legal fees but added, "I understand this man has funds."

Hanes's first taste of political life came in 1948 when he finished second in a 5-man race for the presidency of the Jefferson County commission. He then had a law practice in Birmingham.

An FBI Agent

Next came three years as a special agent with the FBI in Chicago and Washington.

In 1961, he was elected mayor of Birmingham. And with the office came a head-on confrontation with the forces of integration.

Of the disturbances in his city, Hanes said they were not spontaneous but had been carefully plotted at a Communist-inspired workshop a year before.

Even after a change in the form of government ended the

Hanes administration, he continued to speak out. In a speech he said, concerning the federal government, "I don't think of reds mixing in here with the blacks and whites. It's a new breed. In the summer of 1963, he charged that a community affairs committee was "loaded with leftists, pinkos and active integrationists." He said that through integration, Birmingham would become "a Negro town where white people will cower behind barred doors."

'Wall of Whites'

A month before the opening of the 1963 fall school term, Hanes called for a "human wall of white citizens" around Birmingham schools to block desegregation.

Hanes, who is 51 years old, comes from an old Alabama family. His maternal grandfather was a Confederate officer during the Civil war. His father was a Methodist minister. He obtained his law degree from the University of Alabama.

Although he says that politics has always fascinated him, he has devoted most of his time since stepping down as mayor to his private law practice.



Arthur J. Hanes, sr.

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

11 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

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FBI - KANSAS CITY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COURT FIGHT FOR RAY

Attorney for Accused Assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Hints at Extradition Struggle as Hearing Is Set for June 27

ASKS TIME TO PREPARE CASE

Roger Frisby, a Briton, Is to Be Joined Tomorrow by Two American Lawyers in Attempt to Block U. S. Request

London (AP) — A British magistrate today scheduled a hearing June 27 on the U. S. government's application to return James Earl Ray to Tennessee for trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

Ray's British attorney, Roger Frisby, indicated in Bow Street magistrate court that the 40-year-old escaped convict would fight extradition. The lawyer asked Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate, for as much time as possible to prepare his case.

Milton said he wanted to hold the hearing as soon as possible, and they compromised on June 27.

British extradition hearings usually last a day or two, and the magistrate generally gives his decision as soon as he hears all the evidence.

Second Court Trip

Ray was brought to Bow street today for the second time since his arrest 10 days ago. The magistrate ordered him returned to Wandsworth prison.

Two lawyers from Birmingham, Ala., Arthur J. Hanes and his son, Arthur Hanes, jr., are expected in London tomorrow to assist Ray's British attorney.

The hearing today was the customary 2-minute session

escaping from Missouri state prison while serving an armed robbery sentence.

Documentary evidence already has been produced in London, the American lawyers told the court, and a fingerprint expert will be flown over to testify at the extradition hearing.

Held in Prison

Ray was arrested at London airport June 8 and charged with entering the country on a forged Canadian passport and carrying an unlicensed loaded pistol.

Since a preliminary hearing before Milton June 10 on the passport and gun charges, he has been held under round-the-clock guard at Wandsworth prison while Scotland Yard tried to reconstruct his movements and contacts during the three weeks he is believed to have spent in London before his arrest.

The U. S. embassy forwarded the request for his extradition to the British government Wednesday.

Under the 1931 extradition treaty between Britain and the United States, British courts can grant extradition only if U. S. authorities present evidence sufficient to send Ray to trial under British law.

Must Heed Pact

Extradition of Ray also was asked because he is wanted by Missouri to complete a prison term for armed robbery. While extradition on this charge would be almost automatic, the U. S.-British treaty specifies that a defendant can only be tried on the charges for which he has been specifically extradited. Therefore, unless he is extradited for the murder of the Negro civil rights leader, he cannot be prosecuted on that charge in the United States.

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

1 Kansas City Star

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evidence Grows of King Assassination Conspiracy

By Martin Waldron

Broadcast on Mustang

MEMPHIS—From the moment of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., April 4, evidence has accumulated to suggest that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

Several bits of evidence indicate more than one person may have been involved. Others indicate the murder may have been a hired killing.

No FBI Comment

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has refused to comment. Ramsey Clark, attorney general, has said several times that the FBI has not uncovered any evidence of a conspiracy.

Clark said, however, that the investigation did not end with the arrest of James Earl Ray in London June 8. If others are involved, he said, the FBI will find them.

Among items indicating there may have been a conspiracy:

- A vivid description broadcast over the Memphis police radio network on the night of April 4 of an automobile chase that never took place.

- The finding of a duplicate driver's license in Alabama.

- A trail of free spending left by Eric S. Galt, an alias used by Ray.

- Three other aliases the FBI contends Ray—or some other individual—used in the United States and in Canada.

King was shot at 6:01 p. m. as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine hotel and motel in Memphis, watching the sunset and talking with friends in the parking lot below him.

The police discovered almost immediately that the assassin apparently had fired the fatal shot from the bathroom of a cheap rooming house 200 feet from the motel. At 6:20 p. m. a description of an automobile chase supposedly taking place in Northeast Memphis was broadcast over the citizens band radio used by Memphis businesses.

The broadcast occurred first after the police radio broadcast information that the killer of King might have fled in a white Mustang automobile.

A 22-year-old part-time student, who asked that his identity not be made public, gave a detailed statement April 11 about the "chase."

"About 6:20 p. m., I was east-bound on Jackson at Springdale (two Memphis streets)," the student said. "An unidentified C-B (Citizens Band) mobile operator called for a telephone call to the police department."

"A base station in South Memphis answered his call and wanted to know what message to give the police. At the time, skip conditions (interference) interrupted their communication and they were unable to maintain contact."

"I arrived at Jackson and Hollywood and saw a police car stopped at the red light. I motioned to the policeman to pull into the parking lot at the intersection. It was car 160."

Relay to Police

Car 160 was driven that night by Lt. R. W. Bradshaw.

The mobile operator, who said he was driving a blue Pontiac, had broadcast that he was chasing a white Mustang and wanted to relay information to the police.

"I called the mobile, saying, 'the mobile chasing the white Mustang,'" the student said. I told him I had a police car beside me and would relay his message. He tried to tell the base station he was chasing a white Mustang with the man who had shot King."

Bradshaw began to relay the message over his police radio to headquarters where the messages were rebroadcast to all police cars.

Several police cars that had been stopping white Mustangs in the city sped toward the scene of the chase, which by now was reported to be at 100 miles an hour.

Couldn't Read Tag

The mobile operator who said he was following the white Mustang said he could not get the car's tag number.

"I asked him several times if he could get the license number," the student who was monitoring the calls, said. "He said, 'I'm afraid to get t... He's shooting at me.'"

It took the police less than an hour to decide that the chase took place. The sheriff's office happened to be at the spot where the mobile operator reported that three men were shooting at him. The sheriff's men said they saw no chase.

The student said he had been skeptical himself. He said he kept getting a strong reading on his radio signal meter, an indication that the broadcasts were originating at a spot close to him and that the source of the broadcasts was not moving.

Silence on Incident

Bradshaw would not comment. Frank Holloman, Memphis police commissioner, has said only that the police department was investigating the possibility that the broadcasts were designed to draw police attention to Northeast Memphis while the killer fled southward.

Ray's car, a white Mustang that the FBI said he bought under the name Eric S. Galt, did not carry Citizens Band radio equipment.

On March 2, Ray graduated from a bartenders' school in Hollywood, Calif. The FBI said Ray, using the name Galt, had enrolled in the school after taking a series of dancing lessons at Long Beach, Calif.

The day before Galt's graduation from the bartender's school, a man using the name of Eric S. Galt called the driver's license division of the Alabama highway patrol in Montgomery and said he had lost the driver's license issued to him the previous September 30. He asked that a duplicate license be mailed to the Economy Grill and Rooms in Birmingham.

At Rooming House

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

16C Kansas City Times

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Galt had stayed at this rooming house for several weeks in the summer and fall of 1967 and had listed it as his address when he had received an Alabama driver's license. The duplicate license was mailed as requested, along with a 25-cent stamp to cover costs. The bill and the 25 cents were returned and received in Montgomery March 6.

Peter N. Cherpes, manager of the Economy Grill and Rooms, said Galt never came back to the rooming house after October 5, 1967. He said he did not recall Galt's getting any letters after he left.

The Galt who attended the bartenders' school is not believed to have left California until mid-March.

He checked into an Atlanta rooming house on March 24 where he left behind a map of Atlanta with the location of King's home, office and church marked on it. Fingerprints on this map are believed to have provided the FBI with a link between Galt and Ray.

Events as Impossible

It would have been a practical impossibility for Galt to drive from Los Angeles to Birmingham after his graduation from the bartender's school in time to pick up the duplicate driver's license and to have returned the 25 cents to Montgomery by March 5, the day the bill and the quarter were mailed. Who received the duplicate license and who mailed the 25 cents is not

known.

Where Ray got the money he spent between August 26, 1967, and June 8, 1968, when he was arrested in London is a puzzle.

He took dancing lessons and the bartender's course, he bought the white Mustang, a .30-'06-caliber rifle, drove 1,900 miles in Mexico, Canada and the U. S., went by airplane to Europe and had his living expenses. The cost must have been \$10,000 or more.

No Work Known

He has not been known to work since escaping from the Jefferson City State Prison in Missouri April 24, 1967.

No official theory to explain Ray's aliases has been advanced. He has used the names of at least four residents of Toronto, three of whom have close resemblance to his physical appearance. One is a couple of inches shorter.

The aliases used by Ray, the FBI said, were Ramon George Sneyd, Eric S. Galt, Paul Bridgman and John Willard.

Although their ages range from 35 years to 51 years, the four men appear to be in the same age group.

The FBI said Ray used the Galt alias in Birmingham, Atlanta and Los Angeles, the Willard alias in Memphis and Bridgman and Sneyd in Toronto.

When Ray was arrested in London, he had a fraudulent passport in Sneyd's name.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mounties Give Tip On Bogus Passport

Ottawa, Canada (AP) — A "colossal investigation" by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police led to the arrest in London today of James Earl Ray, wanted for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., an external affairs spokesman here said.

Ray was traveling under the name of Ramon George Sneyd and had two Canadian passports in that name, one issued in Ottawa and the other at the Canadian embassy in Lisbon, Portugal.

The R. C. M. P. came across a picture that looked like Ray after going through 200,000 to 400,000 passport applications in the files of the Canadian External Affairs department. They quickly discovered that the application was fraudulent.

Continuing their investigation, they got on the trail of Ray, traced his journeys in Canada and learned that he was heading for Britain and possibly elsewhere in Europe, an R. C. M. P. spokesman said. They tipped off the FBI and Scotland Yard.

A person applying for a Canadian passport must have someone, usually a professional man, sign a declaration that he has known him for two years, or else swear an affidavit before a notary public.

The external affairs spokesman said he is not at liberty to say whether Ray had a guarantor on his application or swore an affidavit.

He said Ray's application was submitted by mail "from a point in Canada" and issued from here April 25.

The R. C. M. P. search of passport files, begun shortly after the FBI started looking for Ray, "took many days," the external affairs spokesman said. Discovery of the fraudulent application was made "some days ago."

Embarrassed officials here did not know that Ray had picked up a second passport at the embassy in Lisbon May 16, again using the Sneyd identity.



CAPTURED IN LONDON today was James Earl Ray, who has been sought as the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr. This picture was taken in St. Louis in 1959 when he was arrested in connection with a grocery store holdup—(Wirephoto).

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

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Hawes

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Brother Hoped for Ray Escape

St. Louis (AP)—The brother of James Earl Ray, accused of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, said today, "I hoped he would get away," after he learned of his brother's capture in London.

John Larry Ray, 34, who operates a tavern in St. Louis, was reached by phone shortly after Ramsey Clark, U. S. attorney general, announced in Washington that James Earl Ray, the object of a massive manhunt for the last two months, had been arrested by Scotland Yard detectives when he attempted to pass through British customs.

Earlier John Ray, when asked if he thought his brother was the killer, said, "I don't know—I really don't know. I'll tell this much—whether he is or isn't, he's the fall guy for all this. And that's for sure."

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"U.S. TO SEEK EXTRADITION OF RAY"

Missouri Prison Escapee Is Suspected of Slaying Dr. King

CAPTURED AT AIRPORT

Scotland Yard Detectives Say Man Was Traveling With False Passport and Using Name of Ramon George Sneyd

Washington (AP)—James Earl Ray, charged with conspiracy and murder in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was arrested today in London, England.

Ray, sought since shortly after the Nobel Peace prize winner and civil rights leader was gunned down April 4 in Memphis, was armed with a loaded pistol when apprehended by Scotland Yard detectives, it was announced.

The announcement was issued under the names of Ramsey Clark, U. S. attorney general, and J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, but neither was present when it was given to newsmen at the Justice department. Other FBI officials declined to elaborate on it or answer any questions.

The announcement said Ray, using the name Ramon George Sneyd, was passing through England on two Canadian passports on the way to Brussels when taken into custody at 11:15 a. m. London time. It said he was being held under maximum security conditions and extradition proceedings would be started shortly.

At the State department, officials said they expect a formal request to be made of Britain for return of Ray through the U. S.-British extradition treaty. They said murder is one of the crimes included in the treaty.

Expect State Action

The officials expect Tennessee, the state where a murder indictment was returned against Ray, to initiate the proceedings. This in turn would probably be the basis for the U. S. government's request, they said.

First Known as Galt

A state first-degree murder charge was issued April 17, charging the man then known as Eric Starvo Galt, with "unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought kill and murder King. A federal warrant had already been issued charging him with conspiracy in King's death.

The FBI placed Ray, original-

ly sought as Galt, on its most wanted list April 20, lengthening its usual 10-name roll of dishonor to 11.

It was not explained how Ray, previously described as poor, obtained the money to travel to Europe. There has been speculation King's murderer obtained aid from conspirators and even might have been a paid assassin. King's killing sparked racial riots in more than 100 cities.

King was founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and perhaps the most well known civil rights leader in the United States.

Ray, 40, is a fugitive from the Missouri state penitentiary at Jefferson City. He had served seven years of a 20-year sentence when reported missing in April 1967.

A first degree murder indictment was returned against Ray by a grand jury in Memphis last May 7 and necessary extradition proceedings will begin shortly, Hoover said.

The charges on which he is being detained in England is the use of fraudulent documentation—a passport—and for carrying a concealed weapon.

Passports After Shooting

Hoover said one passport Ray was using was issued in Ottawa on April 24, almost three weeks after the murder of King. The other was issued May 16, at Lisbon, Portugal, by the Canadian embassy in that city, Hoover said.

The announcement came during the funeral in New York of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy attended by King's widow, Coretta. Kennedy had attended King's funeral April 9 in Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to armed robbery, Ray has been convicted of burglary, forgery of a postal money order and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. He also had been confined in the Los Angeles County jail, two state prisons in Illinois and the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

During nearly three years in the Army he received a 3-month sentence for drunkenness and breaking arrest. He was discharged in December, 1948, for ineptness and lack of adaptability to military service.

A fellow inmate at the Mis-

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souri penitentiary, Raymond Curtis, 40, said Ray told him while both were prisoners at Jefferson City he would be willing to kill King for 1 million dollars. Curtis now is in Whitfield County jail at Dalton, Ga., awaiting action on appeal from a murder conviction.

Pleased in Memphis

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—Frank Holloman, police director, expressed elation today over the capture of James Earl Ray, wanted for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

He issued this statement to the Associated Press:

"I and the citizens of Memphis are elated over the apprehension of James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., by the FBI.

"We are hopeful James Earl Ray will be brought to Memphis at the earliest possible date to stand trial for murder. He will receive a fair and impartial trial.

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are to be commended for their outstanding performance in effecting the apprehension of James Earl Ray. The FBI and the Memphis police department have worked in close co-operation during the investigation of this case."

Holloman formerly headed the Memphis office of the FBI.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fear for His Life

St. Louis (AP)—A brother of James Earl Ray, who is charged with murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., said yesterday he was "surprised" that Ray was captured in London and added he hopes Ray "lives to stand trial."

"If my brother did kill King, he did it for a lot of money. He didn't do anything if it wasn't for money. And those who paid him won't want him sitting in a courtroom telling everything he knows," said John Larry Ray, 34, operator of a St. Louis tavern.

"If he does live to stand trial," John Ray said, "I would like to see him get the same sentence as the guy who killed Rockwell." He referred to the 20-year sentence handed John Patler for the slaying of George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi party leader.

"A friend of mine in Canada called me around noon to tell me they had caught my brother in London," John Ray said.

The brother made his comments in an interview with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"I wasn't surprised that he was in London, but I was surprised that he got caught," John Ray said, and added "I knew he wasn't dead."

The St. Louis Ray insisted that his 40-year-old brother, who escaped from the Missouri penitentiary last year while serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, is not a member of any racist group.

John Ray was the last family member to see James Earl Ray before the older brother escaped from the Missouri prison in April, 1967. He said he and another brother, Jerry, 32, formerly of Chicago, were closer to James than any of the 10 sisters and brothers.

"James would do anything for us and we for him, but he wasn't very sociable with strangers," the tavern operator said.

He described James Earl as "hot-tempered toward anyone that got on him."

Ray said before his fugitive brother entered the Army he did not drink or smoke and was a hard worker.

"After he came back, he drank and didn't believe in working; the Army changed his whole outlook on life," Ray said.

James Earl received a general discharge in 1948 for ineptness and lack of adaptability. He served a 3-month term at hard labor while in the Army for being drunk and breaking arrest.

After his discharge, James Earl began amassing a police record and served terms in Los Angeles for burglary, in Illinois prisons at Joliet and Pontiac for armed robbery in Chicago, in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for postal money order forgery in Kansas City and the Missouri prison for a \$120 supermarket robbery in St. Louis in 1959.

Ray said he did not know whether James Earl did or did not shoot King and he could have been a fugitive for a simple reason.

"He still has 13 years waiting for him to do at Jefferson City on that 20-year sentence for robbery. That's enough reason," John Ray said.

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

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L. J. [Signature] RBH

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Used Name of a Canadian Officer

(New York Times News Service)

New York—On April 16, 12 days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., in Memphis, a man neatly dressed in dark clothing appeared at the branch office of the Kennedy Travel Bureau, Ltd., in Toronto, Canada.

In an accent that did not at the time sound particularly American, he ordered from the office manager, Miss Lillian Spencer, a 21-day round trip excursion ticket to London on a British Overseas Airways corporation jetliner.

Although no one knew it at the time, officials of the FBI and the Royal Canadian mounted police now say, that appearance in Toronto marked the beginning of James Earl Ray's flight overseas following Dr. King's death. The flight ended today with Ray's capture in London.

"Nothing seemed out of place then," said Miss Spencer of the meeting April 16. "I asked him, as I always ask, if he had a Canadian passport. He said no, so I said we'd get it for him."

He told her, she recalled, that his name was Ramon George Sneyd, that he had been born in Toronto, had moved away and was back for three weeks and living at 962 Dundas street—a rooming house, she supposed.

Miss Spencer said the man told her that he did not have a birth certificate, and that, as a recent returnee, he could not find a guarantor who would vouch for having known him two years.

As is routine in such cases, she said, a notary public witnessed the man's statement that he was Sneyd. The notary was Henry Moos, president of the 12-year-old travel agency.

The man appeared May 2, four days before his departure date for London. He paid Miss Spencer \$315 in cash for the ticket, picked up his passport and left.

RAMON GEORGE SNEYD is a Toronto police constable. Why Ray chose to adopt the policeman's identity is something the Canadian authorities were unable or unwilling to explain today.

Spokesmen for the external affairs ministry said the Royal Canadian mounted police had interviewed Sneyd, the policeman, and were satisfied he was innocent of any connection with Ray.

A ministry official reported a copy of Sneyd's birth certificate was found in Ray's possession. The official said that Ray had convinced the municipal records office in Toronto that he was Sneyd and needed a copy of the certificate.

The Canadian government knows Ray appeared in Lisbon May 16. He said he had lost his passport and was issued another, also in the name of Sneyd.

ACCORDING TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT officials, the break in the case came "sometime before" June 1 when the FBI asked Canadian officials to check their passport files.

Mounted police went through a file of about 250,000 passport applications made in the last year, checking the application photographs against pictures of Ray. When they came across the Sneyd application, they noticed a resemblance, they then found that the policeman Sneyd had not applied for a passport.

The case was then referred to Canada's external affairs minister, Mitchell Sharp, to order an investigation of passport issuing practices.

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Howe ROH

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TIGHT SECURITY ON RAY

Attorney General's Aide to London to Arrange Return of Man
Wanted in Slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—
Parole Violator Held Under Maximum Guard

HEARING IS SET

British File False Pass-
port, Concealed Weap-
on Charges

TO SEEK EXTRADITION

Request Will Be Made
Either Tomorrow or
Tuesday

(From The Star's Press Services)

Washington—James Earl Ray, the fugitive convict accused of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., is being held in tight security in a British jail while American authorities prepare to extradite him to the United States to stand trial.

Fred M. Vinson, jr., assistant attorney general and head of the criminal division of the Justice department, was to leave Washington last night for London, the department said, "to review on behalf of the United States the custody, protection and expeditious return to this country of James Earl Ray."

On Two Charges

British authorities charged Ray with using a false passport and with carrying a concealed weapon. He is to have a hearing on these charges tomorrow in a Bow Street court. Meanwhile, he is being held without bond at London's Cannon Row police station under maximum security.

Two major charges face Ray in the United States. A grand jury in Tennessee has indicted him on a charge of murder, and a federal warrant accuses him of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. King.

It is expected that extradition will be sought on the murder charge, but the formal application probably will not be lodged with London authorities before tomorrow or Tuesday.

Ray was arrested yesterday as he attempted to pass through British customs while on a flight from Lisbon, Portugal to Brussels, Belgium. He had two Canadian passports in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and was armed with a pistol.

A Year Long Search

Ray has been sought since his escape from the Missouri state penitentiary a year ago. That search was intensified enormously after the shooting of Dr. King. Ray still faces 13 years in prison in Missouri on a 20-year sentence for armed robbery.

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W. A. L. 15-36

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Canadians Seek 'Fat Man' In Ray Case

(New York Times News Service)

Toronto — The Royal Canadian Mounted police are hunting a "fat man" who delivered an envelope to James Earl Ray, accused slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., at a Chinese rooming house in Toronto's West side four days before Ray's flight to London May 6.

The landlady, Mrs. Soo Sun, remembers that the fat man was the only visitor Ray received during the 16 days he rented a small second-floor rear bedroom at \$9 a week. She also remembers that it was rent day and that this was the third time she had received advance payment from the silent tenant who impressed her chiefly as a man who vanished for days at a time and seldom used the room.

On that same day, Ray went to a travel bureau where he picked up a Canadian passport for which he had applied, giving the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and paid \$345 in Canadian currency for a 21-day excursion ticket to London.

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

2A Kansas City Times

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44-760-1109-37

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

VISITS RAY IN LONDON

**Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General,
Moves to Bring Accused Slayer of Dr. Martin
Luther King, Jr., Back to U. S.**

DOUBT IN CASE

**Authorities Wonder Why
Fugitive Went Through
Immigration**

London (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, jr., assistant U. S. attorney, yesterday visited James Earl Ray in a heavily guarded police station, then began moving to get the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr. back to the United States as quickly as possible. As he did, a new element of mystery in the case arose.

Airport sources said that Ray, seized Saturday while trying to board a flight for Brussels, could have gone from the Lisbon plane that brought him to London directly to the transit lounge, and thus avoided immigration officers.

Left Transit Lounge

His capture indicated he left the transit lounge—either to meet someone or possibly to kill time—and consequently got caught.

Vinson talked with British authorities about Ray's extradition, a procedure which would take two to three weeks under normal conditions. But if Ray hired lawyers to challenge the action, the process could run considerably longer with an initial hearing and possible appeals.

Ray, 40 years old, was being kept under tight security at Cannon Row police station in preparation for his appearance this morning at Bow Street Magistrate's court. He will answer there to two charges arising out of his arrest at Heathrow airport—traveling under a false passport and illegal possession of a firearm.

A Yard spokesman said Ray

was under constant surveillance. "This is a big fish," he told a caller.

Ray, who disappeared for two months after King's assassination April 4, had a loaded pistol in his hip pocket when seized by immigration officers.

Arrived May 17

The Daily Telegraph said Ray arrived in London from Lisbon May 17 and remained in London at least until June 6, two days before his arrest.

Telegraph reporter Ian Colfin said a man who identified himself as Ramon George Sneyd telephoned the paper several times last week to inquire about joining mercenary forces in Angola, a Portuguese overseas territory.

The newsman said he gave the caller an address in Brussels.

(In Washington, a Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesman said that, according to the bureau's information, Ray arrived in England on May 7, left the same day for Lisbon and flew back to London Saturday.)

Work to Expedite

After arriving in London yesterday to "expedite the extradition," Vinson met at Scotland Yard headquarters with Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler, head of the flying squad that handled Britain's Great Train Robbery case, and Chief Inspector Kenneth Thomson. They were reported offering Vinson full co-operation in speeding the extradition process.

Talking with newsmen, Vinson declined to say if he would seek to return Ray on the federal charge of conspiring to deny King his civil rights or on a Tennessee charge that he murdered King.

Legal sources said that to extradite Ray, American authorities would have to submit an application at Bow Street court for the prisoner's provisional arrest—to keep him in jail—under the British-American extradition treaty.

To support this, the court would require material evidence showing there was a case against Ray. The British court would weigh the evidence and grant leave for extradition if a magistrate agreed the evidence was material and justifiable. This, normally, would take two or three weeks.

Ray could contest the extradition application and possibly the evidence as well, provided he hired or obtained a lawyer. If a magistrate overruled that defense, Ray could appeal and the case would go to a higher court.

Under provisional arrest, Ray would have to appear before a magistrate once every seven days for police, under the habeas corpus principle, to show reason why he was still being held.

In Washington, Ramsey Clark, U. S. attorney general, said Ray has made no statement and would not be questioned except in a manner "in strict conformity to applicable legal standards."

Asked about a possible conspiracy in the murder of King, particularly in view of the suspect's expensive travel without known financial means, Clark said:

"We have to go on the evidence and facts. At this time we have no evidence of a conspiracy. If there was one, it will be discovered."

Toronto (AP)—James Earl Ray spent two weeks of the month he lived in Canada in a bleak 15-by-12 foot room that had a television set, a "Home Sweet Home" design and picture of Christ.

As Paul Bridgman, he knocked on the door of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Szpakowski's boarding house April 8, four days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., in Memphis, asked the weekly rate, then handed over the first week's rent—\$10.

A Letter Arrives

Two weeks later, Mrs. Szpakowski said, a letter arrived for Bridgman bearing the return address of 70 Lombard street, Toronto, the provincial registrar's office, which issues birth certificates.

That day, said Mrs. Szpakowski,

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

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How TCH

Mrs. Szpakowski, a Polish immigrant, added. "He paid his rent and rarely spoke. I think he was a salesman, but didn't give the name of a firm."

Police now believe that King's accused assassin, captured in London Saturday with two Canadian passports, was trying to assume the identity of a Canadian about 40 years old, Ray's own age.

Somehow, said B. J. Simmonds, deputy chief of the metropolitan Toronto police, Ray was able to obtain enough information on a Paul Bridgman living in suburban Don Mills and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto constable, to apply for passports by mail in both their names. He eventually assumed Sneyd's identity.

"Our job now," Simmonds said, "is to ascertain how Ray got that information."

A Foreign office source said Ray also was able to obtain a Canadian birth certificate. He did not say, however, under whose name.



A ROOM IN WHICH JAMES EARL RAY stayed in Toronto, Canada, is shown by Mrs. Adam Szpakowski, who rented it to him. She said the man identified himself as Paul Bridgman when he moved in April 3. She said she never saw much of the man and he rarely spoke. (Related picture on page 3C.)

Ray as Escapee

Jefferson City (AP)—Gov. Warren E. Hearnes asked the State department yesterday to obtain extradition of James Earl Ray from London on a charge of escaping from the Missouri prison.

Ray escaped April 23, 1967, with more than 12 years remaining to be served on a 20-year sentence.

Copies of affidavits, state laws and prison records accompanied a letter from Hearnes to Dean Rusk, secretary of state. The governor said he hoped the documents would speed the return of Ray to the United States.

Hearnes indicated he had consulted with U. S. government officials, but could say nothing further.



THIS AERIAL VIEW OF MEMPHIS shows the federal building (1), central police station (2), and Shelby County criminal courts-jail building (4), all which have confinement facilities, and Shelby County courthouse (3). Memphis officials are keeping secret in which, if any, of these buildings James Earl Ray will be housed for trial in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr. If the Mississippi river to the west of Memphis were shown, it would be at the top—(Wirephoto).