

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SETS NO BAIL ON RAY

British Court Schedules Hearing on June 18 for
Man Accused of Slaying Dr. Martin
Luther King, Jr.

REQUEST EXTRADITION SOON

U. S. Officials May Not Get Fugitive Until July or
August If He Chooses to Fight
the Case

London (AP)—A British court today ordered James Earl Ray held without bail for a hearing June 18 and the United States obtained a provisional British warrant charging him with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

The formal application for Ray's extradition will be made by the U. S. government in the next day or two. Legal experts said this meant the earliest Ray could be returned to face trial in the United States is June 28.

But they added if he decides to fight extradition the case could drag on here to July or August.

Ray made the first move toward a possible fight by obtaining a British lawyer after his 2-minute appearance in Bow Street court today.

Alias Is Used

The 40-year-old escaped convict, who had been on the run since the Negro civil rights leader was killed April 4 in Memphis, was arraigned under the alias of Ramon George Sneyd and was charged with carrying a false passport and a loaded revolver without a license.

A heavy police escort brought Ray secretly to the court three hours before the hearing was to begin. A crowd of about 300 laid siege to the courtroom later, and everyone entering it was searched for weapons.

Ray was arrested Saturday.

Wearing a dark blue suit with dark brown checks and a blue shirt, Ray stood quietly with his hands clasped behind him as Chief Magistrate Frank Milton told him that under British criminal procedure, press coverage of the details of the hearing

would be limited unless he asked that the restriction be lifted.

Asked if he wanted the restriction lifted, he replied: "No sir."

A Heavy Escort

A government prosecutor asked that Ray be held in custody, and the judge granted Ray's request that the court appoint a lawyer for him. Then he was taken away by a large force of plainclothesmen and uniformed police.

It was believed that he was taken to Brixton prison, considered one of London's most secure jails.

Michael Dresden was named by the court as Ray's solicitor. Dresden will prepare the defense and choose a lawyer to argue this case in court.

Dresden's office declined to answer questions about the case, including what stand it might take on an extradition request.

A solicitor prepares the case for the accused and chooses the barrister, who does the pleading in court. The solicitor acts as the link between the accused, the barrister and the court.

American officials in London said the "process toward extradition is already in motion and we hope to get him back to the United States very soon."

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

1 Kansas City Star

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FBI - KANSAS CITY	
<i>Fowler</i>	<i>KCH</i>

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GETS WARRANT FOR RAY

Move Made by U. S. in Britain Is Expected to Help Clear Way for Formal Application Soon for Return of Fugitive to America

EXPECT A FIGHT

Assignment of British Lawyer Regarded as First Step

London (AP)—The U. S. government last night obtained a provisional British warrant charging James Earl Ray with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., clearing ground for a formal application in the next day or two for Ray's return to the United States.

The move followed a calm and impassive appearance by Ray at a perfunctory, 2-minute British court session in which he was assigned a British lawyer in what legal experts said could be his first move to fight extradition for trial.

It was the first bit of legal sparring in a case capable of spiraling into months of argument if the suspected man contests the U. S. Justice department request to extradite him "very soon." Legal sources said the earliest possible date for Ray's return would be June 28, but arguments could run into August if there is a battle.

Quick movement already was delayed Monday when Ray, 40, was ordered held without bail by Chief Magistrate Frank Milton, for a hearing June 18. The issuance of the warrant followed.

Fred M. Vinson, jr., assistant U. S. attorney general, is expected to make formal application to Britain's home secretary for extradition as soon as he receives the necessary documenta-

tion from the United States. The home secretary, James Callaghan, will forward the application to the chief magistrate at Bow Street court, who will consider whether the documentary evidence submitted by Vinson would be substantial for extradition. The application is expected to reach the court today.

Ray then will have 15 days to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Under British law and the 1935 treaty of extradition between Britain and the United States, the home secretary cannot surrender Ray to U. S. authorities before 15 days have passed.

At Brixton prison, where Ray was taken after his court appearance, police equipped with walkie-talkies threw a cordon around the building and blocked all roads leading to the jail.

Police barred unauthorized persons from getting within 150 yards of the walls.

Scotland Yard, meanwhile, reported police still were investigating the case and making inquiries about Ray, who had been hiding out in London since mid-May.

Ready in Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn. (AP)—Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee was reported ready yesterday to act promptly when extradition papers reach him seeking the return of James Earl Ray from London to stand trial in Memphis in the sniper slaying of Martin Luther King.

"So far, no papers requiring his signature have been received by the governor here," a spokesman said.

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

9 Kansas City Times

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LBN

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PRISON SWITCH MADE FOR RAY

British Move Accused Slayer of King for Security Reasons

HIS TRAIL IS SCoured

Scotland Yard Trying to Find Contacts in England

London (AP) — James Earl Ray was transferred yesterday to a maximum security cell in fortress-like Wandsworth prison and Scotland Yard detectives scoured his London haunts to learn if he had contacts in Britain.

Legal moves were under way to extradite Ray to the United States to stand trial in connection with the April 4 sniper slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr. Police on both sides of the Atlantic tried to untangle Ray's travels that took him to Canada, Britain and Portugal before his arrest Saturday at London airport as he prepared to fly to Belgium.

Extradition could take up to two months if the 40-year-old Ray decides to fight it through the British courts. American authorities have obtained a provisional British warrant charging Ray with the murder of King in Memphis.

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee has signed "all necessary papers" required for the state's request that Ray be returned for trial, a spokesman for the governor said.

A State department spokesman in Washington said documents to back up the extradition request had arrived there and "will be transmitted to London shortly." The documents are from Tennessee and from Missouri where Ray was convicted of armed robbery and escaped from prison in 1967.

British police held Ray on charges of using a forged passport and carrying a gun. On Scotland Yard records he is officially listed as Ramon George Sneyd, the name on his Canadian passport.

British detectives were using the passport charge as legal grounds to investigate his movements in London. Although he has been traced to two London hotels between May 28 and his arrest, there was an unexplained gap of about 10 days starting on May 17, when he left Lisbon for London.

FBI agents were understood to be working with Scotland Yard. The British police were doing the actual spadework since the FBI has no legal authority in foreign countries.

Scotland Yard was completely silent on where it was looking. But one officer said: "On the basis of this passport charge we can get a warrant if we want to search a place, and then go in and dab (fingerprint) it. If we find the prints we're looking for, we know we're on the right track."

Under British law, it is possible for police with a search warrant to enter a house without giving any explanation of their reasons. Therefore they can raid a home or hotel on Ray's trail without specifying the object of their search.

One of the objects was understood to be establishing if Ray made contact with anyone in London who might have aided him. Such information would be passed directly to the FBI.

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Fowler *W. G. H.*

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Says Ray Won't Give Data in King Slaying

(Service of the Chicago Daily News)

Chicago—James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., will take to the grave any information he has on the slaying, his brother, Jerry, 32 years old, told the Chicago Daily News.

Jerry Ray said that police "will never find out what it's all about from Jimmy. He's not going to name names.

"Even if he goes to the electric chair, he's gonna die with that secret," Jerry said with a fierce but quiet pride as he sipped from a can of beer in a motel room near Chicago.

It seemed a point of honor that his brother would not talk, just as Jerry had chosen to do five years in Missouri state prison rather than make things easy for himself by fingering two men who had joined him in a tavern burglary in 1956.

"It's hard not to talk," he said with a small smile, "but a person has to live with himself. He drew satisfaction in that he ran with the "solid" guys in prison, and not with the "rats."

In the same way, Ray denied reports published elsewhere that he had appealed to his brother to surrender.

"I'd never ask him to do that, and he knows it."

James Ray shouldn't have surrendered, his brother said, because even if he is proven innocent in the King case, he would still face 18 years on jail-break charges.

Jerry Ray also predicted his brother would plead not guilty should he eventually be brought to trial in Memphis. He shrugged off reports of a possible insanity plea.

James was serving a 20-year

term for armed robbery when he escaped April 23, 1967, from Missouri state prison at Jefferson City by hiding in a bread box on a bakery truck.

"There was nothing insane about my brother," Jerry said in a rare display of emotion. "They wanted to give him shock treatments, but I wouldn't let them. I know what the cops do. They're supposed to break you down."

Clad in a clean white, short sleeved shirt, open at the neck, Jerry Ray sat and tried to explain why he refuses to believe his soft-spoken brother could have pulled the trigger on Dr. King.

"He just wasn't that kind. In all the jobs he pulled, he never hurt anybody," Ray said.

Ray is to go to St. Louis, where another brother, John, operates a tavern. There they will await the return from London of the oldest of seven living children of George and Lucille Ray.

"He'll have a lawyer, but I don't think we'll have to hire one," Ray said. He expressed hope the publicity of the case would attract a top-level lawyer to take the case without fee just to prove he's not guilty. An awful lot of people don't think he did it."

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RAY DENIES HE KILLED DR. KING

Missouri Fugitive Testi-
fies at Extradition
Hearing in London

CLAIM OF IMMUNITY

British Attorney Says
Treaty Doesn't Cover
Political Crimes

London (AP) — James Earl Ray, fighting extradition to the United States to stand trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., asserted today he did not kill the Negro civil rights leader.

The prisoner—who is charged here under the alias of Raymon George Sneyd—took the witness stand in a surprise move and testified: "I have never met Dr. King. I have never had any kind of grudge against him."

An FBI expert, George Jacob Bonebrake, had testified that Ray's fingerprints were found on a rifle and binoculars discarded in a shop doorway after King was killed at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

"I found one print on the rifle and one on the sight and also on the binoculars," Bonebrake said. "I compared them for fingerprints of James Earl Ray in the Los Angeles police file. I found that they belonged to one and the same individual."

Refers to Treaty

Ray's attorney indicated he would seek to save Ray from extradition by contending that the assassination of King was a political crime.

Under the U. S.-British extradition treaty, political grounds are a principal reason for granting asylum to anyone and barring extradition.

Ray was ringed by detectives but did not wear handcuffs as he mounted the witness stand.

The hearing in Bow Street magistrates court was suspended for 10 minutes while he conferred with his British attorney, Roger Frisby.

Frisby said he would rather Ray neither took the usual oath nor affirmed, meaning taking the oath without invoking God.

No Cross-Examination

This tactic meant that, under English legal procedure, Ray could not be cross-examined by David Calcutt, the British attorney representing the U. S. government.

Wearing a dark suit and heavy horn-rimmed glasses, Ray answered a series of questions from his lawyer. He agreed that he was the man arrested at London airport June 8. He said he had never met Dr. King and bore him no grudge.

"Did you kill Dr. King?"

"No sir," Ray replied.

Again on his counsel's advice, Ray said he did not wish to sign the court recording of his testimony.

The Bow Street magistrates court adjourned then until next

(Continued on Page 2.)

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

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(Continued From Page 1.)

Tuesday, when the hearing is expected to end.

Ray was sent back to prison.

Silent through presentation of the prosecution's case, Ray declared at the windup of that phase of the hearing that "parts of some of the testimony are false and some are exaggerated."

"I would like to disagree with them and say something about this," he said.

Frank Milton, chief magistrate, had advised him about his right to call witnesses and give testimony in his own behalf.

Ray disagreed with many of the facts given by Thomas Butler, detective chief.

In a dramatic high point of the hearing, Butler had testified that, on hearing in his prison cell that the police identified him as an American wanted for a killing rather than as Canadian George Sneyd, his alias, Ray slumped into a seat and said:

"Oh God . . . I feel so trapped."

Frisby said Ray wished in particular "to state most emphatically that he did not make the observation: 'I feel so trapped.'"

"Nor did he say 'Oh God,' nor did he collapse on the seat in the manner which the chief superintendent described," Frisby said.

In court maneuvering, Frisby raised the matter of King's involvement in American politics. He questioned Bonebrake closely about this in an effort to get statements about such political involvement in the record.

Tells of Dislike

The FBI agent admitted under questioning that there had been a certain amount of dislike for King in the United States.

Peter Hopkirk, a correspondent of the London Times, appeared for the defense on a subpoena.

Hopkirk said he was in the United States in April covering the presidential primaries. He went to Memphis the morning after King was killed and spent four or five days there inquiring into his death.

"It was no secret that he was disliked by many white people living in the South," Hopkirk said.

Bonebrake said he knew of King's movement, the Southern Christian Leadership conference. But he said that, to the best of his recollection, he knew of no commitment to any political party by the conference.

When the court suspended session for a luncheon break, detectives continued to guard all doors of the courthouse. News-men had to show credentials to get in or out and members of the public were searched for weapons.

The U. S. government was represented by a British lawyer, David Calcutt. He told Frank Milton, magistrate, that Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle which police recovered after King was shot in Memphis, April 4.

"The bullet which killed Dr. King was examined when recovered," he continued, "and there is a strong likelihood that the bullet came from the rifle found by the police."

'Irony in Murder'

Calcutt told the crowded Bow street court that King was the victim of "a calculated, brutal and senseless murder—a murder that was bitter with irony."

"Though his name was a very password for peace," Calcutt said, "he met a violent death."

"This tragic death of Dr. King was the working of the single hand of this man," he declared, referring to Ray.

The 40-year-old escaped convict is expected to fight extradition and appeal to the High Court if Milton rules that he should be returned to the United States. This could extend the process for weeks.

Referring throughout to Ray as Sneyd, Calcutt gave the court this account:

"On March 29, six days before King was killed in Memphis, Ray went to a store in Birmingham, Ala., kept by a Mr. Wood and bought a rifle with telescopic sights and ammunition. There was another customer in the shop at the time.

"The following day Ray was not satisfied and wanted to

change the rifle. He took instead a Remington 760 which had telescopic sights attached to it. He also bought and took away a box of ammunition and a box which was not the right box for that particular gun.

Claim Binoculars Purchased

"On April 3, Sneyd (Ray) booked in at the New Revel Motor Hotel at Memphis. On the following day he checked out of the hotel and on that day in Memphis he bought a pair of binoculars."

Also on that day, Calcutt said, King was in Memphis, staying at the Lorraine motel.

The court was tense as Calcutt continued his story:

"From the bathroom window at 424½ South Main street, a person could see into Dr. King's room.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon this defendant went to 424½ South Main street, where accommodation was available, and he booked a room. As he did this he was seen by a witness, a Mr. Stevens.

"The defendant got a room and, between then and 6 o'clock in the evening, he used the bathroom and the lavatory. Mr. Stevens, who was in the adjoining room, says that the man used the bathroom and the lavatory on three occasions, each time for a long time."

Calcutt continued:

"At 6 o'clock Mr. Stevens says he heard a shot fired from the bathroom. He came out of his room and saw a man leaving below. He says it was the man who he had seen booking in earlier.

'Dropped the Weapon'

"The defendant left in a hurry, leaving binocular straps in his room. When he got out of the hotel entrance, he turned left and dropped his kit of rifle, sights and binoculars in the doorway.

"He then made off in a car waiting nearby."

Calcutt said the Memphis police took possession of the rifle and binoculars. They say the defendant's fingerprints were on them, he added.

"These tie in with the defendant's face picture and fingerprints," Calcutt said. "The bullet which killed Dr. King was examined when recovered and there is a strong likelihood that the bullet came from the rifle found by the police.

"It is also likely that the strap found in his room belonged to the binoculars found with the rifle."

Calcutt said that in September, 1959, Ray—or Sneyd, as he still called him—was convicted of armed robbery.

"He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment," he said, "but on April 23, 1967, he escaped from the Missouri state penitentiary with 12 years of his sentence left to serve."

Calcutt then read extracts from written testimony by Frederick Wilkinson, a director of the corrections department of the Missouri penitentiary. He produced photographs and fingerprints and said:

"We say the man in these photos from this records office is the man before you today."

Report on Detention

Phillip Birch, detective-sgt. of Scotland Yard, told the court he was on outward passport control at London Airport at 11:30 p. m. June 8.

"When the defendant presented two Canadian passports to the immigration officer, I was sitting by him," Birch said. "As a result of what I had previously learned, I asked the defendant to accompany me to the Special Branch office of the airport in order that he might be questioned by senior police officers.

"After arriving at the office, I made certain inquiries by telephone and, as a result of what I learned, I decided to search the defendant.

"In his right-hand back trouser pocket I found a .38 Liberty Chief Special revolver. It was loaded with five rounds of ammunition.

"The man I knew as Sneyd was detained until the arrival of Detective Chief Supt. Thomas Butler and other officers."

Butler said he saw the defendant in company with Chief Inspector Thompson of New Scotland Yard. He said to him:

"We are police officers. I understand you have in your possession two passports under the names Sneya and Sneyd. What is your name?"

Ray was said to have replied: "I cannot understand why I am here. My name is Sneyd."

Butler went on:

"Both passports show that you are a Canadian citizen born in Toronto on [redacted] Are these details correct?"

"Yes, of course they are."

Warned by Police

After more conversation, said the superintendent, Ray was cautioned and taken to Cannon Row police station, near Parliament.

Butler said he later saw the defendant again with Chief Inspector Thompson in a cell at Cannon Row. He told him:

"As a result of inquiries made since you were detained, we have very good reason to believe that you are not a Canadian citizen but an American."

The defendant was said to have replied: "Oh well, yes I am" and nodded in agreement.

Butler continued: "I now believe your name is not Sneyd but James Earl Ray, also known as Eric Starvo Galt and other names, and that you are wanted in the United States for serious criminal offenses, including

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LAWYER VISITS RAY FOR HOUR

Arthur J. Hanes Reports Client Talked of "Many Things"

London (AP)—Arthur J. Hanes, Alabama lawyer, spent about an hour today in Wandsworth prison, conferring with James Earl Ray, the man wanted in Tennessee to stand trial for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

When he came out of the jail gate, Hanes said: "He is feeling all right. His health is good. He is being well looked after. His mental attitude is good. We talked of many things."

Hanes, who said on arrival at London airport earlier today that Ray might plead innocent through reason of insanity, was asked if Ray showed any sign of insanity.

"None," he replied and emphasized that a plea of insanity was only one of several which might be used.

Hanes, former mayor of Birmingham, still insisted on calling Ray by the name under which he was arrested in Britain—Ramon George Sneyd—although the British court has accepted FBI testimony that he is Ray.

"This man to me is stil R. G. Sneyd," Hanes said.

In the eyes of the British government, Hanes is only a private party and not a legal adviser in an official capacity. James Callaghan, home secretary, referring to Hanes, said he "did not qualify for the special conditions applicable to legal advisers under the statutory prison rules."

Hanes had been in London in late June, but did not see Ray then, although he reportedly asked permission of British authorities.

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Ray Witness in Protective Custody

Memphis (AP)—Charles Q. Stevens, identified as a key witness against James Earl Ray in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., has been taken into protective custody.

"He wasn't as impressed at the danger as police and the attorney general's staff were," a source said in confirming that Stevens had been talked into submitting to protective custody.

Stevens is expected to remain in custody for several months, since Ray's trial is not anticipated before late fall.

Ray is expected to appeal the London court's order that he can be extradited to the United States. It was during the extradition hearing last week that an attorney said Stevens saw Ray in the rooming house from which police say the fatal bullet was fired.

Stevens had lived in the rooming house at the time, but he had not been found by newsmen in recent weeks. The source said police approached Stevens Wednesday about being taken into protective custody.

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

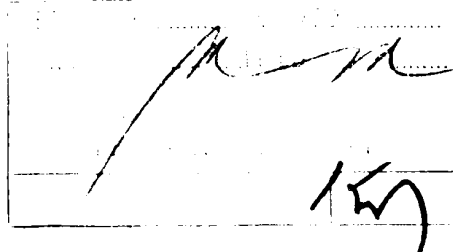
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'CAN BUILD A CASE FOR RAY'

An American Lawyer Talks With Accused Assassin

'NAMES, OTHER LEADS'

The Interview Lasts an Hour in British Prison

London (AP)—James Earl Ray's American attorney talked with him in prison today and said he got "names and other leads" to build a case for the defense of the accused assassin of Martin Luther King, jr.

Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., met with Ray for an hour in an interview room at Wandsworth prison. Hanes said afterward he found the conditions somewhat restrictive.

British prison officials did not permit him an interview in confidence such as usually accorded a British lawyer, he said.

Hanes and Ray were separated by a glass screen. Hanes said that when he wanted to exchange something confiden-

tial with Ray he would either whisper or write or pass notes to him through a prison guard.

The Alabama lawyer said he was beginning to build his case and organize a defense for the day that Ray might be extradited by the British to stand trial for the murder of the American civil rights leader.

"Our meeting was most helpful, most fruitful and beneficial," Hanes said. "We got to know each other better. He is relaxed and feels good. He is perfectly rational, sane and lucid."

Hanes spoke to reporters on emerging from the prison. He said he had no cause to complain about the restrictions placed upon him because "that's the system here."

Apparently alluding to security, Hanes said: "I think the procedure over here is rather good. There have been people hurt in other cases like this and I didn't like that at all."

Hanes declined to give any details about the names or other information Ray had given him. He also refused to answer a question about Ray's political orientation.

Hanes said he plans to leave London tomorrow and did not foresee another trip to Britain to interview Ray unless the need arises.

He said Ray had been receiving "many messages of support from the United States and he is grateful for it. He also has received many offers of help for his defense."

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'Planned to Return to U. S.

Letter Reveals James Ray Is Sneyd

(Service of the Chicago Daily News)

CHICAGO—The Chicago Daily News has obtained a copy of a letter written by James Earl Ray after his arrest in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

The 2-page, handwritten letter is the first communication from Ray to be made public since his capture last month in London, except for brief statements at court hearings.

The letter removes any doubt that Ray and Ramon George Sneyd, the name under which he was arrested, are the same man.

It also suggests that he originally intended to return voluntarily to the United States to face trial, and implies that he has an independent source of money to cover arrangements for his defense.

The undated letter was sent from London's Heathfield road prison, where Ray has been held, to a married sister who lives in a suburb of St. Louis.

It was signed "Lord R. G. Sneyd."

While government officials working on the King assassination have not expressed doubt that Ray and Sneyd are the same person, the fact that Ray was using an alias has been a point of legal confusion during extradition hearings. Also, Ray's attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, of Birmingham, Ala., who has visited the accused slayer in London, continues to refer to Ray as Sneyd.

However, Ray's younger brother, John Ray, is convinced that the letter is genuine and was sent by Ray despite the signature "Lord R. G. Sneyd."

John Ray said he based his conclusion on the handwriting

and language of the letter, and on the personal comments it contained.

"I don't know where he got the name of Sneyd," John said, "but he had lots of names."

Asked about his brother's assumption of the title "Lord," John said:

"That's probably just his little joke."

Even though the letter was addressed to Ray's sister, it was written in response to a letter sent to Heathfield Road prison by John Ray, who wanted to assure himself that the man arrested June 9 in London was actually his brother.

The letter from James Earl Ray was written on blue-ruled stationery and bore a stamped letterhead reading: "H.M. Prison, Heathfield Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W. 13."

It said, in part:

"Dear John,

"I will just write you a few lines to let you know everything is all right. I will probably be back shortly.

"Anyway, don't come over for one, you couldn't get in, attorney Hanes couldn't, and two, it's too expensive."

(The reference to Hanes helps date the letter. Hanes arrived in London on June 20, was at first denied a visit with Ray, and eventually met the accused assassin on July 5.)

"About Judge Casey wanting to reverse my case. I don't want it reversed I will explain later, but you know their things are not doing anything to benefit me."

(This apparently is a reference to Judge John G. Casey of the St. Louis Circuit court, who originally sentenced Ray to 20 years in prison and was reported ready to rule on Ray's

appeal when Ray broke out of jail.)

Asks for \$600

"If you could, I would like for you to give the attorney (Hanes) \$600. You can get some of it off Jerry and I will straighten it up with you when I get back."

(Jerry Ray is another brother of the accused man. While the letter inferred they would be reimbursed for the \$600, neither Jerry nor John would speculate on where the money would come from.)

"You mention Percy Foreman. He is a good attorney, but I will wait until I get back as I want some attorneys who can work together, so I will let Hanes decide on someone he thinks would be best.

"I could appeal my extradition hearing but I am getting tired of listening to these liars, so I might close it up about Tuesday, Lord R. G. Sneyd."

John Ray said the letter constituted "strong evidence" that his brother did not kill Dr. King.

"If he really did it, he wouldn't be thinking about signing those extradition papers, would he?" John asked.

Extradited by Court

A British court ordered Ray extradited to the United States at a hearing July 2 at which he was represented by a court-appointed attorney.

Since that ruling, due for appeal July 29, and since his meeting with Hanes, who has agreed to represent him, Ray apparently has decided to fight efforts to return him to this country.

Both John and Jerry Ray, who were interviewed together in a Southern city, contended their brother had been "set up" to act as a decoy in the King assassination, while the real killer escaped.

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

2 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 7/15/68

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Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

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Submitting Office: Kansas City

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HW

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY AGREES TO RETURN

Escaped Convict Signs Statement, Ending Appeal Against Extradition, and Consents to Face Charge of Slaying Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

DUE BACK SOON

Military Jet or Special Plane May Be Used for Prisoner

CHECK LONDON SPOTS

British Detectives Fail to Find Evidence of Conspiracy

London (AP) — James Earl Ray gave up his battle against extradition yesterday and agreed to return to the United States for trial on a charge of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

He is expected to fly home under heavy guard in the next few days for trial in Memphis in the shooting of the Nobel laureate there April 4. Ray, an escaped convict from the Missouri State penitentiary, was arrested in London June 8. He has steadily claimed his innocence of the killing.

Ray Rejects Appeal Plan

A legal informant said Ray signed a statement declaring he would not pursue an appeal in the British high court against a magistrate's court order July 2 extraditing him to the United States.

The statement, signed yesterday morning at a conference with his court-appointed British attorney, cut short a complicated

legal case which had little chance of success.

Persons who talked to Ray recently in Wandsworth prison said he had been growing restless and tired of waiting. Another factor was the news that the British had refused to continue legal aid for his appeal. He had been granted free legal service for the lower court case.

Ray's statement was signed in an irregular hand. "Ramon George Sneyd," the alias under which he had been held here since his arrest.

It said, "I have made this decision after considering all the facts, and I believe that this is the best course of action for me to adopt."

Ray was contending that King's murder was a political crime and therefore he could not be extradited under British law, but he apparently decided several days ago to drop the appeal, which had been set for the high court before three British judges on July 29.

May Be Back Soon

Ray could be on a plane headed for the United States within 24 hours.

His American attorney, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., is flying to London and is due there this morning. He may ask for permission to accompany Ray home, but U. S. officials indicated this request would be turned down.

Once Ray is handed over by the British, his custody becomes the responsibility of the U. S. Justice department. The U. S. government probably will take Ray home under heavy guard on a special plane, either a U. S. military jet or a chartered civil-

ian airliner.

Ray, who has persistently denied killing the Negro leader, made no reference to the case itself in his brief typewritten statement.

Grace Period Ending

The document may become part of the record, but not necessarily. His British attorneys now have it. They can either send it to James Callaghan, home secretary, as evidence that Ray has waived extradition, or they can do nothing. Ray's 15-day grace period to appeal against his extradition order expires tonight. If no appeal is filed, he automatically becomes eligible for immediate extradition.

Last week Ray wrote a brother in the United States telling him to arrange payment as an advance for Hanes's legal fees. Then he remarked: "I could appeal my extradition hearing, but I am getting tired of listening to these liars and I might close it up about Tuesday."

Ray's British attorneys knew about this letter and questioned him about his feelings. The "liars" he referred to apparently were the British police, who have quoted him as saying, "Oh, God, I feel so trapped," after his arrest. He denied saying anything like that.

Ever since Ray's arrest, Scotland Yard has assigned a team of a dozen detectives to the task of tracing his movements in London.

The key point about the probe is that it drew a complete blank on the possibility of any confederates for Ray, at least in London. Police informants said they found no evidence here that Ray was involved in any conspiracy.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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MURKIN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TRIP TO U. S. BEGINS FOR RAY

Source Says Accused Man Leaves Air Base Near London

London (Friday) (AP)—James Earl Ray, wanted in the Memphis assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was flown out of Britain today to stand trial in the United States.

A reliable source said Ray took off from an airfield close to London shortly after midnight. The U. S. embassy confirmed that he had left Britain.

Arthur J. Hanes, the Birmingham, Ala., lawyer who has taken Ray's defense, said he planned to return to the United States later today. Hanes had filed without success for permission to accompany Ray on the journey back.

Ray was taken late last night from Wandsworth prison in South London and convoyed under heavy guard out of the capital.

The takeoff time means that because of the difference between British and American time, Ray will reach the United States during darkness. This was planned to assist security when U. S. authorities hand Ray over to Tennessee officers.

In Memphis, Ray faces charges of first-degree murder in the April 4 assassination of the Negro civil rights leader.

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

1 Kansas City Times
Kansas City, Mo.

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JUL 22 1968
FBI - KANSAS CITY
Hame *KBH*

44-760-Sub B-49

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FACTS OF THE KING MURDER CAN NOW BE HEARD

JAMES EARL RAY has abandoned his 6-week legal effort to avoid extradition, calling off an appeal to the British high court before it could be heard. The way is now clear for his return to the U. S. to stand trial in Memphis on the charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

Since Ray's capture June 8 at the London airport, there had been speculation here and abroad that cumbersome British extradition procedures might greatly delay, or even finally prevent his case being heard in an American court of law. That speculation has proved idle. Without undue hesitation, a London magistrate found sufficient cause for Ray to answer the accusation against him.

The murder of Dr. King, by whatever hand, was a traumatic event in our national life. It spread shock and grief across the land, and sparked violence in scores of American cities including our own. The victim was an individual of exceptional stature, the outstanding single figure in the country's quest for social justice. These factors, alone, made his slaying a crime of extraordinary moment.

The British authorities, in dealing with the U. S. extradition request, were obliged to consider Ray's case within the strict framework of their own law. Its disposition cannot help but bring relief in this country. Most Americans would have considered it intolerable to have been denied, for whatever reason, a full airing of the circumstances surrounding the tragedy.

There can be no presumption of James Earl Ray's guilt. There is only the assurance that now his case will be heard and that, within the safeguards of American criminal procedure, there will be opportunity to reveal what Ray knows—if anything—about a crime that has had, and could yet have, such fearful consequences.

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

32 Kansas City Star

Kansas City, Mo.

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JUL 22 1968	
FBI — KANSAS CITY	
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PREPARE RAY'S RETURN TO U. S.

British Officials Expected to Clear Remaining Details Today

London (AP) — James Callaghan, home secretary, signed an order Thursday night for transfer of James Earl Ray to custody of U. S. marshals for his extradition to the United States.

Minor British charges against the 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri state penitentiary were dropped, bringing a step closer his return to face trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

No Appeal Filed

The extradition order was issued by Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate, July 2. Ray decided not to appeal against it, and the 15-day period for filing an appeal expired yesterday.

The time of Ray's departure for America is a closely guarded

secret. Unofficial reports said a U. S. Air Force transport was standing by at Northolt, a U. S. air base west of London, to take the prisoner and an escort of U. S. marshals to Memphis, where the Negro civil rights leader was shot April 4.

The two British charges on which Ray had been held since his arrest at London airport June 8 were dropped at a brief hearing in the Bow Street Magistrate's court.

The charges were using a forged Canadian passport, under the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and carrying a loaded gun for which he had no license.

Ray was not in court today.

Wants Lawyer with Him

Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., Ray's lawyer, visited him in prison this morning. He said Ray was still extremely anxious to have his lawyer fly home with him when he is sent back to the United States.

But Hanes said U. S. authorities still were adamant in refusing him permission to board the plane.

He fears intensive interrogation and grilling by Justice department agents on the plane," Hanes said. "They will have him captive for seven or eight hours and they can engage him in conversation."

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

2 Kansas City Star
Kansas City, Mo.

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FBI — KANSAS CITY	
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INNOCENT IS RAY PLEA

Accused Slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Appears in American Court for the First Time and Lawyer Answers Indictments

TRIAL IS TO BE NOVEMBER 12

Judge and Counsel Agree on Date After National Elections and Defendant Is Returned to Cell After Brief Hearing

Memphis (AP)—James Earl Ray pleaded innocent today to a charge of assassinating Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., here April 4. Trial was set for November 12.

Appearing publicly for the first time since his extradition hearings in London, Ray entered his plea through his lawyer, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala.

Security officers searched persons who entered the Shelby County criminal courtroom to witness Ray's arraignment. Hanes wanted a period of "a few days or a few weeks" to determine when he would be ready to try the case. Phil Canale, district attorney general, told the court he had conferred with Hanes about having the trial in late September. But, he said, it might last until the November 5 general election. Under Tennessee law, sequestered jurors cannot cast ballots.

Ray, wearing a checked blue sport coat and blue slacks, was led into the courtroom at 9:57 o'clock this morning and the arraignment proceedings ended 12 minutes later. Ray was returned to his steel-lined, air-conditioned cell in the county jail.

On Two Charges

Hanes had both indictments read—one alleging murder in the first degree and the other charging Ray with carrying a dangerous weapon.

At the end of each reading Hanes said: "My client wishes to enter a plea of innocent."

At no time did Hanes use Ray's name. In England he consistently referred to him as Sneyd, the name under which Ray was arrested July 8.

Ray remained silent. He was seated at the counsel table between Hanes and Hanes's son, Arthur Hanes, jr. Behind them sat Sheriff William N. Morris, jr., and two other officers.

Judge Preston Battle told Hanes a plea did not have to be entered today and asked whether the defense wanted a recess.

"We will enter a plea to the indictment," Hanes responded.

Battle also asked if Hanes

wanted a period of "a few days or a few weeks" to determine when he would be ready to try the case. Phil Canale, district attorney general, told the court he had conferred with Hanes about having the trial in late September. But, he said, it might last until the November 5 general election. Under Tennessee law, sequestered jurors cannot cast ballots.

Canale suggested the November 12 date and Battle asked if it could be set earlier. Hanes said he felt the case would be completed in six weeks—the time between late September and election day.

"But I have no idea what the prosecution will put on," Hanes said.

Set the Date

"All right," Battle responded. "Let's set the case for November 12."

The wood-paneled courtroom was filled by about 70 persons.

A mattress fire broke out on the third floor of the jail last night. City firemen rushed into the building. Sheriff Morris would say only that the fire did little damage and was extinguished quickly. The sheriff would not say if the fire was set, where on the third floor it broke out, or whether it was considered the work of other inmates who reportedly are irked over the elaborate treatment Ray is receiving.

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1 Kansas City Star

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FBI - KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY BACK IN MEMPHIS

Transfer of Missouri Fugitive From London to U. S. Made Last Night in an Air Force Jet Transport Plane

SECURITY MEASURES HEAVY

Attorney for Man Accused in the Slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Complains About Stealth in Journey

BULLETIN

New York (AP)—James Earl Ray's lawyer said today his client is anxious to go to trial in Memphis, and will not ask for a change of venue.

Memphis (AP)—James Earl Ray, handcuffed and wearing a bullet-proof vest, was placed in the Shelby County jail before dawn today to await trial on a charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

Ray was placed in his cell at the jail at 4:34 a. m., 46 minutes after he arrived at the nearby Memphis Naval Air station aboard a U. S. Air Force jet transport from London. The trip took about 10½ hours.

From the Navy base, a blue-and-white prison van, surrounded by a half-dozen police cars and an equal number of motorcycles, roared into the parking lot behind the jail building.

No newsman was allowed to see Ray, but William Morris, sheriff, distributed photographs of the prisoner showing him dressed in what the sheriff told a news conference was "protective gear."

"We took custody of Mr. Ray at 3:48 a. m. aboard a Boeing 707 at Millington," the sheriff said, referring to the Navy base at suburban Millington. "He arrived at the jail at 4:29 a. m. and was in his cell at 4:34."

The sheriff said Judge W. Preston Battle of criminal court, has been chosen to hear the murder trial, but "no courtroom has been selected for the trial yet. He added that no date for

arraignment on the murder indictment has been set.

There was speculation that Ray may be tried in a basement courtroom at the jail-courthouse building, so that he would never have to leave the jail.

Judge Battle already has issued his first order in the case, the sheriff said. This forbids cameras, tape recorders or other similar devices from the courthouse-jail building, its grounds or sidewalk surrounding the structure—and forbids anyone connected with the case from giving interviews or otherwise discussing the case outside the courthouse or with anyone but lawyers connected with the case.

As photographers took Morris's picture during the news conference, the sheriff went on to explain that the "no publicity" order would go into effect immediately after the news conference.

Ray's American attorney, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., was refused permission to speak to Ray once he was turned over to U. S. authorities in London. Hanes's request to accompany Ray on the flight was denied.

Hanes took a commercial flight to New York today and told newsmen at London airport he would protest "this bizarre affair—the spiriting away of a man in the night."

"The entire affair was bizarre in the extreme—undercover and secretive . . . I don't know what the U. S. attorney general is up to in not giving permission for me to go with my client. I shall be taking this matter up most strongly when I get home."

As Ray left Britain, the London Daily Sketch reported that his fingerprints had been matched with those of a gunman who robbed a London bank a few days before he was arrested June 8.

Scotland Yard officials refused to confirm or deny the report in the Daily Sketch, which said a gunman on June 4 thrust a "give me cash" note at a teller in the Trustee Savings bank in London's Fulham district and escaped with about \$240 in British pounds.

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

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Kansas City, Mo.

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FBI - KANSAS CITY	

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'RAY USED IN A PLOT'

Man Accused of Slaying Martin Luther King Is a Victim of "Giant Conspiracy," His Defense Attorney Says

DOUBTS 'ONE-MAN JOB' THEORY

Hanes Also Objects to "Invasion of Privacy," Saying Client Is Always "on TV"—Threats Are Increasing, He Adds

Memphis (AP)—Arthur J. Hanes, defense attorney for James Earl Ray, flew home to Birmingham today after telling newsmen there was an international Communist conspiracy at work in the case.

Hanes said that immediately after Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was assassinated here April 4, Ramsey Clark, U. S. attorney general, called the slaying a one-man job.

"But, gentlemen," Hanes said. "I am here to tell you right now that in my judgment the attorney general of the United States is 100 per cent wrong. There is a giant conspiracy here and my client is being used by the conspiracy."

Hanes did not elaborate except to say that he had this information from a reliable source and that it all would come out at Ray's trial next November.

Tells of Threats

Speaking at an impromptu news conference, Hanes also assailed what he called a lack of privacy for his client and an invasion of his rights in his arrest

the bathroom.

"Furthermore, when I was there yesterday, I went to use the bathroom and I go on TV. Gentlemen, this in my opinion is an invasion of his privacy and it is hurting his health, because he can't sleep with cameras blazing on him. Gentlemen, this is cruel."

Hanes said threats had been made against him, his family, his secretary and maid.

"It's Getting Rough"

"Gentlemen," he said, "the tempo is picking up. The ball game is getting rough. The threats on my life and members of my family are becoming more serious. There are forces at work in this country that do not want to see this man tried, and they will use any means, in my judgment, to see that neither he nor I appear in the courtroom."

Most of the threats, Hanes said, come by way of telephone. "A call will come in and my wife will pick up the telephone and a voice will say: 'Death, death, death.' Other callers will say 'You will die.'"

The threats, Hanes said, don't bother him or his family but they have terrified the household's 70-year-old maid.

"She received a letter threatening to kill her if she didn't stop working for me," he said.

Two Memphis policemen accompanied the lawyer the entire time he was in Memphis, from his arrival Friday morning until his Saturday departure.

in London June 8 and his return here. And Hanes told of threats against his own family.

"I definitely feel that my client's rights are being trampled and his privacy invaded. While I think Sheriff William N. Morris and his people are trying to protect my client's political rights, they are at the same time trampling his individual rights."

Referring to the closed circuit television that monitors Ray in his jail cell, the former Birmingham mayor said:

"Neither my client nor I like the idea of cameras being focused on him 24 hours a day. He has to hide his head under a pillow in order to get any sleep. He even has the evil eye of a camera on him when he uses

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1 Kansas City Star

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JUL 29 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Identifying King

Assassin Suspect Explained

By **BERNIE WARD**
Beacon Staff Writer

One man sitting in a Memphis, Tenn., jail cell knows only too well what kind of an expert George Bonebrake is.

James Earl Ray, awaiting trial as the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King last spring, is in that cell largely through the efforts of Bonebrake.

Bonebrake, one of the FBI's most respected fingerprint experts, is in Wichita conducting a seminar on fingerprint identification for area law enforcement agencies.

FOLLOWING the assassination of Dr. King, Bonebrake led the search through thousands of fingerprints on file at the Washington, D.C., FBI headquarters for the identification of the killer.

After Ray was arrested earlier this summer in London, England, Bonebrake was the government's star witness in the extradition proceedings that followed. And it was his expert testimony that identified the man being held by Scotland Yard as the fugitive — James Earl Ray.

DURING THE PAUSE in the seminar

here Wednesday, Bonebrake, a quiet, unassuming man, discussed the Ray case and others he has been involved in during his 27 years with the FBI.

"My testimony in the extradition hearing was two-fold," Bonebrake said, "since Ray was refusing to admit his true identity.

"I was able to testify that the latent prints we found in Memphis matched those taken of the man arrested in London, and that the same prints matched those taken of James Earl Ray while he was at the Missouri Penitentiary.

"Therefore," Bonebrake continued, "My testimony tended to implicate him in the murder of Dr. King as well as identify him as the fugitive wanted for escaping from the Missouri prison."

BONEBRAKE PICKED up a large chart showing side-by-side blow-ups of two fingerprints. "This one," he pointed to a blurred photo of a fingerprint, "is a latent print, or one which was found at a crime scene. The other is an ink print, one taken from a suspect when he was arrested.

newspaper, city and state.)

1 Wichita Beacon

Wichita, Kansas

Date: 9/12/68
Edition: Daily
Author: Bernie Ward
Editor:
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"When I am called to testify in court, I point out to the jury how the two are identical.

"This is what I did in London. I was able to show that the latent prints obtained in Memphis, the ones taken in London and the ones taken of Ray at the Missouri prison were all the same."

BONEBRAKE SAID FBI agents obtained "good" latent prints from a rifle believed used to kill Dr. King, from a telescopic sight on the rifle and from a pair of binoculars found at the scene.

"This was a real break for us," he said. "We had several names to go on but we didn't know which one was correct.

"Ray had purchased a car under the name of Gault, bought the rifle under another name and registered at the flophouse in Memphis using the name John Willard."

Once the latent prints were obtained, he said, an exhaustive comparison search was launched of thousands of prints of known offenders and known fugitives.

"This way," Bonebrake added, "We were able to come up with Ray's name and eventually to identify him in London."

BONEBRAKE SAID he anticipated going to Memphis to testify on the fingerprint identification during Ray's upcoming trial.

"There's no doubt in my mind that he (Ray) at least handled the murder weapon," Bonebrake commented.

During the week-long seminar here, Bonebrake is instructing lawmen from several South Central Kansas police and sheriff's departments on the proper identification of latent prints.

The class is designed to teach officers to go to a crime scene and develop the crime scene or latent prints using various processes.

Wednesday, the law officers compared latent prints found at a prepared crime scene with those of known offenders and established identifications. Today, they were instructed on the means of preparing that evidence for trial. Friday they will present the evidence during a mock trial.



George Bonebrake

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Beacon Story Ignites Ray Trial Controversy

By **BERNIE WARD**
Beacon Staff Writer

A front-page story in the Wichita Beacon on Sept. 12 has become the center of a controversy in Memphis, Tenn., over public statements made by the defense and prosecution in the case of James Earl Ray, accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Beacon story quoted FBI fingerprint expert George Bonebrake, the agent who identified Ray at an extradition hearing in London last summer, as saying: "There is no doubt in my mind that he (Ray) at least handled the murder weapon."

IN A STORY TODAY in the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, Ray's attorney, Arthur J. Hanes, charged that a court order restricting pre-trial publicity in the case, "protects the prosecution and only muzzles the defense."

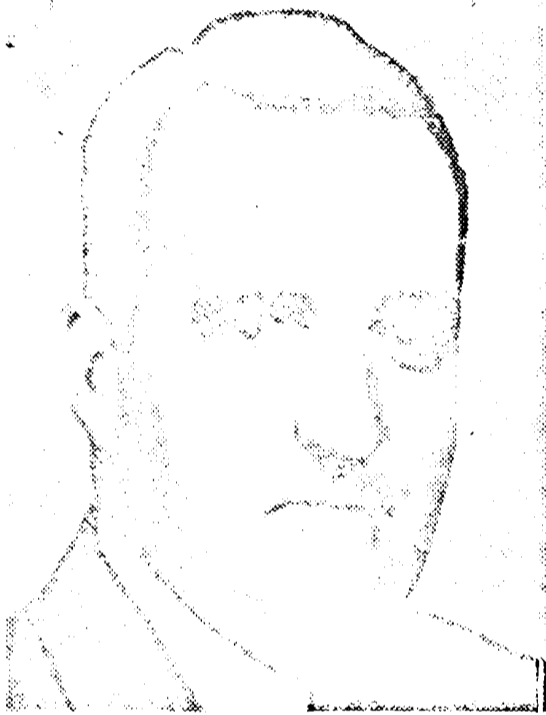
Hanes cited specifically The Beacon interview story here with Bonebrake as an example of prosecution witnesses who have made public statements "convicting my client and we have had no chance to counter them."

On Sept. 30, Hanes, private detective Renfro Hays, hired by the defense, and two Memphis reporters, Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press — Scimitar and Charles Edmundson of the Commercial Appeal were cited for contempt of court for trial-related statements made outside of court.

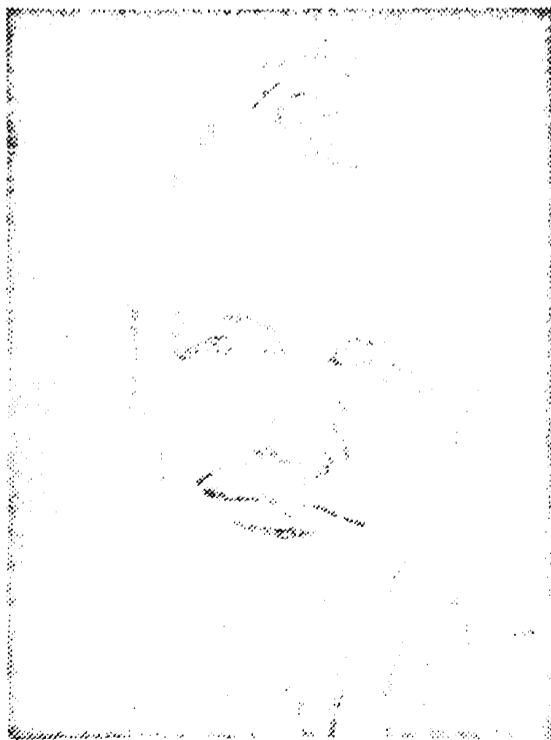
W. Preston Battle, criminal court judge in Tennessee's Shelby County, issued the contempt citations.

The contempt findings came after complaints Hanes and Hays had voiced about the unusually strict guard placed on Ray. The two newsmen reported the complaints in their Memphis papers.

Hanes had complained the strict security surrounding his client had



Arthur Hanes



Judge Battle

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

1 Wichita Beacon

Wichita, Kansas

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FBI - KANSAS CITY	

threatened Ray's sanity and called the security measures "cruel and unusual punishment."

LAST WEEK, Time Magazine in reporting the conflict between Judge Battle and the four defendants in the contempt action, reported Hanes also had talked to the press about the possibility of Communist conspiracy in the King murder.

The Time report said that Judge Battle had found no violation of Ray's rights and had described the security precautions as "reasonable."

The judge further stated that out-of-court suggestions that Ray's sanity may be in danger were "extremely prejudicial and constitute a clear and present danger" to picking an impartial jury and holding a fair trial.

In issuing the contempt citation, Battle found statements by Hanes and Hays and the subsequent news stories by the two reporters were violation of his order prohibiting any prejudicial out-of-court discussions of the case.

IN TODAY'S STORY in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Hanes referred extensively to the interview here with Bonebrake. The FBI expert was here to conduct a seminar on fingerprint identification for local law enforcement agencies.

At that time, Bonebrake told a Beacon reporter he had testified at the Ray extradition hearing that "the latent fingerprints we found in Memphis matched those taken of the man arrested in London and that the same prints matched those taken of James Earl Ray while he was at the Missouri penitentiary."

"Therefore, my testimony tended to implicate him in the murder of Dr. King as well as identify him as the fugitive wanted for escaping from the Missouri prison."

BONEBRAKE ALSO STATED that FBI agents had obtained "good" latent prints from a rifle believed used to kill Dr. King, from a telescopic sight on the rifle and from a pair of binoculars all found abandoned near the Memphis crime scene.

In the Commercial Appeal Story, Hanes referred to Bonebrake's statements as an example of how Judge Battle's order limiting pre-trial publicity has different effects on the defense and prosecution.

He added that any effort at successfully limiting the press would have to be at a nation-wide level.

A REPORTER FOR the Commercial Appeal told The Beacon an attempt had been made to contact Bonebrake but the Washington, D.C., FBI office said the fingerprint expert was out of town and could not be reached.

The reporter also said Hanes told him he received a copy of The Beacon story in the mail from an unidentified sender, apparently from Wichita.

Hanes, a Birmingham, Ala., attorney, is in Memphis continuing his investigation of items of evidence the state is expected to introduce when Ray goes to trial Nov. 12.

The Beacon today attempted to contact Hanes at his Memphis motel for comment on his charges against the court but the attorney could not be reached.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray's Biographer Tells of Intrigue

NEW YORK (AP)—James Earl Ray's biographer said yesterday the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was tempted out of a Canadian hideout months before the killing by a \$12,000 offer to make a mystery mission to Birmingham, Ala.

At the time—August, 1967—Ray was a fugitive from the Missouri State penitentiary, where he had escaped the previous April.

Trial Set No. 12

The assassination of King occurred April 4 in Memphis. Ray's trial is scheduled to begin November 12.

In the first installment of a series in Look magazine, William Bradford Huie, author, said Ray told him the money offer came in a Montreal waterfront cafe from "a man whom Ray calls Raoul and describes to me as being a blond Latin about 35, and whom Ray took to be a seaman."

Huie said Ray told him of half a dozen meetings with Raoul, during which the proposition boiled down to this:

Ray would meet Raoul in a railroad station at Windsor August 21 and prepare to make several trips across the border from Windsor to Detroit, carrying packages with unspecified contents hidden in a car.

Ray would then sell the car and go by train or bus to Birmingham. There he would lie low, try to establish a false identity and wait for instructions by general delivery mail.

Raoul would pay his living expenses and come to Birmingham himself to buy Ray a "suitable car."

Big Sum Later

Huie wrote: "After a few weeks or months, after a little

joint activity, Raoul would pay Ray \$12,000 and give him a passport and 'other identification' and help him go "anywhere in the world."

Ray, Huie said, was wary of returning to the United States because he feared he might be caught and sent back to the penitentiary.

He had become intimate with a pretty Canadian government worker in Ottawa and hoped he could persuade her to provide him with an identification to obtain a Canadian passport so that he could flee to somewhere in Latin America.

Huie said Ray related that after his talks with Raoul "I didn't know what to do."

"If I took Raoul's proposition, I had to go back to the States and risk the Missouri pen again. I didn't want to do that. I had sworn I'd never go back," Huie quoted Ray.

"But I was running out of capital again, and I didn't want to risk another holdup in Canada (earlier Ray had told Huie of an \$800 robbery at a house of prostitution in Montreal).

"I couldn't get on a ship. I couldn't get I. D. (identification). So I told Raoul 'okay' I'd meet him in Windsor. But I didn't know then whether I'd meet him or not.

"The woman in Ottawa seemed to like me. She was my last chance. I hadn't had time to talk to her in Montreal about the passport. So now I was going to Ottawa and tell her something about myself, and if she'd help me get the passport, I wasn't going to meet Raoul."

Ray said he met the woman in Ottawa August 19 but decided that if he told her the truth about himself she would prob-

ably turn him over to the authorities.

Huie wrote that he had interviewed the Ottawa woman, whose name and address he obtained from Ray, and that she said:

"The saddest part is that if he had told me, I guess I would have turned him down. I don't think I would have delivered him to the Mounties, but I couldn't have sworn a lie and helped him get the passport.

'To See Her Again'

"When he left me, he said he had to meet a man in Windsor. But he insisted he would see me again.

"He wrote me from the States. His last letter came in March of this year. He wanted to know when I was taking my vacation so that he could meet me.

"I kept his letters. But then, of course, when the stories came out, I tore them up, hoping no one would ever find out I had known him."

The first installment of the Huie account ended there.

Ray was arrested in London last June 8, carrying a fraudulent Canadian passport in the name Ramon George Sneyd.

Huie is the author of 16 books, including "The Execution of Private Slovik," "The Americanization of Emily" and "The Klansman."

He disclosed September 10 that he had bought Ray's life story and had already paid him \$25,000. Huie said he had not been permitted to visit Ray in the Memphis jail, but had received 20,000 handwritten words from the prisoner, expected another 30,000 and would polish the manuscript into a biography.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 10/29/68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Richard B. Fowler

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

or

Classification: 44-

Submitting Office: Kansas City

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Sub: B57

44-760-785

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OCT 31 1968	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

Howe



AFTER A FLIGHT FROM LONDON, James Earl Ray is shown being escorted to his cell in Memphis. He is wearing a bulletproof vest and is handcuffed to a leather belt —(Wirephoto).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Who Is Justice Really Serving?

Though the average person may be more likely to challenge the wisdom of a lawyer than of a doctor, his attitude toward the two professions of law and medicine is similar — awe tinged with suspicion.

He realizes that the one is indispensable to our physical well-being and that the other is essential to the preservation of a society whose ideal is the greatest good for the greatest number.

Because of the esoteric bodies of knowledge they encompass, both professions are also a bit mysterious to the layman. They are closed circles to him, walled in with their peculiar languages which only the initiated can understand.

Sometimes it appears as if doctors and lawyers want to keep it that way. Familiarity, they seem to fear, will breed, if not contempt, something less than admiration. Thus they make their own rules, discipline their own members and reject too-close scrutiny by non-doctors and non-lawyers.

The result on the part of laymen is too often superstition where there should be appreciation, distrust where there should be confidence.

Just as a man with a disease must place himself completely in the hands of his physician, so a man involved in litigation or charged with a crime must bet his economic security, often his freedom and sometimes his life on the skill of his attorney.

In the matter of law, however, there is a third party involved—the public. All of us have a stake in the outcome of a case, especially when a crime against society has been committed.

The lawyer-client relationship is sacrosanct, as is that of a doctor and his patient, but the procedures of the courtroom, and the procedures leading up to it, must be as open and as comprehensive to the public as those of the hospital operating room are not.

The cases of James Earl Ray and Sirhan Sirhan have done little to enhance public respect for or confidence in our legal system, what with months of delay, continual postponements of trial and bewildering pretrial maneuvering.

Granted that these trials promise to be among the most famous of this century. There has been nothing like them, in terms of popular emotions aroused, since the Lindberg kidnaping of 1932. Every precaution must be taken to see that they are fair and final and that both prosecution and defense are afforded all the time and every resource they need to prepare their briefs — no less, and no more.

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

Springfield Daily News

Springfield, Mo.

Page 14

Date: 11/19/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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FBI — KANSAS CITY	

12/15/68

It now appears that barring another postponement, or "continuance," as the lawyers call it, selection of jurors in the Sirhan trial may begin in a few weeks. It is to be hoped that not too many eyewitnesses die of old age before this process is completed.

However, because Ray has decided, on the eve of going into court, to change lawyers, his trial has been set back again, until next March.

More than 300 years after Shakespeare's Hamlet mused on "the law's delay," the complaint is still valid. Many Americans are wondering why this must be so.

They may also begin wondering whether justice is really being served, and if so, for whom.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Might Plead Guilty Monday

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—James Earl Ray's lawyer was granted a Monday appearance in court as an Alabama newspaper reported today that Ray plans to plead guilty in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., and will receive a 99-year sentence.

A spokesman for Judge Preston Battle, who is scheduled to preside at Ray's trial next month, said Ray's lawyer had sought and been granted the hearing. There was no indication what the hearing would concern.

In Huntsville, Ala., however, the Huntsville Times reported Ray will plead guilty to the assassination of King last April 4 and receive a 99-year sentence. The trial is scheduled to start April 7.

The Times wrote that it learned the state of Tennessee would recommend the 99-year sentence "when Ray pleads guilty."

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

1 Kansas City Star
 Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 3/7/69
 Edition: Final
 Author:
 Editor: Paul V. Miner
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: Kansas City

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 MAR 13 1969
 FBI - KANSAS CITY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY IN PRISON TO BEGIN TERM

Admitted Assassin of Dr. King Transferred to Penitentiary

Nashville (AP) — James Earl Ray, admitted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., today was transferred from Memphis to the state penitentiary here.

Ray, sentenced to 99 years in prison, was driven the 200 miles from the Shelby County jail in Memphis. A highway patrolman in the 8-car caravan called the trip "uneventful."

When the caravan stopped in front of the prison, Ray was immediately taken inside. As he passed through reporters and photographers in the lobby, he attempted to hide his face behind his handcuffed hands. He made no comment.

He will be kept in maximum security a month to six weeks until his classification is completed.

After this period Warden Lake Russell said "He'll be treated like everyone else."

Ray, 41 years old, will not be eligible to seek parole for 30 years under Tennessee law.

His first days in the large gray rock structure will be spent alone in a cell a little larger than most—about 8 by 10 feet. The only furnishings are a bed, chair, wash basin and toilet.

It will be "kind of a quarantine until we get all the data in his records and determine under what type security he should be held and where he should work," Russell said.

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

1 Kansas City Star
Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 3/11/69
Edition: Final
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Editor: Paul V. Miner
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Kansas City
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MAR 13 1969	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mrs. King Opposed To Closing of Case

Atlanta (AP)—Mrs. Martin Luther King, jr., said yesterday that James Earl Ray's plea of guilty in the slaying of her husband "cannot be allowed to close the case, to end the search for the many fingers which helped pull the trigger."

Mrs. King said, however, that for her family, "there is a sense of emotional relief" in the sentencing of Ray.

"For the moment, we have been spared a trial which would compel us to relive the fearfully tragic events of his death. But we realize that this is but a respite," she said in a statement.

Mrs. King said that "all concerned people must press the state of Tennessee and the U. S. government to continue until all who are responsible for this crime have been apprehended.

"Not until then can the conscience of the nation rest."

Earlier, the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who succeeded King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, said that Ray's admission of guilt strengthens his belief that there was a conspiracy in King's slaying.

U. S. on With Probe

Washington (AP)—The Justice department said yesterday an investigation was con-



Mrs. King

tinuing into whether a conspiracy was involved in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., last April 4.

At the brief trial, defense and prosecution lawyers said they were satisfied a conspiracy was not involved in the civil rights leader's death.

A Justice department spokesman, however, said the federal investigation "into the original allegations of the conspiracy is still open."

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Paul V. Miner
Title: *1078 AY*

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MAR 13 1969	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY IS DENIED A SECOND TRIAL

Judge Turns Down Admitted Slayer of Martin Luther King

Memphis (AP) — James Earl Ray, admitted slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was denied a new trial here today.

Judge Arthur C. Faquin, jr., held that the evidence showed Ray had voluntarily and in good faith entered a guilty plea to the slaying. Under Tennessee law, the judge held, such a plea precludes a motion for a new trial, for post-conviction remedies or an appeal.

Faquin, who succeeded the late Judge W. Preston Battle in the case, further held that Ray waived all rights to file a motion for a new trial or for an appeal. He ordered Ray returned to the state penitentiary at Nashville to continue serving his 99-year term.

Ray fidgeted in his captain-style chair as Faquin read his lengthy opinion. He crossed and recrossed his legs and alternately rested his head on his right or left hand.

J. B. Stoner of Savannah, one of Ray's attorneys, told the court the defense took exception to the ruling. He later said, "some move" would be made, but declined to say when or what it would be.

Faquin held that a section of the Tennessee code which automatically grants a new trial should the judge die while such a motion is pending did not apply in Ray's case. He said that Ray, by pleading guilty, irrevocably waived in advance any right of appeal or a new trial.

Ray did not take the witness stand.

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

1 Kansas City Star
Kansas City, Mo.

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Editor: Paul V. Miner
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FBI - KANSAS CITY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RAY LOSES BID FOR NEW TRIAL

Tennessee Judge Again Refuses Plea by Attorneys

LAWYERS PLAN APPEAL

Defense to Seek Hearing in Higher State Court

Memphis (AP) — Judge Arthur Faquin, jr., of Shelby County Criminal court today again denied James Earl Ray a new trial.

The action was the latest step in an increasingly complicated effort by Ray to take back a guilty plea he entered March 10 to the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

J. B. Stoner and Richard Ryan, two of Ray's new lawyers, asked Faquin for permission to go into an appellate court in an attempt to overturn his denial May 26 of a new trial for Ray.

Faquin held his earlier decision was an interlocutory decree—one that is not finalized—and that defense lawyers should file a bill of exceptions. He gave them 60 days to do this.

The lawyers said they would appeal Faquin's May decision and the case handed down today to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals.

Unless the Ray case is given priority over a huge backlog of others, it may be months before the appeals court rules on it.

Earlier this year, the 3-judge panel reported it was not keeping up with its caseload, and the state Legislature expanded it to seven members.

Ironically, one of the new judges appointed by Gov. Buford Ellington played a key role in the prosecution of Ray—and his appointment was announced May 26 when he was in court fighting Ray's new trial bid.

Until his appointment, Robert K. Dwyer was Shelby County's executive assistant district attorney general, and did most of the courtroom work for a team of state lawyers prosecuting Ray.

Presumably, Dwyer would have to disqualify himself from any judicial ruling in the case.

Ray, 40, entered a guilty plea March 10 to assassinating King, and is serving a 99-year sentence in the state penitentiary at Nashville. Faquin's denial of a new trial was based on a law which says a person who pleads guilty waives his right of appeal.

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

1

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Date: 6/16/69

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FBI — KANSAS CITY	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wiretap on Martin Luther King

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Much heat but precious little light has been cast in the controversy over the FBI wiretaps on the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. To begin with, the first indignant outbursts described the bureau's act as "illegal." What this means is not exactly clear. Wiretapping in national security cases has been authorized by Presidents of the United States since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. And I can recall no Supreme Court decisions that specifically barred the federal government from employing electronic devices in internal security investigations. There have been instances in which the high court has ventured into this field, but none which are categorical. By that, I mean that they are still subject to considerable clarification.

With the charge of illegality, critics of the King wiretaps have implied that they were some kind of FBI frolic, ordered by Director John Edgar Hoover to harass the Negro leader, with no authorization from the Attorney General. Those who have made this charge know little about the workings of the FBI under Mr. Hoover. All wiretaps installed by FBI agents must be authorized by the Attorney General, and Mr. Hoover has been a stickler in abiding by this rule. To be otherwise would have been foolhardy, for the political waters of Washington are heavily mined by those who would like nothing better than to see Mr. Hoover and the FBI blown into the air.

* * *

In the King case, the authorization came from the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and his signature is there to prove it. Mr. Kennedy was never one to pander to Mr. Hoover's desires and, in his Justice Department days, generally took a very casual view of internal subversion or the Communist issue. If he authorized the installation of a wiretap on the phone of his friend, Dr. King,

there must have been a serious reason for it. No frivolous argument would have prevailed. To believe otherwise is to impugn Kennedy's integrity and reduce his friendship with Dr. King to the rankest hypocrisy, which few of those now assailing the FBI and Mr. Hoover would care to do.

The core of the argument, therefore, should not be the FBI's act but the reasons that Attorney General Kennedy approved it. What, given his political involvement with the civil rights movement, could have been so important and so overriding in the evidence that the FBI presented to him when it sought his approval? What were Dr. King's alleged ties or associations with anti-American conspiracies? Was there a Communist angle? A Black Muslim angle? Both? Was there conscious participation or was Dr. King drifting with the tide?

All of this, however, is sheer speculation. The record remains hidden. Despite the tragic circumstances of Dr. King's death, the facts should be made available.

* * *

The responsibility lies with Congress, a Congress that must legislate on wiretapping and electronic spying. To write a proper statute, House and Senate must have a broad idea of the needs and dangers of federal activity in these fields. A Democratic Congress could, without inviting trouble, request of a Republican Administration a recital of the pertinent facts with support evidence. And a Republican Administration could comply in all conscience.

Careful investigation rather than a passionate and uninformed defense would be more fitting at this time. If, in authorizing the tap, Mr. Kennedy acted carelessly or improperly, then Congress and the nation should be told. If his concern is sustained after the facts are known, that too should be public property. But the facts should be known—and the sooner the better.

(Copyright, 1969, King)

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

Editorial
St. Joseph News-Press
St. Jos. Mo.

Date: 6/26/69
Edition: All

Author: RALPH DE TOLEDANO
Editor: DAVID R. BRADLEY
Title: WIRETAP ON MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: RM
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

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JUN 30 1969	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

TO: SAC,

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
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- Oklahoma City
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- San Diego
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- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield

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- Washington Field
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- Bonn
- Buenos Aires
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- Manila
- Mexico, D.F.
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Santo Domingo
- Tokyo

Date 6-19-69

RE:

- For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep. by _____
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources, paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: **For your information and guidance.**

Enclosure (1)

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JUL 1 1969	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

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King Wiretap Called RFK's Idea Hoover Asserts Memo to FBI Cited Concern Over Marxism

(Copyright 1969 by
The Evening Star Newspaper Co.)

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Wiretapping of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s telephone was proposed to the FBI by then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in June, 1963, and authorized by him in writing later that year, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told The Star today.

Hoover revealed the contents of two memorandums in one of which Kennedy expressed concern about possible infiltration of the race issue by Marxists and spoke of allegations that the Negro leader was closely associated with Marxist ideas and followers.

That memorandum to Hoover, dated June, 1963, was written by Courtney Evans, then assistant director of the FBI and liaison man with the Justice Department. It reported the substance of a conversation Evans had just had with Kennedy in which the Attorney General asked about the feasibility of installing electronic devices on King's telephones. King headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Concerned About Allegations

Kennedy, according to the Evans memo, was concerned about reports that King was a student of Marxism, that he was associating with a New York attorney with known Communist connections, but that he did not openly espouse Marxism because of his religious beliefs. The Evans memorandum indicated Kennedy wanted to know if it was technically feasible to use electronic devices to prove or disprove these allegations.

The Evans memo said Evans replied to Kennedy that King was a man who traveled almost constantly and that it was extremely difficult to use wiretaps effectively in such cases.

Hoover told The Star that FBI officials also informed Kennedy at that time that they doubted the advisability of undertaking electronic surveillance of Dr. King because of possible political repercussions.

However, the second memorandum cited by Hoover shows that on October 7, 1963, the FBI chief reported to Kennedy that it was then technically feasible to apply wiretaps to King's telephones at two places, one of them at an unnamed location in New York.

That memorandum constituted the FBI's request for authority

See WIRETAP, Page A-6



J. EDGAR HOOVER



ROBERT F. KENNEDY



MARTIN LUTHER KING

44 760
Sub B 65

"The Evening Star"
Washington, D. C.
June 19, 1969

WIRETAP

King Wiretap RFK's Idea, Hoover Says

Continued From Page A-1
to proceed with the wiretap proposed by Kennedy four months before. The document bears in the lower left-hand corner the signature, "Robert F. Kennedy," and under the name the date "10-10-63."

Hoover did not indicate to The Star when the surveillance was started but said the taps were discontinued on April 30, 1965. At that time Nicholas Katzenbach was serving as Attorney General.

Asked about the results of the electronic surveillance today, Hoover declined comment.

The FBI director told The Star: "I have never authorized installation of technical electronic devices without written authority of the Attorney General."

Today's disclosures climaxed a long smoldering controversy over the role of the FBI, a subordinate bureau of the Justice Department, in using wiretaps or other electronic devices in investigative matters. The matter came to a head Sunday when Carl Rowan, a columnist for The Star, charged that the FBI had no authority to wiretap Dr. King's conversations. He quoted former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who succeeded Katzenbach, as saying "the implication that people thought Dr. King was a security threat is outrageous."

The Rowan charges prompted Associate FBI Director Clyde A. Tolson to write to Rowan early this week defending legality of the King wiretaps.

"For your information," Tolson said in his letter, "the wiretap on Martin Luther King Jr. was specifically approved in advance in writing by the late attorney general of the United States, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy."

Tolson added that the monitoring device was "strictly in the field of internal security and therefore was within the provision laid down by the President of the United States."

Evans, now a Washington lawyer, was en route to Puerto Rico today and could not be reached for comment. However, Tuesday night Evans said he had no recollection of whether a wiretap authorization directed at King had ever been involved in his discussion with Kennedy.

Aides to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said today he would have no comment on Hoover's disclosure.

Friends of Robert Kennedy had suggested in recent days that, during 1964, in the period after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the attorney general's interest in some of his official affairs had flagged. However, the assassination came nearly six weeks after Robert Kennedy signed the authorization for the King wiretap.

Hoover and Kennedy, after the latter became a New York senator, accused each other of being responsible for use of hidden microphones in investigations.

Evans figured in that controversy when Kennedy made public a February, 1966, letter to him from Evans which made the point that the use of hidden microphones was not Kennedy's responsibility but suggested he may have directly approved the use of wiretaps on phones. That letter said the FBI sent national security wiretap requests to Kennedy for approval.

It is reliably reported that Kennedy was reminded by the FBI that it still had in its files the authorizations signed by him as Attorney General for telephonic wiretaps. However, Hoover did not disclose at that time any names of persons under wiretap surveillance with Kennedy's approval.

At that stage, Kennedy and Hoover broke off the public exchange of charges as if by mutual consent. This was regarded partly as due to Kennedy's realization that his signed authorizations were still in FBI files, partly to the FBI's desire not to have special attention drawn to its investigative techniques nor to engage in a battle with the Kennedy forces that could have political overtones.

The Justice Department on Tuesday declined a direct an-

swer when asked for documentation of Tolson's contention in his letter to Rowan. But earlier this month, a Justice Department spokesman said Hoover was "accurate in every respect" in his repeated statements that all wiretaps were being authorized in advance and in writing by the Attorney General during the time-span of the controversy.

A Justice department spokesman, asked today if Attorney General John N. Mitchell had given Hoover permission to discuss the contents of secret documents of the King wiretapping, replied simply, "no comment."

However, the spokesman recalled that the attorney general had declined to authorize disclosures in court of the basic authority for the wiretapping. Such disclosures had been demanded by defense lawyers in the Houston draft evasion hearing for former boxing champion Cassius Clay. It was during that hearing that the King wiretapping was officially revealed for the first time.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Miffed At Brother

Nashville, Tenn. (AP)—James Earl Ray, serving 99 years in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., has told state prison officials he wants no more visits from his brother, Jerry Ray of Chicago.

Ray's lawyer, Robert W. Hill of Chattanooga, said the prisoner's action stems from a statement that Hill said the brother gave St. Louis newsmen. In the statement, Hill said, Jerry Ray quoted his brother as saying he was working for the federal government when King was slain in 1968, and blamed the death on "two federal agencies."

"I am not responsible for this," Hill quoted his client as saying after reading the statement. Hill said newsmen were given the statement, in Jerry Ray's handwriting, but James Earl Ray denied making it.

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

1 Kansas City Times

Kansas City, Mo.

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Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Paul V. Miner
Title:

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Horne PBT

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DOCUMENTS ON RAY CASE OPEN

Evidence Compiled in Extradition Move Gives No Questions

IN DR. KING'S MURDER

Papers Made Public Include Autopsy, Investigation Reports

Washington (AP) — Evidence used by the government to gain extradition of James Earl Ray has been made public but the documents revealed nothing to answer questions that remain two years after Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., was assassinated.

The documents, which included statements by FBI fingerprint, ballistics and handwriting experts, autopsy reports and depositions, were submitted by the Justice department in the extradition proceedings after Ray was arrested in London June 8, 1968—two months and four days after King was shot to death in Memphis.

No Light on Conspiracy

Unanswered by any of the documents is whether Ray acted alone or with others when he shot the civil rights leader on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel April 4, 1968.

FBI documents attest that Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle, telescopic sight and binoculars found outside the Memphis rooming house where he had registered under the alias of Eric Starvo Galt.

The FBI firearms expert said a shell casing found in the bathroom of the rooming house had been fired from Ray's rifle, but was unable to say with certainty whether the bullet which killed King came from the same weapon.

Both FBI reports were cited in accounts of Ray's extradition proceedings in London during the latter part of June, 1968.

Serving 99 Years

Ray was returned to the United States and pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in connection with King's death. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

Recent attempts by Ray to win a new trial have been denied by Tennessee courts.

The Justice department said it was making the documents public at the request of newsmen who had learned a freelance writer who is planning to write a book about the assassination had gained access to them.

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

3B Kansas City Star
Kansas City, Mo.

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JUL 2 1970
FBI - KANSAS CITY
107

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Brother Says He Sent Pictures of Prison To James Earl Ray Before Recent Escape

By J.J. Maloney
A Member of the Staff
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A brother of James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has admitted that he photographed Brushy Mountain State Prison, from which Ray escaped briefly earlier this month, then mailed the pictures to his brother.

Jerry Ray, in a telephone interview with The Star from his sister's home in St. Louis, made the remarks when asked to respond to a statement by the Tennessee attorney general. As the search continued for James Earl Ray, the attorney general had said authorities were told that a relative of James Earl Ray was seen earlier on property adjacent to the prison, apparently observing the lay of the land.

"Did he say that?" Jerry Ray asked. "Did he use my name? He must have been referring to me, because I'm the only one that's been down there since he's been back in Petros (the closest town to the prison)."

Asked if he would be ashamed to admit he had helped his brother in the escape, Jerry Ray replied, "No, no, no, no—but I don't want to be accused of any crime, where they try to indict me and put me in jail."

"What I think they're referring to," he added, "(is) every time I go down there I take pictures. And I was on that property before he tried to escape."

"... Highway 116 runs right by the prison. And he (James Earl Ray) tried to get me to draw a little map. Well, I was on 116 taking pictures—all around there, you know, the prison and Brushy Mountains, and taking a lot of pictures. And so them guards came by there all the time and I didn't do anything differently, I didn't give them a thought."

Asked if James Earl Ray also had requested him to describe the terrain around the prison, Jerry Ray replied, "I don't remember him talking too much about that."

Jerry Ray said he had not only photographed the area from the highway, but also had taken pictures of the approach to the prison from a location "where you can hardly see the prison. I've even sent pictures into him

(James Earl Ray). It wasn't no secret of me taking pictures. I've even taken pictures in front of the guards."

Ray conceded that he could understand why some people might think he had been involved in some way in helping his brother escape.

"I can understand that," he said, "and plus about me being down there four days before he escaped."

One of James Earl Ray's brothers had visited him at the Missouri State Penitentiary the day before he escaped from there in 1967. The identity of that brother (a second brother, John Larry Ray, now is serving 18 years in federal prison for bank robbery) was never definitely established because both brothers used the same visiting pass. But there has been speculation that Ray was aided in the Missouri escape by one of his brothers.

"If he had gotten away from this Brushy Mountain prison," Jerry Ray observed, "it would have been the same story, that we had helped him get out of there. And I'm asleep at the Twin Orchard Country Club (near Chicago, where Jerry Ray works as a night watchman) when the manager came and woke me up to say he'd escaped. The FBI came—but if he'd got away it would have been the same story, that I was down there helping him escape."

"And that's why I'm here (in St. Louis)," Ray said. "I'm working up in Chicago, and they're (FBI) all over the place up there—all over the club—and I had to take off, take a leave of absence."

"Right here at my sister's house they camped out across the street. They used some guy's yard as a parking place."

On other matters, Jerry Ray said that a copyrighted story in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, saying that Jerry Ray and John Larry Ray had decided to reveal what James Earl Ray has told the House Select Committee on Assassinations, is true, but he clarified information in the story.

While the Post-Dispatch story indicated that the Ray brothers have telephone numbers for James Earl Ray's New Orleans link to the mysterious "Raoul," allegedly involved in the 1968

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

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JERRY RAY
... avid photographer

slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King. Jerry Ray said his brother had turned those numbers over to Mark Lane, author, and, some months ago, to the committee itself.

"Mark Lane had 'em too," Jerry Ray said, "and he tried to check 'em out, but he doesn't have subpoena power. The phone numbers have been disconnected, and he couldn't find out. But maybe the committee can find out who the phone numbers belonged to at that time. He released them quite a while ago to the assassination committee, while (Richard A.) Sprague was running it, but then Sprague resigned.

"All this information he has, he was going to bring it out at trial time. All this stuff was saved up to be presented when he got a jury trial. But then all his appeals ran out. So all he can do now is work with the assassination committee and hope that with the information he gives them they can run down this character they call Raoul."

How much has James Earl Ray told the committee?

"He's told them every single thing that he knows," Jerry Ray said, "from the time he escaped (from Missouri)."

Jerry Ray also said that although he was quoted by James McMillan, author of a recent book on James Earl Ray, as saying that Raoul had been fabricated by his brother—"just a story Jimmy made up for (the author William Bradford) Huie"—Raoul is real.

The name Raoul, however, is a phony name, he said. "But James doesn't know the real identity of Raoul."

Of a recent story in New Times magazine, suggesting that Jerry Ray himself was Raoul, Jerry Ray replied, "Oh yeah, that crazy damned story. Mark Lane's filing a lawsuit on my behalf against 'em.

"What that was is a sensational story to get publicity for the magazine and sell a lot of copies—and figuring I couldn't or wouldn't sue 'em. And they didn't know Mark Lane would file a libel suit on my behalf on that account. I consider the whole damned story is just a made up story, a sensational story."

Asked if he was a racist, Jerry Ray replied that the primary source of that belief is McMillan's book.

"They put all this stuff in there about me talking this and talking that. But when Lane's book (of which Dick Gregory, black comedian, is coauthor) came out, they had me go out—and me and Lane and Dick Gregory went around to these different shows."

"I'm not a civil rights marcher," Jerry Ray declared, "but I don't pay no attention to blacks no way. And . . . I been associated with Mark Lane, who is a Jew, and Gregory's black. And I don't give a damn who I associate with if it's somebody out to help, to improve the case."

What are his plans for the future?

"I'll stay at my sister's house a few more days," Jerry Ray said, "then I'm gonna go down south. Have to wait a few more days before I can see Jimmy."

Asked if he planned to take his camera along, Ray replied cheerily, "Oh yeah. I got a Polaroid now—so I can make instant pictures."