

metal in the bottom of each can. Both cans are alike. These cans were found attached to the Q54 carrying device in the Q55 paper bag.

Nothing of apparent significance was noted about the 4" x 6" brown paper Q56 bag.

The Q57 key fits the lock on the Q15 zipper bag and probably belongs to this bag.

Specimen Q58 is a common, round, used toothpick.

The metal split ring, Q59, has overlapping ends. It appears to be the type of ring that new keys are attached to.

Nothing of significance was noted about the Q60 and Q61 coat hangers.

Specimen Q62 is a two-link portion of an "ADJUST-O" silver-colored watchband. The links may be compared with the watchband should same be recovered.

SOIL EXAMINATION

Fine smears and deposits of brown silty soil having the appearance of being deposited while wet were found on Q13. The soil in these smears and deposits is suitable for comparison purposes. The specific origin of the soil cannot be determined by a Laboratory examination.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Specimens Q18, Q19, Q20, Q23, Q25, Q55 and Q56 were examined for writings and pertinent indented impressions, but nothing of significance was noted.

The Q55 bag is imprinted "HOMESTEAD" "STUBBY." Information available in the Laboratory shows that the "HOMESTEAD" brand name is registered to the Graham Paper Company, 1014 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, while "STUBBY" refers to the type of bag.

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Date: April 11, 1968

Re: MURKIN

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. PC-A5505 BX IZ

Specimens ~~received~~ personally delivered on 4-8-68 by SA Robert Fitzpatrick,
Memphis

Q69 Undershorts
Q70 T shirt
Q71 Board from windowsill in bathroom

Results of examination:

The undershorts and the T shirt each bears a laundry tag with what appears to be the characters "02B-6." Only a portion of the first character is present on each tag. The Laboratory does not maintain a file of visible laundry marks. No invisible laundry marks were found on the undershorts or T shirt.

The pair of undershorts is small in size while the T shirt is large.

The pair of undershorts does not have a brand label. The T shirt has a "JOCKEY" brand label.

The T shirt label is held flat with a folded piece of 3/4" wide cellophane tape. The piece of tape is about 1" long. One end has been cut, and the other end has been torn.

The crotch seams of the undershorts have been repaired in two places with brown thread. The repaired areas are hand stitched.

No hairs were found on the undershorts or T shirt.

The Q71 board bears a recent dent which could have been produced by a light blow from the muzzle of a weapon such as the Remington rifle, Serial Number 461476

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previously submitted in this case. The dent contains microscopic marks of the type which could be produced by the side of the barrel at the muzzle but insufficient marks for identification were left on the board due to the physical nature of the wood. The microscopic marks present are different from the type which would be produced by the duck-bill pliers or tack hammer which were in the blue zipper bag previously submitted. No other marks were found on the board.

No gunpowder or gunpowder residues were found on the Q71 board.

No wood, paint, aluminum or other foreign material was found on the rifle barrel nor were any significant marks found on the rifle barrel.

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PC-A5505 BX

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Date: April 18, 1968

Re: MURKIN

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. PC-A5530 BX GH JV

Specimens received 4/8/68

CLOTHING FROM MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Q76 Shirt
Q77 Necktie
Q78 Suit coat
Q79 Trousers
Q80-Q81 Pair of socks
Q82 Undershorts
Q83 Undershirt
Q84-Q85 Pair of shoes

Results of examination:

There is a large hole in the right front portion of the collar of the Q76 shirt. The Q77 necktie has been forcibly torn apart in the right front neck portion also. The object or objects causing the damage were larger than a bullet of .30 caliber size and irregular in shape as all of the yarns were broken, not cut. One or more segments of bone could not be eliminated as the cause of the damage.

The right lapel of the Q78 coat has three damaged areas on the surface of the fabric. These areas have been torn by some object or objects, but the damage does not extend through the lapel. The torn areas vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1" in length and the condition of the yarn indicates the object or objects struck the coat from above and probably glanced off the coat.

Due to the sizes and ragged edges of the damaged areas of the Q76 shirt, Q77 necktie and Q78 suit coat, it was not possible to recognize any bullet holes or to

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(continued on next page)

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determine from visual examination whether or not a bullet or any bullet fragments had passed through or struck these items.

No bullet holes were found in Q79 through Q85.

The edges of the hole torn in the Q76 shirt collar, the edges of the three tears on the collar of the Q78 suit coat and the material near the ends of the Q77 necktie were contaminated with traces of lead which could have come from a bullet or from bullet fragments. The lead contamination of these items could not be associated with a particular bullet or lead source.

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PC-A5530 BX GH JV

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Date: April 22, 1968

Re: MURKIN

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. PC-A5530 BX GH JV IS

~~1/3/68/1/3/68/1/3/68~~

Results of examination:

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q76, Q77, Q78, Q79 and Q83.

Human blood too limited in amount for grouping purposes was found on Q82, Q84 and Q85.

Preliminary chemical tests for blood indicated the possible presence of blood on Q80 and Q81. However, there was an insufficient amount of material on these items to permit the necessary additional chemical tests to definitely establish the presence of blood.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Date: April 19, 1968

Re: MURKIN

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. PC-A5627 IZ KS

D-560623 JK

PC-A5655 KS IS KZ

PC-A5656 KS

PC-A5693 KS

PC-A5695 KS

Specimens received 4/12/68 when personally delivered by
SA A. F. Miller, from FBI, Atlanta (PC-A5627 IZ KS; D-560623 JK)

ITEMS FROM 1966 FORD MUSTANG:

- Q89 Floor mat from right front floor
- Q90 Floor mat from rear floor
- Q91 Floor mat from left front floor
- Q92 Floor mat from trunk
- Q93 Air filter cartridge
- Q94 Wheel jack from trunk
- Q95 Dark blue short-sleeved sweat shirt
- Q96 One rubber sandal, size 7-8½
- Q97 One white fitted sheet
- Q98 One black and white shirt jacket
- Q99 One pillowcase
- Q100 One fitted sheet with yellow thread
- Q101 One black sport shirt
- Q102 One pair of size 34 walking shorts
- Q103 Rug from trunk
- Q104 Pillow from trunk
- Q105 Styrofoam container from trunk
- Q106 One pair of men's brown socks from trunk
- Q107 One hunting knife and sheath
- Q108 Spare tire mounting from trunk
- Q109 Lug wrench from trunk
- Q110 Blue-handled screwdriver from trunk
- Q111 Used windshield wiper blade from trunk
- Q112 One Personna razor blade
- Q113 Soil sample from spare wheel and tire
- Q114 Vacuum sweepings from front passenger side floor
- Q115 Vacuum sweepings from left front floor
- Q116 Vacuum sweepings from rear floor
- Q117 Vacuum sweepings from trunk

Specimens received 4/12/68 when personally delivered by
SA Jack B. Simpson, FBI, Atlanta (PC-A5655 KS IS KZ)

Q143 Soil from right fender well
Q144 Soil from right front wheel
Q145 Soil from right rear wheel
Q146 Soil from right rear fender well
Q147 Debris from lower part of left fender
Q148 Soil from left front wheel
Q149 Soil from left rear wheel
Q150 Scraping from front left tire tread
Q151 Soil from underneath body in front of differential
Q152 Soil from differential
Q153 Soil from front of exhaust pipe
Q154 Soil from underneath body in front section
Q155 Soil from left fender well
Q156 Soil from left rear fender well
Q157 Scrapings from left rear tire tread
Q158 Scrapings from tread of right rear tire
Q159 Scrapings from under glove compartment
Q160 Scrapings from tire tread, right front tire
Q161 Scrapings from front part of engine
Q162 Water from windshield washer bag
Q163 Spare tire and wheel from trunk

Specimen received 4/13/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5656 KS)

K30 Soil from approximately twenty feet from site where gun
and bedspread abandoned

Specimens received 4/16/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5693 KS)

K44 - K49 Soil from parking lot and area between curb and
sidewalk near Unit 34 of Rebel Motel

Specimens received 4/16/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5695 KS)

K50 - K59 Soil samples from area in rear of 418 and 422½ South
Main Street

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PC-A5627 IZ

(continued on next page)

Results of examination:

The previously submitted bedspread, specimen Q13, is composed of brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers. Brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers that could have come from the Q13 bedspread were found on Q95, Q97 through Q104 and Q106 and in the Q117 sweepings. No such fibers were found on Q89 through Q92 or in the Q114 through Q116 sweepings.

Caucasian head hairs like the hairs previously found on the Q13 bedspread, in the Q15 zipper bag, on the Q26 towel, on the Q29 and Q30 socks and on the Q38 hairbrush were found on Q95, Q97, Q99, Q100 and Q103. These hairs could have come from the same person. It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person. Caucasian head hairs were also found in the Q114 through Q117 vacuum sweepings. Some of these hairs are like the Q13, Q15, Q26, Q29, Q30 and Q38 hairs and could have come from the same person. Some of the hairs from Q114 through Q117 are different from the Q13, Q15, Q26, Q29, Q30 and Q38 hairs and did not come from the same person. No hairs were found on Q89 through Q92, Q98, Q101, Q102, Q104 or Q106.

The Q89 through Q91 floor mats are composed of translucent red plastic. No brand names are indicated on the mats. The letters "HIS" are hand printed on the back of each mat, apparently with a felt tip marker. The significance of the letters is not known.

Specimen Q92 is a black and gray plaid rubber mat. No marks were found on Q92.

Specimens Q94, Q108 and Q109 are standard items furnished with Mustangs.

Specimen Q95 is a dark blue short-sleeved sweat shirt of medium size. No labels or laundry marks were found on Q95.

Specimen Q96 is a black and white rubber sandal for the left foot. A label on the bottom bears the following: "MEN'S - M SHOE SIZE 7-8½ JAPAN"

Specimen Q97 is a twin-bed size, fitted, white bed sheet. Specimen Q99 is a white pillowcase. A white laundry tape is present on Q97 and Q99. The following is printed in black on each tape: "2-OR-3" It was concluded that the marks on these tapes did not originate from the machine which prepared the laundry tapes on the Q69 shorts and the Q70 T shirt.

Specimen Q98 is a black and white shirt jacket. The following is present on the label of Q98:

" M RN19788 65% DACRON 35% COTTON
15-15½ MONTICELLO SHIRT JACKET TAPERED"

Specimen Q100 is a twin-bed size, fitted, white bed sheet. The sheet is in two pieces. The two pieces are stitched together with yellow thread and white thread. Inquiry at a department store in Washington, D. C., developed the following information concerning Q100: It is a #3 grade irregular seamed sheet. Most such sheets even if manufactured in the United States are sold in other countries. If sold in this country, they are sold in low class "illegitimate stores." Such sheets do not bear the manufacturer's name.

Specimen Q101 is a black short-sleeved shirt. The following is present on the label of Q101:

"ARTURO ROSETTI CUSTOM TAILORED -L- 100% COTTON
MADE IN U.S.A. RN15722"

Specimen Q102 is a pair of olive green walking shorts. The following is present on the label of Q102:

"HONG KONG DIPLOMAT CUSTOM TAILORED 65% POLYESTER FIBRE
35% SUPER FINE COTTON WAIST 34"

Specimen Q103 is a light pink, looped pile cotton rug that measures 24" by 56½". No labels were found on Q103.

Specimen Q104 is a feather pillow that measures about 19" by 24". The pillow has a specification label. The back of the label is stamped "9 1967."

Specimen Q105 is a container for a Polaroid camera, possibly a model 230. No label was found on Q105.

Specimen Q106 is a pair of men's stretch socks with no label.

Other than the laundry tapes on Q97 and Q99, no visible laundry marks were found on any of the cloth items listed above. No invisible laundry marks were found on any of these items.

No buttons are missing from any of the garments listed above.

The Q107 hunting knife has a blade that measures 3 9/16" in length. The blade is rusty. The words "GESCO JAPAN" are imprinted on one side of the blade and the number "45" is imprinted on the other side. The word "GESCO" is stamped on the sheath.

Specimen Q110 is a flat-tipped Stanley brand screwdriver.

Specimen Q111 is an "ANCO" brand windshield wiper blade. Part of the rubber has been torn off.

Specimen Q112 is a "Personna" double-edge razor blade. No hairs were found on Q112.

The K30 and K44 through K59 soils from Memphis are different from the soil found on the previously submitted Q13 bedspread in physical characteristics and composition. Therefore, the soil from the bedspread did not come from the sources of K30 and K44 through K59.

No soil similar to the soil from the bedspread was found in Q113, Q143 through Q158, Q160 and Q161 or on the Q163 tire and wheel. None of these soils from the car originated from the source of the soil on the bedspread.

Although nothing was noted which would aid in the determination of the original sources of specimens Q113, Q143 through Q146, Q148, Q149, Q151, Q152, Q154 and the soil from Q163, they are suitable for comparison purposes. Specimens Q147, Q150, Q153, Q155

through Q158, Q160 and Q161 are either too limited in amount or too mixed with miscellaneous debris to be of value for significant comparisons other than for elimination purposes..

The soils from the car were different from K30 and K44 through K59 in physical characteristics and composition and, therefore, did not come from the sources of K30 and K44 through K59.

No soil of value for significant comparison was found on Q89 through Q106 or in the vacuum sweepings, specimens Q114 through Q117. The mineral debris in Q114 through Q117 consists of typical car floor debris, a mixture of miscellaneous materials from numerous sources. No mineral debris of apparent significance was found in Q114 through Q117.

The scrapings from under the glove compartment, Q159, do not contain blood.

The Q162 liquid was identified as water. No traces of any alcohols such as used in windshield wash were identified in this specimen.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Date: April 22, 1968

Re: MURKIN

FBI File No. 44-38861

Lab. No. PC-A5694 IZ

Specimens received 4/16/68

Q204 Pillow
Q205 Pillowcase
Q206 Green sofa pillow
Q207 Bed sheet
Q208 Bed sheet
Q209 Black leather strap, 1 1/32" wide
Q210 Black leather strap, 5/8" wide
Q211 Dried plant material
Q212 Towel with white, blue, green and yellow stripes
Q213 Red, white and blue plastic pin and portion of pin

Results of examination:

Brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers that could have come from the Q13 bedspread were found on Q207 and Q208. None were found on Q204, Q205, Q206 or Q212.

Several Caucasian head hairs were found on the Q206 sofa pillow and on the Q208 sheet and numerous such hairs were found on the Q207 sheet. Some of these hairs are like the previously described hairs from the Q38 hairbrush and other items and could have come from the same person. It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person. Most of the hairs from Q206, Q207 and Q208 are different from the previously described hairs from Q38 and other items and did not originate from the same person.

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The Q209 strap, which appears new, measures 37½" in length. This strap fits the strap guides on the Q14 binoculars and could be the strap for Q14. No strap is presently on Q14.

A short hand strap is presently on the Q22 binoculars case. The Q210 strap has the same appearance as the hand strap on Q22 except that it is longer. Specimen Q210 could be the shoulder strap for the Q22 case. The Q210 strap appears new and measures 37" in length.

No plant material similar to specimen Q211 was found in the previously submitted debris from the Mustang.

No marks to indicate source were found on Q213. The Q213 pin appears to be a patriotic emblem.

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PC-A5694 IZ

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Your File No. 44-1987
FBI File No. 44-38861
Latent Case No. 91075

April 24, 1968

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, FBI #405942G

Latent fingerprint previously reported on the Remington model 760 rifle, serial #461476, Q2; the latent fingerprint on the telescopic sight, serial #A17350, on the rifle, Q2; latent fingerprint on the binoculars, Q14; the latent fingerprint on the newspaper, Q19; the latent fingerprint on the after shave lotion bottle, part of Q24; and the latent fingerprint on the Schlitz beer can, Q53, have all been identified with the fingerprints of James Earl Ray.

ME 44-1987

MISCELLANEOUS

111

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/26/68

1

Mr. HARRY SERO, 295 North McNeil, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he is former inmate No. 01903J at the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP), Jefferson City, Missouri.

SERO said he first came to Memphis, Tennessee, on about January 13, 1962, at which time he was wanted in Missouri for having violated his parole from the MSP. Upon his arrival in Memphis he went to work as a house remodeler, later working in a Gulf service station at the corner of Jefferson and Lauderdale Streets. SERO took over management of this station in about April 1962 and operated it until November 21, 1962, at which time he left Memphis after having gotten into trouble with the local police for having written some bad checks. SERO said he first went from Memphis to Pennsylvania to visit relatives and continued to run until he finally settled in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and went to work in a Texaco service station.

On February 14, 1964, SERO was arrested in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was returned to the MSP where he was put in "B" block. He remained there from sometime in February 1964 until about June 12, 1964, at which time SERO was turned over on rendition to the State of Tennessee.

During the approximately four months that SERO was in the MSP he became friendly with JAMES EARL RAY. SERO also was acquainted with another inmate, one RAYMOND CURTIS, who has recently talked to newspaper reporters concerning his association with RAY. SERO said he can recall making the statement in the presence of RAY and CURTIS and other inmates that while he, SERO, had been in Memphis some unknown individual had speculated that if MARTIN LUTHER KING had ever attempted an economic boycott in the city of Memphis, it would be worth a large amount of money to Memphis businessmen to have KING killed. SERO said this conversation had actually taken place in his presence in Memphis but it had been mere speculation and had had no basis in fact. He said he later related this conversation to his prisonmates merely to make conversation and had not intended to imply that any person

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On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA JOE C. HESTER:mnr Date dictated 4/26/68

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or group of persons had or were even contemplating placing a bounty on MARTIN LUTHER KING.

SERO stated that after being returned to Tennessee he was sentenced to three years for uttering forged checks and was incarcerated in the Tennessee State Penitentiary at Ft. Pillow. He said he believes he also related this same speculative conversation to inmates at the Ft. Pillow Prison.

SERO described JAMES EARL RAY as a "hayseed" and a "born loser." He said that to his knowledge RAY had never successfully gotten away with any criminal offense, and it was his belief that RAY had been detected and apprehended following each of his criminal offenses. He said it was his recollection that RAY had a great dislike for Negroes but he cannot recall that he particularly disliked MARTIN LUTHER KING. He said he would not describe RAY as a loner but would simply say he would not know how to make friends or how to mix with other persons. He said that RAY was a regular user of amphetamines in prison but he did not know him to use other narcotics, and he recalled that RAY had mentioned taking narcotic pills prior to being incarcerated.

SERO said that RAY has a deep need for recognition and that he idolizes notorious criminals who are the subjects of wide-spread publicity. He said that when he considers RAY's need for recognition and then considers his dislike for Negroes, it is believable that RAY might have killed MARTIN LUTHER KING for no monetary gain.

He said that RAY had no important criminal connections to his knowledge as criminals of this type would not bother to associate with RAY. He said RAY never talked about his family but did indicate on one occasion that he had friends in Kansas City, Missouri. SERO said he has not heard from RAY since he left MSP, and he has no idea where he might be at present.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/20/68

LAWRENCE CHANCELOR HOWELL, 1888 Denison Street, Memphis, Tennessee, telephone 682-9840, employed at the Federal Aviation Agency, Democrat Road, Memphis, furnished the following information:

HOWELL advised that he resided in Room 23 in a rooming house at 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, from approximately September 11, 1967, until October 3, 1967. Mr. HOWELL advised that while in this rooming house, he was not acquainted with any individual named GALT, and when shown artist's conceptions of GALT, he could not recall having seen anyone of a similar appearance at the rooming house.

114

On 4/16/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA ROBERT W. GOODWIN and
SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK: RF/bbs/wp Date dictated 4/20/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/29/68

LAWRENCE CHANCELOR HOWELL, 1888 Denison Street, Memphis, Tennessee, telephone 682-9840, employed at the Federal Aviation Agency, Democrat Road, Memphis, was reinterviewed and furnished the following additional information:

HOWELL advised that he resided in Room 23 in a rooming house at 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, from approximately September 11, 1967, until October 3, 1967. Mr. HOWELL advised that while in this rooming house, he was not acquainted with any individual named GALT or JAMES EARL RAY. HOWELL was shown a photograph of RAY, and he stated that he still could not recall having seen anyone of a similar appearance at the rooming house.

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On 4/19/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK:wp Date dictated 4/25/68

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

INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS WHO RENTED ROOMS
AT ECONOMY ROOMING HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The following investigation was conducted by
SA RAYMOND J. MAXWELL on April 12, 1968:

O. L. BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, telephone number 222-1508, telephonically advised that he had not been in Birmingham, Alabama, and did not stay at the Economy Rooming House on Highland Avenue; however, it was his wife, Mrs. O. L. BLACK, and his daughter, Mrs. JAMES E. WELDON, who stayed at the rooming house.

BLACK advised that the name of ERIC STARVO GALT means nothing to him, and that to his knowledge, he has never heard of ERIC STARVO GALT, nor has he ever heard of HARVEY LOWMEYER.

Mrs. O. L. BLACK, telephonically advised that during the fall of 1967 she and her daughter, Mrs. JAMES E. WELDON, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, Alabama, took Mrs. WELDON's baby to Birmingham, Alabama, for medical treatment. While they were in Birmingham, they stayed at the Economy Rooming House on Highland Avenue. She recalls staying in Rooms 18 and 29 during the period of September 17 through September 24, 1967. Mrs. BLACK advised that when she was not at the hospital where her grandchild was being treated, she would be resting in her room at the Economy Rooming House and she did not mingle with or associate with other people staying at the rooming house. On occasions, she would talk briefly with other women at the rooming house, but she never engaged in any conversation with any men.

Mrs. BLACK advised that the name of GALT and the name of LOWMEYER are not familiar to her, and she definitely does not remember anyone at the rooming house by the name of GALT or LOWMEYER. She stated that if she saw a picture of GALT, she might be able to state whether she had ever seen this individual at the rooming house, but from a description she could not state whether she saw anyone answering GALT's description at the rooming house.

Mrs. BLACK stated that she would cooperate in any way that she could with the FBI, and if the FBI had any pictures

that they wanted her to look at, she would be glad to look at these pictures in an effort to determine if anyone was at the Economy Rooming House during the period of time when she stayed at the rooming house in September, 1967.

The following investigation was conducted by SA HOWARD R. LINSOTT on April 13, 1968 at Andalusia, Alabama:

Mrs. O. L. BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, was shown the sketch of the suspect ERIC STARVO GALT. Mrs. BLACK advised that she had never seen anyone at the rooming house in Birmingham who resembled the photograph. Mrs. BLACK advised that she resided at the rooming house during the period September 17-24, 1967, at which time she was in Birmingham to see about a grandchild of hers who was in the hospital there. Mrs. BLACK advised that the only time she saw any men around the rooming house was in the mornings at breakfast time; however, she stated she had never seen anyone at breakfast who resembled the photograph.

The following investigation was conducted at Opelika, Alabama, by SA ROY H. EVELAND:

On April 12, 1968, JAMES E. WELDON, 23 Dorsey Street, mail address, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, Alabama, an employee of Ampex Corporation, advised that his wife, SHELLEY WELDON, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. OVIS LEE BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, had stayed at the Economy Rooming House, Birmingham, Alabama, for several days during part of 1967. His daughter, TAMMY LORRAINE WELDON, was having an operation and his wife would stay at the hospital with their daughter during the nights and sleep at the rooming house during the days. The mother-in-law would stay with the daughter at the hospital during the days and would sleep at the rooming house at night. He and his wife have been taking their daughter to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Birmingham for five years for corrective operations. He and his wife generally stay at the Economy Rooming House when in Birmingham. He said that if he had been at the Economy Rooming House during September, 1967, it would have been only for an overnight visit. He does not remember anyone at his rooming house by the name of GALT or a similar name and could not place anyone fitting the description as given for suspect ERIC STARVO GALT.

Mrs. JAMES E. (SHELLEY) WELDON, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, advised on April 12, 1968 that she recalls staying at the Economy Rooming House in Birmingham, Alabama, September 17-24, 1968. She and her mother, OVIS LEE BLACK, of Andalusia, Alabama, were there with her daughter who was a patient at the Crippled Children's Hospital in Birmingham. She said she did not recall anyone by the name ERIC STARVO GALT or any similar name at this rooming house and she does not recall anyone there fitting the description as given for suspect GALT.

AT AUBURN, ALABAMA:

On April 12, 1968 it was ascertained that THOMAS D. FRANKLIN was residing at the Phi Theta Tau, 317 S. College Street, Auburn, Alabama, while attending Auburn University. It was ascertained that on that date he was away from Auburn believed to be attending the Masters Golf Tournament in Augusta, Georgia.

On April 15, 1968, FRANKLIN was contacted on his return to Auburn and advised he had stayed at the Economy Rooming House, 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, for about two weeks during the last part of August and early September, 1967. He advised he was working at the Avondale Mills in North Birmingham under the Co-op Program of Auburn University.

FRANKLIN said that he had seen articles in the newspaper recently, including a sketch of suspect in the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Memphis, Tennessee. He said that he did not know anyone by the name of ERIC STARVO GALT, and he does not recall anyone at the Economy Rooming House who looked like the sketch of the suspect which he had seen in the newspaper. He also said he does not recall seeing anyone around the rooming house driving a white Mustang automobile.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/30/68

Lieutenant A. S. ZELINSKI, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he and Lieutenant J. L. HARRISON met Memphis City Engineer ARTHUR C. HOLBROOK, P. E., Tennessee License No. [REDACTED], and a surveying crew at the Lorraine Motel on April 23, 1968, at 8:30 a.m. Certain engineering measurements were subsequently taken.

Lieutenant ZELINSKI advised that an engineer's transit was placed over the spot where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was shot, the telescope being positioned 59 inches above the balcony floor. This height was based on information contained in the autopsy report of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which indicated that the missile entered his body at a point 59 inches above the right heel with the head positioned to correspond with the path of the missile. He stated that the point where Dr. KING was standing when shot was indicated to them by Reverend JAMES BEVEL, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was staying at the Lorraine Motel.

From this position, two triangles were established with a baseline common to the two triangles established and measured. Every effort was made to ensure accuracy. It was determined that the level distance from the second floor rear bathroom window sill of 422½ South Main Street to the point where Dr. KING was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel was 206.36 feet and the in-line distance from the window sill to the point where Dr. KING was standing was 207.02 feet. The window sill at the rear of 422½ South Main was determined to be 16.63 feet higher than a point 59 inches above the floor of the balcony of the Lorraine Motel at the location Dr. KING was standing when he was shot. The downward angle of the direct in-line distance from the second floor window sill at the rear of 422½ South Main to a point 59 inches above the balcony of the Lorraine Motel at the point where Dr. KING was standing was determined to be 4 degrees 36 minutes 25 seconds.

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On 4/29/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987
 by SA HOWARD D. TETEN:wp Date dictated 4/30/68

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