

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/15/68

ROBERT LEE SAUNDERS, Private, United States Army, Serial No. US 67 164 827, advised he was in military custody while being transported to Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, following his apprehension at Cleveland, Mississippi, for being absent without leave. SAUNDERS provided the following information to Special Agent LARRY K. SYLVESTER, who identified himself as a Special Agent with the FBI. Also present during this interview of SAUNDERS was Lt. Col. DALE HAMILTON, Provost Marshal, Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

SAUNDERS advised that he went AWOL from Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, around March 29, 1968. He then traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, where he stayed for a period of approximately two days and then obtained a ride from Cleveland, Ohio, to Memphis, Tennessee, with an individual SAUNDERS knew only as "Snoop" who drove a pink Cadillac and was from Memphis, Tennessee. SAUNDERS stated that he was broke when he arrived in Memphis, Tennessee, and located a place to sleep in a condemned building at 1408 Beal Street in Memphis. SAUNDERS slept there one night and was walking down an alley to return to this building at approximately 3:30 A.M., the second night when he observed four Negro males standing near the alley just ahead of him. SAUNDERS stated that he stopped and stood in the shadows as he was afraid these individuals would try to harm him. As SAUNDERS stood there he overheard these individuals arguing. One individual said "Let me get him." The other individuals were arguing they should be the one to "get him." One of the individuals who SAUNDERS described as a large Negro male, approximately 6'6" to 6'7" tall; approximately 30 years of age, and wearing a thin beard which encompassed his entire face, stated something to the effect that he should be the one to "get KING." Also, this individual stated that he would get the gun.

SAUNDERS described the others with the big man as follows:

On 11/13/68 at Anniston, Alabama File # ME 44-1987-Sub-M-250
BH 44-1740
 by SA LARRY K. SYLVESTER:gas Date dictated 11/13/68

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.

2

BH 44-1740

No. Two Man was described as a Negro male, young, approximately 20 years old, 5'4", wearing khaki pants.

No. Three Man was described as a Negro male, 5'11", medium-heavy build, balding hair and worn natural with two parts. This individual also wore metal rim glasses with very small lens.

No. Four Man was described as a Negro male, approximately 5'10", approximately 25 years of age, and wore a black tam with blue decorations.

SAUNDERS stated that upon hearing these individuals talk, he became afraid and ran in the opposite direction so that he would not have to pass in front of them. SAUNDERS stated that he then went to the Greyhound Bus Station where he sat the rest of the night.

At approximately 10:30 A.M., the following day, SAUNDERS stated he returned to Beal Street where he went to a bar called the Bucket of Blood and purchased approximately two beers. SAUNDERS stated that he observed these four individuals in the tavern at that time. He then got up and left this tavern after having been inside approximately 15 minutes and upon coming out observed two of the four individuals he had seen the previous night standing on the curb on Beal Street near the tavern. SAUNDERS stated as he began to walk down Beal Street, he observed a 1954 blue Ford convertible with white top drive up and the individuals who were standing on the curb then got inside. SAUNDERS stated that he observed this vehicle was driven by the large Negro male with the beard who he had seen the previous night. SAUNDERS stated that he also observed that a rifle sight approximately 8" in length was laying in the rear deck of the automobile. SAUNDERS stated that he did not see any gun and that it was obvious the sight was not attached to a gun.

SAUNDERS stated that he returned to the bus station where he later learned of the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. He stated that up until this time he was unaware that KING was in Memphis and had not

3
BH 44-1740

associated any of the statements he had overheard with MARTIN LUTHER KING.

SAUNDERS advised he felt he could identify the large Negro male who wore the beard but would be unable to identify any of the other individuals. He reiterated that his entire basis for believing that these individuals may have been responsible for the murder of KING was the single mention of the word "KING" by one of the individuals in the alley the previous night.

The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	ROBERT LEE SAUNDERS
Alias	Robert Lee Richardson (SAUNDERS stated that this is the name that appears on his birth certificate; however, he has never used this name)
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
DOB	
POB	Cleveland, Mississippi
Height	5'11"
Weight	162 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Wife	ANNIE BELLE SAUNDERS % VEESSIE NELSON
Mother	Cleveland, Mississippi SALLIE MAE SAUNDERS Route 1, Box 54 Cleveland, Mississippi
Occupation	Private, United States Army currently stationed at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky
Arrest record	Claims once for auto theft in Chicago, Illinois, approximate 1963, and was released after being held 8 or 9 hours. SAUNDERS also claims to have been arrested twice for being AWOL.

11/15/68

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (44-1740) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN
CR
(OO: MEMPHIS)

Enclosed for Bureau and Memphis Division are four copies and five copies respectively of FD-302 reflecting interview with ROBERT LEE SAUNDERS.

SAUNDERS voluntarily furnished this information after he had mentioned this information to the military authorities at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, who in turn notified the FBI.

It is noted that SAUNDERS appeared sincere throughout the interview; however, he was extremely vague in details and was unable to provide any names of any individuals who could verify any of his story or the fact that he was in Memphis at the time of the assassination of KING. A review of the military records at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, reveal that SAUNDERS went AWOL from Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, on 3/31/68 and was not returned until October, 1968, to military control.

Any action based upon this interview is being left to the discretion of Bureau and office of origin.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
② - Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 5) ^{lll} (RM)
2 - Birmingham

LKS:gas
(7)

*Joe
11/20/68
Mem for report
M*

44-1987-Sub M-251
lll
lll
Hester
OK

FBI WASH DC

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

NOV 11 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI HOUSTON

535PM URGENT 11-11-68 EVB

TO DIRECTOR (44-38861)

FROM HOUSTON (44-1509)

MURKIN

RE BU PHONE CALL NOV. ELEVEN SIXTYEIGHT.

IN VIEW OF FACT PERCY FOREMAN WILL BE ATTORNEY FOR JAMES EARL RAY IN INSTANT MATTER, FOLLOWING IS BEING FURNISHED FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION:

PERCY FOREMAN, BORN [REDACTED] ABOUT SIX FEET THREE INCHES, TWO FOUR ZERO LBS., GRADUATED FROM UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LAW SCHOOL NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN, A NATIVE OF EAST TEXAS, HAS BEEN A DEFENSE ATTORNEY IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, FOR MANY YEARS.

FOREMAN CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF COUNTRY'S FOREMOST ATTORNEYS IN FIELD OF CRIMINAL LAW, PARTICULARLY HOMICIDES. HE PRACTICES ALONE. HIS STRONG POINTS ARE: SELECTION OF A JURY; PERSUASIVE ARGUMENTS, PARTICULARLY REASONABLE DOUBT. HE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL AT IMPRESSING JURIES, PARTICULARLY WHEN JUDGE HAS ALLOWED GREAT LATITUDE IN QUESTIONING OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS. IN SUCH CASES, HE HAS

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELMON FOR THE DIRECTOR

44-1987-Sub-M-252
FILED
NOV 11 1968
MEMPHIS
Hester
OK

PAGE TWO

HIRE LOCAL ATTORNEYS TO FAMILIARIZE HIM WITH AREA AND LOCAL SITUATIONS. HE HAS EXCELLENT MEMORY FOR NAMES AND USES THIS TALENT AND INFORMATION WHEN QUESTIONING THE PANEL IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A PERSONAL FEELING WITH THOSE PICKED FOR JURY.

FOREMAN'S WEAKNESS, IF ANY, IS HIS LACK OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE. HE OVERCOMES THIS WEAKNESS BY HIRING LOCAL ATTORNEYS KNOWN FOR THEIR LEGAL ABILITY. IN THE PAST HE EMPLOYED LUTHER JONES, A LEGAL AUTHORITY IN CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS; GILBERT SHARPE, NOW A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS AND MOST RECENTLY C. ANTHONY FRILOUX A FORMER ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AUSA OF HOUSTON, TEXAS. FOREMAN GENERALLY PAYS THESE ATTORNEYS VERY WELL FOR THEIR SERVICES, USUALLY UP TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY IN THE COURTROOM DEPENDING ON SIZE OF HIS FEE. IN THIS REGARD, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT FOREMAN AS A RULE IN PAST HAS NOT ACCEPTED CASES UNLESS PAID IN ADVANCE. IN ONE BUREAU CASE, DAVID CLIFTON STEPHENS, ^{REVD AGAINST GOVERNMENT} ET AL, FAG, BUREAU FILE FIVE EIGHT DASH FIVE ONE FIVE FIVE, ^{Special Agent} STEPHENS ADVISED SA JOSEPH J. DOOLING AFTER HE WAS CONVICTED AND LOST HIS APPEAL THAT FOREMAN REQUIRED STEPHENS TO SELL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HIS HOME AND STEPHEN'S SON, LARRY STEPHENS, DALLAS COWBOY FOOTBALL PLAYER, BORROW THE REMAINDER OF FOREMAN'S FEE BEFORE FOREMAN ENTERED CASE.

FOREMAN HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN WINNING ACQUITTALS IN FEDERAL COURT. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT HIS LACK OF SUCCESS IN FEDERAL COURT IS DUE TO STRICTER RULES OF CONDUCT ENFORCED DURING TRIAL BY FEDERAL JUDGES. FOREMAN IS ADEPT AT "SIDE-BAR" REMARKS AND RIDICULING PROSECUTOR, AND PROSECUTION WITNESSES. WHEN A JUDGE LIMITS FOREMAN'S ATTEMPTS TO RIDICULE PROSECUTION OR HIS COURTROOM ANTICS, FOREMAN ATTEMPTS TO GET A HUNG JURY APPEALING TO ONE OR TWO JURORS WHO APPEAR TO BE SYMPATHETIC TO FOREMAN.

IN THE STEPHENS CASE MENTIONED ABOVE, FOREMAN OBTAINED A MISTRIAL UNDER TITLE EIGHTEEN SECTION THREE FIVE ZERO ZERO, JENCK'S ACT, WHEN A GOVERNMENT WITNESS ADMITTED UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED BY ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY, WHICH INTERVIEW WAS UNKNOWN TO THE FBI OR U. S. ATTORNEY. IN CASE ENTITLED RICHARD ARNO YERXA, AKA.; ET AL, *Utah State Transcription of CBS scene matter* -ITOM, BUREAU FILE ONE FOUR FIVE DASH TWO EIGHT FOUR SIX, FOREMAN APPEALED TO A FEW JURORS WHO HELD OUT FOR ACQUITTAL, THUS CAUSING HUNG JURY AND MISTRIAL. IF PERMITTED BY JUDGE

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

IN CAPITAL CASE, FOREMAN ATTEMPTS TO CONVINCING JURY THAT VICTIM WAS CULPRIT OR SCOUNDREL AND GOT WHAT HE DESERVED. THIS IS HIS MAIN DEFENSE IN CAPITAL CASES. GENERALLY, FOREMAN APPEARS BORED WHEN THE PROSECUTION HAS ITS WITNESSES ON DIRECT EXAMINATION. HE TRIES TO CONVEY THIS FEELING TO JURY.

ONE ATTORNEY, WHO WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH FOREMAN DESCRIBED HIM AS HARD-NOSED, COLD, CRUEL AND RUTHLESS. HE FURTHER ADVISED HE HAS BEEN ON OUT OF TOWN TRIPS WITH FOREMAN AND EVEN AT THIS AGE, SIXTYSIX, FOREMAN ATTEMPTS TO SEEK FEMALE COMPANIONSHIP. IT HAS BEEN RUMORED FOR YEARS THAT FOREMAN HAS BEEN INTIMATE WITH MANY OF HIS FEMALE CLIENTS.

FOREMAN SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED CANDACE MOSSLER IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, WHEN SHE AND HER NEPHEW, MELVIN LANE POWERS, WERE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF JACQUES MOSSLER, HER HUSBAND, WHICH CASE RECEIVED WIDE-SPREAD PUBLICITY.

IN ALL PROBABILITY, FOREMAN WILL HIRE A LOCAL ATTORNEY IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, AND USE THE TACTICS DESCRIBED ABOVE, WHICH TACTICS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OVER SEVEN HUNDRED CAPITAL CASES HANDLED BY HIM.

CORR:PAGE 1 LINE THREE FIRST WRD SHD BE JAMES.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

DAVID ROSEN

VIA TELETYPE
NOV 14 1966
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

PARAPHRASE IF DISSEMINATED

STATE 02

URGENT 11-14-66

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 113

MURKIN.

WILLIAM PAYTON CAAN NOW CONFINED HOLLOWAY SANITARIUM,
VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY, ENGLAND. HE WAS DISCHARGED JUNE ONE
NINE SIX EIGHT AS USAF SERGEANT AF ONE NINE SIX SEVEN THREE ONE
THREE NINE BY MEDICAL BOARD WHICH DIAGNOSED HIM AS "SCHIZOPHRENIC
REACTION, UNDIFFERENTIATED TYPE, DEFINITE IMPAIRMENT; EPTS WITH
SERVICE AGGRAVATION." AIRTEL WITH COPY AIR FORCE MEDICAL
REPORT BEING POUCHED.

RECEIVED: 11:32 AM RNK

44-1987-Sub-M-253

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>lls</i>	FILED <i>edh</i>
NOV 14 1966	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

M

11/13/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (44-989)
MURKIN

Re Bureau telephone call to Detroit, dated 11/9/68,
and Detroit telephone call to the Bureau, dated 11/12/68.

A review of the receipts of the U.S. Customs Office,
Detroit, Michigan, indicating articles declared at the Detroit-
Windsor Tunnel and Ambassador Bridge, Detroit, Michigan, during
the months of July, August and September, 1968, by Special
Agents of the Detroit Office failed to reveal any receipt
identifiable with a television set allegedly declared by JAMES
EARL RAY using the alias ERIC S. GALT during the three months
indicated. The review indicated that only two television sets
were declared during the pertinent months and these were both
declared by commercial concerns and the duty paid was in
excess of \$10.00 on each item. Customs receipts for pertinent
months were also reviewed by the U.S. Customs Office, Detroit,
Michigan, and no receipts identifiable with the above-described
alleged declaration was discovered.

In consideration of the possibility that the alleged
Customs receipt might have been misfiled or the date of the
alleged declaration might have been in other than the above
three indicated months, the Detroit Office on this date is
expanding the search of the Customs receipts to include the
periods during which JAMES EARL RAY was at large.

On 11/14/68 Detroit will submit an airtel and FD-302
covering the review of the Customs receipts, U.S. Customs
Office, Detroit, Michigan, for the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and
Ambassador Bridge during the periods 4/67 - 5/68.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Detroit
WJH/mcm
(5)

44-1987-Sub M-254

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

NOV 11 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI WASH DC

4:25 PM URGENT 11/11/68 JCS
TO DIRECTOR, FBI(44-38861)
FROM: SAN ANTONIO (44-1242)
MURKIN.

LONG

REBUPHONE CALL TO SAN ANTONIO, NOVEMBER NINE LAST,
AND SAN ANTONIO PHONE CALL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER INSTANT.

SEVEN MAJOR MOTELS AND HOTELS IN NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO,
CHECKED FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY-SEVEN, FOR NAME
OF JOHN L. RAYNS, ERIC STARVO GALT, AND RAOUL WITH NEGATIVE
RESULTS. MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS ALSO CHECKED FOR
RAOUL FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY-SEVEN, WITH
NEGATIVE RESULTS.

TWO MOTELS CLOSE TO THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT LAREDO,
TEXAS, ON U.S. SIDE ALSO CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

PENDING.

~~ADDITION TO HEADING: 4:25 P.M.~~

MXS

FBI WASH DC

44-1987-Sub-M-255

lll lll

Nester

ORIG - McGowan

M

glt

F B I

Date: **11-18-68**

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Memphis (44-1987)
From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

Re San Antonio airtel to the Bureau 11-13-68.

You should review your records to determine if a telephone call was made by Ray at Uvalde, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana, on 12-16-67, and take appropriate action therefrom.

Memphis airtel to San Antonio 11/19/68 requesting info re above.

M

44-1987-Sub-M-256

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>llh</i>	FILED <i>llh</i>
NOV 19 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

[Signature]

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

11/19/68

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SAN ANTONIO

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) (P)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 11/13/68.

Memphis Office is unable to locate anything connected with a telephone call allegedly made by subject RAY from Uvalde, Texas, to New Orleans. It is believed the date referred to in your airtel should have been 12/16/67.

San Antonio is requested to advise Memphis of the significance of this telephone call if such call was made.

[Handwritten signature]

llb

llb

2 - San Antonio
1 - Memphis

JCH:jap
(3)

jap

M

44-1987-Sub-M-257

F B I

Date: **November 19, 1968**Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Memphis (44-1987)
 From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN
 CR

*M-250
461*
 ReBHairtel to the Bureau dated 11/15/68.

You should review the contents of the interview with Robert Lee Saunders and submit your recommendation as to any further investigation. Your files may contain additional information concerning Saunders which the Bureau does not have.

You should include the interview with Saunders in your next report.

*Airtel to Bureau
12/3/68 QH*

44-1987-Sub-M-250
 SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED *ll* FILED *ll*

MEMPHIS
Hester

Sent Via _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 14, 1968

Re: James Earl Ray

On November 10, 12 and 13, 1968, Mr. Curtis Halonen, Administrative Section, United States Customs Department, Detroit, Michigan, made available the informal entries and baggage receipts indicating duty paid on articles imported into the United States via the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and Ambassador Bridge, Detroit, Michigan, during the period April, 1967, through May, 1968.

These records were reviewed by Special Agents of the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in an effort to locate an import duty receipt in the amount of \$4.50 for a television set allegedly declared by James Earl Ray using the alias Eric S. Galt.

The result of this review is as follows:

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.

44-1987-Sub-M-259

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 15 1968	
FBI - DETROIT	

Hester [Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/14/681

On November 10, 12 and 13, 1968, the informal entries and baggage receipts indicating all articles imported by individuals into the United States from Canada via the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and the Ambassador Bridge, Detroit, Michigan, for the periods April, 1967, through May, 1968, were reviewed.

No import duty receipt in the amount of \$4.50 identifiable with a television set allegedly imported by JAMES EARL RAY using the alias Eric S. Galt was discovered.

On 11/10, 12 & 13/68 Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 44-989
 SAs DAVID M. LATTIN, JOHN E. KING, JAMES R.
 MC CANCE, VERNON G. WALTERS, LEROY D. BIAVA,
 by THOMAS P. DRUKEN and WILLIAM J. HART Date dictated 11/14/68

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.

November 19, 1968

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Detroit (44-989)
From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

ReDEairtel to the Bureau dated 11/14/68.

In your LHM enclosed to referenced communication it is noted that the customs receipts were checked concerning the name of Eric S. Galt, alias of James Earl Ray.

It is noted that during the summer of 1967 when the subject was in Canada, he used the name John L. Raynes. You should advise if this alias of Ray was specifically checked at customs and if not you should make appropriate inquiry regarding all aliases known to be used by Ray.

Dissemination of your LHM is being held in abeyance pending receipt of information from you.

Enclosed are two copies of LHM for Memphis.

2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Enclosures 2) *ll*

M

44-1987-Sub-A-111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

Hester

FBI MEMPHIS

FBI BIRMGHAM

226 AXX PM URGENT 11-20-68 JGA

TO BUREAU 44-38861 MEMPHIS 44-1987 AND ST. LOUIS
FROM BIRMINGHAM 44-1740

*Joe - 1 day only in
Bn before moving
to Highland address
on same day*

MURKIN

RE BUREAU AIRTEL NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST REQUESTING REGISTRATION RECORDS BE CHECKED AT GRANADA HOTEL FOR DATE AUGUST TWENTYFIVE SIXTYSEVEN AND NEARBY DATES RE SUBJECT RAY'S REGISTRATION AS ERIC S. GALT OR JOHN L. RAYNS IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY "RAOUL" CONCERNING WHOM ARTICLE IN "LOOK" MAGAZINE NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX LAST ISSUE ALLEGES INVOLVEMENT WITH RAY.

REGISTRATION CARD NUMBER NINE ZERO TWO TWO, LOCATED GRANADA HOTEL TODAY FOR JOHN L. RAYNS, ONE EIGHT TWO FIVE LA FAYETTE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI WHO ARRIVED AT NINE ZERO FIVE AM SATURDAY, AUGUST TWENTYSIX SIXTYSEVEN, HAD LUGGAGE, AND WAS ASSIGNED ROOM TWO ONE ZERO AT RATE FOUR DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS WITH ONE IN PARTY WITH NO TELEPHONE CHARGES AND METHOD OF ARRIVAL UNKNOWN. BY REFERENCE TO PAGE SIXTYSIX OF REPORT SA HENRY A. SNOW, BIRMINGHAM APRIL SEVEN-
END PAGE ONE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

Hester

44-1987 Sub M-2600

M

PAGE TWO

TEEN, SIXTYEIGHT, DATE OF ARRIVAL AT HOTEL WAS SAME DATE RAY, USING
ALIAS GALT, RENTED ROOM FROM PETER CHERPES ON HIGHLAND AVENUE IN
BIRMINGHAM.

REVIEW OF HOTEL RECORDS CONTINUING TO IDENTIFY "RAOUL" AND
REGISTRATION CARD OF RAYNS WILL BE FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY.

ST. LOUIS AT ST. LOUIS IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DONE, IDENTIFY ADDRESS
ONE EIGHT TWO FIVE LA FAYETTE STREET WITH ANY KNOWN ACTIVITIES OF
SUBJECT.

AIRMAIL COPIES TO NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND SAN ANTONIO.

END

MEN

FBI MEMPHIS

P

11/19/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (44-561) - P -
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Bureau airtel to Springfield 11/18/68.

Invoices of Nixon Buick Company, 1910 State Street, and C and C Motors, Collinsville, Illinois, formerly located 1960 State Street (between West Main Street at Belleville City line), both East St. Louis, Illinois, checked, and no record identifiable with JAMES EARL RAY or under name of RAYNS or suspect 1962 Plymouth Oldsmobile located.

Check of Soundex Records, Illinois Motor Vehicle Bureau, in name of RAYNS located no record.

3 - Bureau (44-38861) (RM)
1 - Memphis (info) (RM)
2 - Springfield (44-561)
JLM:mpb
(6)

M

44-1987-Sub-M-261
lll
lll
lll
Hester
JLM

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-31-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albany | <input type="checkbox"/> Houston | <input type="checkbox"/> New York City | <input type="checkbox"/> Tampa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque | <input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson | <input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City | <input type="checkbox"/> Quantico |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville | <input type="checkbox"/> Omaha | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore | <input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City | <input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia | TO LEGAT: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham | <input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville | <input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix | <input type="checkbox"/> Bern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boston | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh | <input type="checkbox"/> Bonn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo | <input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock | <input type="checkbox"/> Portland | <input type="checkbox"/> Buenos Aires |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butte | <input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond | <input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte | <input type="checkbox"/> Louisville | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis | <input type="checkbox"/> London |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chicago | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Memphis | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City | <input type="checkbox"/> Manila |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati | <input type="checkbox"/> Miami | <input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, D.F. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland | <input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee | <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego | <input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia | <input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis | <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco | <input type="checkbox"/> Paris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dallas | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile | <input type="checkbox"/> San Juan | <input type="checkbox"/> Rome |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver | <input type="checkbox"/> Newark | <input type="checkbox"/> Savannah | <input type="checkbox"/> Santo Domingo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detroit | <input type="checkbox"/> New Haven | <input type="checkbox"/> Seattle | <input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> El Paso | <input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans | <input type="checkbox"/> Springfield | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu | | | |

Date November 21, 1968

RE:

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

- 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:

You may disseminate a copy of each to Mr. Phil M. Canale, Jr., State Attorney General, Shelby County, Memphis, Tennessee.

*Done
JFK*

~~*Hunter
JFK*~~

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 21, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) advised they have again interviewed the female who met with James Earl Ray in Canada during the Summer of 1967, and she furnished the following information: Further to my statement dated 15 Oct. 1968, I wish to state that James Earl Ray never mentioned anything about Passports to me. The first time the subject was mentioned was when William Bradford Huie came to see me. He said that Ray had told him that he intended to use me to obtain a Canadian Passport, but changed his mind because he figured that I would turn him in to the Police. In my position with the Department of Transport, I would not risk my job by helping someone fraudulently obtain a Canadian Passport. The article in "Look" Magazine is factual with a few minor discrepancies. I did not show Ray the R.C.M.P. Headquarters and only received one letter from him, not letters as mentioned in the article. After reading the article, I remembered that the name of the hotel where we stayed with him in Montreal was the Har-K on Notre-Dame Street. I have a sister who is employed by the Registrar of Citizenship, but I am positive that I never mentioned her name or employment to Ray. I told her about my involvement with Ray only after Huie's visit.

The R.C.M.P. also interviewed the sister and she stated as follows: I have been employed at office of the Registrar of Citizenship for the past three years. About one and a half months ago, my sister told me about her involvement with James Earl Ray. It was after Huie's visit to Ottawa to see her. At no time did my sister ever ask me to help her obtain a passport for anyone. In fact, she never mentioned the word passport during the course of our conversation. The reason that she came to me after Huie's visit was that she was very worried and needed to confide in someone close to her. My sister is a very honest and dependable person, and her only fault is that she is a little too naive.

The R.C.M.P. investigator advised: I am satisfied that Ray did not mention anything about Passports to the female. I am positive that she is an honest person, placed in a very embarrassing position by her association with Ray.

*Copy to Mr Dwyer
12/4/68*

M

44-1987-Sub-11-262
llh llh
Kuler

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The girlfriend of the female who consorted with Ray advised the R.C.M.P. The following: During the first long weekend in August, I accompanied my friend to St-Jovite, P.Q., where we stayed at the "Petit Manoir" Inn. During the evening, we motored up to the Grey Rock Inn where we met a man who introduced himself as Eric Galt. I did not pay much attention to him and after a few drinks I went back to the Manoir. My friend stayed with him. I did not see Galt again until we visited him in Montreal the following Monday. Since it was impossible to find a room in Montreal because of Expo, we stayed with him during the two nights that we spent in Montreal. He took us out to the Acapulco Club. He seemed to have enough money to get along, but he did not strike me as being very prosperous. He never mentioned friends or associates and did not introduce us to anyone. He appeared to be a quiet and regular sort of a guy. He never mentioned the word passport to us. I never saw him again after we left Montreal. I heard from my friend later that he had been to Ottawa to see her. After James Earl Ray's arrest, she called me and asked if I thought that he could be the man we had met. I did not think so at the time and was surprised when it turned out to be him.

Discreet inquiries at the Town and Country Motel, 1476 Richmond Road, Ottawa, revealed that Eric Galt registered there on the 18th of August 1967, and left on the 20th of August 1967. He gave his address as 507 Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois, and was driving a Plymouth, License No. LM5942. He stayed in Cabin No. 30, which is not equipped with a telephone. Any calls made by him from one of the several pay phones at the Motel would not go through the Motel Switchboard and be recorded. Although he registered as Mr. and Mrs. Eric Galt, his female friend did not stay with him at the Motel, as mentioned in her statement dated 15 August 1968. The Desk Clerk on duty at the Town and Country Motel when Ray alias Galt, registered, Mrs. Edythe Cobley, is reported to be dying from terminal cancer and will not be interviewed. It is extremely doubtful that she could remember anything of any significance about Ray. Copies of the Motel Registration Card are attached hereto.

CARLING *1576* N^o 10881

Town's Country Ltd.

MOTEL & RESTAURANT
OTTAWA 14-ONTARIO TEL. 828-2771

NAMES *Eric Galt*

STREET *507 Chestnut St*
CITY *Chicago* STATE or PROVINCE *Ill*
Make of Car *Plymouth* License No. *LM 5945*

- NOTICE TO GUESTS -

The management reserves the right to refuse services to anyone, and will not be responsible for accidents or injury to guests or for loss of money, jewelry or valuables of any kind.

Please Pay In Advance

ROOM	<i>30</i>	NO. IN PARTY	<i>2</i>
DATE	<i>15 Aug 69</i>	RATE	<i>100</i>

GALT

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:

THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIT:

LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

OUR NO.
NOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

FILE NO.
NOTRE N°

68HQ 791-1-60 (Vol.5)

October 25, 1968.

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Martin Luther KING
Murder of

On October 8 last information was received from the Superintendent of Security, Department of Transport, Ottawa, to the effect that a female employee, who wishes to remain anonymous had confided to her superior that she had met with RAY on 3 occasions, once in the Laurentians, once in Ottawa and once in Montreal. These meetings are believed to have taken place prior to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther KING.

2. Recently this woman has received telephone calls from William Bradford HAY (phonetic) in Alabama, asking her about her association with RAY. This person is now concerned about the turn of events and consented to be interviewed by a member of this Force relative to her association with RAY.

3. On the 15 OCT 68 subject was interviewed and the following information was obtained from her.

"On the 4th of August 1967, my girlfriend and I went to St. Jovite, P.Q. to spend the long weekend. We arrived there at around 7:00 p.m. and registered at the "Petit Manoir" Inn. We had supper and then decided to go to the Grey Rock Resort for the evening. As we entered the lounge, we saw a man sitting alone at a table facing the Dance Floor. My girlfriend said 'That man is alone, let's see if we can sit with him.' She approached him and he invited us to sit at his table. He introduced himself as Eric GALT and said that he was on holidays from Chicago and was staying at the Grey Rock. He also mentioned that his brother and his sister-in-law had come up with him from Chicago and that they had left for Montreal. He said that he had been there

. . . 2

for about one week and that he would be leaving within the next few days for Montreal to meet his brother. At around midnight, my girlfriend said that she was not feeling well and she returned to the Petit Manoir. Eric and I went to the Manoir Pinoteau to see the entertainment. We returned to Grey Rock at around 4:00 a.m. and I spent the rest of the night with him in his room. I was intimate with him. I did not notice anything unusual about him. He was quiet, polite, neat and reserved. The next morning, I left him at around 11:00 a.m., at which time he told me that he was leaving for Montreal. He said that he did not know where he would be staying in Montreal, but that he would like to see me again and that he would call the Petit Manoir and let me know where he was staying. He was driving an old red Plymouth around a 1956 model. I did not look at the license plates.

We called around supper time and since we were out, he left a message with the desk advising to call a number in Montreal. I called and talked to a desk clerk at a hotel in the West end of Montreal. She gave me the address and the number of the room where Eric was staying. He was not in at the time. On Monday, the 7th of August, my girlfriend and I drove down to Montreal and went to the hotel to see Eric. I don't remember the name of the hotel except that it is around the corner from the Acapulco Club. We met Eric in the hall and he appeared pleased and surprised to see us. He showed his quarters during the two nights we spent in Montreal. He was not intimate with either of us in Montreal. He took us out to the Acapulco Club and to restaurants. He seemed to have money and appeared to pay for everything with Canadian 20.00 bills. In fact, he gave me a twenty before we left Montreal, in case I had car trouble. I gave him my address in Ottawa.

Some three weeks later, he called me and said that he was in Ottawa staying at the Town and Country Hotel for the week-end. He stayed in Ottawa for two days and I showed him around Ottawa. I did not stay with him at the Town and Country. He did not appear to know anyone in Ottawa. I don't recall him saying where he was coming from, but I assumed it was Montreal. He did not have a car and probably came by train. He mentioned that he was working for his brother in real estate and that he did not do much but was paid well. He also said that he had no problems with money and could always get cash.

He never mentioned any friends or associates besides his brother and I never saw him with anyone. He never mentioned the name Martin Luther KING and never indicated any hatred toward any Negroes.

I did not hear any more from him until around March 1968 when I received a letter from him postmarked Hollywood, California. I don't remember the address and have since destroyed the letter and envelope. The letter was short and did not contain much of interest. He was enquiring as to when I was taking my holidays and said if I write, to do it soon because he would not be at that address after a couple of weeks. I received the letter some three weeks before the assassination of Martin Luther KING.

When I heard that Eric GALT had been arrested and was implicated in the murder of Dr. KING, I panicked and destroyed the letter.

About one month ago, I received a phone call from one William Bradford Huie who said that he was writing a book about James Earl RAY and when he mentioned the names Grey Rock and Eric GALT, I knew that he must have gotten my name and address from RAY. I agreed to see him and we met for lunch at the Holiday Inn. At that time he showed me his credentials, his picture in Time Magazine with RAY's lawyer and some of his books. He was very charming and appeared to know all about my association with RAY, including the fact that I had been intimate with him. He appeared to be mainly interested in what I thought of RAY and I told him that as far as I was concerned, he was a normal man. He said that I would be the Mystery woman in his book and assured me that my name would not be mentioned. He had a photographer with him and I agreed to let him take smoky pictures which they assured me would show only shadows. He gave me \$100.00 for the information and invited me to go to New York at his expense, any time I felt like it, and to call him collect if I could remember anything else.

I have no other information to offer and the above is all I can remember about my association with James Earl RAY alias Eric GALT.

h. The above information was obtained during several hours of questioning and our investigator is satisfied that it contains all that this informant knows about RAY. He is very concerned about the possibility

. . . h

of her name and photograph appearing in HADY's book and in this regard she was advised to consult a lawyer.

5. The girlfriend mentioned has been contacted, however, she has no information of value to offer. She could not remember the name of the hotel where they stayed in Montreal and could not elaborate on any of the points covered by the informant.

W. F. G. Perry, Insp.,
Assistant Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

America's Legacy of Hate

Assassins on the Loose

by Jack Anderson

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

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

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

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

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

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Examiner (Washington) _____

Date NOV 17 1963
lll lll
 [Signature]

44-1987-Sub-M-263

11-31-68

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Springfield (44-561)

From: Director, FBI (44-38861)

MURKIN

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

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

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

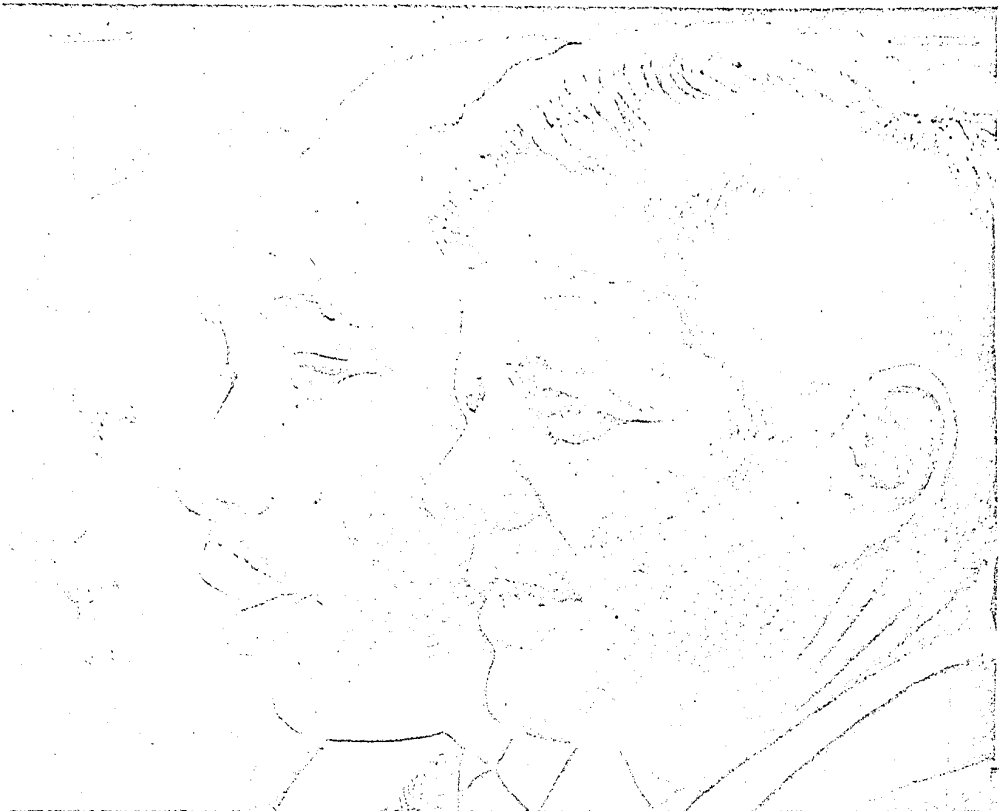
Enclosure (1)

① - Memphis (Enc. 1) (for info)

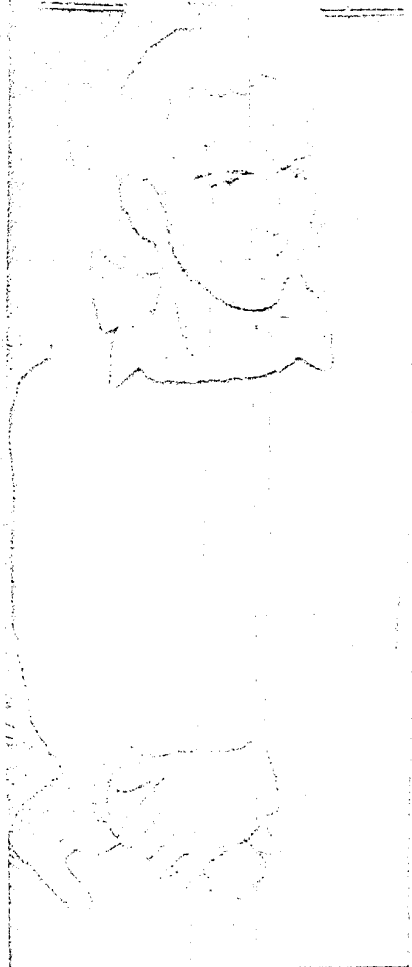
44-1987-Sub-M-264

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED <i>ll</i>
SERIALIZED <i>ll</i>	FILED <i>ll</i>
NOV 21 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

Hester



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., President John F. Kennedy.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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

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

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

Steeped in hate lore

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

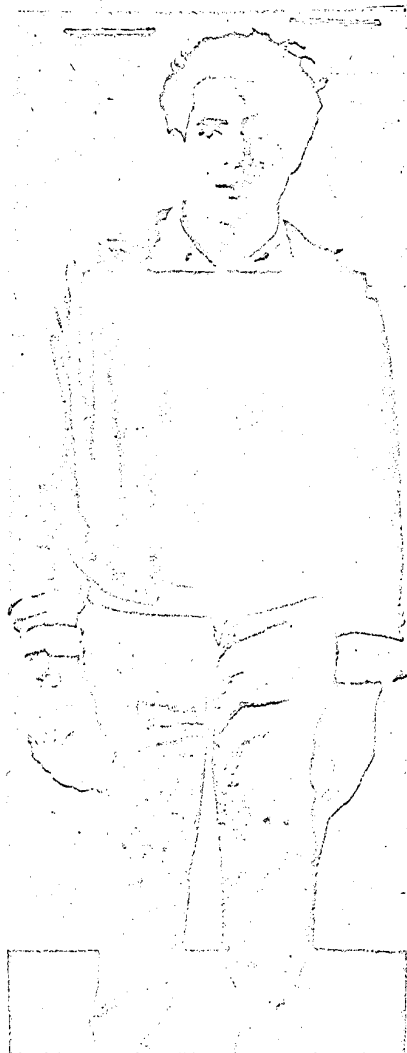
"All these refugees are crusaders," Mahmoud Naguib of the Arab Information Center told PARADE. "That is why, perhaps, Sirhan decided to do this — to dramatize the plight of the Palestinians." Indeed, Sirhan is reported to be determined to turn his trial into an anti-Zionist forum.

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

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

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

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



SIRHAN SIRHAN



JAMES EARL RAY

"hit" Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy during the Democratic Convention. The murder assignments and weapons were handed out, according to the informant, at an Aug. 12 meeting. Puerto Rican police also reported that a group of militant students, carrying pistols equipped with lenses, were on their way to the Democratic Convention "to kill someone." This was one reason for the stringent security measures in Chicago. The inflammatory literature, whether comes from the far Right or far Left, reaches the same doctrine of hatred and violence.

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

'Medals' for slayers

But cold print doesn't have the dramatic force of a hot harangue. After a little Negro girl was killed in the bombing of a Birmingham church, a ble-rouser told a Ku Klux Klan rally in Augustine, Fla.: "If they can find these fellows, they ought to put medals on them. It wasn't no shame they was dead. Why? Because when I go out to rattlesnakes, I don't make no difference between little rattlesnakes and rattlesnakes." Not long afterward, a violence flared in St. Augustine. A racial trouble was whipped up in Washington by H. Rap Brown, who told a black rally: "Black people have been fighting. I say there should be more fighting than looting. So if you loot, a gun store . . . the white man is your enemy. You got to destroy your nny."

The extremist leaders usually take note to carry out the violence they preach. They stir up suspicions, exacerbate tensions, then fade into the background when the action starts. Sometimes there is an immediate explosion. In the fiery-tongued Brown named at a Cambridge, Md., rally in 1964, "Burn this town down," hotheads repeatedly attempted to do it.

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

"Prepare yourselves and your sons," urges a Paul Revere bulletin, "to fight in the streets, in the alleys, in the parks, in public buildings, around the waterworks, power plants, city hall, TV and radio stations, while your wife and daughters protect their lives and your home with gas masks, shotguns, rifles and pistols."

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

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

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

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

An about-face

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joe: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Bill: From an office building with a high-powered rifle. How many people [room noise, tape not legible] does he have going around who look ust like him? Do you know about hat?

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

Bill: He has got them.

Joe: He has?

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

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

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

Joe: He did?

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

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

or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?

Bill: Well, if they have any suspicion, they do that of course. But without suspicion, chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of the year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like [fades out]."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plot against Fulbright

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

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

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

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

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

3. SERVICE ORGANIZATION **437 7clv Hqgr Sq**
 4. GRADE **SGT**
 5. SSAN: **379-48-8977** Reg-AF
 6. COMPONENT
 7. BRANCH **M**
 8. DATE ADMITTED **12 May 68**
 9. SC# **17 Jun 44**
 10. BIRTH DATE
 11. AGE **24**
 12. DATE ADMITTED **12 May 68**

13. HOSPITAL INITIALLY ADMITTED **USN Hospital Charleston, S.C.**
 14. DATE ADMITTED INITIALLY **30 Apr 68**
 15. TRANSFERRED FROM **NA**
 16. HOME ADDRESS **Topoka, Camp End Rd, St. George's Hill, Weybridge Surrey, England**

17. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES
 18. TOTAL YEARS MILITARY SERVICE **2 Yrs**
 19. DATE ENTERED CURRENT TOUR ACTIVE DUTY **14 Jan 66**
 20. ON FLYING STATUS ON INITIAL ADMISSION **NA**
 21. AERO RATING
 22. BY DIRECTION OF THE APPOINTING AUTHORITY, THE BOARD CONVENED AT **1300** HOURS TO CONSIDER THE CASE OF THE ABOVE NAMED MEMBER.

23. UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVES:
 X AFM 165-4 and X AFM 35-4
 X AFM 127-105 MCM 1951 AS AMENDED
 X CONTINUED ACTIVE DUTY
 SEPARATION
 VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT
 WORLD-WIDE SERVICE
 MANDATORY RETIREMENT
 OTHER (Specify)

23. AFTER CONSIDERATION OF CLINICAL RECORDS, LABORATORY FINDINGS, AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION, THE BOARD ESTABLISHES THE FOLLOWING DIAGNOSIS (in accordance with "Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Injuries" and lists only those which contribute, or may contribute, to the disability of the individual)

DIAGNOSIS	APPROXIMATE DATE OF ORIGIN	INCURRED WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY		EXISTED PRIOR TO SERVICE		PERMANENTLY AGGRAVATED BY SERVICE	
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3004: Schizophrenic reaction, acute, undifferentiated manifested by delusions of special importance, suicidal attempts, depression and paranoid ideation, stress, minimal; appears to change in job and assignment of Martin Luther King. Predisposition, moderate history of schizoid life style which, apparently at one point might have led to his hospitalization earlier. Impairment, moderate at the present time.	Unknown EPTS	-	X	X	-	X	-

24. DISABILITY (State briefly, in nontechnical language):
Nervous breakdown.

25. FINDINGS RECOMMENDED BY BOARD

A. MEDICALLY QUALIFIED FOR INITIAL COMMISSION OR ENLISTMENT (AFM 160-11) NA	B. DEFECTS WILL INTERFERE WITH WORLD-WIDE SERVICE X	C. RECOMMEND RETENTION IN SERVICE X	D. COMPETENT (PSYCHIATRIC CASES SEC 602 TITLE 37 USC) X
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO

26. PHYSICAL PROFILE
 P U L H E S D R F Y
1 1 1 1 1 4

27. ACTION RECOMMENDED BY BOARD (In accordance with directives cited in item 23.)
Appearance before an Air Force Physical Evaluation Board.

28. BOARD MEMBERS

TYPED NAME, GRADE, ARM OF SERVICE	SIGNATURE (Place check after signature of psychiatrist)	MINORITY REPORT ON REVERSE
PRESIDENT JOHN R. ROGERS, Major, USAF, MC	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
MEMBER GILBERT H. BERKIN, Capt, USAF, MC	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
MEMBER DON R. ROCKWELL, Capt, USAF, MC	<i>[Signature]</i>	X

29. HOSPITAL COMMANDER

A. DATE REVIEWED	B. BOARD RECOMMENDATION	C. TYPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE	D. SIGNATURE
14 Jun 68	X APPROVED	JOSEPH R. HENRY, Colonel, USAF, MC	<i>[Signature]</i>

30. I HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.
 DATE **17 June 1968**
 SIGNATURE OF SERVICE MEMBER *[Signature]*

12 May 1968

INTRODUCTION: This 24-year-old unmarried Air Force Sergeant with over 2 years of active duty was transferred to USAF Hospital Keesler from the Charleston Naval Hospital following his admission there for an acute undifferentiated schizophrenic reaction. The initial admission followed a suicide attempt. The referring doctor is H. C. Moeller, Jr., Lt Commander, Medical Corps, US Navy, Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina.

CHIEF COMPLAINT: The initial admission was for a suicide attempt.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The history of the present illness dates back to early April 1968, at least as we can document it at this point. The patient was changed from being in a night shift position of some responsibility to a day shift in which he felt a reduction in status and responsibility. He may well have interpreted this change as a rejection of him personally by the Air Force, although there is no indication that this was, in fact, true. At about the same time he experienced some difficulties with peers "riding him" about his Quaker religious status. For several weeks prior to his admission he became very concerned about the resemblance between Martin Luther King's assassin and both himself and his brother. The patient indicated that he had noted Negro men on the base looking at him suspiciously and began fearing that he might be unjustifiably accused of the assassination. He further became convinced of the possibility that his brother might actually have been involved in this assassination. In an effort to clear himself and also to instigate an investigation of his brother's connection with the assassination, he contacted various investigating agencies, both local and nationally, including the FBI, OSI, and CIA. His contacts included long distance calls to the CIA in Washington and the FBI in San Francisco. He was troubled by their seeming lack of interest or concern, and the more rebuffs he got the more inquiries he made. He finally aroused the attention of his commander on the day before his admission and was restricted to his barracks with anticipation of psychiatric consultation the following day. This, apparently, confirmed his suspicions that he was being suspected, in either involvement of the assassination or of being crazy, and he therefore attempted to kill himself by slashing his neck with a knife. He cut a 5 cm laceration over the area of the right carotid artery but incurred no significant injury other than a superficial laceration. "I thought people thought I was making a fool of myself and that they wouldn't listen to me, and that they thought I was crazy." The laceration was sutured and he was admitted to the Naval Hospital and subsequently transferred to Keesler AFB Hospital. In the course of his hospitalization at the Naval Hospital he also felt compelled to lacerate his neck with a razorblade, again incurring no significant injury, but apparently acting under the delusion that he or his brother were still being suspected of

252 240

GANN, WILLIAM P., SGT

12 May 1968

Page 2

involvement in the King assassination. It should be noted that on our Psychiatric Unit there have been several admissions in recent weeks in which the patients related the onset of their delusional material with the assassination of Martin Luther King, and have incorporated the assassination into their delusional thinking.

PAST HISTORY: Past history from the patient is obtained primarily from the patient's parents who revealed considerable information of dynamic relevance to Sgt Cass's situation. The mother is quoted as describing the birth experience of William's as "prolonged and terrible." At 11 weeks of age he traveled from Michigan to Venezuela, commencing a series of world-wide travels following his petroleum geologist father. For the first 4 years of his life, due to housing conditions in Caracas at the time, he never lived in the same house for more than 3 months. He has seldom stayed in the same country for as long as 3 years and he himself describes the most persistent physical attachment to location was his 3 years in college at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The mother notes that the patient started having severe headaches when he was 6 years of age and at the age of 8 or 9 was hospitalized for a week of intensive examination at St. Vincent's in New York City, where the family was informed that he was exceptionally bright and perceptive, to whom "too much pressure was being applied." The patient's childhood and adolescence was marked primarily by the absence of secure anchors. He attended a multiplicity of schools and describes being most unhappy at a boarding school in India where he attended at age 11 and, according to his mother, was beaten by an older boy which may have been an important traumatic event. He is described as being an excellent scholar during his adolescence and he himself feels that this has been one of his most significant successes. During his junior year at Scarsdale he encountered the difficulty that goes along with applying to a very limited circle of schools, and was turned down for the schools of his choice, but was accepted at the University of Michigan. Nevertheless, this was interpreted by both the patient and his parents as being another episode of significant rejection. The patient did well at the University of Michigan for one year. At the beginning of his second year the patient's father was transferred to Australia. The understanding at the time with the family was that Bill would follow and enter a university there. In February he was quite abruptly told by the family that he should continue his studies at Michigan, the family not recognizing that the patient apparently was increasingly unhappy with the school situation at the University of Michigan. The mother notes that she was very concerned that he might not be "at all happy returned to the bosom of his rather poisonous family after having been free." The mother feels that the patient's father is a somewhat temperamental tyrant. The mother postulates that their not wishing him to join

252 240

CASH, WILLIAM P., SGT

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

12 May 1968

Page 3

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then may have been taken as a "disastrous rejection." He subsequently had an unsatisfactory year at the University of Michigan and became conflicted over registering as a conscientious objector because of his Quaker faith. He subsequently dropped out of college during examinations. He supported himself for 9 months, returning to college and again dropping out of school during final examinations. Somewhere during this time he apparently did seek counselling help on a few occasions. He later went to Sidney, Australia in 1964, living at home and attending the University of New South Wales for a year. His mother describes his psychological state during this period of time as "rigid, negative, and silent." A few weeks prior to the family's leaving Australia, Cann walked out of the house on Friday evening with a few clothes in a paper shopping bag with no warning at all. The family was unable to find him but ascertained that he had plane passage to Honolulu. They sought psychiatric assistance, attempting to certify Cann and restrain him as they felt necessary. It was apparently the opinion of the psychiatrist to whom the Canns talked that "he was definitely in breakdown, but she felt his best chance would be to let him escape from us." The family called the police in Honolulu and San Francisco, but Cann had, by that time, already enlisted in the Air Force. The patient has had relatively little contact with his family or his brothers in the past 2 years. The patient also indicated that he had not taken any leave time during that period of time and, apparently, has had a very limited, restricted existence, spending relatively little money on himself and devoting most of his time to his work.

The patient has a 21-year-old brother who is apparently attending the University of California in Berkeley. The patient reports that he himself was not involved in extra-curricular activity in school and rarely dated. He describes no dates since entering the Air Force. His social activities sound rather limited. He denies any homosexual experiences. The patient has a 14-year-old brother, about whom little has been said.

MILITARY HISTORY: The patient enlisted in the Air Force over 2 years ago. He attended basic training at Lackland AFB and subsequently had Refrigeration Repair Training at Sheppard AFB and has been assigned to active duty at Charleston, South Carolina, since finishing tech school. There is no history of Article 15's or other military disciplinary action. The patient has progressed to the rank of Sgt without particular difficulty in the 2 years that he has been in the service.

CLINICAL FINDINGS ON ADMISSION: At the time of the patient's admission to the Psychiatric unit at the Naval Hospital, he presented himself as a tense, frightened,

252 240

CANN, WILLIAM P., SGT

12 May 1968

112

Page 4

confused, rather distant detached and vague boy with a flat affect who smiles inappropriately at times. He was small, thin, and anemic looking. He spoke very softly and used very few words. The patient described the delusions incorporated in the present illness. There was evidence of a psychotic thought disorder. The patient is described on the ward as being significantly depressed. In the course of his hospitalization at the Naval Hospital his anxiety decreased somewhat, although he did make a second suicide gesture. The hallmarks of the patient at the time of his arrival at Keesler APD were the rather unspontaneous quality and sense of emptiness which pervades Sgt Caan's present mental status. Traces of the delusional system persisted after his arrival at Keesler, although he became increasingly able to take distance from them. The patient's affect has been extremely overmodulated with moderate depression gradually decreasing to rather mild chronic state. There is no evidence of hallucinations at this time. The delusions described earlier have almost completely disappeared. The patient relates in a rather vague and extremely distant way. He might be seen as being a young man who maintains an immense chasm between himself and other persons as a defense against further rejection.

Physical Examination at the time of admission was within normal limits. Lacerations on both the right and left neck had healed well without significant complications or cosmetic defect.

CLINICAL LABORATORY DATA: CBC, urinalysis, and serology were within normal limits.

X-RAY STUDIES: Chest x-ray was normal.

PROGRESS IN HOSPITAL: The patient was admitted to the Open Psychiatric Unit at Keesler APD and continued on his medications, which included Stelazine, 10 t.i.d., and Thorazine, 50 q.i.d., with Artane, 2 q.i.d. The medications permitted the patient's anxiety to be further reduced to tolerable limits and his delusional system gradually faded. The patient became more active on the psychiatric unit and became more able to participate in the activities of the ward. The patient presented himself as significantly less depressed as time went on and began making appropriate plans for his future life outside the military service. Psychological testing indicated that this young man maintains a very schizoid orientation to life, but that at the present time the psychotic aspect has once again disappeared, leaving him with a moderate impairment in

252 210

CAAN, WILLIAM P., SGT

12 May 1968

Page 5

terms of his ability to relate to other persons.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS: Schizophrenic reaction, acute, undifferentiated, manifested by delusions of special importance, suicidal attempts, depression, and paranoid ideation. Stresses, minimal; appears to be change in job and the assassination of Martin Luther King. Predisposition, moderate, history of a schizoid life style which, apparently at one point, might have led to his hospitalization earlier. Impairment, moderate at the present time.

CURRENT STATUS: At the present time the patient has returned probably to his premorbid level of adjustment. At the present time this includes a significant deviation from the normal in the sense that Sgt Caan will have a great deal of difficulty in making appropriate object relationships in that he keeps an inordinate distance between himself and other persons. The patient should incur a minimal degree of occupational impairment as described below.

PROGNOSIS: Future prognosis at this time must remain rated as fair. The patient is not qualified for world-wide duty and this disqualification is permanent. The patient is motivated for further service, if this were deemed appropriate by the Medical Board. The patient suffers from a severe degree of social impairment in the sense that his life style will inhibit his making social relationships. The patient suffers from a minimal to moderate industrial impairment related to his difficulties in associating with other persons. At this point maximum hospital benefit has been attained.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that the patient meet a Medical Board under Chapter 2, AFM 35-4.

I have reviewed and discussed with the patient the essential medical findings and all administrative findings and recommendations. It is further recommended that the patient continue on his Phenothiazine medication for an indefinite period in the future and that he seek outpatient therapy either through the Veteran's Administration System or with the assistance of his parents. It is strongly urged that Sgt Caan seek the assistance of the VA in attaining his goal of becoming a Laboratory Technician. It is felt that this occupational identity could conceivably become the significant anchoring stability which his life up to now has not had. It is felt that Sgt Caan is competent and capable of caring for himself and, in fact, should be encouraged to seek independent existence with continued psychiatric care.

RON A ROCKWELL, CAPT, USAF, NC

3 June 68 AF19873139

Charleston AFB, So. Carolina

252 240

13

CAAN, WILLIAM P., SGT
USAF HOSPITAL KRESLER

Social Security # 379-48-8977

REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

NAME, Full Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)

Sgt USAP

AF19871339

Topoka, Canal End Road, St. George's Hill,
Laybridge Survey, England

AFM 35-4, Chapter 2

31 Mar 1968

Male Caucasiana

25/12

DAF Charleston AFB, South Carolina

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mr. Albert Cean (Father)
Dues on item # 4

USAF Hospital, Keesler AFB, Mississippi

Social Security #

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

NOTES (Describe every abnormality by its ICD-9. Enter pertinent flow number before each comment. Continue to item 13 and give additional details as necessary.)

- 1. GENERAL APPEARANCE (Color, Nutrition, Weight, Height, etc.)
- 2. HEAVY METALS (Blood, Urine, etc.)
- 3. URIC ACID
- 4. SUGAR
- 5. BILIRUBIN AND ALBUMIN
- 6. LIVER FUNCTION (Bilirubin, Alkaline Phosphatase, etc.)
- 7. BLOOD UREA NITROGEN
- 8. CREATININE
- 9. PHOSPHORUS
- 10. CHOLESTEROL
- 11. URIC ACID
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42. Delusions of special importance, suicidal attempts, depression, and paranoid ideation.

11. DENTAL (Place appropriate symbols above or below number of upper and lower teeth, respectively)

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13. URIC ACID (Specify gravity)

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MEASUREMENTS AND OTHER FINDINGS

11. HEIGHT 64	12. WEIGHT 136	13. COLOR HAIR Blonde	14. COLOR EYES Blue	15. BUILD (Check one) 7	16. SLENDER	17. MEDIUM	18. HEAVY	19. BMI	20. TEMPERATURE 98.2
21. BLOOD PRESSURE (1.1 in. Hg. above 1.0)					PULSE (6 cm. at heart level)				
A. SITTING		B. AFTER EXERCISE		C. 2 MIN. AFTER		D. RECUMBENT		E. AFTER STANDING 1 MIN.	
SYS. 100	DIAS. 70	SYS. 108	DIAS. 78	SYS. 108	DIAS. 78	SYS. 108	DIAS. 78	SYS. 108	DIAS. 78
22. DISTANT VISION			23. REFRACTION			24. NEAR VISION			
RIGHT EY	CORR. TO 20		BY	S.	CX	20/20	CORR. TO		BY
LEFT EY	CORR. TO 20		BY	S.	CX	20/20	CORR. TO		BY
25. METROPOLITAN (Specify distance)									
25'	EX'	R.H.	L.H.	PRISM DIV.	PRISM CORV.	CT	PC	PD	
26. ACCOMMODATION					27. COLOR VISION (Test card and result)				
RIGHT LEFT					28. DEPTH PERCEPTION (Test card and score)				
15 15					29. RED LENS TEST				
15 15					30. INTRACULAR TENSION				
15 15					31. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOMOTOR (Test card and score)				
15 15					Normal				
15 15					Normal				

History of childhood diseases and injuries poorly documented. Frequent or severe headaches during childhood, no comp. no seq. Frequent trouble sleeping, depression or excessive worrying, and nervous trouble of any sort, increased over past 2 years, secondary to anxiety. 2 suicide gestures, hospitalized at Charleston AFB, South Carolina, after initial attempt. Referred to USAF Hospital Keosler after second suicide attempt during hospitalization. Hospitalized for period of 1 week, age 8 or 9, for intensive observation due to severe headaches, etiology unknown.

Patient denies any further medical history.

(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

24. SUMMARY OF EFFECTS AND FINDINGS (List symptoms with item numbers)

42. Schizophrenic reaction, acute, undifferentiated.

25. RECOMMENDATIONS - FURTHER SPECIALIST EXAMINATION INDICATED (Specify)

Meet Medical Board under provisions of AFM 35-4, Chapter 2

26. QUALIFIED FOR (List military and civilian occupations with item numbers)

General Military Service

27. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PHYSICIAN

Rich A. McGehee, Capt, USAF, MC.

28. PRINTED NAME OF PHYSICIAN (Last, first, middle)

29. NAME AND ADDRESS OF AUTHORITY

30. PHYSICAL PROFILE

P	U	M	E	S
1	1	1	1	1

31. PHYSICAL DATA

A	B	C	E
			X

32. SIGNATURE

33. SIGNATURE

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NUMBER OF ATTACHED SHEETS

RECOMMENDED FINDING OF PHYSICAL EVALUATION BOARD
MODIFIED HEARING
(Authority AFM 33-4)

DATE
18 Jan 1968

EVALUÉE CAAN, William P		GRADE Sgt	SERVICE NUMBER AF10873139
NEXT OF KIN (or Guardian) MA		ADDRESS (Zip Code)	
		RELATIONSHIP	

THE RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF THE PHYSICAL EVALUATION BOARD WHICH CONVENED ON THE ABOVE DATE IN THE INTEREST OF THE ABOVE NAMED EVALUÉE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LETTER	NO.	RECOMMENDED FINDINGS
X		A. EVALUÉE IS UNFIT BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY.
X		B. THE DISABILITY WAS INCURRED WHILE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE BASIC PAY.
N/A		C. THE DISABILITY WAS THE PROXIMATE RESULT OF ACTIVE DUTY OR INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING.
X		D. THE DISABILITY WAS DUE TO INTENTIONAL MISCONDUCT, WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE OR WAS INCURRED DURING A PERIOD OF UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE.
X		E. THE DISABILITY WAS THE DIRECT RESULT OF ARMED CONFLICT.
X		F. THE DISABILITY WAS CAUSED BY AN INSTRUMENTALITY OF WAR AND WAS INCURRED DURING A PERIOD OF WAR.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY		RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION
CONTINUED	COMPENSABLE	Separation with Severance Pay
N/A	20	
DATE	SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT OF BOARD OR PEB LIAISON OFFICER	
21 June 1968	ROBERT B. OWEN, CWO 4-A, USAF	

ACTION BY THE EVALUÉE, NEXT OF KIN OR GUARDIAN

TO: President USAF Physical Evaluation Board	LOCATION: Randolph AFB, Texas 78148
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HAVING BEEN ADVISED OF THE RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF THE PHYSICAL EVALUATION BOARD AS OUTLINED ABOVE AND HAVING RECEIVED AN EXPLANATION OF THE RESULTS OF THESE FINDINGS AND OF MY RIGHT TO DEMAND A FORMAL HEARING, I:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. CONCUR WITH THE RECOMMENDED FINDINGS.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. DEMAND A FORMAL HEARING.
DATE	SIGNATURE OF EVALUÉE, NEXT OF KIN, OR GUARDIAN
21 June 1968	

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXPLAINED THE RESULTS OF THE RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF THE PHYSICAL EVALUATION BOARD TO THE EVALUÉE CONCERNED (or his next of kin or guardian) AND OF THE RIGHT TO DEMAND A FORMAL HEARING.

DATE	SIGNATURE OF COUNSEL OR PEB LIAISON OFFICER
21 June 1968	ROBERT B. OWEN, CWO 4-A, USAF

DISABILITY COUNSELING WORKSHEET

DATE OF COUNSELING

21 Jul 1968

Entitlement to disability retired or severance pay depends on many factors which are not definitely known at the time you are being counseled on the recommended findings of the PEB. For example, the final disposition and percentage rating, the disability grade, the official service computations, and the effective date of separation, all depend on actions taken after a case arrives at HQ USAF. However, by making CERTAIN ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMPLE ONLY it is possible to estimate what your approximate disability pay would be if the PEB findings were approved without change. ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION USED IN COMPLETING THIS WORK-SHEET IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE, it will serve to illustrate how the disability pay would be computed under these particular assumptions. If disability retirement is approved within the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center computes the rate of retired pay under all applicable formulas and administratively selects the formula that is most favorable to you.

1. EVALUÉE GAIN, William F	2. AS OF DATE FOR ESTIMATING YRS OF SVC 10 Jul 1968	3. DISABILITY GRADE Sgt
4. YRS OF SVC FOR BASIC PAY 2	5. MONTHLY BASIC PAY \$223.20	6. YRS OF ACTIVE SERVICE 3
7. YRS OF SVC FOR VOL. RETIREMENT	8. YRS SVC FOR MANDATORY RETIREMENT	9. YRS OF SVC UNDER CHAP 9 AFM 35-7

10. ESTIMATED RETIRED PAY FORMULAS	11. ESTIMATED NET RETIRED PAY
A. % (SERVICE) . . . \$	A. HIGHEST OF 10A OR B . . . \$
B. % (DISABILITY) . . . \$	B. LESS TAX (10D) \$
C. SUBJECT TO FEDERAL WITHHOLDING (LINE A MINUS B) \$	C. NET RETIRED PAY \$
D. TAX WITH EXEMPTIONS \$	NOTE: NET RETIRED PAY WILL BE FURTHER REDUCED BY AMOUNT OF VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS OR CONTRIBUTIONS TO RETIRED SERVICEMAN'S FAMILY PROTECTION PLAN, IF ANY

12. ESTIMATED DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY

FORMULA: Take twice the amount of Item 5 and multiply by the number of years of service up to a maximum of 12 years.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 223.20 \\
 \times 2 \\
 \hline
 446.40 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 1339.20
 \end{array}$$

13. NOTES

PROCEEDINGS AND FINDINGS OF USAF PHYSICAL EVALUATION BOARD

1. THE BOARD CONVENED AT Randolph AFB, Texas PURSUANT TO ATTACHED ORDERS (EX A)

2. A QUORUM WAS PRESENT AS INDICATED ON EXHIBIT A.

3. EVALUÉE
CASW, William F
Sgt, AF19073139, RegAF

4. EXHIBITS ATTACHED
A, B

5. FURTHER HOSPITALIZATION
No

6. DEFECTS:
 Col. C - Enter "No" or "N" for Intentional Misconduct, "N" for Willful Neglect, or, "A" for Incurred During Unauthorized Absence.
 Cols. B, D, E, F - Enter Yes, No, or NA.

DIAGNOSIS
 (Include Degree of Severity)
A

Schizophrenic reaction, undifferentiated type, definite impairment; EPTS with service aggravation.

Present degree 30%
Less EPTS Factor 10%

B IS DISABLING	C DUE TO MISCONDUCT, NEGLIGENCE, OR UNAUTH. ABSENCE	D INCURRED WHILE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE BASIC PAY	E PROXIMATE RESULT OF ACTIVE DUTY OR INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING	F DISABILITY IS PERMANENT	G PERCENT	H VA DIAGNOSTIC CODE NUMBER
Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	20	9204

7. RECOMMENDED FINDINGS

YES	NO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		A. THE EVALUÉE IS UNFIT BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		B. THE DISABILITY WAS INCURRED WHILE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE BASIC PAY.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C. THE DISABILITY WAS INCURRED IN TIME OF WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY; OR THE EVALUÉE WAS AT LEAST EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE COMPUTED UNDER 10 USC 1208.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		D. THE DISABILITY WAS THE PROXIMATE RESULT OF PERFORMING ACTIVE DUTY OR INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		E. THE DISABILITY WAS DUE TO INTENTIONAL MISCONDUCT, WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE, OR WAS INCURRED DURING A PERIOD OF UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		F. THE DISABILITY WAS THE DIRECT RESULT OF ARMED CONFLICT.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		G. THE DISABILITY WAS CAUSED BY AN INSTRUMENTALITY OF WAR IN LINE OF DUTY DURING A PERIOD OF WAR.

9. DISABILITY IS PERMANENT **Yes** 10. RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION **Separation with Severance Pay**

D. COMPENSABLE PERCENTAGE **20**

DATE **18 Jun 1968** PRESIDENT **STEPHEN HATTICE, Col, USAF**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL ORDER
AB-1036

6 May 1968

By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, an Air Force Physical Evaluation Board consisting of the following named officers is appointed at Randolph AFB, Texas, for the purpose set forth in AFM 35-4, and will convene at the call of the president thereof. Reconstitution of the board is effective 1 June 1968.

PERMANENT MEMBERS

COL STEPHEN MATTICK, FR15049	President
COL GILES J STRUB, FR19241	Medical Member
COL MANAH R HALBOUTY, FR19183	Medical Member
LTCOL MAXWELL A ROSE, FR52711	Member
MAJ WILLIAM H RICE, JR FV3014111	Member
CAPT WILLIAM A LOY, FV3003912	Member

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

President

COL JACK S SARGENT, FR33921
LTCOL WILLIAM V MANNING, FR35235

Medical Members

COL WALTER W DEWEY, FR22958	LTCOL JOHN D VAN VALKENBURG, FV341592
COL HORACE S BELL, FR24650	LTCOL JOHN F COTNAM, FV1906729
LTCOL GEORGE B SMITH, JR, FR29476	

Members

LTCOL M IRENE G COLLIER, FR25753	LTCOL DOROTHY E BARTLETT, FV602585
LTCOL SARA E GARVIN, FR21045	MAJ WILBUR O PHILLIPS, FR44527
LTCOL KATHERINE M KRACHENFELS, FR51369	MAJ ANNIE LEE S SMITH, FV2234083
LTCOL WILLIAM V MANNING FR35235	MAJ TRAVIS M MURPHY, FV3031934

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE



JOHN F. RASH, Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

J. P. McCONNELL, General, USAF
Chief of Staff

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2 AFDASCC

AB-1036

EXHIBIT A

[Handwritten signature and initials]

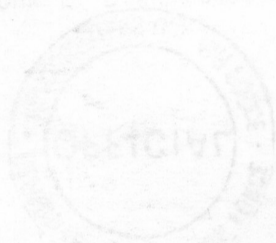
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llc llc
Hurt GWA

44-1987

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



CHIEF OF BUREAU
J. EDGAR HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-15-83 BY SP-5 JRS/STP

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44-1987
SUBJECT INDEX

Page 1 of 1

WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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EMBASSY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of the Air Attache

24 Grosvenor Square

London, W.1

8 November 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: William Paton Caan

1. On 8 November 1968, I was visited by a young man who identified himself as William Paton Caan, a former USAF airman, Serial Number 19873139. According to Caan, he was discharged from the USAF in July 1968 and now resides in the U.K. with his parents at this address: Topeka, Camp End Road, Saint George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey. He told a story in three parts, the first two parts of which were also heard by Lt. A.L. Eaton, USN, also of the DAO London, who was present in my office during part of the Caan visit. Here is a brief summary of the three-part story:

a. Part 1. Because of a remarkable similarity between himself (and also his brother, Michael) and the individual "Galt"/Sneyd/Ray, charged with involvement in the Martin Luther King assassination, William Caan believed that he and/or his brother, Michael, were going to be "framed" into being charged with the assassination of Dr. King. William Caan told "Air Force Intelligence" about this, however, and the framing attempt ceased. Michael Caan (Alpha Kappa Lamda House, 2201 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, California) may even have used "Galt" as an alias at one time or another, according to William Caan.

b. Part 2. During his service in the USAF at Charleston AFB, which William Caan says was honorable, he was "harassed", "drugged" and "followed" by the "OSI". His food was "drugged" on several occasions. He was under suspicion by the OSI of being "a spy" or "a Communist". He went to the OSI and challenged them on this point, he says, indicating that he never has been a Communist or a spy. He is a Quaker and almost became a conscientious objector, but did not.

44-1987-Sub-M-266

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SERIALIZED	FILED

Hester

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ENCLOSURE

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Memorandum for the Record

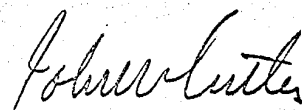
- 2 -

8 November 1968

c. Part 3. Since coming to the U.K., he believes he is still under surveillance. He claims he has been followed by two automobiles, a station wagon license number DFO 213 (some question about the "D" and "O") and by a car bearing the number 5135PK.

2. I passed on to Mr. Caan my opinion that he should obtain medical advice, that he appeared to be suffering from a persecution complex of some sort. I advised him that his concern in Part 1 was groundless since a suspect is now awaiting trial in the U.S. With respect to Part 2 and Part 3, I advised him to see a doctor and, if he saw fit, to put his story down in writing for submission to the proper authorities.

3. This memorandum is passed along to the OSI for whatever action is deemed appropriate.


JOHN M. CUTLER
Colonel, USAF
Air Attache

cc to Major Williams
OSI

Lt A.L. Eaton
DAO

7520 USAF Hospital
South Ruislip

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Memphis (44-1987)

DATE: 11-21-68

FROM : Director, FBI (44-38861)

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Memphis teletype to the Bureau 11-8-68.

Enclosed for Memphis is background information concerning William Payton Caan. It is noted that the information as furnished by the Air Attache's Office, American Embassy, is limited to official use only.

On 11-13-68 New Scotland Yard interviewed William Payton Caan's mother, who told them he was admitted to Holloway Sanitarium, Virginia Water, Surrey, England, on 11-10-68. She furnished a copy of his USAF Physical Evaluation Board Hearing, which is enclosed herein,

This information should not be disseminated outside the Bureau and is for your information only.

Enclosures (2) *222*

Sub-M-253

M

44-1987-Sub-M-267
lll llc
Hester



5010-108

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