



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee 38103
May 1, 1981

RE: JAMES EARL RAY;
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

On May 1, 1981, an individual identifying himself as Hartmut Blecher, described below, visited the Memphis, Tennessee Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

He is a laborer residing on Blankensteiner Strabe, Bochum, West Germany, and has travelled to the United States and Memphis, Tennessee, arriving in the United States On April 28, 1981, for the purpose of furnishing information concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Memphis, Tennessee. He reported during October 1961, two individuals came to the apartment of his parents in Cologne, West Germany and explained it was their purpose to "do something against colored persons in the United States." He advised they wanted to "bring up someone to talk for colored people in the United States" and requested him to assist in this matter since he was a Lutheran regarding his religious preference. He identified these individuals as Mrs. Laura Huxley, the estranged wife of "the famous author" and an individual whose Christian name he knew as "Peter." He advised this "Peter" subsequently became a Buddhist and adopted the name Lama Anamorge Ker Goovinda. Blecher advised this Goovinda had something to do with a murder of a family in Cologne in what he believes was 1956. He advised authorities regarded this murder as a suicide but feels this is the actual reason why "Peter" adopted the Buddhist name.

He advised he has known Laura Huxley and "Peter" since sometime in 1953 and felt they were "the spiritual head of the case", which he did not further explain.

Blecher referred to numerous notebooks, diaries, and his address book during the course of this contact. He reported

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6-Bureau
1-Memphis
JJB:pyb
(7)

44-1987-SUM-
1305
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED RC
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FILED RC
FBI/DOJ

RE: JAMES EARL RAY; DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM

on April 2, 1980, he again met Laura Huxley in the Athens, Greece area and she reported to him "the murder had actually taken place", apparently referring to the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Blecher advised "Peter" and Laura had previously been members of a music group known as the "Four Seasons", he believed during 1953 through 1956. He reported later, "Peter" joined with Bill Haley and the Comets in 1956. He advised he next met them during 1961 when they furnished the information concerning "colored people in the United States."

Blecher advised the two additionally told him they had been instrumental in bringing "another president" into office, specifically John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and believed they had something to do with an attempt to murder President Kennedy. He furnished no additional specifics in this regard.

When questioned as to why a time period of some twenty years intervened between his first having received information concerning the Martin Luther King, Jr. matter, and his bringing this information to the attention of authorities, he advised his "memory was not clear" and he could not previously remember the facts of this matter since he had been "poisoned with snake venom." He reported he had been in his home on an unspecified date when someone whom he did not see came up behind him and injected snake venom into the area "behind his heart" with a hypodermic syringe.

Blecher additionally indicated he had "spiritual experiences" and "visions." He did not have any additional specific facts or information to relate concerning this matter.

During interview, he did not indicate a propensity for physical violence and, in fact, described himself as a religious individual who did not serve in the armed forces of his country because he "could not bring himself to kill."

Blecher advised he arrived from West Germany in New York City on April 28, 1981, travelled to Washington, D. C. regarding the information he had, and visited the United States Supreme Court Building and the Court of Appeals in an effort to furnish his information. He advised some individual directed him to the FBI Office at Memphis, Tennessee as being the most logical place to furnish his information. He advised this was the reason he travelled to Memphis, Tennessee and immediately

RE: JAMES EARL RAY; DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

upon completion of his interview, intended to return to New York City and ultimately to his native country. He exhibited valid passport information during the course of this contact.

The following background and descriptive information was obtained during the course of this contact:

Name:	Hartmut Blecher
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of birth:	<input type="text"/>
Age:	30
Place of birth:	Enndterbruck, West Germany
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	Brown, receding hairline
Eyes:	Brownish green
Other:	Wears metal framed eyeglasses
Residence of Record:	Blankensteiner Strabe Bochum, West Germany 30,D-4630
Military Service:	None
Marital status:	Single
Education:	Advised completed college classes during evening school, no college degree

Additional information:

During contact, Blecher appeared extremely nervous, and was fluent in the English language. He wore a black suit, white shirt, and black hat which gave him a "clerical appearance." Although he claimed to be a physical laborer, not further explained, his hands did not indicate his involvement with any type physical labor in that they were callous free and nails were apparently well manicured.

A review of records on file with the Memphis, Tennessee Office of the FBI did not disclose any information identifiable with Hartmut Blecher.

X Airtel

5/1/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44A-1987) (C)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Enclosed herewith to the attention of the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM captioned "JAMES EARL RAY; DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM; CR - CONSPIRACY."

The accompanying LHM sets forth a contact with Memphis FBI by Hartmut Blecher, described therein, who reported he has travelled from his native country of West Germany to Memphis, Tennessee for the specific purpose of furnishing information concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. During this contact, Blecher gave the appearance of being mentally unstable. He advised he had received information during 1961 to the effect two individuals wanted to help "colored persons in the United States" and believed they were responsible for the assassination of King. He had the usual assortment of notebooks, diaries, address books, and loose papers. He was unable to furnish specific details and his comments were of a general and nonspecific nature.

Blecher exhibited a West German passport which showed valid entry into the United States. He advised following completion of his contact with Memphis FBI, he would be returning to New York City and return to West Germany as soon as he could book an available airline flight.

The Bureau may wish to disseminate this information to U. S. Secret Service, and/or other government agencies.

Memphis does not recommend further action in connection with this information based on the overall circumstances of the contact.

2-Bureau (Enclosures - 6)

①-Memphis
JJB:pyb
(3)

** Index p. 3 of
of accompanying
LHM*

44-1987-Sub M-1306

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED *RC*
INDEXED _____
FILED *RC*

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

COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENN. PAGE- 1 & 5

Date: 6/5/81

Edition:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS, TN.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Memphian Is Tied To Attack On Ray

By JAMES W. BROSNAN
Staff Reporter

PETROS, Tenn. — State officials Thursday night identified three inmates — including a Memphis man — accused of stabbing and beating James Earl Ray in the library at Brushy Mountain State Prison earlier in the day.

Arzo Carson, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation director, said three men, members of a militant Black Muslim organization, were believed to have attacked Ray, convicted of the 1968 slaying of Martin Luther King Jr. at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. Ray was recovering from 22 stab wounds at Oak Ridge Hospital, where he was listed in stable condition. Two white inmates also were being questioned about the attack, officials said.

Carson identified three of the men as:

- Dock Walker, Jr., 34, of Memphis, convicted in Shelby County in July, 1970, for robbing and beating the owner of a grocery on West Person in November, 1969. He was sentenced to 100 years in prison on the robbery with a deadly weapon conviction. Walker also was charged in December, 1972, with murder in the stabbing death of an inmate following a week of violence and rioting at the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville.

- John W. Partee of Nashville, serving a 99-year sentence for conviction in July, 1972, of first-degree murder in Davidson County.

- Jerome N. Ransom of Chattanooga, serving a 15-year sentence for a conviction in Hamilton County in September, 1979, on charges of second-degree murder and larceny of an automobile.

Carson did not identify the two other men being questioned. He said two white inmates may have been held off at the entrance to the library while the attack on Ray occurred.

Carson said the three were members of a group called the ALKABULAN Association, which he said follows the teachings of the late Black Muslim Malcolm X. One of the suspects is a vice president of the organization, he said.

Warden Herman Davis said five inmates — three black and two whites, were held after the incident. Davis would not release their names, however.

Brushy Mountain State Prison information officer John Redick said investigators for the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation indicated it may be Monday before they will complete their probe into the attack.

Ray underwent about 45 minutes of surgery Thursday morning at Oak Ridge Hospital to sew up the lacerations, none of which surgeons said were serious. Officials said he was stabbed 22 times in the attack by in-

mates wielding a 12-inch knife made from a metal window brace.

Ray was expected to remain at the hospital four or five days for "observation," then be transferred either to the Brushy Mountain infirmary or the hospital at the state's main penitentiary in Nashville. Correction Commissioner Harold Bradley said Thursday no decision has been reached on whether to return Ray to Brushy Mountain once he is well.

Ray, 53, was attacked — he told his wife by at least four men — as he sat in the prison

(Continued on Page A3)

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FBI/DOJ

44-1987-Sub M - 1307

James Earl Ray, Stabbed 22 Times, Reported 'Stable' After Surgery

(Continued from Page A1)

law library at 7:50 a.m. Ray frequented the library, conducting legal research for his repeated efforts to retract his guilty plea and convince the public he did not slay King.

Prison officials could only find one weapon — the crudely made knife, described by prison officials as dull and rusty. Had it been smaller and sharper, Redick said, Ray might have been killed in the attack.

Redick also said he had no information on how many prison guards broke up the fight or how long it took guards to discover the disturbance.

Meanwhile, Ray's wife of nearly three years, Anna Sandhu Ray, 34, said Thursday afternoon that her husband told her at least four men sneaked up behind him and attacked him as he was sitting in the prison library.

She told reporters he said "he felt like he had been in a fight with a bear and lost." After spending nearly an hour with her husband in his third-floor private hospital room, Mrs. Ray said she was angry.

"With as many places as he's cut up, he's chained up to his bed," she said. "The sheets are soaked with blood. His blood is matted on his hair."

Initially, it was announced by a prison spokesman and press officials for Gov. Lamar Alexander that two prison "heavyweights" — long-termers with histories of violence — were being held as suspects in the attack and that both were black. Later, three inmates who were present in the library during the attack were added to the list of suspects.

Correction officials said they did not yet know a motive for the attack, the first attempt on Ray's life while in prison.

"There have been rumors of threats on his life since the man first came into the system. I know of no special issue of recent vintage," said Correction Commissioner Harold Bradley in Nashville.

Brushy Mountain Warden Herman Davis said any charges in the incident would be up to local authorities.

Prison guards, who recently were fortified with wooden instead of plastic batons, broke up the attack.

Redick said the investigators were examining the scene of the stabbing, questioning all five inmates and exploring all possible connections and motives.

That included the possibility that the stabbing was somehow connected to a hunger strike by 11 inmates of the prison's "control unit" that began Wednesday night. Redick said the inmates, whom he refused to identify, were protesting that one of them had received inadequate medical attention and that they all were improperly placed in what prison officials term "administrative segregation."

But Redick pointed out it would have been impossible for any of those inmates to be in the prison library since they are not allowed out of the control unit.

Security at the prison remained tight throughout the evening. The prison was "locked down," meaning prisoners could not leave their cells except for meals. Some

guards reported for duty early and 20 guards were on standby. But Redick said the prison remained calm.

Redick said he had no information on how the fight was broken up and by how many guards. He said Ray could not have been in the library very long because prisoners had been allowed out of their cells less than an hour before.

After the attack, Ray was taken by the prison ambulance to the Oak Ridge Hospital, about 15 miles from the prison. Ray was accompanied by the prison doctor, eight guards and a deputy warden.

Ray's wife, who married the inmate Oct. 13, 1978, after working as an artist for a local television station at Ray's trial for a 1977 escape attempt, was first notified about two hours later at her home in Knoxville by a reporter for United Press International.

"That s.o.b. warden (Herman Davis). He had James out in the general prison population — he knew some people wanted to get him."

Redick, however, pointed out Ray has protested every attempt by prison officials to isolate him. "You're damned when you did it, and now you're damned because you didn't," he sighed.

Ray went to court to force Tennessee prison officials to refrain from putting him in isolation a few years after he came to Brushy Mountain after his 1969 conviction for the April 4, 1968, slaying of King.

Mrs. Ray said she believes the attack on her husband stemmed from a recent trip she made to New York to talk with a publisher about an upcoming book about King's "real killer."

She said she last saw Ray Saturday and told him "to be careful" because she feared for his life.

Although Brushy Mountain is Tennessee's maximum security prison, Ray has made repeated attempts to escape.

On May 3, 1971, he crawled through a ventilation tunnel but was noticed by guards who found him 15 minutes later in the prison yard, overcome by the heat in a steam tunnel.

On Feb. 5, 1972, Ray acquired a makeshift handsaw and attempted to cut through the ceiling of a room adjoining an auditorium where inmates were watching movies. But the lights came on too soon, and Ray was spotted slipping off his secluded work area.

When Brushy Mountain was closed in 1972 after a guards' strike, Ray was transferred to the main prison in Nashville. When Brushy Mountain reopened in 1976, Ray was returned.

On June 10, 1977, Ray joined five convicts scaling the prison wall in a hail of gunfire and escaped into the rugged hills that surround the Petros prison. Ray was out 54½ hours before a massive manhunt tracked him down on a hillside, hiding under a pile of leaves.

For his escape, 2 years were added to Ray's 99-year sentence for killing King.

Ray had served 7 years of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery before he escaped from a Missouri prison a year before King

was killed. He pleaded guilty to King's slaying in March, 1969, after his arrest in London, England, but rescinded his plea and has been trying ever since to win a new trial or hearing in the case.

Ray, who is 5-foot-10 and has salt-and-pepper hair, won't be eligible for parole until July 19, 1998.

Brushy Mountain holds 362 prisoners in maximum security and 116 outside the walls in minimum security areas.

Over the years it has been known as the place where the Correction Department sends some of its worst offenders and troublemakers. Murders and stabbings have not been uncommon within the prison walls, although correction officials had no exact figures on those incidents Thursday.

Recently, Bradley said, incidents of violence at the prison have been relatively rare.

In November, five guards were stabbed by an unruly inmate who had obtained a home-made knife. Following the attack, guards threatened to walk out unless their security equipment was beefed up.

Bradley agreed to their demands, replacing one brand of aerosol disabler that had proven ineffective and replacing the guards' plastic batons that "were too flexible" with "stout wooden sticks."

After Ray's 1977 escape, Tennessee prison officials attempted unsuccessfully to persuade federal authorities to take Ray off their hands. Bradley said he has not considered making any such request.



James Earl Ray Is Wheeled From Recovery Room At Oak Ridge Hospital

UPI



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Birmingham, Alabama 35203
July 23, 1982

JAMES EARL RAY;
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING-VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS-CONSPIRACY

Captain E. Robins, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Fairfield, Alabama, advised Paul Bernard Marler had telephonically contacted the Sheriff's Office in Bessemer, Alabama, and stated James Earl Ray did not kill Martin Luther King. Captain Robins advised this conversation was taped and he will make a copy of the tape available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription July 23, 1982

CAPT. E. ROBINS, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, made available a tape of a telephone conversation on July 11, 1982, by PAUL BERNARD MARLER, the transcripts of which is attached.

Investigation on 7/15/82 at Fairfield, Alabama File # BH 44-1740

by SA PETER JOHN BODKIN:mjl Date dictated 7/19/82

2

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FBI/DOJ

Testing 1, 2, 3. Testing 1, 2, 3.

Unknown Female Sheriff's Office
(UF)

MARLER Sheriff's Office in Jefferson County?

UF Yes sir.

MARLER (unintelligible)

UF Okay.

MARLER My name is PAUL, P A U L BERNARD MARLER.

UF What is it? Is it PAUL or POL?

MARLER PAUL, P A U L.

UF Okay.

MARLER BERNARD MARLER, M A R L E R.

UF M A R L E R?

MARLER Yes ma'am.

UF Okay.

MARLER U'm up in Calhoun County.

UF Calhoun?

MARLER Calhoun County.

UF Okay.

MARLER I'm a white male. I's born I'm sorry

I'm calling in reference to JAMES EARL
RAY.

UF JAMES EARL RAY?

MARLER Right.

UF Okay. What, what about JAMES EARL RAY?

MARLER He didn't kill MARTIN LUTHER KING.

UF He didn't kill MARTIN LUTHER KING?

MARLER No ma'am we did it.

UF You did. Who, who was you besides....

MARLER LEO DENHAM.

UF LEO DUNHAM?

MARLER L E O...DNH...D E N H A M.

UF D U N H...

MARLER DN....DUN....

UF D U N...

MARLERH A M. D E N H A M

UF ...HAM. D E N H A M.

MARLER Right. LEO fired the shot. JAMES RAY was a punk.
He never shot anybody. He ain't never been that brave.

UF Okay...have you, have you called the police department
to investigate?

MARLER I've called the "Washington Post." I had called, I have
talked with the warden in Tennessee...Warden DAVIS and
you can call that okay and verify it.

UF Did they tell you to call us or....

MARLER No, no.
I just don't think I'm gon be here that long. I just
want, I just don't want JAMES RAY to die for something
that he didn't do. Now he might be, they might lock
him up forever I don't know. That's up to JAMES you
know. JAMES was, he was, uh, he was, he was a nitty,
he was a punk anyway. But JAMES didn't kill that
nigger. I didn't mean to say that. JAMES RAY didn't
kill MARTIN LUTHER KING. We did.

UF You, you and this LEO D E N H A M.

MARLER LEO killed him. I didn't kill him, but I was there;
and that makes me a part of it. Right?

UF Yes sir. What, what, you live in Calhoun County?

MARLER I just gave you that.

UF What's your, uh, what's your address?

MARLER 716 East 10th Street and I'm at 238...seventeen,
seventy-seven.

UF 238....seventeen, seventy-seven?

MARLER Yes ma'am.

UF And your address was seven sixteen?

MARLER I whatn't involved in it. I saw it.

UF Do you know where he is now?

MARLER Yes I do.

UF Where is he?

MARLER I'll talk to you about that later.

UF Okay.

MARLER I had nothing to do with it, uh, well maybe I did.
Maybe I had something to do with it because I didn't
come forth earlier you know....

UF Yeah.

MARLERto say what I had to say. But I saw the man, I
wasn't involved in it. I didn't shoot at anybody,
but I saw the man that shot MARTIN LUTHER KING.

UF And you've already....

MARLER Yes I did.

UF You've already called the police department and
investigated him.

MARLER I've already called "Washington Post."

UF And what did they tell you?

MARLER I don't know what they told me.

MARLER

I've called you. I've called Mobile. I've called Atlanta. I've called Memphis. I've called and talked to this judge, uh....I've talked to, uh, Warden DAVIS at the penitentiary in Tennessee. I've done already talked to him.

UF

Well okay. Well I....

MARLER

Lady, I'm blind and I don't know how long I'm gon live. But I'm gon tell you...that man did not kill MARTIN LUTHER KING. They've got the wrong man. Well okay. I got the situation and I'll, (unintelligible). I'll pass it on.

MARLER

I appreciate it.

UF

Okay.

MARLER

Wait...are you in Bessemer?

UF

Yes sir.

MARLER

Well that's where it came from. Now let me tell you something else.

UF

Where what came from?

MARLER

Where information came from.

UF

Are you in Bessemer?

MARLER

That's where it all came from in Bessemer, Homewood right? Now and do you know the man...are you still on?

UF

Yes I'm (unintelligible)

MARLER

Okay you know they said the man, the gun that killed KING came from Homewood whatever right. That Woods boy. I hope you're getting all this down. There was WOODS boy that sold him my gun. You see lady....

UF

Uh huh.

MARLER

I'm the man that brought the gun.

UF You bought the gun?

MARLER Now then...

UF What kind of gun was it?

MARLER That wasn't the only...now wait a minute. That's, that's where everybody got screwed up. How many guns were there was bought? You don't know that do you?

UF No sir, (unintelligible)

MARLER The law don't even know it.

UF I'm not up on, on, uh, the killing.

MARLER Okay, yeah...well but it was, uh, it was, uh, it was a tragic thing right. But you got the wrong man. There was more guns bought that day than what the law knows about. Okay.... Will you have him to call me if you don't mind.

UF Who do you want to call you?

MARLER The police.

UF You want a sergeant to talk to you?

MARLER Yeah.

UF Okay. Hold on just a second.

MARLER Now wait....

? Hello.

UF Sir....

? Hello.

UF Sir didn't you want to talk to a sergeant?

Sir...Mr. MARLER....Hello....I guess he's hung up.

Birmingham, Alabama
December 5, 1979

Re: RICK TOWNSLEY;
TERRY WALTERS;
RALPH TURNER;
JERRY CARROLL
OFFICERS, ANNISTON POLICE DEPARTMENT;
CECIL BLOSTER, FIREMAN,
ANNISTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
ANNISTON, ALABAMA;
PAUL BERNARD MARLER - VICTIM
"DUKE" MARLER - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On November 19, 1979, Paul Bernard Marler, 716 East 10th Street, Anniston, Alabama, telephonically contacted the Washington, D.C. office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at which time he related the following:

In September or October 1970, he and his brother were arrested at the VFW Hall in Anniston, Alabama, following a fight resulting from drinks. His brother, when put in jail, was beaten by the officers. This is not a racial matter as the police officers and his brother were white.

On June 15, 1979, Paul Bernard Marler appeared at the Anniston, Alabama, Resident Agency, obviously under the influence of either alcohol or narcotics. Throughout the interview, Marler would doze off or begin crying unexplainably. Marler complained that in 1970 he and his brother, "Duke", had gone to the VFW Club in Anniston to pay their dues. While there, they began to drink and trouble broke out between them and some of the patrons or bartenders at the club. Marler stated that seeing his brother in a fight with several other individuals, he then broke a bottle and came to his brother's assistance. Marler stated

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RICK TOWNSLEY;
ET AL

that unquestionably, he had "assaulted them", but stated that he felt this was the only reasonable action to protect his brother. Following the fight, Marler and his brother went to the parking lot of the VFW where they encountered Anniston Police Officers Rick Townsley, Terry Walters, Ralph Turner and Jerry Carroll. Marler stated that he was then handcuffed without cause and taken to the Anniston Police Department. During the drive to the Police Department, Marler stated that he had addressed Officer Carroll as "son" and Carroll had advised him that he was not his son and did not appreciate being called son by Marler. Marler further advised he then told Carroll that his family would not forget Carroll's family and that also, he, Marler, would not forget Carroll's family. Throughout the interview, Marler rambled incoherently, stating that he had spent \$37,000 to find out what he is now telling the FBI and that he wanted a warrant sworn out for the officers immediately and that he was also suing the Police Department for one million dollars. It was pointed out to Marler that this would be impossible, but if he had a complaint, it could be brought to the attention of the FBI.

After a great deal of difficulty keeping Marler on matters relevant to his complaint, Marler continued that he was then put in a cell and after being locked up in a "drunk tank" he was then visited by unknown officers who kicked him, splitting his forehead open and then "hammered" his teeth out.

Marler continued to cry and doze off as he related the above facts and when asked why he had not come to the FBI earlier, he explained that he did not wish to make a complaint at that time because it would disgrace his family.

Marler, in conversation, admitted being an alcoholic and under the influence of drugs for which he has a doctor's prescription. In addition, he currently is an outpatient in the Veteran's Administration Hospital for mental incompetency.

RICK TOWNSLEY;
ET AL.

It was pointed out to Marler that because of his condition, at this time, it would be impossible for any statement to be taken by the FBI, but if he desired, he could return when he was obviously not under the influence of alcohol and narcotics and a statement would be taken. Marler gave no indication as to whether he planned to return.

No investigative action is being taken by the
FBI.

Memorandum



To : DIRECTOR, FBI

Date July 23, 1982

From : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (44-1740)

Subject : JAMES EARL RAY;
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING-VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS-CONSPIRACY
OO: MEMPHIS

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum containing investigation by the Birmingham Office. Enclosed for the information of the Atlanta, Memphis, Mobile and WFO Offices are two copies of an LHM containing results of investigation by the Birmingham Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Birmingham Office is not interviewing PAUL BERNARD MARLER in connection with this matter due to his mental incompetency and he is an alcoholic.

2-Bureau (44-38861) (Enc. 4)
2-Atlanta (44-2386) (Enc. 2)
2-Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 2) *llw*
2-Mobile (157-2627) (Enc. 2)
2-WFO (Enc. 2)
1-Birmingham
PJB/acm
(11)

44-1987-Sub M-1309
26 25
[Signature]

44-1987-Sub M-1310

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77

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REMARKS:			
<p>I saw the enclosed in yesterday's St Louis Post-Dispatch, (Sunday 12/14/82). Passing it along for whatever interest you may have.</p> <p>Tom Kellen</p>			

them on residence door knobs. Interested parties contact Dave Taylor, 618-462-3031 or 618-277-0560

JAMES EARL RAY NAMES WHO financed M.L. King killing and more. For info., A.S. Ray, Box 858, Hendersonville, TN 37075

LAPAROSCOPIC
THREATIGATION

ITEM 0-13

Aug. 1976 (Formerly Form 13)

(Additional Remarks on Reverse)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-555-873

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- Teletype
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- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 12/29/82

TO SAC MEMPHIS (44-1987)
 FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (44-775) (RUC)

MURKIN
 OO: Memphis

Enclosed for Memphis is one copy of a routing slip from Thomas J. Kellen, Postal Inspector, St. Louis, Missouri, which was received at the St. Louis Office on 12/23/82.

This routing slip is furnished to Memphis for whatever action deemed appropriate.

44-1987-Sub A-1311

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 1983	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

2- Memphis (Enc. 1) *lws*
 1- St. Louis
 CLS:cw
 (3)

File

Approved: *CLW* Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-6-81)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu
- SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)
- SAC, Brooklyn-Queens (MRA)

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Norfolk

- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO: LEGAT:

- Bern
- Bogota
- Bonn
- Hong Kong
- London
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Panama City
- Paris
- Rome
- Tokyo

10/10/83
(Date)

RE:

MURKIN

- For information optional Retention 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:

*Re OK A
JSM*

*44-1987-SUBM-
1312
ll Jm*

*10/10/83
Crawley
Wash DC*

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile **44-1987**

*44-1987-SUBM-1295
1294, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303
FBI/DOJ*

AIRTEL

10/7/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: LEGAT, OTTAWA (44A-4) (P)

MURKIN

ReBuairtel to Ottawa, 2/4/81, enclosing Memphis LHM dated 12/11/80.

Enclosed for FBIHQ and Memphis is one copy each of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) letter dated 10/4/83.

Information furnished by RCMP may not be reclassified or further disseminated without prior RCMP authority.

RCMP requests if exhibits presently held by the RCMP in captioned matter may be disposed of even though referenced Memphis LHM quotes JOE HAYNES, Trial Attorney, State Attorney's Office, Nashville, Tennessee, that all evidence should be retained for an indefinite period of time.

LEAD: MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Will determine if evidence held by RCMP may be disposed of.

5-Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1-Liaison Unit, ITND)
(2-Memphis) (44-1987)
1-Ottawa
WOT:dlb
(6)

AIRTEL

~~44-1987-Sub M-1312~~
~~Gandy~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
November 7, 1983

JAMES EARL RAY;
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

On November 3, 1983, Assistant Attorney General Joe Haynes, Tennessee Attorney General's Office, Nashville, Tennessee, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that James Earl Ray is still incarcerated in the Tennessee Prison System and continues to periodically renew his efforts to gain a new trial. In view of these continued efforts, Mr. Haynes requested that all physical evidence and exhibits relating to subject Ray and the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. be retained indefinitely.

5-Bureau
(1-Legat Ottawa)
1-Memphis
VDG/ald

(6)

44A-1987-Sub M-

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED *fm*
INDEXED
FILED *fm*

1313

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 11/7/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
(1-LEGAT, OTTAWA (44-4))

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (NVRA) (44A-1987 Sub M) (C)

MURKIN

Re Legat Ottawa airtel to Bureau dated 10/7/83.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM captioned "JAMES EARL RAY; DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY".

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
1-Memphis
VDG/ald
(3)

Handwritten notes:
 [Faint scribbles and signatures, including what appears to be "Gardner" and "J. W. ..."]

44A-1987-Sub M-
1314

SEARCHED _____
 SERIALIZED Jan
 INDEXED _____
 FILED Jan

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

~~SEARCHED _____
 SERIALIZED _____
 INDEXED _____
 FILED _____~~