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FBI NORFOLK

FBI KNOXVLE

4-36 PM DEFERRED 6-7-68 CKH

TO: DIRECTOR (44-38861)

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1986)

NORFOLK 4(44-286)

RICHMOND

FROM: KNOXVILLE (44-696)

MURKIN; CR.

RE KNOXVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU MAY TWO LAST AND
NORFOLK AIRTEL TO BUREAU MAY SIX LAST RE FRANK HENRY
NILES.

FRANKLIN EDWARD LEVIS, FIVE FIVE ZERO NINE PINELAWN
AVE., CHATTANOOGA, TENN., ADVISED THIS DATE HE RECEIVED
POSTCARD FROM FATHER-IN-LAW, FRANK HENRY NILES, POST
MARKED JUNE THREE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA., STATING: " I AM
LEAVING HOSPITAL TOMORROW. I AM GOING TO HEADQUARTERS
IN ARLINGTON, VA. SIGN DAD."

INFORMATION BEING FURNISHED ABOVE OFFICES IN VIEW
OF PARTY AFFILIATION OF NILES WITH AMERICAN NAZI PARTY.

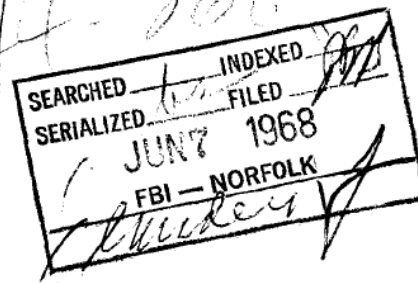
A & D.

END

QBS

FBI NORFOLK

TU
F



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/68

ROBERT LEE MOORE was located at the Esso Service Station at Atlantic Avenue and 31st Street, Virginia Beach, Virginia. He was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the inquiry. He was advised of his rights by SA DAVID G. FLANDERS, which he waived as shown on an executed warning and waiver form. He then furnished the following information:

He denied being JAMES EARL RAY. He stated that he was driving a 1960 green-blue Oldsmobile with 1968 Alabama License 59-4065, which belonged to his business partner, DONALD E. PITTS.

The following descriptive information was obtained through observation and interview:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	6 feet 1 inch
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Selective Service Number	- 44-85-39-73
Social Security Number	- [REDACTED]
Address	1916 Cape King Henry Court Apartment 1, Virginia Beach, Virginia
Marital Status	- Single
Father	ROBERT EDWARD MOORE 527 Rhode Island Avenue Norfolk, Virginia
Mailing Address	- C/o Post Office Box 4201 Virginia Beach
Employment	Self employed with DONALD E. PITTS United Home Builders, Inc, Norfolk
Credit Card	Humble Oil and Refining Company [REDACTED]
Scar	1 inch scar over right eyebrow (fresh scar)
Facial Marks	- None

P11

On 5/10/68 at Virginia Beach, Virginia File # Norfolk 44-268 - 155
by SA CHARLES H. SANDERLIN, [initials]
SA DAVID G. FLANDERS DGF:lep Date dictated 5/16/68

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.

NF 44-268

From observation, it was determined that MOORE was not identical with JAMES EARL RAY.

P?>? 5:: Z?NO<9YXOWFP

FBI NORFOLK

FBI PHILA

115PM

FBI PHILA

FBI WASH DC

1259PM URGENT 6/8/68 GJM

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR 44-38861

MURKIN

SUBJECT JAMES EARL RAY APPREHENDED AT LONDON,
ENGLAND, JUNE EIGHT INSTANT. DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE
AND REMOVE ALL STOPS.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

END

JRD

FBI NORFOLK

F

6-10-68

*Discontinue (7D3M)
Sent to news media.
Via SP2, Deputy Chief
Rout - RB 12, + other P. 5-1
JH*

RUC

*Henders aware
there TV coverage
J*

44-268-156

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 8 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

Henders J

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mounties Found A Photo

OTTAWA (AP) — A photograph found in a check of 200,000 to 400,000 Canadian passport applications led to the arrest in London Saturday of James Earl Ray, wanted in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police found the picture in a month-long search of Foreign Affairs Department files and quickly discovered that the application to which it was attached, made out in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, was fraudulent.

There have been complaints in the past that foreigners are too easily able to obtain Canadian passports. Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said Saturday, "In the light of this case, I have asked for a full study and report on whether stricter requirements for identification of persons applying for Canadian



This passport photo of Ray which led to his arrest was seized by Royal Canadian Mounted Police from a studio in Toronto.
(AP)

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

— Page 1

— Virginian-Pilot

— Norfolk, Virginia

Date: 6/9/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Mounties Found A Photo

Character:

or

Classification: 44-268

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☒ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

44-268-157

passports are necessary or desirable."

Sharp said the man arrested in London was carrying a Canadian birth certificate in addition to two Canadian passports under a false name. Birth certificates in Canada are issued by provincial governments; there was no indication whether the one mentioned by Sharp was forged.

A Royal Canadian Mounted Police spokesman said the RCMP had traced Ray's journeys in Canada, learned he was headed for Britain and tipped off Scotland Yard and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He said RCMP investigations in the case are closed and added, "From now on, it is up to Scotland Yard and the FBI." To get a Canadian passport,

an applicant must either have a sponsor who testifies he has known the applicant two years, or he must swear before a notary public that statements on his application—name, address, birth date and place, physical description—are true.

Ray got his passport without a sponsor. The application was reported submitted by mail "from a point in Canada" and issued in Ottawa on April 25.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said the government has tried to tighten passport requirements but at present, "When the application is properly notarized, there is not much the Passport Office can do."

The spokesman said Ray took up quarters in a Toronto rooming house April 8—four days after King was killed in Memphis, Tenn.—and lived there and at

another rooming house until he boarded a British Overseas Airways plane for London May 6.

An employee of a Toronto travel agency, Lillian Spencer, said she had mailed passport application forms to a George Sneyd, a "completely normal" procedure in the travel business, and booked him for the London flight and a return flight May 21. The man who showed up at her office was "a completely nebulous character," she said. "If there had been anything distinguishable about him at all, I'd probably remember him."

The second passport in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, was obtained at the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, May 16. They said they didn't know why the suspect wanted two.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Accused Slayer Carried Loaded Pistol

WASHINGTON (AP)—James Earl Ray, a fugitive convict accused of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was arrested in London Saturday as he was about to fly to Belgium, the FBI announced. Scotland Yard detectives took Ray into custody at London Airport, ending a two-month manhunt that had spread through the United States, Canada, Mexico, and parts of Europe.

The Justice Department announcement of the arrest came while Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the civil rights leader, was attending the New York funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, another victim of an assassin's bullet.

She was told of the arrest as she left St. Patrick's Cathedral but had no public comment.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Ray was carrying a fully loaded pistol but offered no resistance as he was seized before he could reboard a plane bound from Lisbon, Portugal, to Brussels.

British authorities charged the arrested man with using a false Canadian passport and with carrying a concealed weapon. He is to have a hearing on the charges Monday. Meanwhile, he is held without bond under maximum security conditions at London's Cannon Row police station.

It was learned authoritatively that a check of Ray's fingerprints was used in identifying the arrested man as the long-time criminal wanted in King's murder. The arrest was made at 11:15 a.m. London time, 6:15 a.m. EDT.

Ray was wanted on federal charges of conspiracy to deny King his civil rights and on a first-degree murder indictment returned in Memphis, Tenn.

It is expected that extradition will be sought on the more serious charge of murder but the formal application is unlikely to be lodged with London authorities before Monday or Tuesday.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr., head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, was leaving on Saturday evening for London, the department said, "to review on behalf of the United States the custody, protection and expeditious return to this country of James Earl Ray."

Memphis officials hailed the arrest and said Ray will be brought to trial as soon as possible.

It was in Memphis on April 4 that King was killed as he stood on the balcony of a motel talking to friends.

The search for his killer first turned up a suspect identified as Eric Starvo Galt, but the FBI later said Galt really is Ray, a

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

Page 1

Virginian-Pilot

Norfolk, Virginia

Date: 6/9/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: King's Accused
Slayer Carried Loaded
Pistol

Character:

or

Classification: 44-268-158

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☒ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
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40-year-old escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Ray was using the name Ramon George Sneyd when he was arrested Saturday and was carrying two Canadian passports issued in that name. He had obtained one in Ottawa on April 24 and the other from the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on May 16.

Chief Inspector Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad told newsmen in London:

"Although the man claims to be Sneyd, his physical description is in fact identical to that of James Earl Ray."

Although Butler went no further than that in saying the man arrested is Ray, the Justice Department statement said unconditionally that he is Ray—without providing details on how the identification was verified.

It was learned later, however, that the arrested man's fingerprints had been checked against Ray's and found to be identical, according to the FBI.

British authorities said the man arrived in London by jet airliner Saturday morning from Lisbon, en route to Brussels.

While his passport was being examined and he was being interviewed at London Airport he was searched and the loaded pistol was found in a hip pocket, the immigration men said.

Scotland Yard then was called and the arrest followed.

A spokesman at the U.S. embassy in London said the arrest was made at the request of the embassy's legal section in connection with the King slaying.

A Scotland Yard statement said the passports describe the bearer as a 29-year-old native of Toronto, Canada, unemployed and with no fixed current address.

The announcement of his arrest was made in a statement issued at the Justice Department in the name of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and Hoover, neither of whom was present. No questions were permitted at that time.

Among the questions raised by Ray's extensive travels since the shooting is where he got the money.

He had escaped from prison at Jefferson City about a year before King's slaying. An extensive check of his activities during that year showed he rarely worked and had no apparent income but appeared to be well supplied with money.

ing for Ray, finally turned up one with a picture that looked like Ray. It had been issued to Sneyd and was found to be fraudulent.

There have been complaints from police authorities in the past that fugitives have been able to obtain Canadian passports too easily.

Hoover praised the cooperation of the Canadian police and Scotland Yard but said Ray's arrest was the direct result of an intensive investigation by the FBI that covered all 50 states, Canada, Mexico, Portugal, England and other countries.

As the trail appeared to grow dim there were complaints from civil rights leaders, particularly followers of King, that the G-men were not pursuing the investigation vigorously enough. Among law enforcement people there was some fear also that Ray had been killed by others involved in a conspiracy to murder King.

The FBI produced a massive file on Ray's activities up to the time of King's death and gathered such personal information as that he was an avid dancer, liked beer and was a loner.

The detailed description furnished by the FBI led to mystery and confusion in the manhunt as many who claimed to have been the gunman after the shooting of King provided contradictory information. For example, some said the gunman was in his late 20s, in contrast to Ray's age of 40.

A chief source of speculation about the shooting has been that Ray was part of a group that plotted King's death with care, but no other persons are known to be involved at this point.

Ray had served seven years of a 20-year sentence for armed robbery when he escaped from prison. A fellow inmate at the time said Ray told him he would be willing to kill King for \$1 million.

Ray, the son of a laborer, had a long list of arrests for burglary, vagrancy, driving a car without an operator's license and forgery. He was a man of many aliases, including Eric Starvo Galt, John Willard, Harvey Lowmyer, James McBridge, James Walton, James O'Conner. And now, Ramon George Sneyd.

It is expected that Ray will be brought into court by London authorities Monday on the charges of false documentation and carrying a concealed weapon.

At the State Department, officials said they expect a formal request will be made for his return to the United States under a U.S.-British extradition treaty, which lists murder as one of the crimes for which extradition will be authorized.

Ray was reported wearing a sports jacket, flannel trousers, light raincoat and glasses when he deplaned from the Lisbon-Brussels flight at London.

He had checked his luggage through to Brussels when he boarded the plane at Lisbon but got off when the aircraft made a refueling stop in London.

It was learned here that Ray had flown from Canada to London May 6 with a round trip

ticket but cashed in the return portion in exchange for passage to Lisbon and went right on to Portugal without stopping in the British capital.

The FBI, with the help of the RCMP, had picked up Ray's trail in Canada and officers satisfied themselves a few days ago that the man bearing a passport in Sneyd's name was, in fact, Ray.

It then became a matter of intercepting the bearer of this passport and immigration authorities were alerted on a wide scale.

The question of how Ray obtained Canadian passports remained something of a mystery.

Ordinarily, a person applying for a Canadian passport must have someone, usually a professional man or banker, swear he has known the applicant for two years. Or the applicant must have a notarized affidavit as to the facts in his application.

Authorities at Ottawa said Ray had no formal sponsor on his application.

An authoritative source in Washington said, however, that Ray gave the name Paul Bridgeman of Toronto as a reference on his application.

The source said that inquiry showed no Paul Bridgeman at the Toronto address given.

He said further that Paul Bridgeman was the name of one of Ray's fellow prisoners at the Missouri penitentiary. And he added that Ray himself apparently used this name while hiding out in Toronto before flying to London.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 10, 1968

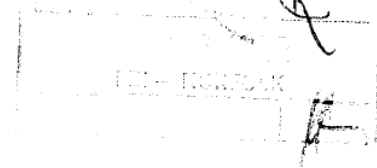
SAC, Norfolk

RE: FUGITIVE PUBLICITY--CANCELLATION

As you know, JAMES EARL RAY, Identification
Order No. 4182, is no longer being sought by this Bureau. 44-266-6
Make certain that your publicity outlets are promptly notified
of the cancellation.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mrs. J. J. Smith



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The End Of A Long Search

More than two months elapsed between the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King and the arrest of James Earl Ray at the London Airport last Saturday morning. During that period the Federal Bureau of Investigation came in for a lot of criticism for failing to show results. However, it now develops that the accused slayer made the role of the searchers an uncommonly difficult one. It took expert police work, in which FBI efforts were combined with those of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Scotland Yard, to trace and apprehend Ray.

The question of his guilt or innocence in the King assassination can only be determined by a trial and the authorities must meanwhile be careful in discussing details of the case to keep the proceedings against him from being hindered on constitutional grounds.

It is a mysterious affair. Ray's associates see him as a relatively petty lawbreaker incapable of planning such a crime.

Though with no visible means of

support, he is said to have spent money freely in the months between his prison escape and the murder, and it took a considerable sum for him to carry out subsequent evasive actions. However, it is by no means a certainty that a "bounty" was provided and claimed after the King assassination. Attorney General Ramsey Clark says there is simply no evidence at this time of a conspiracy. He points out that Ray may have turned to crime to obtain money as he had done before. His record shows several convictions for robbery and burglary, and the FBI is checking to see whether he was involved in a \$37,000 bank holdup in his home town of Alton, Ill., shortly after his jailbreak.

The immediate concern is that Ray shall not suffer the fate of Lee Harvey Oswald. The same of course applies to the man who is charged with having killed Senator Kennedy. There are no doubt many people who, if given the opportunity, would eliminate these suspects, thus depriving them of a fair trial and preventing the nation from the possibility of learning what motivated these outrageous acts of violence.

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

Page 4
Daily Press
Newport News
Virginia

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Matt T. Fulgham
Title: Associate Editor

Character:

or

Classification: 44-268
Submitting Office: NORFOLK

☐ Being Investigated

44-268-160

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 11 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

Flanders

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tennessee Governor Acts

Ray Extradition

Papers Ready

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Gov. Buford Ellington today signed "all necessary papers" required for Tennessee's formal request that James Earl Ray be returned from London to Memphis to stand trial for murder in the sniper slaying of Martin Luther King.

A spokesman for the governor's office said the extradition papers were forwarded "to the State Department in Washington."

The spokesman declined to elaborate when asked if the extradition papers cited a Shelby County Grand Jury indictment returned at Memphis for first-degree murder in the April 4 sniper slaying of King.

"We're not going into details at this time," the spokesman, news secretary Hudley Crockett, replied. "We can only say that the governor has signed all necessary papers."

Ray was arrested Saturday in London by Scotland Yard detectives as he sought to pass immigration officials en route to Brussels, Belgium.

American authorities took the first formal step toward extradition Monday by obtaining a provisional British warrant charging Ray with the murder of King, leading civil rights advocate of non-violence.

Some legal experts suggested the British government might speed up the process by deploring Ray as an undesirable alien. But other lawyers said there is a strong tradition against using this procedure as a substitute for extradition.

The 40-year-old escaped convict was held in Brixton Prison after his two-minute appearance Monday in Bow Street Court on charges of carrying a forged passport and a loaded gun, the charges on which he was arrested at London Airport Saturday under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

Ray at his first court appearance Monday was assigned a

British lawyer at his own request and ordered held without bail for another hearing June 18 on the passport and gun charges.

If extradition proceedings are brought, the court will require evidence of a case against Ray and he will then have 15 days to appeal to the High Court. If Ray's lawyers raised points of law there, a further appeal might be made to the House of Lords and the process could take months.

In the two months American authorities searched for Ray following King's assassination April 4 in Memphis, Tenn., he went from the United States to Canada on April 8, to London May 6 and to Lisbon May 8. He

left his Lisbon hotel on May 17 and surfaced again in London on May 28.

Police in those countries sought anyone who might have known or helped Ray, and authorities in Canada also tried to learn how Ray obtained information on the three Toronto men whose names he used as aliases.

All three men have dark hair and are about the same height and weight as Ray.

Ramon George Sneyd, whose name Ray used on his passport, is a Toronto constable. Paul

Bridgman, whose name Ray used at one Toronto rooming house, is a consultant teacher with the Toronto board of education.

Ray first was sought under the name Eric Starvo Galt. Eric St. Vincent Galt, a Toronto warehouse foreman, has a signature which looks like Eric Starvo Galt. He uses the middle initials St. V., but with small zeros instead of periods.

Galt and Ray have similar scars, in the middle of the forehead and on the palm of the right hand.

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

Pg. 3

Norfolk, Portsmouth,
Virginia Beach,
Chesapeake, Va.

LEDGER-STAR

Date: 6/11/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: "Ray Extradition
Papers Ready"

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☐ Being Investigated

44-268-161

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JUN 12 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

Flowers

6/11/68

ROUTING SLIP TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

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

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, aka -
FUGITIVE
CR - CONSPIRACY; UFAC - ROBBERY

OO: MEMPHIS

Re report of SA JOE C. HESTER 6/5/68 at Memphis.

Page 17, paragraph 4, line 6 - 12/17/67, should
be 12/7/67.

Please correct your copies.

SAC ROBERT G. JENSEN

TOR:tjm

44-1987-112
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUN 12 1968
FBI - NORFOLK

*The copy corrected.
Correct copy merged into you.*

Done

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Man Visited Killer Suspect In Canada

TORONTO (AP) — A rooming house landlady said Tuesday a short, slight man came looking for James Earl Ray three or four days after the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. flew to London. Mrs. Fela Szpakowski was unable to give newsmen any more details of the caller, the second Ray received during his month-long stay in Toronto after King was shot in Memphis, Tenn., April 4.

"I'd like to have known about this sooner," commented Royal Canadian Mounted Police Supt. C. R. Doey. "We'll have to see her again and explore this. It seems factual enough."

An unidentified stout man was reported to have called on Ray at another rooming house where he stayed before flying to London, where he was arrested Saturday.

Doey said John Willard, an alias used by Ray, is the name of a man living in Toronto.

John Willard was the name given by a man in Memphis who rented a room with a vantage point on the Loraine Hotel, where Dr. King was slain while standing on a balcony.

Toronto's John Willard is a 42-year-old insurance appraiser.

Police have said Ray used the names of three other Torontonians: Ramon George Sneyd, a police constable, Paul Bridgman, a teaching consultant, and Eric Galt, a warehouse foreman.

None of the men knew each other and none of them knew their names were being used by Ray until they read it in the newspapers, police said.

Meanwhile, Bernard Simmonds, deputy Metropolitan Toronto police chief, said he was investigating what action detectives took after they were warned April 26 of the possibility that Ray was in Toronto.

He confirmed that two detectives interviewed Samuel Marshall, assistant manager of a supermarket, who claimed he talked with a man who resembled Ray in the store April 23.

Marshall was quoted as giving two versions of the man's actions in the store. In one account, Marshall said he found the man prowling in the back. Marshall said he surmised that the man left when the store manager approached.

In the other version, Marshall said he thought at first the man was a customer who might have

wandered to the back of the store to look for the washroom. He said the man asked for full-time work and left after being told only parttime work was available.

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

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

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

PAGE 9

THE VIRGINIAN PILOT

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA
BEACH, VIRGINIA.

Date: 6/12/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NORFOLK

☐ Being Investigated

7-10-68
Flanders J
44-268-163

SPB

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

June 18 Next

Ray Given Hearing In London

LONDON (UPI)—A judge Monday ordered James Earl Ray held without bail on charges of illegally entering Britain and gave the go-ahead for American authorities to begin extradition proceedings for his trial as the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The legal machinery moving Ray to Memphis, Tenn., where King was killed by a sniper's bullet April 4, was set in motion when a phalanx of guards swept the neatly dressed ex-convict into packed Bow Street magistrate's court. He was sullen and scowling.

The hearing on the British charges that Ray entered the country with a loaded .38-caliber pistol and forged passport lasted one minute and 22 seconds.

The magistrate ordered Ray held for another hearing on June 18 and informed sources said he granted U.S. authorities a "provisional warrant" for extradition.

U.S. efforts to extradite Ray may come this week. He faces a murder charge in Tennessee for the King slaying March 4, and Missouri has a warrant for his arrest as an escapee from the state penitentiary.

The State Department announced in Washington Monday a formal request for Ray's extradition would be made through the U.S. Embassy in London within the next few days.

Authoritative London sources said the U.S. government has asked Britain for a provisional extradition warrant in the Ray case. The sources said a formal U.S. request to have Ray returned to Memphis for the King killing would be made in Bow Street court Thursday.

Ray, 40, wore a blue checked sports coat, a dark blue sports shirt open at the neck, and dark slacks as he was led into the famous old courtroom on Bow Street Monday. He scowled and jerked his head to one side as a team of burly Scotland Yard men half dragged him at one point to the dock. He shuffled into the prisoner's box.

With head partially lowered, Ray spoke only twice and both times his voice was barely audible. He had one word to say each time—"No." The judge asked if Ray objected to restrictions on news coverage of the hearing and if he had a statement of his own to make.

Thomas Butler, the Scotland Yard detective who arrested Ray at Heathrow Airport last Saturday morning, handed to Magistrate Frank Milton a request for counsel for Ray. Milton accepted the request.

Ray, his hands deep in the pockets of his jacket, was led quickly out of the courtroom, put aboard a police van and driven to Brixton Prison.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., the Justice Department officer sent from Washington to London to speed the extradition, sat silently to one side during the hearing. He

is an assistant attorney general and the chief of the Justice Department's criminal division.

At no time during the hearing Monday was the assassination of King mentioned, and the question of extradition did not come up. The hearing was part of the British legal system which requires that every person arrested must appear before a magistrate within 48 hours of his arrest.

U.S. legal sources said American lawyers were preparing requests for Ray's extradition to Tennessee and Missouri. These sources said it was uncertain if either or both of these requests would ever be filed. Ray could waive opposition to extradition or the British Home Office could simply deport him to the United States, the sources told UPI.

British police sources Monday said Ray, when arrested in London, was making the latest of an undisclosed number of trips to Europe to pick up money said to have been deposited for him in a Swiss bank.

The police informants said Ray arrived in Britain May 8, went to Lisbon to pick up money sent there for him from his Swiss bank account and returned to London May 17. The sources said Scotland Yard received an alert to be on the lookout for Ray on May 17 but missed him.

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

—PAGE 1

—the virginian pilot

—NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA
BEACH, VIRGINIA.

Date: 6/11/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NORFOLK

☐ Being Investigated

FBI—NORFOLK

Handwritten: 44-368-164

F B I

Date: 6-12-68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, ALBANY
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) P
MURKIN

In view of subject's apprehension, any office having outstanding leads or requests for circularization in any publication of any kind should cancel outstanding request now.

A & D.

2 Albany
1 All Continental Offices
1 Memphis

RGJ:BN
(56)

44-268-15

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

Flanigan

Approved: *R. G. Jensen* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

7/3/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(RUC)

MURKIN - Cost Data
NORFOLK DIVISION
(6/1-14/68)
OO: MEMPHIS

Re ME airtel to Albany, 4/19/68.
Butel to all SAC's, 6/8/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for June, 1968:

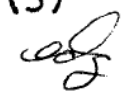
1) Number of man hours spent on case:

	A. <u>Special Agents</u>	B. <u>Clerical Employees</u>
Regular	10	6
Overtime	--	--
TOTAL	10	6

2) Total mileage traveled on case: 10

3) Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4) Peak number of SA's working on case during month: 2


2 - Memphis
① - Norfolk
DGF:edg
(3)


44-268-166
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Return Of Ray Granted

King Slaying 'Not Political'

Times/Post News Service

LONDON — A British judge Tuesday approved the U.S. government's request for extradition of James Earl Ray to stand trial for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray's lawyer announced that they will appeal the decision.

Ray, a 40-year-old fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary, nodded unemotionally on learning he had lost his fight to convince Chief Magistrate Frank Milton that he should not be returned to the United States.

Milton dismissed a defense plea that the killing of King was a nonextraditable political crime.

Ray thus lost his first battle to keep from being returned to the United States to stand trial for the slaying of the Negro leader, but one or more appeals are certain to delay the final extradition order by another two or three weeks at least.

Milton delivered his decision to a packed courtroom after Ray, in another impromptu statement, charged that he was being muzzled in his British jail.

He complained that authorities here refused to allow his American lawyer, former Birmingham, Ala., Mayor Arthur J. Hanes, to visit him. And he again objected to allegedly false evidence by the arresting British policeman that portrayed him in despair when captured.

He reiterated the latter complaint, he said, because of the widespread publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called "liberal press."

His court-appointed British lawyer and the British attorney representing the United States had completed their presentations, and the magistrate had called a luncheon recess to prepare his verdict, when Ray decided to speak out.

Dressed in the same blue checked sports jacket and a tieless white shirt, he was returned to the almost empty court to speak in somewhat hesitant bursts with a low voice. As transcribed by the chief clerk, he said:

"I don't want to repeat myself, but I would like to take the opportunity to object to Mr. Butler's testimony, especially in view of the fact that this case will probably be given widespread publicity in the United States, especially in the so-called liberal press."

Detective Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler had testified last Thursday, at the first of the two-day hearing, that Ray had said "Oh, God," and "I feel so trapped," and had slumped in a seat, when confronted at London Airport with his identity and the murder charge in the United States.

Ray then went on in his statement to repeat that "I did not want to have conversation with anybody connected to the U.S. Justice Department." A British paper said he had been interviewed by an American official

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

— Page 1

— Virginian-Pilot

— Norfolk, Virginia

Date: 7/3/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Return of Ray
Granted

Character:

or

Classification: 44-268

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 6 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

but this was subsequently denied.

Ray also objected to being denied a visit with Hanes, stating that "I believe there is a connection between this hearing and the trial in the States."

"Shortly after I was arrested by the British authorities, I engaged an attorney in the United States, Mr. Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala. He subsequently made the trip to consult with me. This was denied by the home secretary (James Callaghan) and I made an application to the home secretary and I've received no answer.

"I then wrote to Mr. Heath (Edward Heath, Conservative party leader) and I was informed by the governor of Wandsworth Prison that this was not permissible and he would forward the letter to Mr. Callaghan. Evidently the home secretary would decide whether Mr. Heath would be permitted to read the letter. In view of the seriousness of this case, I should have had a little more freedom to write and visit people," Ray concluded.

Hanes arrived here June 20 and left June 24. Between the preliminary hearing and the first day of the substantive proceedings he said he had been employed by Ray via letter from the accused.

It is understood from court sources that Ray's British counsel sought permission from the home secretary for Hanes to visit the prisoner but this was denied. Rules require that Ray make the request. Ray did so June 25, and the request was granted, but Hanes had returned to America.

British regulations do not permit a prisoner to see or write to anyone he wishes. In this case, the Tory leader to whom he wrote has no standing in legal affairs and it would not be surprising if Ray's letter to him had been withheld by the home secretary.

In his judgment on the two extradition warrants for Ray, Magistrate Milton began by stating that Ray's final complaints "could not possibly have a bearing on my decision." He also noted that Hanes could not have appeared in British court since he was not a qualified lawyer under British law, and further, that Ray's case could not have been presented "more conscientiously, ably or persuasively," than it was by Roger Frisby, Ray's British lawyer.

Milton said his job was to decide if there was enough evidence under English law to commit Ray for trial. On the basis of verbal testimony and affidavits from the United States, "there

can be no doubt the answer is yes," he declared.

Milton then dealt with defense objections to extraditing Ray to serve out the rest (13 years) of his 20-year sentence for a Missouri bank robbery and to stand trial for Dr. King's murder.

He quickly dismissed the objection on the robbery count. The treaty prescribes surrender for "robbery with violence" rather than armed robbery for which Ray was convicted. But "this is a highly technical point," Milton said, and "it would be a very ridiculous loophole in the law" which refused extradition for armed robbery but allowed it for simple robbery.

On the murder count, Milton noted that defense counsel had not contested testimony that Ramon George Sneyd was James Earl Ray nor any evidence, such as Ray's fingerprints on the rifle, that linked Ray with the crime.

The magistrate acknowledged that Dr. King was a national and controversial figure, "but to hold that the killing of him was an offense of a political character" would be to extend the definition of political crime "far too far."

There were few precedents to aid in determining what constituted a political crime, and what there was "fell far short of including an act like the alleged murder by this man (Ray) as a political offense," he added.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Big Surprise**Hearing July 29
On Ray Appeal**

LONDON (UPI)—A British court has set July 29 as the date for a hearing on James Earl Ray's appeal from an order extraditing him to the United States to stand trial for the murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., court officials said Tuesday.

The date was revealed unexpectedly during Ray's routine appearance at Bow Street Magistrate's Court under the British law requiring that a detained person be brought before a judge every eight days.

Chief Magistrate Frank Milton casually asked if a hearing date had been set for Ray's appeal.

"Yes, sir, July 29," replied a court clerk, to the surprise of the courtroom audience.

The early date for the appeal hearing means that if Ray loses he could be returned to the United States in early August. The ex-convict could also appeal to the House of Lords, the upper house of Parliament, but

the Lords must give permission for such an appeal and probably would refuse in the Ray case, legal sources said.

The legal sources said attorneys for Ray and the judge of the appeals court had set the hearing date informally even though Ray's lawyers will not file their formal appeal papers until next week.

Ray strode into court Tuesday with his habitual rolling gait. The muscles in his jaw twitched occasionally but he appeared less nervous than during his previous court appearances. He wore the same white sportshirt open at the neck and the same dark coat.

The hearing took barely a minute. Ray was ordered held without bail for another week on charges of carrying two forged Canadian passports and a loaded gun when he was arrested at Heathrow Airport.

He will be brought to court again July 16 for another one-minute "remand" hearing when he again will be bound over and then taken back to his cell to wait for the appeal hearing.

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

PAGE 7**THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT****NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,****VIRGINIA BEACH,****CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA**Date: **7/10/68**

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

NORFOLK☐ Being Investigated

*cro - Route
to "murkin"
file.*

44-262-168

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 10 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

A

F B I

Date: 7/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: ALL SACs

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

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Re Bureau airtel to Memphis, 7/9/68.

The Bureau has requested that all divisions continue
to submit monthly cost data until further notice.

In view of the above, all divisions are requested
to comply with the Bureau's instructions, including offices
who have negative cost data to report.

8/6
2 - ALL OFFICES
2 - Memphis
RFB:jap
(4)

44-268-169

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 18 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: R. Jensen
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

7/24/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(P)

MURKIN - Cost Data
NORFOLK DIVISION
(6/14 - 30/68)

OO: MEMPHIS

Re Norfolk letter to Memphis, 7/3/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for June, 14, 1968 - June 30, 1968:

1) Number of man hours spent on case:

A. Special Agents

B. Clerical Employees

Regular	--	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime	--	--
TOTAL	--	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour

2) Total mileage traveled on case: None

3) Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4) Peak number of SAs working on case during time stated: 0

Gold

Flanders

2 - Memphis
1 - Norfolk
DGF:edg
(3)

edg

44-268-170

Yes
MB

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

8/2/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268) (P)

MURKIN - Cost Data
NORFOLK DIVISION
(July, 1968)

(OO: MEMPHIS)

Re Norfolk letter to Memphis 7/24/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for July, 1968:

1. Number of man hours spent on case:

A. Special Agents

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - none

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

B. Clerical Employees

Regular - 1 hour
Overtime - none

Total - 1 hour

2. Total mileage traveled on case: None

3. Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4. Peak number of SAs working on case during time stated: One

2 - Memphis
① - Norfolk

DGF:jst
(3) *get*

44-268-171
Searched _____
Index _____
Filed _____
Date _____
By _____

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Ray Claims He Did Not Kill Dr. King

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

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

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

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

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

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

A hearing in historic Bow Street court was held under se-

curity precautions unprecedented in British judicial history. It took a dramatic turn after a lawyer representing the U.S. government gave evidence that Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle suspected of killing King.

Ray was in the murky courtroom under heavy guard and heard a Scotland Yard detective testify that shortly after he was caught he collapsed in his cell moaning: "My God. I feel so trapped."

The extent of King's involvement in American politics was raised by a British lawyer defending Ray.

Attorney Roger Frisby closely questioned an American witness in an effort to get statements about King's political involvement into the court record.

At one point the witness, George Jacob Bonebrake, an FBI fingerprint expert, admitted under questioning that there had been a certain amount of dislike for King in the United States.

Bonebrake said he found from the print on the rifle 14 characteristics the same as on the prints on file for Ray, a fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary. He found 11 similar characteristics from the prints on the telescopic sight.

Cross-examined by Frisby,

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

PAGE 1

LEDGER-STAR

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,

VIRGINIA BEACH,

CHESPEAKE, VIRGINIA

Date: 6/27/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NORFOLK

☐ Being Investigated

1-172
Flanders 2

the court-appointed lawyer defending Ray, Bonebrake said he took an interest in his country's politics although his work did not bring him in contact with them unless they were connected with fingerprints he was examining.

He agreed that King was a nationally known figure. Asked if he believed the Negro leader inspired liking or dislike in America, he replied: "More toward liking, I would think."

But he agreed there was a certain amount of dislike too.

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

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

The U.S. government was represented

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

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

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

The 40-year-old Ray, an escaped convict, was brought into the court today to hear Calcutt outline the U.S. government's case for his extradition.

It was Ray's third court appearance under the alias of Raymond George Sneyd, the name on the Canadian passport he was carrying when he was arrested June 8 at London airport. His two previous trips to Bow Street for preliminary hearings had been brief, and the proceedings today provided the first extensive look at the U.S. government's case against him.

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

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

The following day Ray was not satisfied and wanted to change the rifle. He took instead a Remington 760 which had telescopic sights attached to it. He

also bought and took away a box of ammunition and a box which was not the right box for that particular gun.

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

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

As Calcutt unfolded the story, four plainclothes detectives sat on a bench facing newsmen and the public gallery. All members of the public had been searched as they came into court.

Ray sat in front of the prisoner's dock with a detective on either side of him.

The court was tense as Calcutt continued his story:

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

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

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

Calcutt continued:

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

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

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

Calcutt said the Memphis po-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Brought to Jail in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray, handcuffed and wearing what appeared to be a bullet-proof vest, was whisked into the Shelby County Jail before dawn today to await trial on charge of murdering Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ray was placed in his cell at the jail 52 minutes after he arrived at the nearby Memphis National Air Station aboard a U.S. Air Force Boeing jet transport from London.

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

No newsman was allowed to see Ray, but Sheriff William Morris distributed photographs of the prisoner showing him dressed in what the sheriff told a news conference was "protective gear." He appeared to be dressed in a bullet-proof vest and

he was handcuffed to a heavy leather belt.

"We took custody of Mr. Ray aboard a Boeing 707 at Millington," the sheriff said, referring to the Navy base at suburban Millington.

The sheriff said Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle has been chosen to hear the murder trial, but "no courtroom has been selected for the trial yet." He added that no date for arraignment on the murder indictment has been set.

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

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

The van carrying Ray to the jail was preceded by another police car loaded with officers who immediately jumped out and joined a security guard of deputies who had taken up stations across the parking lot

driveway 11 minutes before the prisoner arrived.

One other car, carrying Criminal Court Judge John Coulton, had driven into the parking lot a short time earlier. There was no indication why Coulton came to the jail.

Officials in London disclosed that Ray left aboard a U.S. Air Force Boeing transport from the World War II base at Lakenheath just north of Cambridge. Supt. Thomas Butler of Scotland Yard, who arrested Ray June 8, escorted him from Wandsworth jail to Lakenheath, where the jet transport waited with the U.S. marshals who escorted Ray to the United States.

Officials said the marshals took custody of Ray at the base, put him aboard the plane and took off. It was not known how many marshals were on the trip.

Throughout the night in Memphis, deputies and city policemen had guarded the jail and court complex. Then, a large bus was backed across a driveway, blocking the view of the jail entrance.

Three minutes later, 10 sheriff's deputies carrying riot guns marched out of the building and blocked the entrance. Four deputies sealed off the other side of the parking lot.

Ray's American lawyer, Ar-

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

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

"For all I know," said Hanes, "my man could still be in Britain. I knew at 9:30 last night that a move was imminent. I was told that I should appreciate that I could not travel with my client. I said I most certainly did not."

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

As Ray left Britain, the London Daily Sketch reported that his fingerprints had been matched with those of a gunman who robbed a London bank a few days before he was arrested June 8. The report had circulated in London for several weeks, but British law bans the publication of such information involving a man facing legal proceedings.

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

PAGE 1

THE LEDGER STAR

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA
BEACH, VIRGINIA.

Date: 7/19/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: NORFOLK

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
3
FBI - NORFOLK



AP Wirephoto

Sheriff Morris Hustles Ray, right, Into Memphis Jail



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

August 6, 1968

RE: AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

In February, 1968, a white male began picketing in front of the United States Post Office Building, Norfolk, Virginia, with a placard.

On February 27, 1968, Captain L. L. Jones, Norfolk Police Department, advised that the person picketing in front of the United States Post Office is Harry Nash, son of the former Associated Press Correspondent in the Norfolk area. Captain Jones said that Harry Nash, the Associated Press Correspondent, died in 1967. Captain Jones said that a Norfolk police officer interviewed this man, who appeared to be about 25 - 30 years old and this man, who Captain Jones identified as Harry Nash, Jr., formerly lived in Norfolk in the Belvedere area with his father. Captain Jones said that this person's father, the former Associated Press Correspondent, reportedly moved to North Street, Portsmouth, Virginia, where he was living when he died.

Captain Jones said that the police officer who interviewed this young man determined that he was against the Vietnam War and he claimed that the United States had not been truthful about the war in Vietnam. Captain Jones said that this person told the police officer that he was going to picket the Post Office at his lunch hour every day until his aims which were not clear were met.

On May 7, 1968, Mrs. Joseph W. Jacobs, 425 Bryan Avenue, Virginia Beach, Virginia, telephonically advised the FBI, Norfolk, that an advertisement was observed in the Norfolk newspaper "Virginian-Pilot," on the previous Wednesday (May 1, 1968), announcing that if anyone was interested in the reopening

11- Bureau

5- OSI, NISO, AIG, SS, USA

(4) Norfolk (62-NEW, 100-5975, TROPUS: 44-268, MURKIN;
62-671, KENSALT)

LWK:kfk
(20)

AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

of an investigation of the Kennedy assassination, please contact a certain number in Virginia Beach. Mrs. Jacobs said that she telephonically contacted the number and a man identifying himself as H. C. Nash, an ex-United States Navy Lieutenant, and another man whose name she did not know, came to visit her as a result of her telephonic contact prompted by the advertisement in the newspaper. She said that the other man was a friend of Nash and claimed to be a former Ensign in the United States Navy from New York City and was a local automobile salesman. She said that she learned that Nash was the leader of the group and he lived on Seaman Road, Virginia Beach. She said that Nash indicated that he had attended the University of Houston in 1965 and had been involved in the civil rights movement in Texas in 1965. Nash also reportedly informed Mrs. Jacobs that his wife was a school teacher in the public schools in Virginia Beach. She said that Nash was enlisting people to enter into a picket for the reinvestigation of the Kennedy assassination.

On May 10, 1968, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, Retail Merchants Association Credit Bureau, Portsmouth, advised that she had a credit record for Harry C. Nash, Jr., wife Helen D., which had been in file since 1929. His employments were reporter for the "Ledger-Star" newspaper and correspondent for the Associated Press in Norfolk. His addresses were listed as 617 London Street and 421 North Street, Portsmouth.

On May 13, 1968, Miss Sylvia Rhodes, Retail Merchants Association, Credit Bureau, Norfolk, made available a credit record for Harry C. Nash, III, wife Margaret, which credit had been in file since January 4, 1966. His addresses were listed as 421 North Street, Portsmouth; 321 Coren Drive, Virginia Beach; and 328 Coren Drive, Virginia Beach. His marital status was shown as married and there was information in this file indicating that he had been a Lieutenant in the United States Navy for six years with United States Navy serial number [REDACTED]. The Credit Bureau file contained a special report from the Credit Bureau of Greater Houston, Texas, dated April 6, 1966, prepared for the Credit Bureau at Norfolk. This report from Houston indicated that his credit had been in file during the period from November, 1963, to April, 1966. There was one past due account. This report showed that information from the Providence, Rhode Island, Credit Bureau showed he had an account which was paid as agreed.

AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION
OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

On May 16, 1968, Nash was carrying a placard with this painted on it: "Why did the FBI say before the assassination that Oswald was all right?: The Warren report is the most dangerous threat in American history."

Also similar signs have been carried by this person, one of which contained the following: "The forces that killed JFK are still at large in the U.S."

The May 28, 1967, issue of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company Telephone Directory has a listing for Harry C. Nash, III, Lieutenant, whose address was 409 Gotham Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The current Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Directory dated May 26, 1968, has a listing for Lieutenant Harry C. Nash, III, address 421 Seeman Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

On May 7, 1968, and August 6, 1968, representatives of the Naval Investigative Service Office, Norfolk, advised they had no information in their files identifiable with a Lieutenant Harry C. Nash, III.

On August 1, 1968, a representative of another United States Government agency made available two leaflets, one carrying the caption "Who Killed Kennedy and Why" which indicates if one desired to join the picket, contact Americans for Reinvestment of the Kennedy Assassination (ARKA), 421 Seeman Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia, H. C. Nash, Chairman, and one being a blank petition of the ARKA.

Copies of the above petition and leaflet are attached to this memorandum.

This representative said that Nash furnished this material to one of the personnel of this agency.

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.

Who Killed Kennedy And Why ?

- * We are among literally tens of millions of Americans who do not believe in the Warren Report's conclusion that John Kennedy was killed by Lee Oswald acting alone.
- * We are convinced that JFK was slain by a political conspiracy (of which Oswald was only a part) with roots deep in American life.
- * We are convinced that the administration of Lyndon Johnson is deliberately and viciously withholding from the people crucial information about Oswald and the assassination, and is doing its best to torpedo the Garrison investigation in New Orleans.
- * We are convinced that the unanswered question of Kennedy's murder is, in the long run, the most dangerous issue facing the American people, and one that is directly related to the resolution of many of the major domestic and foreign policy challenges now so urgently before us.
- * Most emphatically, we are convinced that a citizenry's resignation to public doubt and cynicism in such a great question marks the beginning of the end of a free and honorable society.

WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS ?

IT IS TO PRESS FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION
BY AN INDEPENDENT BODY WHOSE OBLIGATION IS TO THE TRUTH--HOWEVER SHOCKING--
AND NOT TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS
IN POWER.

ACT NOW BY JOINING THIS PICKET, OR BY
CONTACTING:

Americans for Reinvestigation of
The Kennedy Assassination (ARKA)
421 Seeman Road
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23452

(H. C. Nash, Chairman)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, are convinced that the Warren Commission did not conduct a thorough, aggressive, and open-minded investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, and did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone, or without political motivation. We are further convinced that the widespread public doubt and cynicism relative to the findings of the Warren Report directly contributed to the growing climate of national violence in which Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert Kennedy have now lost their lives. We believe that violence as an individual and/or conspiratorial political weapon in the United States will not subside until there is a new investigation into all the facts and all the leads in the murder of John Kennedy. We believe that the stability and viability of democratic processes in this country cannot be fully restored until there is a new investigation of the events of November 22, 1963: an investigation by an independent body whose obligation is to the truth--no matter how shocking--and not to the protection of persons in power, in government or otherwise.

NAME (print) _____ DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE* _____

*so that verification of your identity may be made if a legal referendum-petition drive develops either in Norfolk or Virginia Beach.

THIS PETITION DRIVE IS SPONSORED BY AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION (ARKA), AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION OF DEEPLY CONCERNED CITIZENS. OUR GOAL IS TO COLLECT 1,000 NAMES IN SUPPORT OF THE POSITION STATED ABOVE PRIOR TO AUG. 15, 1968. WHEN WE HAVE REACHED THIS GOAL, WE WILL PRESENT THE PETITION TO APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AS A CHALLENGE TO THEIR OWN SILENCE AND TO THE NATIONAL CONSCIENCE.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER WAYS YOU CAN HELP. FOR INFORMATION, WRITE TODAY TO ARKA, 421 SEEMAN ROAD, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA. 23452.

8/6/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (62-NEW)(C)

HARRY C. NASH, III
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Norfolk)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM entitled "AMERICANS FOR REINVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION," which are being submitted for possible dissemination at the Bureau. Copies have been disseminated locally to OSI, NISO, MIG, USA and SS.

The representatives at NISO were VERNON F. PATTERSON, 8/7/68, and JACK BOHLER, 8/6/68, both of whom were contacted by SA LEMUEL W. KERR.

The representative of the other Government agency, which is 109th MIG, is WILLIAM B. LINDEKE, who furnished the information to SA KERR. The Norfolk indices contain no additional information other than that contained in the LHM except the fact that HARRY C. NASH, JR., was a contact of the Norfolk Office who had been canceled.

NASH has on very few occasions been joined by another young man in picketing in front of the U. S. Post Office, Norfolk.

LINDEKE, MIG, said that one of the people in his office contacted NASH and was furnished the two pieces of material. NASH reportedly was unaware of the official connection of the MIG representative.

Norfolk Division does not contemplate any further action in regard to this matter.

3- Bureau (Enc.- 11)

5- Norfolk (62-NEW; 100-5975, TROPUS; 44-268, MURKIN; 44-268-175
62-871, KENSALT; 66-820)

LWK:kfk
(8)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date 8-2-68

Name and F.P.C.	FBI No.	A.O.	I.O.	W.F.	CC	Cancellation
George William Tyree, Jr. 20 L 1 U OIO 16 S 1 U OOO	4,714,268	3337	3780			Federal process dismissed. (8-2-68)
Don Ferris McCall, Jr. 21 M 1 U 15 L 3 Wr	327,089 B	3338	4092			Located Northridge, Calif., 7-17-68. (8-2-68)
✓ James Earl Ray 16 M 9 U OOO 12 M 4 W IOI	405,942 G	3339	4182	442 442A		Extradited London, England to Memphis, Tenn., 7-19-68.
John Michael Walton 17 I 30 W OMI I 32 W IOI	356,640 E	3340	4200			Located Lowndes Co., Alabama, 8-2-68. (8-2-68)
Robert Vance Walton 14 M 13 U OOM 12 Ref: 13 I 25 U OOO 26	361,075 E	3341	4201			Located Lowndes Co., Alabama, 8-2-68. (8-2-68)
James Joseph Scully 2 M 21 W 19 Ref: 21 I 17 Ra 19	1,170,115	3342	4202			Located Arcadia, Calif., 7-23-68. (8-2-68)
Jimmie Johnson 20 L 1 Ut 6 Ref: U M 1 U T	11,215 F	3343	4203			Located St. Louis, Missouri, 7-15-68. (8-2-68)

44-265 176
RT
K

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(4-17-68)

Located at:	Building	Telephone
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. P. O. & Ct. House	518 465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Bldg.	505 CH 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree St., N. E.	404 JA 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U.S. Post Office Bldg.	301 LE 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Bldg.	205 322-7711
BOSTON, Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building	617 RI 2-5533
BUFFALO, New York 14202	400 U. S. Court House Bldg.	716 856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 59701	400 Thornton Building	406 792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life	704 333-4126
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Building	312 431-1333
CINCINNATI, Ohio 45202	415 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	513 421-4310
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44199	3005 Federal Office Building	216 522-1400
COLUMBIA, South Carolina 29201	1529 Hampton Street	803 252-1911
DALLAS, Texas 75201	Room 200 - 1810 Commerce Street	214 RI 1-1851
DENVER, Colorado 80202	Room 18218, Federal Off. Bldg	303 222-5981
DETROIT, Michigan 48226	913 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	313 WO 5-2323
EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Bldg.	915 533-7451
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96813	206 Dillingham Building	59546
HOUSTON, Texas 77002	6015 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	713 CA 8-1414
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46207	1221 North Pennsylvania St.	317 632-6415
JACKSON, Mississippi 39201	Room 800 - First Federal Savings Building	601 948-5000
JACKSONVILLE, Florida 32202	414 U. S. Court House & Post Office Building	904 355-1401
KANSAS CITY, Missouri 64106	707 U. S. Court House Building	816 BA 1-6100
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37902	617 Walnut Street, Southwest	615 524-2721
LAS VEGAS, Nevada 89101	Room 2-011 Federal Off. Bldg	702 385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Bldg.	501 FR 2-3157
LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	213 483-3551
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 701, Bank of Louisville	502 583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Federal Office Bldg.	901 525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	305 379-2421
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	735 U. S. Post Office, Customs & Court House Building	414 276-4684
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota 55401	392 Federal Building	612 FE 9-7861
MOBILE, Alabama 36602	520 Federal Building	205 438-3674
NEWARK, New Jersey 07101	U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	201 622-5613
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut 06510	510 The Trust Company Bldg.	203 787-1217
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 70113	701 Loyola Avenue	504 522-4671
NEW YORK, New York 10021	201 East 69th Street	212 LE 5-7700
NORFOLK, Virginia 23510	420 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	703 625-1631
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma 73118	5104 N. Francis Street	405 VI 2-7471
OMAHA, Nebraska 68102	1010 Federal Office Bldg.	402 348-1210
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 19107	500 Widener Building	215 LO 3-5300
PHOENIX, Arizona 85013	244 West Osborn Road	602 CR 9-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Bldg.	412 471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Bldg.	503 224-4181
RICHMOND, Virginia 23220	200 West Grace Street	703 644-2631
SACRAMENTO, California 95814	2020 J Street	916 441-1275
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63103	2704 Federal Building	314 CH 1-5357
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 84111	3203 Federal Building	801 EL 5-7521
SAN ANTONIO, Texas 78206	433 Federal Building	512 CA 5-6741
SAN DIEGO, California 92103	3211 Fifth Avenue	714 297-3361
SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102	450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36015	415 552-2155
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico 00917	Pan Am Building	
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	255 Ponce de Leon Avenue	765-6000
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	5401 Paulsen Street	912 354-9911
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	1015 Second Avenue	206 MA 2-0460
TAMPA, Florida 33602	421 South Sixth Street	217 522-9675
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	Room 610, Federal Off. Bldg.	813 228-7661
	506 Old Post Office Building	202 393-7100

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FIRST CLASS MAIL

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

9/3/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(P)

MURKIN - Cost Data
NORFOLK DIVISION
(~~July~~, 1968)
Aug.

Re Memphis airtel to all SACs, 7/16/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for ~~August~~, 1968:

1. Number of man hours spent on case:

A. Special Agents

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - none

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

B. Clerical Employees

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$
Overtime - none

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

2. Total mileage traveled on case: None

3. Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4. Peak number of SAs working on case during time stated: One.

2 - Memphis
① - Norfolk
DGF:jbd
(3)
js

✓
44-268-177
Searched
Serialized *JS*
Indexed
Filed

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

9/9/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(P)

MURKIN

For information of Memphis, on 9/6/68, CLINTON E. PRATT, former Chief, U. S. Navy, and investigator for the U. S. Navy Shore Patrol, Norfolk, Va., now retired, telephone number 420-6639, telephonically advised SA STEPHEN J. BOYLE, III, as follows:

MELTON EARL WILSON, Aka, Stoney, Wilson, Owner and Operator of Stoney's Bar B-Q, 4425 Bainbridge Boulevard, Chesapeake, Virginia, has been reported to be a member of the United Klans of America Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in the past and has always talked in his restaurant in favor of the Klan and its activities.

On a previous occasion, approximately a month ago, WILSON told PRATT, while PRATT was eating in the restaurant, that he was taking up a collection for the defense of JAMES EARL RAY. Therefore Chief PRATT stated that when he visited Stoney's Restaurant on 9/5/68, Stoney was drunk and he inquired of STONEY as to how the collection was coming. PRATT stated that WILSON showed him a receipt for \$50.00 and commented that he had sent the \$50.00 to the Attorney representing JAMES EARL RAY.

Chief PRATT stated that WILSON did not at any time mention the UKA, Inc., KKKK.

For information of Memphis, STONEY has been identified by informants as having been a member of the Klan in Virginia, during the last two - three years and Klan meetings have been held on STONEY's property.

When WILSON was interviewed by Bureau Agents on 2/7/67, he stated that he was a member of the UKA, and was just as much a member of the Klan at that time and was just as active in the Klan as he wanted to be. WILSON stated that he could not furnish any information concerning the Klan.

Above is for information of the Memphis Office.

2 - Memphis

③ - Norfolk (1 - 44-268) (1 - 157-407, WILSON)
(1 - 105-56, UKA)

SJB:edg
(5)

44-268-178
Searched ☒
Serialized ☒
Indexed ☒
Filed ☒

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ray Gets \$25,000 For Biography Rights

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — James Earl Ray, charged with murder in the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has received \$25,000 that will be applied to his defense.

William Bradford Huie, a novelist from Hartselle, Ala., said he has paid that much to Ray so far for the rights to Ray's life story.

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

Pg. 24

THE LEDGER-STAR

Norfolk, Portsmouth
Virginia Beach,
Chesapeake, Va.

Date: 9/11/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: "Ray Gets \$25,000
for Biography
Rights"

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☐ Being Investigated

44-268-179

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 12 1968	
FBI - NORFOLK	

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (9-2656)

9/21/68

SAC, NORFOLK (9-467) (C)

UNSUB;
PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON -
VICTIM;
MARTIN LUTHER KING -
VICTIM
EXTORTION - RACIAL MATTERS

For information of Memphis, GEORGE WASHINGTON RIDDICK, Sr., a Negro male who resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is believed to be identical with the unsub in instant case (Philadelphia file 9-2656; Norfolk file 9-467), which investigation was conducted in January, 1967. Also, RIDDICK was the subject of the case, "GEORGE WASHINGTON RIDDICK, Sr., aka; Howard I. Legum - Victim, Extortion," in 1964 in Philadelphia and Norfolk. Philadelphia was origin in that case, whereas Norfolk was origin in the above-mentioned case. RIDDICK was convicted on 8/25/64 in USDC, EDPA, Philadelphia, for extortion, and was sentenced to one year's probation on one count, and one year's probation on the second count, to run concurrently (Philadelphia file 9-2433; Norfolk file 9-367).

Secret Service, Norfolk, is aware of both investigations and was furnished information in both cases.

For the further information of Memphis, in the latter case mentioned above, the U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, advised on 11/11/64 that the Baltimore, Maryland, Police Department, had made available to Secret Service items it had recovered, including an alleged explosive and what appeared to be an account showing payments received to assassinate President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. The Secret Service advised RIDDICK appeared to be the logical suspect in that matter.

RIDDICK formerly resided in Suffolk, Virginia, and information in above two cases referred to such individuals as JOSHUA PRETLOW and E. C. FERGUSON, Jr., both of whom are attorneys in Suffolk, Virginia, and contained such language as "The KKK is still going to ride on, in the South and other states and cities. President Johnson and Martin Luther King will soon be assassinated, at the first chance," and "(This smart Nigger will be killed)," as

2 - Philadelphia (1 - 9-2656, Riddick; 1 - 9-2433, Riddick)

2 - Memphis (44-1987, MURKIN)

④ - Norfolk (1 - 9-467; 1 - 9-367, Riddick;
1 - 157-946, Riddick; ① - 44-268, MURKIN)

SJB:jst
(8)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed
44-268-180

NF 9-467

well as "Dah, Soo'bahr; Pohveh' rehneey:" etc.

RIDDICK in 1963 sued the Seaboard Citizens National Bank, Suffolk, Virginia, because in 1962 it sold a piece of property owned by RIDDICK on which the bank held a mortgage. RIDDICK's case resulted in a nonsuit subsequently.

In the latter case before RIDDICK was arraigned, the U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, granted RIDDICK's attorney application to have RIDDICK examined by a doctor, as the attorney felt there was a question of RIDDICK's mental stability.

Also, on March 28, 1967, Secret Service, Norfolk, advised that RIDDICK had left similar items to the articles found abandoned in a locker at the Continental Trailways Bus Station, Richmond, Virginia, which were recovered on 3/14/67 (Norfolk file 157-946).

For the information of Philadelphia and Memphis, on 8/20/68, W. FARLEY POWERS, Jr., Clerk, U. S. District Court, EDVA, Norfolk, Virginia, contacted the SAC, Norfolk Office, and advised that the Clerk's Office had received some material which possibly was received from a Klansman. On 8/21/68, SA STEPHEN J. BOYLE, III, contacted G. R. OLD, Deputy in Charge, U. S. District Court, EDVA, Norfolk, Virginia, who made available the material received in the USDC.

A review of the material indicates that two large brown envelopes, both postmarked Petersburg, Virginia, August 18, 1968, addressed to "United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division," had been received by the Clerk's Office and opened by that office. Both POWERS and OLD stated that the labels used to address the envelopes appeared to be typewritten captions of court orders from that District Court, which had been Xeroxed. Inside of the first envelope was an unsealed smaller white envelope addressed to JOSHUA PRETLOW, Attorney, Suffolk, Virginia, and a letter which started out, "Dah, soo'bahr," and contained such printing as, "Deh'nehjneeey pehrehvohd," etc. The letter was signed "Representative."

Also contained in the brown envelope was another letter addressed to JOSHUA PRETLOW, which was unsealed. In this envelope was a \$10.00 bill, Serial Number E 01003202, Series 1963; a letter captioned "Dah, soo'bahr:" which was also signed "Representative," and three copies of a conditional sales contract which had not been filled out or completed. Also contained in this envelope was a letter which was signed, "Adviser Unkown," which contained the

NF 9-467

language "The KKK is still going to ride on, in the South and other states and cities. Mr. President Johnson, and Mr. Martin Luther King, will soon be killed at the first chance."

Also contained in the brown envelope was an unsealed letter addressed to JAMES EARL RAY, County Jail, Memphis, Tennessee, with return address of "Prof Building, Suffolk, Virginia 23434." Inside of this envelope was a \$5.00 bill, Serial Number E 79711158A, Series 1963 A, which had paper clipped to it a small label bearing the printing, "Nansemond County Commissioner in Chancery,"

Also in the brown envelope was a sealed envelope addressed to Attorneys PARR and HUNTER, Professional Building, Suffolk, Virginia.

The second brown envelope which was addressed the same as the above-mentioned brown envelope, contained a copy of a newspaper clipping from the "Elko Daily Free Press," newspaper, Elko, Nevada, which is a reprint of the 7/18/63 edition, and pertains to a company seeking petitions to drill for oil. Typed at the bottom of this newspaper clipping were the names PARR and HUNTER, Attorneys at Law, Professional Building, Suffolk, Virginia.

Above information is being set forth for the information of Memphis and Philadelphia as it is apparent that GEORGE WASHINGTON RIDDICK has mailed this material to the USDC, EDVA, Norfolk, Virginia.

Also, it is to be noted that Mr. OLD advised that RIDDICK currently has a civil suit pending in that court.

Subsequently, on 9/3/68, Mr. OLD advised that he had received a letter in the above-mentioned civil case of RIDDICK which bore a stamp on the envelope of the same type and style as contained on the above two brown envelopes.

On 8/21/68, Mr. POWERS, mentioned above, advised that the USDC did not know what it intended to do with the above-mentioned material or the money, and that Mr. POWERS did not feel it was any obligation upon him or the court to mail the envelopes or to seal the envelopes. Mr. POWERS stated that he would discuss this matter with the U. S. District Judge for that court. Mr. POWERS advised by SA BOYLE of the possibility that RIDDICK had mailed this material and that the Norfolk Office was not further interested in the material as no threats were contained in any of the material received.

NF 9-467

Norfolk is retaining Xero copies of the above-mentioned material in file 9-467.

Norfolk is conducting no investigation in this matter.

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

10/9/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(P)

MURKIN - COST DATA
NORFOLK DIVISION
(September, 1968)

Re Memphis airtel to all SACs, 7/16/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for September, 1968:

1. Number of man hours spent on case:

A. Special Agents

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - none

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

B. Clerical Employees

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - none

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

2. Total mileage traveled on case: None

3. Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4. Peak number of SAs working on case during time stated: One.

2 - Memphis
1 - Norfolk
DGF:edg
(3)
cdg

POST

Flanders
ASAC
(info)
44-268-17
Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

11/1/68

SAC, NORFOLK (44-268)(P)

MURKIN - COST DATA
NORFOLK DIVISION
(October, 1968)

Re Memphis airtel to all SACs, 7/16/68.

The following is a breakdown of the Norfolk cost data for instant matter for October, 1968:

1. Number of man hours spent on case:

A. Special Agents

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - None

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

B. Clerical Employees

Regular - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
Overtime - None

Total - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

2. Total mileage traveled on case: None

3. Unusual or out-of-ordinary costs: None

4. Peak number of SAs working on case during time stated: One

mm
2 - Memphis
1 - Norfolk
DGF:edg
(3)
edg

Post

44-268-162
Searched _____
Serialized *PS*
Indexed _____
Filed _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 6, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On October 17, 1968, PAUL C. BOLIN, Navy Serial Number 7781754, assigned to the USS ORION, telephonically advised that approximately six weeks prior to that date his wife, MARY PATRICIA BOLIN, from whom he is separated, made several statements to him indicating that she and another individual, with whom she was living in a common-law status, had stolen a rented car from Florida and were wanted in several states for armed robbery and other crimes. He stated that although his wife had tried to commit suicide on several occasions, he felt that she was mentally unstable and armed with several weapons. He further stated that his wife told him that she had knowledge of the person's identity who killed Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., that this individual received \$500,000.00 for the assassination, and was hiding out in the State of Florida.

On October 30, 1968, MARY PATRICIA BOLIN was interviewed at the Norfolk Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at which time she admitted being separated from her husband and further admitted that she had told her husband that she and the individual, with whom she was living in a common-law status, had committed several armed robberies and also that she had information regarding the individual who assassinated Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. She admitted that she had made the statement to her husband that this individual had received \$500,000.00 and was hiding out in the State of Florida, but further admitted that these statements were all lies that she had fabricated and that she only told them to her husband inasmuch as he had lied to her on previous occasions about his activities. She admitted that she had told these things to her husband in order to obtain sympathy from him, but stated that she did not, in fact, have any information whatsoever regarding the assassination of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mrs. BOLIN further admitted that she is presently out on bond for insufficient funds checks being cashed at Norfolk, and further stated that she did not, in fact, try to commit suicide in 1967, while residing in Florida.

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