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## KING PROBE

MEMPHIS, TENN. (AP) - THE FBI ISSUED, THEN WITHDREW TODAY, A PICKUP ORDER FOR ERIC STARVO GALT, A BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHITE MAN AS THE WIDESCALE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., ENTERED ITS SECOND WEEK.

FEDERAL AGENTS REFUSED TO SAY WHY THEY WERE SEEKING GALT.

THE BULLETIN BULLETIN DISTRIBUTED ON THE STATEWIDE POLICE TELETYPE NETWORK IN FLORIDA SAID GALT WAS DRIVING A WHITE MUSTANG. WITNESSES IN MEMPHIS TOLD INVESTIGATORS EARLIER THEY SAW A MAN IN A WHITE MUSTANG DRIVE AWAY FROM THE ROOMING HOUSE FROM WHICH KING WAS SHOT LAST THURSDAY NIGHT.

AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THE PICKUP ORDER WAS SENT IN FLORIDA, FEDERAL AGENTS IN ATLANTA IMPOUNDED A WHITE MUSTANG THAT HAD BEEN PARKED SINCE LAST FRIDAY AT A PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT NEAR THE GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL.

THE MESSAGE, WITHDRAWN WITH THE EXPLANATION THAT IT WAS RELEASED BY MISTAKE, DESCRIBED GALT AS A WHITE MALE, 36 YEARS OLD, ABOUT 5-FOOT-11 AND 175 POUNDS WITH BLUE EYES AND BROWN HAIR.

THIS ROUGHLY MATCHED THE DESCRIPTION CIRCULATED BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES THE NIGHT OF KING'S SLAYING.  
RZ849AES APRIL 12

UPI-19

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

WASHINGTON--BITTERLY SHAKE BY THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE UNPARALLELED WAVE OF VIOLENCE THAT FOLLOWED, PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES IN CONGRESS MOVE THIS WEEK IN A HEAD-  
LONG ATTEMPT TO RESTORE RACIAL PEACE TO THE NATION.

JOHNSON WAS EXPECTED TO GO BEFORE AN EMERGENCY JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO LAY OUT A BROAD NEW FEDERAL ATTACK ON GHETTO PROBLEMS.

IN HIS ADDRESS, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TONIGHT BUT WAS POSTPONED TO AVOID CONFLICTING WITH KING'S FUNERAL TOMORROW, JOHNSON WAS EXPECTED TO ASK FOR A WIDE RANGE OF NEW PROGRAMS, INCLUDING SEVERAL PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ANTIRIOT COMMISSION SIX WEEKS AGO.

CONGRESS, MEANWHILE, WAS BEING PRESSED TO A VOTE ON A CIVIL RIGHTS BILL WHICH CONTAINS A TOUGH -- AND CONTROVERSIAL -- OPEN HOUSING PROVISION.

SPURRED ON BY THE PRESIDENT, HOUSE MANAGERS OF THE SENATE-PASSED BILL CALLED FOR PASSAGE BY WEDNESDAY AS A MEMORIAL TO KING.

JOHNSON WROTE SPEAKER MCCORMACK DURING THE WEEKEND THAT PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL WAS CRUCIAL "AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

4/8--GE934A

UPI-20

(KILLER)

WASHINGTON--ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID TODAY INVESTIGATORS ARE GETTING "QUITE CLOSE" TO THE SUSPECTED SLAYER OF DR. KING.

"WE HOPE HE'LL BE UNDER ARREST QUITE SOON," CLARK SAID. "WE'RE PUTTING EVERY RESOURCE WE HAVE ON THE INVESTIGATION.

"THE FOCUS IS SHARPENING AND WE ARE QUITE CLOSE, WE THINK, BUT THAT DEPENDS ON SOME OF THE LEADS WE HAVE DEVELOPED."

CLARK, ON NBC'S TODAY SHOW ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON FROM MEMPHIS, SAID THE SLAYING "APPEARS TO BE THE WORK OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL FROM ALL OF OUR EVIDENCE."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO SAID YESTERDAY THAT POLICE HAVE "ONE MAN ON THE RUN," SAID TODAY, "WE HAVE A NAME, BUT WHETHER IT IS THE RIGHT NAME REMAINS TO BE SEEN."

4/8--GE937A

UPI-21

(DRUGS)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PLAN TO SET UP A NEW BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WENT INTO EFFECT OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE NEW UNIT TAKES IN THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE BUREAU OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL FROM THE HEW DEPARTMENT.

4/8--GE938A

## KING-PAPAL

VATICAN CITY (AP)--THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MAY HASTEN PUBLICATION OF A PAPAL DOCUMENT AGAINST RACISM.

AFTER KING HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE PAUL VI ON SEPT. 18 1964, THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID THE PONTIFF HAD ASSURED HIM HE WOULD ISSUE A DOCUMENT DEPLORING DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS.

THE POPE HAS FREQUENTLY SPOKEN OUT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, BUT A SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE PROBLEM HAS NOT APPEARED.

ON PALM SUNDAY, THE POPE CALLED KING'S MURDER "A COWARDLY AND ATROCIOUS KILLING."

"OUR SORROW IS MADE ALL THE GREATER AND MORE FEARFUL BECAUSE OF THE VIOLENT AND DISORDERLY REACTIONS WHICH THIS SAD FACT HAS CAUSED," HE SAID.

IN THE WAKE OF THE ASSASSINATION AND OF U.S. RACIAL DISORDERS, VATICAN CIRCLES INDICATED THAT THE POPE MAY HAVE DECIDED TO SPEED UP WORK ON A DOCUMENT CONDEMNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE.

JA1114AES APRIL 8

## MARCH

MEMPHIS, TENN. (AP)--THOUSANDS ASSEMBLED TODAY FOR A SILENT MARCH WHICH DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. INTENDED TO LEAD, AS NEGOTIATORS FAILED IN A MARATHON EFFORT TO END THE CITY GARBAGE STRIKE BEFORE THE DEMONSTRATION BEGAN.

KING, ASSASSINATED THURSDAY, HAD COME TO MEMPHIS TO AID THE STRIKERS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES HUDDLED FOR 18 HOURS WITH UNDER-SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES REYNOLDS, SENT TO MEMPHIS SATURDAY BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO MEDIATE THE DISPUTE.

THE SESSION BEGAN AT 10 A.M. SUNDAY AND CONTINUED EARLY TODAY, WITH ONLY A SHORT LUNCH BREAK. MAYOR HENRY LOEB JOINED THE TALKS ABOUT 2 A.M.

HOWEVER, THE NEGOTIATORS--WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH SIDES SHAKING THEIR HEADS SILENTLY--FILED OUT OF THE HOTEL WHERE THE MEDIATION WAS IN PROGRESS AT 6 A.M.

NO TIME FOR RESUMPTION OF THE TALKS WAS SET.

NATIONALLY KNOWN PERSONS IN MANY FIELDS GATHERED FOR THE SILENT WALK IN HONOR OF THE SLAIN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WHO RECEIVED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR HIS PROGRAM OF NONVIOLENCE.

FEDERAL AND STATE INVESTIGATORS CONTINUED THEIR HUNT FOR THE PERSON WHO SHOT KING TO DEATH THURSDAY AS HE STOOD ON THE BALCONY OF A MEMPHIS MOTEL.

U.S. ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON THAT INVESTIGATORS HAVE "ONE MAN ON THE RUN." HE ADDED, "WE HOPE TO HAVE AN EARLY CONCLUSION TO THE INVESTIGATION, FOLLOWED BY INDICTMENT, TRIAL AND CONVICTION."

"WE HAVE A NAME WE'RE WORKING ON," HE SAID. "WE KNOW QUITE A BIT MORE THAN WE DID TWO DAYS AGO."

SR915AES 4/8

202A

CLARK 4/7 WA

URGENT  
NIGHT LD

WASHINGTON (UPI) --ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID SUNDAY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS HAVE "ONE MAN ON THE RUN" AS A SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

"WE HAVE A NAME WE ARE WORKING ON. WHETHER IT IS THE RIGHT NAME, WE'LL HAVE TO SEE," CLARK SAID.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID THAT "THE TRAIL HAS LENGTHENED" SINCE FRIDAY WHEN HE SAID THAT THE INVESTIGATION HAD SPREAD SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES BEYOND MEMPHIS, TENN., WHERE KING WAS SLAIN.

BUT CLARK, INTERVIEWED ON TELEVISION (MEET THE PRESS--NBC), SAID IT WAS NOT APPROPRIATE TO DISCLOSE WHERE THE SEARCH HAS TAKEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

CLARK SAID THE EVIDENCE COLLECTED "STILL POINTS" TO THE ASSUMPTION THAT ONE MAN KILLED KING. "THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT MORE WERE INVOLVED," HE SAID.

"WE HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE AND I HOPE WE CAN HAVE AN EARLY AND SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION," HE SAID.

MORE E146PES..

206A

CLARK 4/7 WA

1ST ADD NIGHT LD CLARK WASHINGTON 202A XXX HE SAID.

CLARK SAID AGENTS HAVE RECEIVED MANY TIPS. "WE ARE TRACKING DOWN EVERY POSSIBLE LEAD," HE SAID.

ASKED WHETHER THE CASE WOULD BE HANDLED BY TENNESSEE AUTHORITIES AFTER AN ARREST IS MADE, CLARK INDICATED IT WOULD.

"I HAVE NO DOUBT, NO DOUBT, THAT THE STATE OF TENNESSEE WOULD PROSECUTE WITH ALL VIGOR," CLARK SAID.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO FLEW TO MEMPHIS SHORTLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, SAID IT WAS "QUITE UNDERSTANDABLE" THAT THE KILLER ESCAPED "UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES." HE SAID "THIS WAS A CAREFULLY PLANNED ASSAULT," CITING THE STRATEGIC LOCATION THE SNIPER CHOSE.

CLARK SAID THAT FEDERAL AGENTS HAD KEPT AN EYE ON KING FOR SECURITY PURPOSES SINCE THE SELMA, ALA., DEMONSTRATIONS IN 1965. BUT HE SAID THE "VERY LIMITED FEDERAL PRESENCE" COULD NOT PREVENT KING FROM TAKING A ROOM WITH A WIDE-OPEN BALCONY.

"DR. KING HAS LIVED HIS LIFE REALIZING THE RISKS," CLARK SAID. "HE MADE THIS DECISION KNOWING THESE RISKS."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, CLARK SAID THAT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, WHICH KING ALSO ESPOUSED ALONG WITH NONVIOLENCE, "COULD BE VERY RISKY AT THIS TIME."

HE SAID THAT ANY DEMONSTRATION AT THIS TIME SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ENTIRELY WITHIN THE LAW AND WITH RIGID CONTROL OF THE MARCHERS.

"THESE ARE TURBULENT TIMES...THE RISKS ARE GREAT," HE SAID. "WE HAVE TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT WOULD TEND TO VIOLENCE."

HE SAID IT WOULD BE "ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE" FOR NEGROES TO FOLLOW STOKELY CARMICHAEL'S ADVICE AND TAKE TO THE STREETS TO FIGHT WHITES.

"IT WOULD BE SUICIDAL," CLARK SAID. "IT HAS NOT HAPPENED. IT WILL NOT HAPPEN."

THE "TURBULENCE" OF THE LAST FEW DAYS HAS SHOWED MORE THAN EVER THAT GHETTO RIOTS ARE NOT AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY, CLARK SAID. HE SAID THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RIOTERS WAS "OF THE MOST RANDOM SORT ...PURELY CAPRICIOUS."

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## KING INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON (AP)-ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID TODAY FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS ARE ON THE TRAIL OF "ONE MAN ON THE RUN" IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., AND THEY ARE HOPING FOR AN EARLY ARREST.

"WE HAVE A NAME WE'RE WORKING ON," CLARK SAID. "WHETHER IT PROVES TO BE THE RIGHT NAME REMAINS TO BE SEEN."

CLARK SAID THERE IS NO EVIDENCE, SO FAR, THAT MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS INVOLVED IN THE FATAL SHOOTING LAST THURSDAY IN MEMPHIS OF DR. KING, LEADER OF THE DRIVE TO ATTAIN CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH NONVIOLENT ACTION.

KING, IN MEMPHIS TO LEAD DEMONSTRATIONS ON BEHALF OF DEMANDS BY THE CITY'S STRIKING SANITATION WORKERS, WAS KILLED BY A SINGLE BULLET WHICH STRUCK HIM IN THE NECK AND JAW AS HE STOOD ON THE BALCONY OF HIS MOTEL ROOM.

A RIFLE WAS FOUND ABANDONED NEARBY, AND CLARK HINTED SUNDAY IT MAY HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THE MURDER WEAPON.

ASKED IF BALLISTIC TESTS HAD ESTABLISHED SUCH A CONNECTION, HE RESPONDED "BALLISTIC TESTS HAVE BEEN MADE AND SUCH EVIDENCE AS THEY GIVE WILL BE USED IN COURT."

CLARK DISCUSSED PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION ON THE RADIO-TELEVISION INTERVIEW PROGRAM "MEET THE PRESS," ON NBC.

SR342PES 4/7



JAMES EARL RAY

Stephen J. Pollak  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

James Earl Ray;  
Draft memorandum to the  
Director, FBI, concerning

November 4, 1968

FMV:mfc  
144-72-662  
95-100-473

At the Attorney General's request, I have reviewed the Look magazine article with respect to James Earl Ray. Attached is a draft of memorandum which I have prepared to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Because any such investigation would really be grounded on 18 USC 241, I think it should appropriately come from you. However, we can jointly send the memorandum if you would prefer.

I prepared the memorandum in draft form because you indicated you might wish to add to it as a result of your review of the article.

✓ cc Attorney General



KC

*Re King assassination*

DRAFT

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

tl1/4/68

FMV:mfc  
144-72-662  
95-100-473

James Earl Ray

We have reviewed the article appearing in the November 12, 1968, Look magazine written by William Bradford Huie concerning the above subject.

It contains many objective facts as to Ray's travel and activities between April 23, 1967, and late August 1967. To the extent possible, these should be checked out.

Furthermore, there are a number of factual statements in the story which require investigation in connection with the presence or absence of a conspiracy. While not inclusive, the ones that appear to us to require investigation are:

1. Ray worked at the Indian Trail Restaurant for approximately two months, in Winnetka, Illinois. The story states that for seven weeks at the restaurant Ray received no telephone calls, "But during the week he left, he received 'three or four pressing calls' that seemed to excite him."

DRAFT

DRAFT

- 2 -

2. A friend of Ray's, presumably in East St. Louis, drove him to Edwardsville where he caught a bus for Chicago, on the sixth or seventh day after his escape from the Missouri penitentiary. After Ray quit his job at the restaurant in Winnetka, Illinois, he states that he spent a night with this same friend, before going to Canada in July 1967.

3. Ray reports in some detail his contact with an unidentified woman in Canada, whom the author interviewed. Ray appeared to have a closer relationship with her than with anyone else during his fugitivity. However, the article itself does not indicate that she had any knowledge of his actual identity or plans.

4. Ray reports a number of contacts with a man identified as Raoul in the Neptune Tavern in Montreal. Raoul allegedly propositioned Ray with respect to some sort of criminal activity (see page 112 of the article). In part, Raoul's proposition would be consistent with narcotics smuggling.

DRAFT

Department of Justice  
Washington

September 23, 1968



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Attached is a memorandum of J. Harold Flannery, Deputy Section Chief, Central Section, reporting his interview with William Sartor concerning alleged facts which Mr. Sartor has uncovered concerning a possible conspiracy to assassinate Dr. King. Also attached is a copy of my memorandum to the Director of the FBI asking that Bureau agents follow out all leads indicated in Mr. Flannery's memorandum if this has not already been done.

The background on Mr. Flannery's interview is as follows.

In May of this year Jesse Epps and three or four other persons came to Washington at their request to advise the Vice President of certain facts which they said indicated the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. King. At the request of William Welsh, Assistant to the Vice President, Bob Owen and I joined Mr. Welsh to meet with these individuals. We met for perhaps an hour and learned virtually nothing except the general dissatisfaction of the individuals with the enforcement of various federal laws in their area. They did relate certain suspicions about Dr. King's murder.

The Vice President arrived after most of our discussion had concluded. He assured the individuals that the government was pressing the investigation with all possible energy and resources. Mr. Epps said that he had additional facts which he would relate to a representative of the Civil Rights Division if that person would call upon him in Memphis.

It was agreed that a Division attorney would contact Mr. Epps.

nc

Dr King assassination

Mr. Flannery then sought to meet with Mr. Epps in June. The meeting was cut short because, by coincidence, Mr. Ray was captured at that very time, and Mr. Flannery, who was in Memphis, was asked by me to turn his attention to the preparation of affidavits needed for the extradition.

Later in the summer Mr. Flannery revisited Mr. Epps and the interview with Mr. Sartor was undertaken at Mr. Epps' request.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Stephen J. Pollak". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Stephen" and last name "Pollak" clearly legible.

STEPHEN J. POLLAK  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Attachments

Mr. Pollak

September 17, 1968

JHF:swb

J. Harold Flannery

James Earl Ray, Subject;  
Martin Luther King, Jr., Victim.  
Conspiracy Against Rights  
CIVIL RIGHTS

I

I interviewed Bill Sartor in connection with the captioned matter for about four hours on August 22, 1968. He had been identified to me in June by Jesse Epps as a reporter who had been inquiring into the possible existence of a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. King. At Mr. Epps' request I met Sartor then briefly, and he gave me bits and pieces of information and rumors about the killing that he had accumulated to that point. His interest had been aroused, he said, by the firm conviction among many Negroes in Memphis that there was a conspiracy possibly involving some members of the Memphis Police Department. My conversation with him in June is set out in part II, below.

Sartor lives at 1242 Kirk Circle in Greenville, Mississippi (phone 335-3272), with his wife and one or two children. He is a contract writer for Time, Inc., and he has covered Memphis, particularly racial matters, since before the Sanitation Workers strike. He appears to be known and trusted by those Negro leaders in Memphis with whom I have talked (Epps, Trotter, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Bell, etc.), and he says that he is close to the (former) Mayor Ingram faction of the white community. I attach a copy of his latest piece on Memphis which appeared in the August 16, 1968, issue of Time.

I can not evaluate Sartor's reliability or that of his sources, but he is a "low key" fellow who is not apparently irrational or fanciful. He says he

approached the allegations of a conspiracy with skepticism (which I doubt), but that he is now largely persuaded there was one. He declines (for the moment) to identify his sources, with three unimportant exceptions, beyond saying that they include four or five petty racketeers in Memphis, New Orleans, and elsewhere and one well placed protege of Carlos Marcellos in New Orleans.

He comes to us, he says, primarily to assist in ascertaining the truth, but also with the expectation or hope that we will feed investigative results back to him. If that is not possible, he would like to be given the story first or, failing that, no later than anyone else. He has been spending most of his time on this since the assassination, but can not go much farther because some of his sources have begun to ask for the kind of money or protection that he is unable to provide.

Charlie Stein, a petty racketeer connected with organized crime, contacted James Earl Ray in Los Angeles and told him that there were people in New Orleans whom he ought to talk to. Whether Stein happened upon Ray or sought him out knowing that he needed money and was an escaped prisoner is not known, but Ray was told that the people he ought to talk to would help him with money and his fugitive status.

Ray's contacts in New Orleans were with Mafia-Cosa Nostra representatives who referred him to Frank Leberto (or Liberto), a Memphis racketeer and lieutenant of Carlos Marcellos, the Southern Mafia chieftan in New Orleans. Leberto owns or works at the Scott Street Produce Market where John McFarren of Somerville allegedly overheard a man speaking on the telephone say, on or about the day of the assassination: "Shoot him on the balcony, shoot him anywhere; and go to New Orleans for your money, don't come back here."

According to Sartor's informants, the Cosa Nostra agreed to "broker" or to arrange the assassination, for an amount somewhat in excess of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), after they were contacted in the Northeast (New Jersey or Pennsylvania), by representatives of "Forever White", an elite organization of wealthy

segregationists with officers or subgroups in seven Southern states. The Mafia's (which Sartor used interchangeably with Cosa Nostra throughout the interview) interest was less the money than the investment-type opportunity presented, i.e., to get in a position to extract (or extort) governmental or other favors from some well placed Southern white persons, including the KKK and White Citizens Councils. Quitman, Mississippi, was said by Sartor to be a possible base of "Forever White's" operations.

Claude Cockrell, allegedly a Memphis segregationist, extortionist, narcotics pusher, and petty racketeer, may have been a contact between the Mafia and "Forever White." In any event, he is thought to have gone to Miami, Florida, between April 14 and 24, 1968, where he may have picked up money to be delivered to Philadelphia or New Jersey. Cockrell also may have been instrumental in getting Ray out of Memphis after the assassination either by truck (according to Sartor's New Orleans informants) or in Cockrell's private plane, which is said to use a private landing strip at Millington and which is piloted by one Joe Shafer.

According to Sartor, Joe Cacameci (ph.) and Larry Mann (aka. Larry Manning and Larry Max), two professional killers, are also involved. Joe Cacameci allegedly met James Earl Ray at a Lion Service Station in Memphis the day of or the night before the shooting. Larry Mann has been saying that he works for Frank Lebarto and is responsible for "getting" James Earl Ray. According to one of Sartor's New Orleans informants, James Earl Ray was seen at, or stayed at, the Pontotoc Hotel in Memphis approximately three days before the shooting.

The original plan was that Ray would be arrested immediately after the shooting, tried, and acquitted. There was a change, however, perhaps as late as an hour before the shooting, due to a mix-up involving the money. Either the Mafia wanted him at large until the balance of the price was paid or, more likely, says Sartor, the money was still in the North and the shares of those in

Memphis (Leberto and others) had not been paid, and it was they who wanted Ray at large as a lever on higher-ups in the rackets.

In any event, Sartor's informants claim that Ray's escape from Memphis was engineered with the connivance of several Memphis police officers who knew of the plot. After the money problem was resolved, Ray deliberately permitted himself to be arrested in London with the understanding that he will be acquitted in Memphis. However, another story has it that he will be killed in a holocaust which will endanger a large number of lives.

Two aspects of the foregoing information persuade Sartor of its accuracy. First, he has received identical fragments of information independently from different sources. Secondly, several of his sources in Memphis and New Orleans have told him that agents of Bureau and non-Bureau Justice Department representatives, including a man named (FNU) Voight, have interviewed them about the assassination.

Sartor took me to meet Pat Lyons who, according to Sartor, is a petty gambler with sources of information close to Frank Leberto. In my presence, Lyons repeated to Sartor that, according to "Ernie" (Lyons did not give a last name), Ray met Joe Cacameci at a Lion Service Station on the night before or the day of the shooting. Lyons expressed concern for the safety of his wife and children; I did not comment or ask him any questions. He also said that the "talk" was that Ray would be acquitted.

Sartor says that his informants will probably be willing to talk to us, but that they will ask for money, immunity, or protection or all three. Because Sartor wants us to contact his principal informants through him, he declined to identify any contacts except Lyons, Rev. Carl Basinger and Memphis policeman E. E. Redditt, below.

An additional, apparently unrelated, piece of information furnished by Sartor was that a little Negro

boy allegedly heard a shot and saw a man jump up from the bushes behind the rooming house (below the window area from which the shot is thought to have been fired) and run off. According to Sartor, the little boy has been identified and interviewed by Bureau agents and the Memphis Police Department.

## II

During our first conversation, on June 12, 1968, Sartor gave me the following fragments of allegations and information:

1. Shortly after the killing, a bartender overheard some Memphis policemen say that there had been a "slip-up," and that the assassination was originally scheduled to take place after the march for which Dr. King had returned to Memphis. When I asked Sartor about this in August, he said that one of his New Orleans informants had also referred to a similar change in plans.

2. A minister, identified by Sartor in August as Rev. Carl Basinger, 1617 E. Moreland, Memphis, was advised by a ranking officer in the Memphis Police Department (captain or above) not to go near Dr. King because something was going to happen to him.

3. According to former Mayor Ingram (although my notes are not clear as to whether Sartor got this directly from him), a civilian was seen lying in the back of a police car immediately after the shooting, and near Mulberry or Huling he got out of the police car, into another car, and was driven away. Sartor had nothing further on this in August.

4. John McFerren, the Negro civil rights activist from Somerville, Tennessee, overheard part of a telephone conversation at the Scott Street Produce Market in which the speaker allegedly made the comments noted above. Shortly thereafter, McFerren was visited,

for no apparent reason, by a man named Powers from New Orleans. Sartor had nothing further on this in August.

5. An unidentified Negro policeman was moved from his assignment at the Fire Station (and Police Tactical Unit Station) at about 5:00 p.m. on the day of the assassination. According to Sartor, the Dispatcher told the policeman to move two or three times during the afternoon, but he did not do so until explicitly advised to that effect by a superior. In August, Sartor identified the policeman as E. E. Redditt and said that Redditt had broken off an interview with Sartor after starting to discuss his move from the station.

6. Two Negro firemen were moved from the station a day or two before the shooting. One of them has reportedly told friends that, two or three days before Dr. King was shot, a telescope or binoculars were set up on a tripod in the fire station and focused on the Lorraine Motel balcony. In August, Sartor said that one fireman left the Department or was suspended shortly after the shooting, and that he has been unable to locate either of them. He did not have their names.

7. Memphis Chief of Detectives, W. P. Houston, called the Lorraine Motel in the early afternoon of April 4 and spoke to a maid named Delores (LNU). He inquired about stationing detectives there, and the maid said that the manager would call back. He did not; nor did Houston. Sartor says that former Mayor Ingram provided this information.

Sartor was unable during either interview to relate the foregoing allegations to his conspiracy theory, but he says that some of it, and other information possessed by former Mayor Ingram concerning corruption in the Police Department, suggest that a number of officers may have known of or participated in the conspiracy--because they were bribed or feared exposure.

I told Sartor that I would report his information to my superiors.

SEP 23 1968

The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Stephen J. Pollak  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

SJP:eb  
D.J. 144-72-662

James Earl Ray, Subject;  
Martin Luther King, Jr., Victim;  
Conspiracy Against Rights  
CIVIL RIGHTS

Attached is a copy of a memorandum of an interview which J. Harold Flannery, Deputy Section Chief of this Division's Central Section, had with William Sartor of Greenville, Mississippi. Mr. Sartor was identified to Mr. Flannery as a reporter who had been inquiring into the possible existence of a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Sartor described himself to Mr. Flannery as a contract writer for Time, Inc., who has covered racial matters in Memphis, Tennessee.

As part of the full investigation of this matter requested by the Attorney General and confirmed in my memorandum of April 4, 1968, Please follow out all leads indicated in the attached memorandum if you have not already done so.

cc: Records  
Attachment

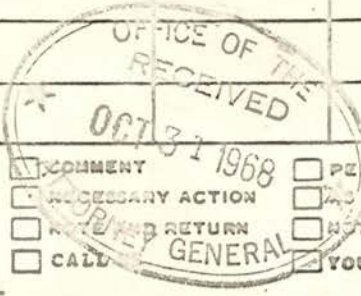
Chrono  
Pollak

Form No. CM-1a  
(Rev. 11-20-63)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Attorney General			5115
2.				
3.				
4.				



☐ SIGNATURE  
☐ APPROVAL  
☐ SEE ME  
☐ RECOMMENDATION  
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE  
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF

☐ COMMENT  
☐ NECESSARY ACTION  
☐ RETURN  
☐ CALL

☐ PER CONVERSATION  
☐ REQUESTED  
☐ NOTE AND FILE  
☐ YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS


Shall I pass, punt or

1. See if Administrative Division will pay

2. Take up with Gov. Hearnes

3. You take it up with Secy Clifford

4. Discuss with you

  
Fred Vinson

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL	Criminal Division	2107 - 2601	10/31/68



*Mr King  
assessments*

TENNESSEE  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
NASHVILLE 37219

BUFORD ELLINGTON  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM L. BARRY  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

October 25, 1968

The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear General Vinson:

Governor Ellington has directed me to acknowledge your letter of October 22 concerning the extradition of James Earl Ray and the bill in the amount of \$9,214.60 submitted by the Air Force for the transportation of Ray to Memphis, Tennessee.

It has been assumed by this office that the Federal Government would defray the cost incurred in the transportation of this prisoner. The method of transportation was determined exclusively by federal authorities and although the amount of the billing is not questioned, it does appear that this is an obligation of the United States. As you note in your letter, Tennessee has already defrayed the cost of counsel in London.

We appreciate your suggestion that it would be inequitable for the entire burden of this expense to be imposed on the State of Tennessee. It does not appear that Missouri is prepared to share in it, but if you think it in order to contact Governor Hearnes directly, please do not hesitate to do so. Governor Ellington would appreciate your reaction to our position.

This office is prepared to discuss this matter further at your pleasure and convenience.

Very truly yours,

*William L. Barry*  
William L. Barry

WLB:dlg

RECEIVED

OCT 30 1968

CRIMINAL DIVISION

95-100-473	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT 30 1968
J. M. Vinson	
R.W.D.	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

EYES ONLY

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: July 11, 1968

FROM *W*: Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: James Earl Ray

This is an interim report on plans being formulated for the transportation of James Earl Ray from the time we get custody in England until he is turned over to authorities in Shelby County, Tennessee. This is in the form of an interim report for we are still actively working on several aspects of the plan. I would suggest that only you, myself and Tully be aware of these plans here in the Department, and Mr. Rosen of the FBI has told me that only those persons in the Bureau necessary to the plan will be acquainted with it.

1. Aircraft - I discussed our requirements with Secretary of the Air Force Brown who designated John Steadman, General Counsel of Air Force, as the person responsible for working out the details. I have conferred with Mr. Steadman and Col. Burleson, who has operational command of the Special Air Missions force. S.A.M. has available five C-135 aircraft, a transport version of the Boeing 707, which can fly non-stop from London to Memphis with five hours of reserve cruising time. The trip from London to Memphis in one of these planes will take approximately 10 hours. This plane can easily land at the Memphis Naval Air Station, but there are only two airports near London from which it can take off--Heathrow, the commercial air field and Mildenhall, a military field about 60 miles from London. Regardless of which air field is used, there will be necessity for security measures between Wandsworth Prison and the airport, and Heathrow, the commercial airport, would pose many additional security problems. Therefore, my recommendation is that the military airport be used, even though it means an additional 40 minutes of road travel. The Air Force will need 24-hours notice and proposes to fly a C-135 from Andrews Air Force Base to the military airport near London with a double crew on board (approximately 14 men). They propose to have an acceptable cover story for their flight and will land near London approximately two hours before the anticipated trip back, which will give them adequate time to refuel and service the plane. The crew will be chosen at the last minute from approximately 110 airmen, all of whom have Top Secret clearance. The crew will not know the purpose of the mission.

EYES ONLY

*Dr King assassination*

EYES ONLY

At the London end, only Major General Lawrence S. Lightner, Commanding General of the Third Air Force, South Ruislip, London, and one aide of his will be advised of the mission. Gen. Lightner is in Washington and will be briefed by the General Counsel of the Air Force prior to his departure for London late this week. John Minnick, Legal Attache at our Embassy in London is to contact Gen. Lightner some time the week of July 15 in order to work out such details as the need to be met at the gate of the military base and escorted directly to the aircraft.

The plane itself appears to be ideally suited for this sort of mission. The crew quarters and bunks are forward and the aft compartment seats 16 persons. The only problem is the presence of the galley at the rear of the aircraft which will necessitate one or two stewards going through the aft compartment several times during the flight.

On the return flight the aircraft will file a flight plan for an east coast airport, but will overfly that airport and proceed to the Memphis Naval Air Station.

The trip should be planned in order to arrive in Memphis during the middle of the night. Optimum departure time from the London airport would be midnight, with an arrival time in Memphis of 4 a.m.

2. Exit and Entry Arrangements - The Air Force advises that it will probably not be necessary to have the crew of the plane processed at either end for they will not leave the military base in London. It will be necessary, however, to have the escort officers and Ray processed.

At the London end, the Consul General of our Embassy will issue a certificate of identity to Ray. The Legal Attache, Mr. Minnick, will make arrangements to have the escort party and Ray processed out of England.

At this end, Commissioner Farrell of INS has advised me that upon a few hours notice, he can have one representative at a place of our choice equipped to handle the immigration, public health, and custody requirements for entry into this country.

3. Ground Transportation - At the London end, Mr. Minnick will have the responsibility of coordinating with Scotland Yard and prison authorities in order to afford secure transportation from the prison to the airport. Depending upon circumstances at that time, consideration is being given to

EYES ONLY

## EYES ONLY

a decoy transport or other means whereby Ray's departure from prison can be camouflaged.

At the Memphis end of the trip, the authorities are only being told that Ray's prison quarters should be ready late in July. Bureau of Prisons representatives have gone over with me and with Shelby County officials detailed plans for Ray's detention there. These appear to be very satisfactory to all concerned.

The FBI plans to send one of the escort officers to Memphis some time within the next week. He, together with the SAC in Memphis, will work out detailed arrangements for the transport of Ray from the airport to jail, as well as the precise place where custody will be transferred to state authorities (either at the airport or at the jail).

### 4. Personnel

A. Escort party - At present, plans call for the escort party to consist of 4 FBI agents, with Mr. Minnick in charge. One of the agents included in the party will be a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the entire investigation.

B. Physician - The Air Force will furnish a flight surgeon for the flight. He will give Ray a physical as soon as the aircraft is boarded and in turn will examine him just prior to surrender of custody to state authorities in Memphis.

C. Aircrew - As previously stated, approximately 14 persons will be selected to crew the plane out of a pool of 110 men at Andrews. In the nature of things these men cannot be selected until we give the 24-hour notice required by the Air Force. This means that the crew cannot be given a comprehensive security check, but this appears to be balanced off by the fact that all have Top Secret clearance and none will know the nature of the mission until just before the plane takes off from London for the return trip.

### 5. Miscellaneous

A. Food - Food required on the aircraft for the trip from London will be supplied by Mr. Minnick, Legal Attache, for Ray and the escort party. There will be no cutlery and only paper plates, paper cups, etc., will be used.

EYES ONLY

## EYES ONLY

B. Restraining Devices - These will be used. The FBI tentatively tells me they plan to use handcuffs, leg irons and a lead chain. Furthermore, Ray will never be out of the sight or reach of at least two of the escort party.

C. Escort Party - The names of the escort party must be furnished to the State Department for inclusion within a letter from our Ambassador in London to the Home Office just prior to the final execution of the extradition order.

D. Clothing and Search of Ray - Mr. Minnick, Legal Attache, will be responsible for furnishing a complete change of clothes for Ray. He will be stripped entirely of his present clothing upon boarding the aircraft, will be strip searched, and will be given the new clothing for the trip back. Mr. Minnick will arrange to receipt for any personal belongings with the prison authorities in London and in turn will obtain a receipt when custody is surrendered in Memphis. He will also have a document signed by the state authorities in Memphis acknowledging receipt of custody of Ray.

E. Arrangements with Memphis Naval Air Station - No advanced notice need be given to the Air Station of the intent to land there. Depending upon arrangements for transfer of custody and transport of the prisoner from the Air Station to the jail in Memphis, however, it may be necessary to liaison (just in advance of the landing) with the Commanding Officer of the Air Station.

F. Extradition Order - The last formality in the extradition process is the signing of a formal order by the Home Secretary in England. I intend to take up with him, either personally or through the Embassy, the possibility of this order being executed late one evening following which the transfer of custody can be made, with no publicity being accorded the order until the following day, when presumably the prisoner will be safely in Shelby County.

G. Press - There should be absolute secrecy with respect to our plans and our timing. With luck, we can get away from London without public knowledge. If there should be a leak, we can still maintain the security of the trip between the prison in London and Mildenhall airport. There have already been inquiries of the Department and of the Embassy by the press and these have been handled with a "no comment". However, we should prepare, well in advance, a press release, as to which we can fill in dates and issue a release once Ray is safely ensconced in the Shelby County jail.

EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

I have prepared only an original and two copies of this memorandum. I would suggest that you keep your copy in your safe. My copy is in my safe and I am sending the other copy to Mr. Hoover with the request that it be held closely.

EYES ONLY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Attorney General

DATE: September 27, 1968

FROM: *MAA* Myrl E. Alexander  
Director, Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT: James Earl Ray

Our Correctional Supervisor on detail in Memphis advised us earlier today that Ray will appear in court this afternoon or Monday in connection with a motion alleging excessive security in the jail. Specifically mentioned in the motion are the lights throughout the cellblock and the closed circuit T.V. monitor.

No problems are anticipated with either the motion or the court appearance.



*RC*



*Dr King assassinated*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Form No. CM-1a  
(Rev. 11-20-63)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROLLING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Attorney General			
2.				
3.				
4.				

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<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Myrl told me today they will keep their  
man there through the trial.

*FV*

Fred Vinson



FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL	Criminal Division	2107 - 2601	9/17/68

Memo to: The Attorney General

Attached report re James Earl Ray --  
and the Shelby Co. Jail.

J. J. Clark maintains continuous  
contact with the situation there.

I'd be inclined to OK the withdrawal  
of our man from there until the time of the  
trial.

But if you prefer & would feel more  
assured if he were to stay there, will do.

Myrl E. Alexander

U. S. Bureau of Prisons  
MYRL E. ALEXANDER, DIRECTOR

MEMO TO:

*The Attorney General*  
*attached report re*  
*James Earl Ray - and*  
*the Shelby Co. Jail.*  
*J. J. Clark maintains*  
*continuous contact with*  
*the situation there.*  
*I'd be inclined to OK.*  
*the withdrawal of our man*  
*from there until the time*  
*of the trial.*  
*But if you prefer & would*  
*feel more assured if he*  
*were to stay there, will do.*  
*MAA*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Myrl E. Alexander, Director

DATE: September 12, 1968

FROM : J. J. *Clark*, Administrator of Correctional Services

SUBJECT: Security Arrangements  
Shelby County Jail, Memphis, Tennessee

We have been assisting local officials in Memphis since June 9 with the security and safekeeping of James Earl Ray. As you will recall, I made a detailed study of the Shelby County Criminal Court Building and Jail in early June. The authorities in Memphis accepted and implemented our recommendations.

We detailed one of our top Correctional Supervisors in early June to develop regulations and procedures to cover our recommendations. He has now completed this phase of the assignment.

We acted in an advisory capacity during the conversion of the facilities. In addition, we formulated a training program and oriented officers selected for the security detail. Our Supervisor has been kept on the site to maintain audits on the operation, to avoid complacency and act as liaison between Memphis authorities and the Bureau of Prisons. He is presently assisting Jail personnel in writing procedures for the entire facility which includes a new control room operation, key control, tool control, etc.

*Attorney Gen.*  
*7* | At this point, I feel we can return our Correctional Supervisor to his regular duty station as all details pertinent to the security of Ray are completed.

I am certain Sheriff Morris will make the request that we return to Memphis to assist with security procedures at the time of trial which starts November 12. We have obtained a metal detecting device we plan to use at that time. In addition, we have loaned several other pieces of equipment such as gas masks and smoke masks to the authorities at the Jail. This equipment will be returned to us on completion of the operation.

*Dr. King assassination*

*RC*

**K. S. Bureau of Prisons**  
**MYRL E. ALEXANDER, DIRECTOR**

MEMO TO: The Attorney General



Ramsey:

Our Correctional Supervisor assigned to Memphis indicates that the inmate letter to the editor of the Memphis Press is without foundation. He informed us this morning that there are no security problems or inmate unrest concerning the food.

*ME*  
M. E. A.

September 19, 1968

*re*

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	Xxxxxx
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	
For the attention of	Mr. Myrl Alexander

9/18/68

Would you ask J. J. Clark to  
find out if this creates any  
security problems in connection  
with James Earl Ray.

REMARKS:

*RC*  
R.C.

*Mr. King assassination*

UPI-29C

(RAY)

MEMPHIS--OTHER PRISONERS IN THE SHELBY COUNTY JAIL WATCH THEIR FOOD GROW COLD WHILE GUARDS GIVE JAMES EARL RAY RED CARPET TREATMENT, AN INMATE COMPLAINED YESTERDAY.

"IT'S JUST A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE ALL HELL BREAKS LOOSE," SAID CHARLES LINDQUIST, CONFINED TO THE JAIL ON ARMED ROBBERY CHARGES. //

RAY, THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, IS LODGED IN A SPECIAL CELL AWAITING TRIAL IN NOVEMBER.

"SINCE JAMES E. RAY HAS BEEN HERE," LINDQUIST SAID IN A LETTER TO THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, "ON MANY OCCASIONS THEY (GUARDS) HAVE SET OUR FOOD ON THE BENCHES IN FRONT OF OUR CELLS..."

"THEY USUALLY STAY...FOR ABOUT 20 MINUTES AND, WHILE 72 MEN'S FOOD GETS COLD, THEY SNEAK IN RAY'S..."

"WHEN THEY GET FINISHED WITH RAY AND OUR FOOD IS COLD," LINDQUIST WROTE, "THEY OPEN BACK UP, AND COME AROUND AND UNLOCK OUR DOORS SO WE CAN EAT."

Department of Justice  
Washington

August 9, 1968



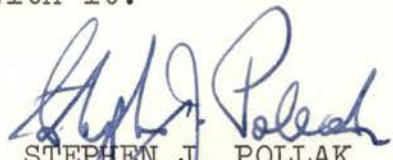
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Order of Judge Battle with  
respect to the statements of  
persons connected with the  
James Earl Ray case to the  
press

I do not know whether you have seen the attached order of Judge Battle, which you undoubtedly saw reported in the press.

I have brought the order to the attention of any persons working with the Ray investigation in the Division.

I see no need for the Department to take any action with respect to the order other than to make every effort to comply with it.

  
STEPHEN J. POLLAK  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

*nc*

*Re King assassination*

August 9, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Order of Judge Battle with  
respect to the statements of  
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STEPHEN J. POLLAK  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

#41-157-147

STATE OF TENNESSEE

VS.

JAMES EARL RAY  
 Alias Eric Starvo Galt,  
 Alias John Willard,  
 Alias Harvey Lowmeyer,  
 Alias Harvey Lowmyer.

NO. 16645 Murder First Degree **A.S.M.**

NO. 16819 Carrying Dangerous Weapon

44-72-662	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
3	AUG 2 1968
R.A.O.	
Civ. RIGHTS DIV.	

O R D E R

In this cause, the Court having heretofore appointed a committee of eight members of the Bar to act as amici curiae and said committee having this day filed a report that there is probable cause to believe that this Court's Order of July 18, 1968, as amended July 23, 1968, has been violated by certain individuals in certain circumstances, to-wit:

(1) Certain statements attributed to Arthur B. Hanes, Esq., to the effect that the shooting of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. involves a Communist conspiracy, to the effect that his client's rights were being trampled in Jail, and to the effect that himself, his family and servants are being threatened by "them", as quoted in the Memphis Press Scimitar of Saturday, July 27, 1968, and the Commercial Appeal of Sunday, July 28, 1968;


(2) Certain statements in Memphis Press Scimitar of July 27, 1968, attributed to William Morris, Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee, concerning the cost and expenses for the security of the prisoner and the treatment of the prisoner, and the prisoner's demeanor and attitude while in confinement.

(3) Certain statements appearing in the Memphis Press Scimitar of Saturday, July 27, 1968, attributed to Russell X. Thompson, Esq. concerning his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant,

and said report further pointing out that to the extent that Ramsey Clark, Attorney General of the United States is a "Law Enforcement Officer" or "a lawyer participating in this case" through his staff, assistants, office associates, investigators or employees under his supervision, the statements attributed to him and the United States Department of Justice as referred to in the Commercial

-1A-

of July 28, 1968 are in probable violation of the principles  
set out in Sheppard vs. Maxwell, 384 U.S. 333, 16 L.Ed. 2d 600,  
86 S. Ct. 1507 (1966), <sup>which statements being,</sup> to the effect that there was no evidence  
of a conspiracy in the shooting of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr.



The Court, in the interest of preserving the constitutional rights of all concerned and protecting the orderly preparation and progress of the trial, reserves further inquiry and disposition of each and all of the above instances until a later date.

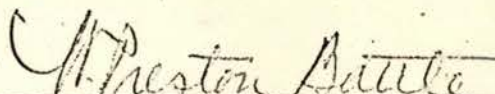
And whereas it is the desire of the Court to avoid any possible misunderstanding of its orders heretofore made, said orders of July 18 and July 23 respectively are herewith supplemented as follows:

All lawyers participating in this case, their assistants, associates, staff members, investigators and employees under their supervision and control, County Medical Examiner, Jury Commissioners, Criminal Court Clerk, County Sheriff, Police Officials and other law enforcement officers, employees of this Court and all other persons employed in the "Criminal Courts Buildings", their associates, deputies, assistants, staff members and personnel under their supervision and control, are forbidden to take part in interviews or press conferences for publicity and are enjoined from making extra-judicial statements about this case which involve: (1) the personal belief of the Declarant as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; (2) the plans of the Declarant relating to the preparation or conduct of the trial, the theory, techniques and strategy of the Declarant in the preparation and trial of the case; (3) the jurors or potential jurors who may serve; (4) the comments of the Declarant about the merits of the case and about any evidence which may be presented; (5) the credibility of or information concerning any known or intended witnesses or the treatment, acts and attitude of the defendant, and are further enjoined from making any and all other statements which may be prejudicial to a fair trial by an impartial jury in this case, whether specified herein or not.

All persons or entities subject to this Order who feel aggrieved by anything herein contained are hereby admonished that any such grievances or complaints should be judicially presented.

The Court recognizes the wide and pervasive publicity which has been and will be an inevitable incident of this trial. The Court further recognizes that there are many individuals who are beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, but who may be interested in the outcome of this trial, and whose statements may have been violative of this Order had the Court jurisdiction over such parties. As to such persons, the Court urges self-imposed compliance with this Order in the interests of a fair trial to the defendant and to the State of Tennessee.

In accordance therewith the Court orders a certified copy of this Order to be sent by the Clerk of this Court to all persons named herein or subject hereto, and all newspapers of general circulation, radio and television stations within the jurisdiction of this Court.



Judge, Division III  
Criminal Court of Shelby County, Tennessee

Date: July 30, 1968

STATE OF TENNESSEE }  
Shelby County }

I, J. A. BLACKWELL, Clerk of the Criminal Courts of Shelby County, Tennessee,  
do hereby certify that the foregoing FOUR (4) pages of writing contain a full,  
Order on Contempt of Court  
complete, true and perfect copy of ~~all the proceedings~~ had in the case of the State of  
Tennessee, vs. Docket No. 16645, 16819

JAMES EARL RAY

Indictment for MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE & CARRYING A DANGEROUS WEAPON

as the same now appears on file, and of record in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Memphis,

this, the 30th day of JULY 1968

J. A. BLACKWELL, Clerk

SEAL

By: D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Attorney General			
2.				
3.				
4.				


  

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
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<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Since this memorandum was dictated, I have been advised that an interchange between counsel and the court indicates that July 29 may be the hearing date.

 Fred Vinson

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL		2107 - 2601	7/9/68
Criminal Division			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Attorney General

DATE: JUL 9 1968

FROM *W*: Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Extradition of James Earl Ray



Attached, for your information, is a summary version of the opinion rendered by the Bow Street Magistrate in the above matter. No verbatim copy is available, and this version results from <sup>a</sup>solicitor's clerk's work. I will soon have the summary of the entire proceeding forwarded to me from London which I will furnish to you.

Thought you might be interested in the following timetable:

Ray has until July 17 to file a petition for habeas corpus with the Divisional Court. His counsel, Mr. Frisby, indicated to me that it would be filed, and it is my guess it won't be until the time has about expired. Following that, copies of the petition are furnished to our counsel and a hearing set, which is ordinarily within 5 days of the receipt of the petition. Therefore we should plan on a hearing sometime early in the week of July 22. The hearing is not anticipated to take more than one day, and it is the custom of the court to hand down an opinion immediately upon conclusion of the hearing.

Assuming a decision adverse to Ray, in order to take an appeal to the House of Lords, Ray must first get a certificate from the Divisional Court to the effect that important legal issues are present and need to be decided in the case (Request for such a certificate must be made immediately). If he obtains no certificate, the matter is closed.

If he obtains such a certificate, he must then move the Divisional Court for leave to appeal to the House of Lords. If granted, he has a maximum of 6 weeks to lodge his appeal, but this period may be reduced by the Divisional Court.

*Re King assassination*

If Ray obtains a certificate but the Divisional Court does not give leave to appeal, he then has 4 weeks to petition the House of Lords for leave to file an appeal.

I might add that our English counsel is of the opinion that a certificate, necessary to take further appeals, will not be granted in this case.

Deputy Attorney General  
Nat Lewin, Civil Rights Division

EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY

JUDGMENT OF MR. F. MILTON

After telling the Court of the Statement made by Sneyd in the lunch recess in which the accused reiterated his denial of Mr. Butler's evidence and said that he had requested an audience with Mr. Arthur Haynes which had been denied him, the Magistrate said that this Statement could not alter his decision. He knew nothing of its contents, and it was sufficient that the Statement had been made. In any case only an English Lawyer has a right of audience in an English Court, and in fact the case for the accused could not have been put more persuasively.

Mr. Milton said that the United States was seeking Extradition for two offences: one alleging that he is James Earl Ray, convicted in 1960 for robbery in the first degree, the other alleging that he murdered Dr. King in Tennessee. In delivering his judgment he had considered the following points:-

1. Was there such evidence as would enable him to commit the accused for trial had the alleged offence taken place in England. His answer to this was "yes" and this was not contested by the defence.

2. He now came to the question of robbery by means of a dangerous and a deadly weapon. Mr. Frisby had contended that this is not an Extradition crime, although it is clear that robbery with violence is such a crime. Mr. Frisby had conceded that the point was technical, <sup>but</sup> that Mr. Milton felt that it was right to take the point as the liberty of the individual was in question. In the Missouri Statutes the

crime was robbery in the first degree. In our Larceny Act, 1861 the offence with robbery with violence was lumped together with armed robbery in the same section (Section 43). The Schedule to the Act of 1870 and the treaty embrace these offences comprehensively, and in this instance one should look at Section 56 of the LA 1861 which deals with various types of breaking, whereas the Act and the Treaty only refer to house-breaking. It had been held elsewhere that shop-breaking included other types of breaking. In our Larceny Act 1916 robbery with violence and armed robbery were part of the same section and the same punishment applied to both. Mr. Milton therefore held that this was an Extradition offence.

3. Mr. Milton then came to the murder charge. He said that the defence Counsel had been very persuasive, that there had been much argument as to what was an offence of a political character. He said that many would say that such an act cannot be defined.

It had been said that Dr. King was a nationally known and controversial figure and whilst his campaigning was itself non-violent, violence had often resulted from his activities. Mr. Milton had been asked to say that the murder of Dr. King was a political offence. So to hold however would be to extend the meaning of the Act and the case law too far. Even in Lord Reid's speech (upon which the Defence had relied) passages that were quoted fall far short of including murder (i.e. this type of murder) as a political act [Mr. Milton then read part of Lord Reid's speech]. Mr. Milton said that although this went further than Castioni it fell short of bringing into the definition of a political act what on the face of it is an individual act committed in the absence of insurrection in a country which is a democracy and where normal electoral procedures prevail. Mr.

Milton referred to Lord Radcliffe's speech on page 591.

He said that none of these conceptions covered the case of the assassination of a man who although influential was not in charge of the government, nor took part in a campaign to get rid of the government. Even if there had been such evidence Mr. Milton was more than doubtful as to the success of such a campaign to get rid of the government.

Mr. Milton said that the accused had denied doing it. If this, and the evidence that the person who was killed was a political figure (which <sup>made</sup> caused it a political <sup>offence</sup> sense) was the only evidence put forward Mr. Milton was not satisfied with it. Both the submissions fail and the accused would be committed to prison to await Extradition. However, the accused had fifteen days in which to apply for Habeas Corpus. The accused would be granted an emergency legal aid certificate, and on the English charges would be remanded in custody until 9th July,

August 6 1968

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

144-72-662  
t8/5/68  
FMV:mfc

Assassination of  
Martin Luther King, Jr.

This is in further reference to my memorandum of July 31, 1968, and my telephone conversation with Special Agent Long of August 1, 1968, concerning the pending state prosecution of James Earl Ray.

I assume that SAC Jensen has had an opportunity to contact Mr. Canale, the State Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, and has apprised him of the scope and extent of the federal investigation.

This will authorize you to release all results of your investigation to Mr. Canale which are relevant for trial purposes, provided you have determined that such release will not disclose the identity of confidential informants or confidential investigative techniques. This cooperation is deemed to be in the best interests of justice.

This will also acknowledge your memorandum of August 5, 1968, titled as above. This will advise that the report obtained from New Scotland Yard may be disseminated to Mr. Canale.

In connection with Document No. 9 appended to that report, I note that "Sneyd's" possessions, as listed, include one Barclays Bank slip in name of Sneyd. I would appreciate being informed what sort of bank transaction is represented by this document.

Records  
Chron  
Poretz  
Kossack

Vinson  
Attorney General ✓  
Deputy Attorney General



JUL 31 1968

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

t7/31/68  
FMV:mfc  
144-72-662  
95-100-473

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

Assassination of  
Martin Luther King, Jr.

This will acknowledge your memorandum of July 26, 1968, titled as above.

It may well be that Mr. Canale, the State Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, will wish to examine Items 1 and 6 listed in that memorandum. I would doubt that he would have use for the other material, but would appreciate it if you would make known to him its availability.

I spoke to Mr. Canale several weeks ago, and he indicated to me that he would soon commence trial preparation. A substantial amount of the evidence which I am sure he will want to produce at trial comes about through the intensive FBI investigation into this matter, as well as FBI laboratory work. I would suggest that it might be timely to have Mr. Jensen, SAC in Memphis, contact Mr. Canale to be sure that he is aware of the scope and extent of the federal investigation and to proffer him whatever assistance he requires.

Records  
Mr. Vinson  
Mr. Poretz  
✓ Attorney General



*Dr King assass.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Attorney General Ramsey Clark

DATE: June 11, 1968

FROM: *MAA* Myrl E. Alexander  
Director, Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT: Security Arrangements  
Shelby County Jail, Memphis, Tennessee



On Sunday, June 9, we arranged for two Bureau of Prisons representatives to go to Memphis to consult with local officials about plans for the safekeeping of James Earl Ray when the latter has been extradited to Tennessee. The staff members are: Mr. J. J. Clark, our supervisor of institutional custodial services; and Mr. Hubert Raney, our most experienced jail inspector.

On Monday, Messrs. Clark and Raney met with Mr. Lloyd Rhodes, Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General of Tennessee; Mr. Ray Nixon, Chief Deputy Sheriff; and Mr. Harry Parker, Chief Jailer. During the day they inspected the jail and thereafter made a preliminary report.

They advise that the Shelby County Jail is adequate. It contains a very secure maximum custody cell-block in which the defendant may be housed apart from other prisoners. The physical relationship between the jail and courthouse will permit moving the defendant to and from court without the necessity of his being taken out of doors.

The quarters in which the defendant will be housed face windows which open on the street. Across the street is the county building. It will be necessary to establish controls over access to those portions of the building which face the security section of the jail. In addition, present plans involve the installation of a protective screen within the jail which will insure the defendant's safety from attack from the outside.

Initial impressions of the jail staff and personnel are good. Both believe that a sound plan for safe-guarding Ray is feasible. They have obtained floor plans of the jail and will work out details for the assignment of personnel; the establishment of check points; and the like. They are also checking locking devices, food services and other important details. On June 12, they will meet with the five members of the criminal court bench to review plans for maintaining security in the courtroom.

Development of detailed plans will require two or three days and Mr. Clark will keep us advised of progress and of any problems which arise. I will keep you in touch.



*Dr King Assoc.*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
JUNE 8, 1968

Attorney General Ramsey Clark today announced that James Earl Ray, an escaped convict being sought in connection with the fatal shooting of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968, has been located in London, England.

FBI Director John Edgar Hoover said that Ray, who has used the name of Eric Starvo Galt and other alias, was detained by officers of New Scotland Yard at 11:15 a.m., London time, this morning. Ray was traveling under the name of Ramon George Sneyd and had two Canadian passports in that name in his possession. One passport had been issued at Ottawa on April 24, 1968, and the other had been issued May 16, 1968, at Lisbon, Portugal, by the Canadian embassy in that city. Mr. Hoover advised that Ray was located based on information furnished by the FBI to New Scotland Yard. At the time of his detention, Ray was passing through British immigration offices and was planning to take a flight to Brussels, Belgium.

*Dr. King assassination*

Mr. Hoover said that Ray is now being held at London's Cannon Row Police Station under maximum security conditions. Mr. Hoover further advised that Ray was armed with a fully loaded pistol which was found in his hip pocket. He was wearing glasses and was dressed in a light colored raincoat, a sports jacket and gray trousers.

Director Hoover advised that Ray's arrest was the direct result of intensive investigation by the FBI pursued in all fifty states-- as well as in Canada, Mexico, Portugal, England and other countries. In particular, Mr. Hoover signaled out the outstanding cooperation received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and from England's New Scotland Yard.

FBI Director Hoover pointed out that Ray was detained in England based on his use of fraudulent documentation--a passport--and also on the fact he was carrying a concealed weapon. A 1st degree murder indictment was returned by the Shelby County Grand Jury in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 7, 1968, charging Ray and necessary extradition proceedings will be initiated shortly.

According to Mr. Hoover, Ray was added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" on April 20, 1968.

Mr. Hoover stated that the 40-year-old Ray is an escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri. He was received at the institution on March 17, 1960, to serve a 20-year sentence following conviction in St. Louis for armed robbery and for operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner. In April, 1967, he was reported missing from the State Penitentiary; and on July 20, 1967, based on information indicating Ray had fled from Missouri, an FBI complaint was filed at Jefferson City charging him with unlawful flight to avoid confinement for armed robbery.

On April 17, 1968, the FBI filed a complaint at Birmingham, Alabama, charging him, under the name of Eric Starvo Galt, with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. King in violation of Title 18, Section 241, of the United States Code.

This FBI complaint charges that:

"On or about March 29, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, ...Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King, Jr., ...in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the Constitution or

laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Alabama..."

Immediately after the fatal shooting, a 30.06 rifle with a telescopic sight was found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis which overlooks the Lorraine Hotel and Motel where Dr. King was staying. Mr. Hoover said FBI Agents determined that the rifle had been purchased on March 30, 1968, from a gun dealer in Birmingham and that the telescopic sight was also purchased from this dealer.

On April 19, 1968, Mr. Hoover announced that a systematic and exhaustive search of latent fingerprints uncovered in the Dr. King case against the fingerprints of the over 53,000 persons for whom "Wanted Notices" had been posted in the files of the FBI's Identification Division led to the determination that Galt and Ray were identical.

FBI Agents also identified him as the owner of an abandoned 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates which was

located in Atlanta, Georgia, on April 11, 1968. As Eric Galt, he had purchased the Mustang from a private citizen in Birmingham on August 30, 1967. From that date until it was abandoned in early April, 1968, the car was driven more than 19,000 miles.

Mr. Hoover said that the fugitive's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis and Atlanta, as well as to Mexico. He visited Mexico in October and November, 1967. He made a trip to Canada earlier in 1967 before purchasing the Mustang.

According to the FBI Director, while in Montreal, Canada, in the Summer of 1967, Ray enrolled as Eric Galt for a correspondence course in locksmithing offered by a school in New Jersey. He also took a course in bartending in Los Angeles early this year, graduating on March 2, 1968. In addition, he also took dance lessons in Long Beach, California, from December, 1967, to February, 1968.

Mr. Hoover said that a summary of the FBI's investigation in this case, together with the findings of the FBI Laboratory and the results of fingerprint examinations by the Identification Division, will be made available to Tennessee authorities.

# BULLETIN

RAY

WASHINGTON (AP)--JAMES EARL RAY, CHIEF SUSPECT IN THE SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN LONDON, ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CZ1134AED 6/8

51

WASHN--ADD RAY (50)

RAY, OBJECT OF AN INTENSIVE MANHUNT FOR TWO MONTHS, WAS ARRESTED BY SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES AS HE PASSED THROUGH BRITISH IMMIGRATION OFFICES FOR A FLIGHT TO BRUSSELS, CLARK SAID.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID RAY IS BEING HELD UNDER MAXIMUM LSECURITY CONDITIONS ON A PASSPORT VIOLATION.

HOOVER SAID RAY WAS ARMED WITH A FULLY LOADED PISTOL WHEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT 11:15 A.M., LONDON TIME, TODAY.

HE WAS TRAVELING UNDER THE NAME OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD AND HAD TWO CANADIAN PASSPORTS IN THAT NAME IN HIS POSSESSION, HOOVER AID.

HOOVER SAID THE SEARCH FOR RAY, NAMED IN AN FBI COMPLAINT AS HAVING ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY TO SHOOT KING, COVERED ALL 50 STATES, CANADA, MEXICO, PORTUGAL, ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

KING, 39, AND A 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, WAS STANDING ON THE BALCONY OF THE LORRAINE MOTEL APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WHEN THE FATAL SHOT WAS FIRED APPARENTLY FROM A CHEAP ROOMINGHOUSE 205 FEET AWAY. HE DIED OF A BULLET WOUND OF THE NECK LESS THAN AN HOUR LATER AT ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL.

CZ1143AED 6/8

52

WASHN--2ND ADD RAY (51)

A STATE FIRST-DEGREE MURDER CHARGE WAS ISSUED APRIL 17, CHARGING THE MAN THEN KNOWN AS ERIC STARVO GALT, WITH "UNLAWFULLY, FELONIOUSLY, WILLFULLY, DELIBERATELY, PREMEDITATEDLY AND OF HIS MALICE AFORETHOUGHT KILL AND MURDER" KING. A FEDERAL WARRANT HAD ALREADY BEEN ISSUED CHARGING HIM WITH CONSPIRACY IN KING'S DEATH.

THE FBI PLACED RAY, ORIGINALLY SOUGHT AS GALT, ON ITS MOST WANTED LIST APRIL 20, LENGTHENING ITS USUAL 10-NAME ROLL OF DISHONOR TO 11.

KING WAS FOUNDER OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND PERHAPS THE MOST WELL-KNOWN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER IN THE UNITED STATES.

CZ1145AED 6/8

61-63  
1-2-2  
(RAY)

WASHINGTON--ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK TODAY ANNOUNCED JAMES  
EARL RAY, SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER OF DR. REV. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING JR., WAS DETAINED THIS MORNING BY OFFICERS OF NEW  
SCOTLAND YARD IN LONDON.

6/8--DP1135AED

1-64  
(RAY)

WASHINGTON--ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK ANNOUNCED TODAY JAMES EARL RAY, ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WAS ARRESTED THIS MORNING IN LONDON.

CLARK SAID RAY WAS TAKEN IN CUSTODY BY SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES.

RAY HAS BEEN HUNTED FOR 65 DAYS BY POLICE AND THE FBI. HE WAS PLACED ON THE FBI'S LIST OF 10 MOST WANTED CRIMINALS ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS APRIL 20--16 DAYS AFTER KING WAS ASSASSINATED WHILE STANDING ON A MOTEL BALCONY IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID RAY WHO HAS USED THE NAME OF ERIC STARVO GALT WAS DETAINED AT 11:15 A.M. LONDON TIME. HE SAID RAY HAD TWO CANADIAN PASSPORTS IN THE NAME OF RAYMOND GEORGE SNEYD AND THAT RAY WAS TRAVELLING UNDER THAT NAME.

HOOVER SAID RAY WAS IN CUSTODY AT LONDON'S CANNON ROW POLICE STATION UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS. HE SAID RAY WAS CARRYING A FULLY LOADED PISTOL IN HIS HIP POCKET. RAY IS UNDER INDICTMENT FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER. THE INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED MAY 7 BY A GRAND JURY IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE 40-YEAR-OLD FUGITIVE WAS IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS AS THE MAN WHO HAD POSED AS ERIC STARVO GALT ON THE WEST COAST AND IN MEMPHIS PRIOR TO THE MURDER.

HE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN HUNTED BY THE FBI FOR ESCAPING FROM MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY AT JEFFERSON CITY ON APRIL 23, 1967. HE WAS SERVING A 20-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY WHEN HE ESCAPED BY CONCEALING HIMSELF IN A TRUCK.

A NATIVE OF ILLINOIS, RAY HAD SERVED PREVIOUS JAIL SENTENCES IN LOS ANGELES, ILLINOIS STATE PRISONS IN JOLIET AND PONTIAC AND THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY IN LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY IN DECEMBER, 1948, AFTER SERVING THREE MONTHS AT HARD LABOR FOR BEING DRUNK AND RESISTING ARREST.

THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN CLAIMED TO HAVE WORKED ABOARD MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOATS AND AS A BAKER, LABORER AND COLOR MATCHER. WHILE ON THE WEST COAST EARLY THIS YEAR, HE TOOK A COURSE AS A BARTENDER AT A LOS ANGELES SCHOOL.

HOOVER SAID RAY WAS DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES AS A RESULT OF HIS USE OF FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTATION--A PASSPORT--AND ON THE FACT THAT HE WAS CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.

6/8 DP1147A

UPI-66

ADD 1 RAY WASHINGTON (UPI-64)

HOOVER SAID EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS FOR RAY'S RETURN TO THE U.S. WILL BE INITIATED SOON.

THE FBI SAID ONE OF THE PASSPORTS RAY WAS CARRYING HAD BEEN ISSUED APRIL 24 IN OTTAWA, CANADA, AND THE OTHER HAD BEEN ISSUED MAY 16 BY THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN LISBON, PORTUGAL.

HOOVER SAID RAY WAS DETAINED AS HE PASSED THROUGH BRITISH IMMIGRATION OFFICES PLANNING TO FLY TO BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

HE WAS REPORTEDLY WEARING GLASSES AND DRESSED IN A LIGHT COLORED RAINCOAT OVER GREY TROUSERS AND A SPORTS JACKET.

6/8--DP1151AED

UPI-67

(RAY)

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD TODAY REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THAT JAMES EARL RAY, WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT AS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF RAY, HUNTED FOR 65 DAYS SINCE KING'S MURDER IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WAS MADE BY U.S. ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RAY WAS BEING HELD UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS AT LONDON'S CANNON ROW POLICE STATION.

HOWEVER, A SPOKESMAN FOR SCOTLAND YARD SAID: "WE ARE AWARE OF THESE REPORTS BUT WE CAN NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THEM AT THIS TIME."

POLICE OFFICIALS AT THE CANNON ROW STATION SAID SIMPLY: "WE HAVE NO INFORMATION. ANY COMMENT WILL HAVE TO COME FROM SCOTLAND YARD."

THE U.S. EMBASSY SAID A MAN HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN LONDON AT THE REQUEST OF THE EMBASSY. BUT IT WOULD NOT MAKE ANY COMMENT ON THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IDENTIFIED THE MAN AS RAY.

A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE EMBASSY SAID ONLY: "A MAN HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN LONDON AT THE REQUEST OF THE LEGAL SECTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY. ANY FURTHER STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED IN WASHINGTON."

6/8--DP1206PED

53  
WASHN ADD RAY (52)

RAY, 40, IS A FUGITIVE FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO. HE HAD SERVED SEVEN YEARS OF A 20-YEAR SENTENCE WHEN REPORTED MISSING IN APRIL 1967.

A FIRST-DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED AGAINST RAY BY A GRAND JURY IN MEMPHIS LAST MAY 7 AND NECESSARY EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS WILL BEGIN SHORTLY, HOOVER SAID.

THE CHARGES ON WHICH HE IS BEING DETAINED IN ENGLAND IS THE USE OF FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTATION-A PASSPORT-AND FOR CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.

HOOVER SAID ONE PASSPORT RAY WAS USING WAS ISSUED IN OTTAWA ON APRIL 24, ALMOST THREE WEEKS AFTER THE MURDER OF KING. THE OTHER WAS ISSUED MAY 16, AT LISBON, PORTUGAL, BY THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN THAT CITY, HOOVER SAID.

RAY'S ARREST WAS ANNOUNCED IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY THE FBI AND NO ELABORATION WAS GIVEN BY FBI OFFICIALS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME DURING THE FUNERAL IN NEW YORK OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY ATTENDED BY KING'S WIDOW, CORETTA. KENNEDY HAD ATTENDED KING'S FUNERAL APRIL 9 IN ATLANTA, GA.

CZ1158AED 6/8

59  
WASHINGTON--ADD RAY (53)

IN ADDITION TO ARMED ROBBERY, RAY HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF BURGLARY, FORGERY OF A POSTAL MONEY ORDER AND UNAUTHORIZED USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE. HE ALSO HAD BEEN CONFINED IN THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL, TWO STATE PRISONS IN ILLINOIS AND THE U.S. PENITENTIARY AT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

DURING NEARLY THREE YEARS IN THE ARMY HE RECEIVED A THREE-MONTH SENTENCE FOR DRUNKENNESS AND BREAKING ARREST. HE WAS DISCHARGED IN DECEMBER 1948 FOR INEPTNESS AND LACK OF ADAPTABILITY TO MILITARY SERVICE.

THE MANHUNT FOR RAY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES INCLUDING CANADA, MEXICO AND AUSTRALIA.

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES QUESTIONED IN LATE APRIL A U.S. CITIZEN THEY SAID RESEMBLED RAY, BUT RELEASED HIM WITHOUT PRESSING ANY CHARGES.

DANIEL DAVID KENNEDY, 41, OF BALTIMORE, MD., PICKED UP FOR QUESTIONING WHILE ON A WALKING TOUR OF SONORA STATE, DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING. THE FBI SAID LATER THERE WAS NO RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN KENNEDY AND RAY.

AUSTRALIAN POLICE BEGAN A NATIONWIDE SEARCH MAY 1 FOR RAY AFTER THE FBI CABLED THAT IT HAD INFORMATION INDICATING RAY MIGHT HAVE FLED TO AUSTRALIA. CANADIAN MOUNTIES ALSO WERE ALERTED.

RAY USED A NUMBER OF ALIASES, THREE OF WHICH WERE LISTED ON THE FBI WARRANT--ERIC STARVO GALT, JOHN WILLARD AND HARVEY LOWMYER. OTHER NAMES USED INCLUDED JAMES MCBRIDE, JAMES WALTON, W. C. HERRON AND JAMES O'CONNOR.

A FELLOW INMATE AT THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, RAYMOND CURTIS, 40, SAID RAY TOLD HIM WHILE BOTH WERE PRISONERS AT JEFFERSON CITY HE WOULD BE WILLING TO KILL FOR \$1 MILLION. CURTIS NOW IS IN WHITFIELD COUNTY JAIL AT DALTON, GA., AWAITING ACTION ON APPEAL FROM A MURDER CONVICTION.

CR1220P 8

RAY--EMBASSY

LONDON (AP)--THE AMERICAN EMBASSY CONFIRMED TODAY THAT A MAN HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN LONDON IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MAN WAS JAMES EARL RAY, CHIEF SUSPECT IN THE SLAYING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER.

A SCOTLAND YARD SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO CONFIRM IMMEDIATELY THAT THE ARREST HAD TAKEN PLACE BUT SAID "SOMETHING IS GOING ON" AND DETAILS WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY.

AN AMERICAN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID: "A MAN HAS BEEN ARRESTED AT SCOTLAND YARD AT THE REQUEST OF THE LEGAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION."

CZ12N 6/8

55

UPI-71

(RAY)

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, TODAY ARRESTED JAMES EARL RAY, WHO IS ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY SCOTLAND YARD SAY RAY, 40, WAS CHARGED AT THE CANNON ROW POLICE STATION IN LONDON WITH POSSESSING A FORGED PASSPORT AND POSSESSING A FIREARM WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE.

6/8--TD1235PED

ADD RAY, LONDON (UPI-71)

RAY WILL APPEAR AT THE BOW STREET MAGISTRATES COURT ON MONDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

RAY'S APPREHENSION AT LONDON AIRPORT, AFTER A 65-DAY SEARCH, WAS ANNOUNCED FIRST IN WASHINGTON BY U.S. ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK. HE WAS CARRYING A FULLY LOADED PISTOL AND TWO CANADIAN PASSPORTS WHEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

RAY HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF A WORLDWIDE SEARCH SHORTLY AFTER KING WAS SHOT DOWN IN MEMPHIS, TENN., ON APRIL 4. UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SAID HE HAD BEEN IN LONDON FOR ABOUT 14 DAYS AND LEFT THE COUNTRY A FEW DAYS AGO.

THE SCOTLAND YARD ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RAY WAS ARRESTED AT LONDON AIRPORT AT 11:15 A.M. (6:16 A.M. EDT) WHILE PASSING THROUGH CUSTOMS AFTER ARRIVING FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL. HE WAS CARRYING A PISTOL AND TWO FORGED CANADIAN PASSPORTS IN THE NAME OF RAYMON GEORGE SNEYD, 35.

"THE ARREST WAS MADE AS A RESULT OF LIAISON BETWEEN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND NEW SCOTLAND YARD," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ACCORDING TO SCOTLAND YARD, THE TWO MEN HANDLING THE CASE ARE DETECTIVE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BUTLER AND DETECTIVE CHIEF INSPECTOR THOMPSON. THEY DID NOT GIVE THOMPSON'S FIRST NAME.

IN WASHINGTON, FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID RAY WAS BEING HELD UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS AT THE CANNON ROW POLICE STATION, A GREY STONE BUILDING OFF WHITEHALL JUST A STONE'S THROW FROM THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

WITHIN MINUTES OF THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN WASHINGTON AND THE CONFIRMATION BY SCOTLAND YARD, A CROWD OF NEARLY 100 HAD GATHERED OUTSIDE THE EIGHT-FOOT-HIGH BLACK-PAINTED IRON FENCE SURROUNDING THE POLICE STATION.

BUT IN THE STATION ITSELF, THERE WAS NO SIGN OF UNDUE ACTIVITY OR EXCITEMENT AND ALL QUESTIONERS WERE REFERRED TO SCOTLAND YARD.

6/8--TD1244PED

RAY (TOPS 59)

WASHINGTON (AP)--JAMES EARL RAY, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AND MURDER IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WAS ARRESTED TODAY IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

RAY, SOUGHT SINCE SHORTLY AFTER KING WAS GUNNED DOWN APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WAS ARMED WITH A LOADED PISTOL WHEN APPREHENDED BY SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ISSUED UNDER THE NAMES OF ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK AND FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, BUT NEITHER WAS PRESENT WHEN IT WAS GIVEN TO NEWSMEN AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. OTHER FBI OFFICIALS DECLINED TO ELABORATE OR ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RAY, USING THE NAME RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, WAS PASSING THROUGH ENGLAND ON TWO CANADIAN PASSPORTS EN ROUTE TO BRUSSELS WHEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT 11:15 A.M. LONDON TIME. IT SAID HE WAS BEING HELD UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS AND EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS WOULD BE STARTED SHORTLY.

IT WAS NOT EXPLAINED HOW RAY, PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS POOR, OBTAINED THE MONEY TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE. THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION KING'S MURDERER OBTAINED AID FROM CONSPIRATORS AND EVEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN A PAID ASSASSIN.

(ABOVE SHUD CARRY NUMBER 65)

CR1249P 8

LONDON -- ADD RAY-BRITISH (84)

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.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID THE MAN ARRIVED IN LONDON BY JET AIRLINER SATURDAY MORNING FROM LISTON, EN ROUTE TO BRUSSELS.

WHILE HIS PASSPORT WAS BEING EXAMINED AND HE WAS BEING INTER-

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.

JA325PED JUNE 8

EDITORS:

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN IS NOW ESTIMATED AT 6:15 P.M.

JA326PED JUNE 8

RAY-PASSPORT

OTTAWA (AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, CHECKING THOUSANDS OF PASSPORTS IN CANADIAN FILES, GOT ON THE TRAIL OF JAMES EARLY RAY AND TIPPED OFF THE FBI AND SCOTLAND YARD THAT HE WAS HEADING FOR BRITAIN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID A ROUTINE CHECK OF CANADIAN PASSPORT FILES WAS BEGUN AS SOON AS THE FBI STARTED LOOKING FOR RAY IN THE SLAYING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

AFTER GOING THROUGH ABOUT 400,000 PASSPORT PICTURES, THE RCMP CAME ACROSS ONE THAT LOOKED LIKE RAY. IN SHORT ORDER, THE RCMP DISCOVERED THAT THE NAME WITH THE PICTURE, RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, WAS FRAUDULENT.

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT LEARNED TO ITS EMBARRASSMENT SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT RAY WAS TRAVELING ON A CANADIAN PASSPORT, ISSUED IN OTTAWA UNDER THE ASSUMED NAME OF SNEYD. AN OFFICIAL SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THAT RAY HAD A SECOND CANADIAN PASSPORT, ISSUED IN LISBON.

THERE HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST THAT FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN CANADIAN PASSPORTS TOO EASILY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS TRIED TO TIGHTEN UP THE PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING THEM, BUT AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO DENY A PERSON A CANADIAN PASSPORT WHEN HE PRESENTED AN APPLICATION PROPERLY NOTARIZED BY A QUALIFIED, RESPONSIBLE SPONSOR.

"WHEN THE APPLICATION IS PROPERLY NOTARIZED, THERE IS NOT VERY MUCH THE PASSPORT OFFICE CAN DO," HE ADDED.

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS MUST BEAR THE SIGNATURE OF A SPONSOR--A LAWYER, BANK MANAGER, OR SOME OTHER PROFESSIONALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON--ATTESTING THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPLICANT FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS.

114

RAY (TOPS 66)

WASHINGTON (AP)-JAMES EARL RAY, A FUGITIVE CONVICT ACCUSED OF SLAYING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WAS ARRESTED IN LONDON TODAY AS HE WAS ABOUT TO FLY TO BELGIUM, THE FBI ANNOUNCED.

SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES TOOK RAY INTO CUSTODY AT LONDON AIRPORT. 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 THESE CHARGES MONDAY. HE IS HELD WITHOUT BOND UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS AT LONDON'S CANNON ROW POLICE STATION.

RAY 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 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 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 RAY.

PD5PED 6/8

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WASHINGTON--ADD RAY (114)

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. HE ADDED THAT RAY HIMSELF APPARENTLY USED THIS NAME WHILE HIDING OUT IN TORONTO BEFORE FLYING TO LONDON.

PD503PED 6/8

## (BACKGROUND ON RAY)

ALTON, ILL.--THE LIFE OF JAMES EARL RAY, THE MAN ACCUSED OF MURDERING THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., IS WRITTEN IN POLICE RECORDS AND REPORTS OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

RAY'S ARREST IN LONDON TODAY CLIMAXED A CHILDHOOD OF POVERTY, A YOUNG MANHOOD OF PETTY CRIME AND SOCIAL FAILURE, AND AN ADULT LIFE SPENT MOSTLY IN PRISONS OR ON THE RUN.

THE LAST EPISODE BEGAN DEC. 12, 1967, WHEN RAY ESCAPED FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO., BY HIDING INSIDE A BREAD TRUCK. HE WAS SERVING A 20 YEAR SENTENCE FOR THE ARMED ROBBERY OF A ST. LOUIS GROCERY STORE.

SINCE HIS ESCAPE "THE MOLE," A NICKNAME GIVEN RAY BY FELLOW PRISON INMATES AFTER TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ESCAPE ATTEMPTS, HAS APPARENTLY TRAVELLED ALMOST UNCEASINGLY USING VARIOUS NAMES. AND, IT WAS THAT WAY IN THE BEGINNING TOO, ONLY THEN IT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO RUN AWAY FROM POVERTY.

RAY WAS BORN IN THIS MISSISSIPPI RIVER TOWN ON MARCH 10, 1928, AS THE FIRST CHILD OF JAMES RAY, A RAILROAD WORKER AND TENANT FARMER, AND MARJORIE RAY. HE WAS NAMED AFTER AN UNCLE, EARL RAY, WHO WAS SERVING AN EIGHT YEAR PRISON TERM FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

THE FAMILY MOVED UP THE RIVER VALLEY TO EWING, MO., WHERE JAMES DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE 10TH GRADE AFTER BEING CAUGHT STEALING THE SCHOOL'S HOT LUNCH FUNDS, AND THEN OVER TO QUINCY, ILL., ON THE RIVER'S EDGE.

BETWEEN TIME, THE FATHER DISAPPEARED, ONE SISTER BURNED TO DEATH WHEN HER DRESS CAUGHT FIRE WHILE PLAYING, ANOTHER BROTHER WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

AT QUINCY A SOCIAL WORKER WROTE THIS THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT.

"THE MOTHER DRANK. THE FATHER ABSCONDED. THE CHILDREN GREW UP IN A RED LIGHT DISTRICT."

IT WAS A BACKGROUND THAT JAMES WAS NEVER ABLE TO OVERCOME, ALTHOUGH SOME OF HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS DID. ONE BROTHER OPERATES A TAVERN IN ST. LOUIS, ANOTHER MARRIED SISTER LIVES IN A CHICAGO SUBURB, AND A BROTHER WAS A GROUNDSKEEPER AT A CHICAGO AREA GOLF CLUB. ANOTHER SISTER LIVES IN A HOTEL IN QUINCY. THE MOTHER DIED NINE YEARS AGO.

A STINT IN THE ARMY WAS APPARENTLY THE TURNING POINT IN THE LIFE OF JAMES. HE ENLISTED IN 1946 AND WAS DISCHARGED IN 1948 "DUE TO INEPTNESS AND LACK OF ADAPTABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE." HIS ARMY RECORD SHOWS A THREE-MONTH SENTENCE AT HARD LABOR FOR "BEING DRUNK AND BREAKING ARREST."

RAY RETURNED TO ILLINOIS WHERE HE BOUGHT A CAR, ONLY TO HAVE IT REPOSSESSED, AND THEN WENT TO LOS ANGELES WHERE HE MADE THE POLICE BLOTTER IN 1949. HE WAS SENTENCED TO 90 DAYS IN JAIL FOR TRYING TO STEAL A TYPEWRITER FROM A CAFETERIA.

IN 1952 HE WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON FOR THE \$11 ARMED ROBBERY OF A CHICAGO CAB DRIVER AND WAS IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., FROM 1955 TO 1958 AFTER BEING CONVICTED OF FORGING POSTAL MONEY ORDERS. LESS THAN A YEAR AFTER HIS RELEASE HE WAS ARRESTED FOR THE ST. LOUIS GROCERY STORE HOLDUP.

UPI-12

ADD RAY, LONDON

IN OTTAWA, AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN CONFIRMED THAT RAY, ALIAS SNEYD, HAD OBTAINED ONE PASSPORT IN CANADA AND A DUPLICATE FROM THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN LIBSON.

THE ORIGINAL PASSPORT APPLICATION WAS MAILED TO OTTAWA FROM AN UNDISCLOSED CITY "WITHIN CANADA," CANADIAN AUTHORITIES SAID. THEY SAID THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE WERE ALLOWED TO INVESTIGATE RECENT PASSPORT FILES AFTER THE FBI ASKED FOR AID IN LOCATING THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

TORONTO POLICE INFORMED UPI THAT RAY HAD LIVED IN TORONTO FOR A MONTH, AFTER ARRIVING IN THE CITY APRIL 8, FOUR DAYS AFTER THE MURDER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER.

TORONTO POLICE SAID RAY USED TWO DIFFERENT ADDRESSES DURING HIS STAY IN THAT CITY, FROM APRIL 8 TO MAY 6. ONE OF THE ROOMING HOUSES WHERE HE LIVED WAS IN THE ITALIAN DISTRICT OF TORONTO, IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, AND THE OTHER ON DUNDAS STREET, LARGELY A DISTRICT OF SMALL SHOPS.

RELIABLE POLICE SOURCES SAID RAY HAD PURCHASED A ROUND TRIP AIRLINE TICKET FROM TORONTO TO LONDON, INDICATING HE HAD POSSIBLE PLANS TO RETURN TO CANADA.

CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE SOURCES SAID "IT WAS NO WONDER" THAT HIS NEIGHBORS IN TORONTO HAD NOT RECOGNIZED HIM SINCE HE DID NOT RESEMBLE "VERY CLOSELY AT ALL" THE "WANTED" PICTURES DISTRIBUTED BY THE CANADIAN POLICE.

OFFICERS AT LONDON'S CANNOT ROW POLICE STATION SAID RAY WAS "NOT FIERCE LOOKING AT ALL, NOTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY" WHEN HE WAS CHARGED TODAY.

THEY SAID HE WORE HORN RIMMED GLASSES, A RAINCOAT COVERING HIS SPORT JACKET AND GRAY FLANNEL TROUSERS.

THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN INTO A DARK 8-BY-12 FOOT SQUARE CELL FACING AN INNER COURTYARD OF THE 1950s CENTURY POLICE STATION.

6/8--MA238FED

UPI-91

(THE HUNT FOR RAY)

WASHINGTON--THE BREAK THAT LED TO THE CAPTURE OF JAMES EARL RAY, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., CAME AFTER AN EXAMINATION OF MORE THAN 100,000 PASSPORT PHOTOS IN WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA, CANADA.

RAY'S ARREST AT LONDON AIRPORT TODAY CAME ABOUT THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF THE POLICE OF FOUR COUNTRIES--THE FBI, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (RCMP) SCOTLAND YARD AND PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

THE PROJECT THAT PUT POLICE ON RAY'S TRAIL WAS INITIATED BY THE FBI IN WASHINGTON SHORTLY AFTER KING'S SLAYING IN MEMPHIS, TENN. ON APRIL 4.

IT INVOLVED GOING THROUGH EVERY PHOTO OF EVERY PASSPORT ISSUED SINCE 1948. THAT TOTAL WAS IN EXCESS OF AT LEAST 100,000.

THE FBI HAD NO LUCK ON ITS EFFORTS. BUT SINCE IT WAS KNOWN THAT RAY ONCE VISITED CANADA, THE FBI ASKED THE RCMP TO INSTITUTE A SIMILAR SEARCH.

EARLY THIS MONTH, A

IT INVOLVED GOING THROUGH EVERY PHOTO OF EVERY PASSPORT ISSUED SINCE APRIL 5. THAT TOTAL WAS IN EXCESS OF AT LEAST 100,000.

THE FBI HAD NO LUCK ON ITS EFFORTS. BUT SINCE IT WAS KNOWN THAT RAY ONCE VISITED CANADA, THE FBI ASKED THE RCMP TO INSTITUTE A SIMILAR SEARCH.

EARLY THIS MONTH, A CANADIAN PASSPORT BEARING RAY'S PHOTOGRAPH, BUT UNDER THE NAME RAMON GEORGE SNEYD WAS TURNED UP--AND THE HUNT FOCUSED ON TORONTO.

TORONTO POLICE LOCATED THE REAL RAYMON GEORGE SNEYD, WHO QUICKLY ESTABLISHED HE KNEW NOTHING WHATEVER ABOUT THE PASSPORT APPLICATION.

BUT RAY WAS TRACED TO A ROOMING HOUSE WHERE HE HAD TAKEN RESIDENCE IN EARLY APRIL.

THE TRAIL JUMPED TO ENGLAND FROM THERE. IT WAS LEARNED THAT RAY POSING AS SNEYD HAD ARRANGED WITH A TRAVEL AGENCY TO OBTAIN THE PASSPORT AND BUY HIM A ROUND TRIP TICKET TO LONDON. HE FLEW TO LONDON MAY 6.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, HE TURNED IN THE RETURN HALF OF HIS TICKET AND OBTAINED A FLIGHT TO LISBON INSTEAD. HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LEFT FOR PORTUGAL THE SAME DAY.

IN THE PORTUGUESE CAPITOL HE OBTAINED A SECOND CANADIAN PASSPORT FROM THE CANADIAN EMBASSY ON MAY 16. HE THEN DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

BUT PORTUGUESE AND BRITISH IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, POLICE AND AIRLINE PERSONNEL WERE INSTRUCTED AFTER THE PASSPORT BREAK CAME A FEW DAYS AGO TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A PERSON USING A CANADIAN PASSPORT UNDER THE NAME OF SNEYD.

ABOUT 11A.M. SATURDAY, LONDON TIME, RAY--STILL POSING AS SNEYD--ARRIVED AT LONDON AIRPORT IN TRANSIT TO BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

ON LANDING ON BRITISH SOIL, HE HAD TO PASS THROUGH AN IMMIGRATION CHECK. THE AUTHORITIES SPOTTED HIM PROMPTLY. THE 65-DAY HUNT WAS OVER.

FBI SPOKESMEN SAID THOUSANDS OF FALSE LEADS WERE PURSUED WITH NO SUCCESS UNTIL THE PASSPORT SEARCH CRACKED THE PUZZLE.

6/8--MA232PED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Attorney General

DATE: June 17, 1968

FROM <sup>70</sup> Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: James Earl Ray;  
Possible Defense Counsel



I received a telephone call this morning from one identifying himself as Lee Bailey, an attorney. He stated that he had gotten a letter which purported to be from Ray requesting him to serve as defense counsel in connection with the murder indictment in Memphis, Tennessee. Bailey was calling me to see if I had any knowledge of the bona fides of the letter. He also stated that he intended to tell Ray that "Because of his (Bailey's) close relationship with Dr. King, he would consider handling the matter only if Ray's defense was that he did not commit the crime".

Upon my inquiries about the substance of the letter, Bailey stated that it contained a convict number, gave his address as the prison in which he is actually being held, and named his solicitor as Michael Dresden and Co., 32 Tavistock Street, London. The letter also indicated that the writer thought he would be returned to this country on about June 19. I confirmed to Bailey that the information contained in the letter was accurate with the exception of the June 19 date which was uncertain. Bailey indicated that he would call Ray's solicitors in London to discuss the matter.

*nc*

*Dr King assassin*

**DIRECTOR  
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**June 18, 1968**

**RC:SJP:DRO:jlh  
DJ 144-72-662  
# 41-157-147**

*RC* **ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**James Earl Ray, Subject;  
Martin Luther King, Jr., Victim.  
Conspiracy  
CIVIL RIGHTS**

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**In connection with your investigation of this matter,  
please continue to follow all leads to develop the facts  
with respect to the possible federal violation on an  
expedited basis.**

**Please report by telephone immediately all informa-  
tion you obtain pertinent to this investigation to Stephen J.  
Pollak, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division,  
and confirm such information as soon as possible by written  
memorandum or by copies of teletypes or other communications  
you receive. Please send copies to me, the Deputy Attorney  
General and Assistant Attorney General Vinson.**

**cc: Dep. A. G.  
S. Pollak  
F. Vinson  
Records**

*Dr. King file*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Myrl E. Alexander, Director  
Thru: C. R. Hagan, Assistant Director

FROM : John J. Clark, Administrator of Correctional Services

SUBJECT: Meeting With Memphis Officials and Inspection of Shelby County Jail

DATE: June 26, 1968

During the week of June 9-14, 1968, I flew to Memphis where I met with Mr. Hubert Rainey of our Jail Inspection Service. We spent 5 days making an inspection of the Shelby County Jail and surrounding buildings. We met with many of the local officials that will be involved in the custody and prosecution of James Earl Ray.

Mr. Steve Pollack had phoned the District Attorney General in Memphis and discussed our mission. There was never any doubt that our presence was welcomed and everyone expressed their appreciation to the Department, to the Bureau, and to us as individuals. During the week we spent many hours making a study of the facilities and talking with individuals and groups in preparation for receiving, holding, and safe guarding the defendant. We met with the 5 judges, one of which will handle the case. I will start by listing the titles and names of the officials that we worked with during our stay.

Mr. Phil Canale, District Attorney General  
Mr. Lloyd Rhodes, Administrative Assistant to Attorney General  
Mr. William N. Morris, Shelby County Sheriff  
Mr. Roy Nixon, Sheriff's Chief Deputy  
Mr. Harry Parker, Chief Jailer  
Lieutenant V. F. Keyes  
Mr. Gerald Proctor, Assistant Chief, Patrol Division  
Mr. Cato Ellis, U. S. Marshal  
Mr. George Tallent, Chief Deputy Marshal  
Mr. Robert Jensen, F.B.I. Agent in Charge  
Mr. Clifton Halter, Assistant Agent in Charge  
Mr. Perry H. Sellers, Criminal Court Judge  
Mr. Arthur Faquin, Criminal Court Judge  
Mr. Preston Battle, Criminal Court Judge  
Mr. Ben Hooks, Criminal Court Judge  
Mr. John Colton, Criminal Court Judge

To approach this inspection I prepared a laundry list of things that I felt should be covered during our visit and added to this list during the week. Later in this report I would like to make specific recommendations regarding some items on this list. Other items are only



to serve as a reminder to the officials of our conversation regarding these areas.

1. Proposed meeting of all law enforcement heads.
2. Study of Jail personnel and selection of those assigned to defendant.
3. Inspection of the Criminal Court Building.
4. Perimeter security of the Jail.
5. Buildings surrounding the Jail.
6. Fire prevention and control.
7. Entrance and exit vulnerability.
8. Utilities control.
9. Fire arms.
10. Selection of and modification of prisoner's quarters and related areas.
11. Locking devices and key control.
12. Emergency equipment.
13. Use of closed circuit T.V.
14. Security inspections.
15. Radio and phones.
16. Elevator and stairwell control.
17. Limiting the use of trustees in the jail.
18. Screening prisoners coming into the jail and especially those quartered on the 3rd floor.
19. Supervision of maintenance work in the jail and tool control.
20. Security of stairwell and tunnel from prisoner's quarters to court room.
21. Riot and disturbance control.
22. Control Room operations.
23. Mail room operations.
24. Equipment needs.
25. Security of Court room and use of plain clothed personnel.
26. Protection of judge, witnesses, and jurors.
27. Use of Public Relations Officer.
28. Selection of press room and proper handling of the press.
29. Contact with Sheriff Harry Decker of Dallas, Texas and Sheriff Peter J. Pritchess of Los Angeles for recommendations.
30. The personal security of the prisoner and the following related subjects as they pertain to him:
  - a. Round-the-clock personal supervision.
  - b. Complete physical and x-ray on admission.
  - c. Daily checks by physician.
  - d. Feeding, bathing, barbering and shaving.
  - e. Maintenance of log.
  - f. Authorized correspondence list and log.
  - g. Authorized visiting list and procedure.

- h. T.V. and reading material.
  - i. Clothing, laundry service and clothing for court appearance.
  - j. The use of cells in A-block for prisoners.
  - k. Protection of prisoners files and related confidential materials.
31. Check other weaknesses in jail operation that will not directly affect the subject but could cause embarrassment during this period when additional attention will be focused on the jail and its personnel.
- a. Sanitation standards.
  - b. Window screens throughout the jail.
  - c. The food service department and food carts.
  - d. Conduct of the officer on the job and off the job.

You will note that many subjects were covered that do not deal primarily with the security and custody of the inmate. We tried to give them all recommendations that might be helpful in the weeks and months ahead while they have Ray in their custody.

Criminal Court Building. This building houses the jail and was built in 1925. The first and second floors contain the court rooms and office space for the Sheriff and other county officials. The third, fourth, and fifth floors make up the Shelby County Jail that has a capacity of around 360. The floors are serviced by an elevator and one stairwell. The elevator takes care of all prisoner movement and at present is operated by an inmate trustee. On the ground floor it opens into a trap controlled by an officer in the Control Room. The jail, though old, could be made quite secure if some modifications were made and strict adherence to security operations were maintained.

In the west wing of the 3rd floor there are 4 small cell blocks. (A,B,C,D). A-cell block was chosen to house Ray. It is a 6-cell unit, all steel and concrete. It has a good trap leading into the block and has an exercise range in front approximately 8' by 50'. Between the exercise range bars and the outside wall there is a 36" walk space. The unit has toilet and shower facilities. The cell walls and ceilings are heavy gauge steel and the floors are poured concrete. The unit has 4 windows on the north (see sketch). The cells can be operated outside the trap by a manual gang locking device.

Recommendations for A-Cell Block, 3rd Floor.

- a. Change security locks on all doors and grilles and also on the utility well.
- b. Spot weld all feeding ports.
- c. Spot weld the 4 windows closed.
- d. Install air conditioner.
- e. Modify range lighting and eliminate flourescent tubing.

- f. Cover windows in rear of cells and talking ports.
- g. Install one check glass port for visual officer check.
- h. Install closed-circuit T.V.
- i. Install inside phone.
- j. Install metal shield inside windows to protect against anything being thrown in from the outside.
- k. Use first cell on the range for supply room and have 2 gas masks available. Also install fire extinguisher.

Recommendations for Jail Modification

- a. Install screens.
- b. Install closed circuit T.V.
- c. Make Control Room area secure where officers control entrance to trap, elevator trap, weapons and keys.
- d. Change lock on 3rd floor stairwell door.
- e. Install security door at exit from tunnel into court room corridor. Have it separately keyed.
- f. Set up key control system.

Recommendations for Procedural Change in Jail.

- a. Have elevator operated by employee only.
- b. Never allow prisoners in Control Room where officers control weapons, keys, and communications.
- c. Have at least 2 officers present whenever inmates are passed into or out of cell blocks.
- d. Do not allow trustees to quarter in the lobby areas of the 3rd floor cell block.
- e. Remove all keys to traps and locking device during the morning and evening shifts. Such keys should not be carried by patrol officers but secured in the Control Room.

Perimeter of Criminal Court Building. The building fronts on Washington Street and across the street is the Shelby County Court House. To the west is 2nd street and new construction site which will be another county office building. To the east is 3rd street and across the street is a Firestone store and parking lot. To the north is a parking lot for employees and beyond the parking lot is the Shelby County Office building. The city jail and police station are across the street on the southwest corner of Washington and 2nd street. The county jail sets very close to the street on all sides. There are no windows on the east or west sides of the jail, however, we did note that prisoners could verbally communicate with people on Washington street or in the south parking lot. The only building that should be of concern is the Shelby County Office Building as it is directly across from A-cell block where the prisoner will be quartered.

It was proposed at the earliest possible date that the Attorney General and Sheriff call a meeting of all law enforcement agencies including the F.B.I., state and local officers and the fire department. During this meeting they would discuss all of the ramifications in dealing

with the problems they could face during the time that the prisoner will be held in the Shelby County Jail and especially during the trial. The jail and the courts will need the assistance of all these agencies in dealing with the many problems that will arise.

In order to clarify some of the recommendations I will list them below.

Medical Attention. It is recommended that on admission the prisoner be given a thorough medical examination, including x-rays.

Visiting and Correspondence List. It is recommended that the Attorney General approve in writing the attorneys of record and visitors that will be permitted. It is suggested that he also control the correspondence list. All mail going to the prisoner or being sent out by the prisoner must go through an individual appointed by the Attorney General. All first class mail should be opened and inspected coming and going. All mail received from unauthorized correspondants should be returned to the sender.

Round-the-Clock Personal Coverage. It is recommended that around-the clock personal coverage should be placed on the prisoner and that 1 deputy should be placed in charge of this detail. The personnel selected for these assignments should not be regular jail personnel. They should be special deputies that were given extra sensitive security checks by investigators working for the Attorney General. They would be selected on the basis of their background and ability to document the daily routines. These deputies would get special orientation prior to their assignment. No one would be admitted to A-block except this detail, the sheriff and the chief jailor unless authorized by the Attorney General.

Maintenance of Log. A log would be maintained by an officer on duty in the block. This log would contain a running account of everything that transpired on the block. He would document all visitors by date, time in and out, purpose of visitor and signature of the visitor. The officer on duty would note the daily visits by the doctor, feeding, complaints of inmate or visitors, mental attitude of prisoner and any other significant happening.

Daily Report to Sheriff and Attorney General. The Deputy in charge would make a daily written report to the Sheriff and Attorney General keeping them constantly up to date on anything unusual that transpires during the 24 hour period. This would list visitors, attorneys, requests, complaints of prisoner, etc.

Security Inspections. A formalized security inspection system should be drawn up and placed into effect. This inspection system should cover the grilles, locks, exits, entrances, lights, utilities within the block, and other pertinent areas related to the operation. Special attention should be given to the 3 grilled windows over looking the northwest wing of the building. These windows over look the roof just under the grilled windows where Ray will be quartered.

Telephone and Physical Checks. The officer assigned to the unit will make a security phone call to the Control Center every half hour. The officer in the third floor should make a visual check through the window opening of the first cell at the same time.

Key Control. Keys to A-cell house should never be kept on the floor by the regular 3rd floor officer and should never be brought on the floor when anyone, including trustees, are in the lobby. After the day shift, the keys to A-block should never be removed from the Control Center unless the sheriff or Chief Deputy is contacted for approval.

Stairwell and Tunnel. A thorough inspection should be made of the tunnel leading to the court room. All inmates should be locked in their cells. One officer should be stationed at every window and stairwell in the tunnel before and during movement.

Feeding. At no time should an inmate prepare food or deliver food to the prisoner. It is recommended that a locked container be made available. A designated member of the personnel will supervise the operation. Food will be taken from the regular main line and placed in the locked container and taken immediately to the cell block. The food for the Supervising Officer will be carried in the container.

Fire Protection. It is recommended that a fire inspector inspect and report on conditions throughout the Criminal Court building and that the City Fire Chief make plans to handle any fire emergency that might arise.

Perimeter Security. It is recommended that the Criminal Court Building be provided with exterior security especially during the time of the trial. It might be that you would want to consider closing off the streets to mobile traffic during the time of the trial. That would be Washington Street from 2nd to 3rd, 2nd Street from Washington to Poplar Street and 3rd Street from Washington to Poplar.

Written Procedures that Should be Drawn Up for This Operation.

- a. Feeding
- b. Correspondence
- c. Commissary
- d. Security Inspections
- e. Bathing, Shaving, Barbering
- f. Maintenance of Log and Daily Report
- g. Procedures During Entry and Exit to Unit
- h. List of Authorized Personnel
- i. Visiting
- j. Duties of the Officer Assigned to the Unit
- k. Procedure for Moving Prisoner to Court Room
- l. Visiting
- m. Shakedown Procedures
- n. Sanitation in the Unit
- o. Officers Position and Role During the Time the Prisoner is Being Interviewed by Attorneys, Psychiatrists, etc.

Court Room. It was proposed that the windows in the jury room and the witness rooms be blacked out. Additional room is recommended to afford separate witness rooms. It would be advisable that all of the offices on the south of the court room be vacated during the trial. During the trial everyone passing into the west wing should be shaken down and if they refuse to be shaken down, should not be allowed to enter. Everyone authorized should be issued arm bands including the press. It is recommended that guards wearing plain clothing be placed in strategic locations throughout the corridors and court room during the trial. Street clothing is recommended as it will eliminate the show of fire arms. A deputy should be stationed on the door to the main entrance to the building and admit only authorized personnel or the number of visitors that the court room can accommodate. No loitering of unauthorized people should be permitted in any area of the building during the trial.

Press Room. It is recommended that a press room be set up in the office building just south of the jail, and that phones be installed for their use.

Public Relations Officer. It is recommended that a qualified public relations officer be appointed by the Attorney General and that any and all releases to the press should be handled by this one individual.

Areas Where Attention Should be Given During the Time That Ray is Kept in the Shelby County Jail. Much attention will be focused on the operation. It can be expected that released inmates will be given exit interviews by reporters and there may be attempts by some individuals to bribe staff for information. Visitors will make special observations in regards to sanitation, etc. It would be well to review the sanitation standards and upgrade them as much as possible. It was noted that food in open containers was being moved around in the cell block at feeding times. It is certainly recommended that stainless steel food carts be purchased if possible. It is suggested that there be some close screening of all inmates being admitted to the Shelby County Jail and especially to those assigned to the 3rd floor.

Inmates File and other Confidential Materials. It is recommended that the file of inmate Ray be maintained by the Attorney General, and that all copies of the psychiatric, personal history, medical and all other confidential documents be strictly accounted for in this file.

Contact with Los Angeles and Dallas. During our meetings it was recommended that the Sheriffs of Dallas and Los Angeles be contacted and asked for any ideas or innovations that they may have to assist in the case of Ray. Sheriff Morris is making arrangements to fly to Dallas and have a personal talk with Sheriff Decker, who handled the Jack Ruby case.

On June 19-21, 1968, I made a return trip to Memphis. We made arrangements where Sheriff Morris would select an individual from his department to handle the Ray detail. He selected Lieutenant B.J. Smith. The Bureau

detailed Correctional Supervisor John Brown from Marion penitentiary to work with Lieutenant Smith. These two are given the assignment of formulating written instructions for all the procedures that I had recommended in the previous trip. These procedures would be used not only as a guide for operations but as training materials when orienting the group that will be working with Ray.

I supplied Mr. Brown with a Polaroid camera and film to get pictures of all the areas of interest in this case.

On my arrival in Memphis on June 19, I found that the Sheriff and his staff had made some real progress in starting to carry out our recommendations. The conversions in A-block were under way, closed circuit T.V. was being installed, locks had been changed, drawings for a secure control room had been completed, food carts had been ordered, the contract was being let for quarter inch steel shields to be placed on the 4 windows in A-block, the air conditioner had been ordered and key control was being set up. A list of candidates was being screened for selection of the 10 man crew that will be in charge of the custody and security of Ray.

A Public Relations Officer had been selected from a local university and will be in charge of all press releases. From everything I learned, this individual has an excellent reputation and good rapport with the local press.

We met with Mr. Warren Lee Cargill who is in charge of records and maintenance in the criminal court building. We had discussions regarding maintenance work during the time Ray will be confined to the jail. Strict control and supervision will be maintained over any maintenance work that is in the area of A-block.

Before going to Memphis I talked with Dr. Siegfried and he arranged through the Surgeon General's office for a Public Health doctor in Memphis to examine Ray on admission. Dr. Robert Trautman, who is the Public Health doctor in charge of the out patients clinic in Memphis, which is located at 360 California Street, has agreed to give Ray a thorough examination at the time of his arrival and daily checks there after. We made arrangements to move a portable x-ray to the jail so that chest x-rays can be taken. Although daily medical checks will be made to start, it was felt that 2 or 3 times a week would be sufficient.

I have instructed Mr. Brown to contact me each Friday and give me a progress report on what has been accomplished during the week.

Sheriff Morris informed me that all of the offices in the S.W. end of the second floor where the <sup>Court</sup> control room is located will be vacated. This will eliminate all traffic in this wing other than that involved in Ray's case.

I am very much impressed with the way that Sheriff Morris, his Chief Deputy Roy Nixon and Chief Jailer Parker have attacked the many problems

in making the jail ready for Ray. The only bottleneck seems to be some problems in delivery of some materials and equipment being ordered. One of these items is the detention screens for all windows in the jail and court room area. Mr. Morris informed me by phone in the last 24 hours he felt he had made a new contact to expedite these screens.

Mr. Vinson

7/2/68

Fred,

Let's discuss when you  
return from England.

RC

Dr King Assamstein

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: June 20, 1968

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On the completion of the extradition hearings in London, the problem of safely returning subject James Earl Ray to the United States is of great concern. In view of this, I want to bring your attention to certain matters which will arise in connection with the subject's transportation. These relate to the objective of expediting the return of Ray to the United States once the order of extradition has been finalized.

In view of the above, it is suggested consideration be given to immediately resolving certain problems which may arise.

It would appear that the use of military aircraft would be more desirable in order to afford appropriate security. Necessary arrangements will have to be made with the United States Air Force for the aircraft to be used, insuring that it is appropriately staffed and equipped for the mission involved. Arrangements should be made through the British authorities to accomplish any necessary immigration exit controls such as validating Ray's certificate of identity at the London prison where he is incarcerated.

Arrangements should be made for a medical doctor appropriately equipped to accompany the subject and the escorting officers. Arrangements should also be made in connection with his entry into the United States with necessary Immigration, Customs and United States Public Health authorities.

If military aircraft is utilized, greater control can be exercised upon arrival in the United States over the subject, as well as in departing from London. It would be most difficult to maintain such control and a high degree of security in the event he



**The Attorney General**

is transported by commercial airliner. All personnel on military aircraft can be screened. This would be impossible upon commercial aircraft. It would also be most difficult to control the departure crowds as well as the arrival crowds which would assemble in the United States as well as in London.

The escorting officers should be equipped with proper written authority to escort the prisoner to be presented to the British authorities. This authority should be in such form as is acceptable to the British in order to avoid any delays in obtaining custody of the prisoner at the time of extradition.

It is obvious that in order to insure that the subject will not in any way harm himself that the proper restraining devices must be employed. Such devices must necessarily be used to the degree necessary and according to the judgment of the transporting officers.

Upon arrival, arrangements should be made at the final destination for subject Ray to be given a thorough medical examination as proof of his safe delivery in good condition to local authorities.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Stephen J. Pollak  
Assistant Attorney General

Form No. CM-1a  
(Rev. 1-20-63)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Attorney General			5111
2.				
3.				
4.				

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE                                | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION                           | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME          | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ |   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ |   |   |

REMARKS

For your information.

Fred Vinson



FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
	ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Criminal Division		6/18/68
	<i>Dr. King</i>		

# BRITAIN

## Extradition: a tricky business

BY A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

Ramon George Sneyd, believed in fact to be James Earl Ray sought by the American authorities in connection with the assassination of Dr Martin Luther King, was arrested at London airport last Saturday. He was remanded on charges of having a firearm without a certificate and carrying a forged passport. On Thursday the Home Secretary signed an order authorising extradition proceedings. But all sorts of complicated problems could still conceivably arise.

The case is likely to spotlight the complexities of British extradition law, long overdue for revision. The options open to the British authorities in securing the return of the man concerned to the United States are several. The Extradition Act, 1870, permits the surrender by the United Kingdom of fugitive criminals to another state after a complicated procedure has been complied with. It would be incumbent upon the United States to establish to the satisfaction of the British courts that Sneyd is in fact Ray, and that there is *prima facie* evidence that Ray was responsible for Dr King's death.

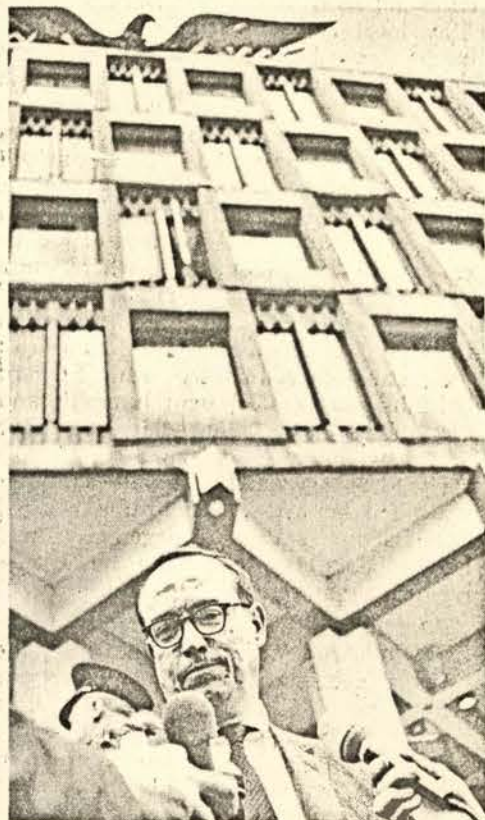
If the true facts are that the man concerned is merely suspected of the crime, there is no machinery under the Extradition Act for his surrender. If evidence of the man's guilt could only be produced *after* the American authorities have interrogated him, then a request for his surrender would fail. In any event the Act permits the person sought to argue that the offence with which he is charged is an offence of a political character, a concept of the utmost vagueness. Lord Reid said recently of the application of this concept that the courts cannot "inquire whether a fugitive criminal was engaged in a good or bad cause." There are dicta by the courts which might lead surprisingly to the conclusion that the killing of Dr King was an offence of a political character. It is now clear that an offence of a political character need not have occurred in the course of conflict between opposing groups seeking to determine which shall govern the state. What is clear is that it was the intention of those responsible for the 1870 Act to exclude political assassination from the concept of an offence of political character, but they

failed to use language restricting the scope of the concept in this way.

Once surrendered to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the 1870 Act, and the Anglo-American extradition treaty to which the Act is linked, the law would oblige the United States to try the person surrendered only for the offence in respect of which he was surrendered. So that if lack of present evidence of the man's culpability for killing meant that the United States obtained his surrender upon some lesser charge, they could not later charge him with the killing.

An alternative to extradition under the 1870 Act can be the device of "disguised extradition." This means using the powers given to the Home Secretary under the Aliens' Order 1953 to deport any alien. The difficulty here is that a deportation order which expressly required an alien to leave Britain and go to the United States would be illegal. As the law stands it appears that it is lawful to do indirectly that which has repeatedly been held to be unlawful if done directly. In other words it was established in 1917 that it is lawful for the Home Secretary to require an alien to leave Britain on a particular ship or aeroplane, even if the sole object in doing so was to give effect to a request from a foreign state for his surrender. It is however open to the House of Lords in its judicial capacity to overturn this decision, and there are cogent reasons leading to the conclusion that the 1917 decision was in fact wrong in law.

It is clear, however, that if either formal proceedings are taken under the Extradition Act, or informal surrender is sought to be effected by means of a deportation order, then there is scope for prolonged litigation in the courts. This may give added importance to the third alternative open to the authorities, namely what is known as "voluntary extradition." This means that the authorities persuade the alleged fugitive criminal to return voluntarily—but in the company of American policemen and, no doubt, to the United States. The formalities laid down by the Extradition Act are there for the protection of the individual, in particular the individual political offender, and there are dangers in allowing the



US Assistant Attorney-General Vinson in London re Ray

authorities to persuade an accused person to waive extradition formalities. On occasion innocent men have waived formalities, and, as in the case of Oscar Slater, have even subsequently been convicted of a crime of which they were innocent. There are no rules governing "voluntary extradition" to the United States, although if the Irish Republic sought the surrender of a criminal from Britain he could only waive the ordinary extradition formalities before a judicial officer. Surely a curious anomaly.

### By-elections

## On the Brightside

By-elections were in progress on Thursday at Sheffield-Brightside and Oldham West. The results will have been announced by the time this issue of *The Economist* is in readers' hands. At the 1966 general election, Sheffield-Brightside, a constituency of huge council housing estates, was one of the 30 safest Labour seats in the country. The Conservatives needed a 27.3 per cent swing to capture it. Two

6/3

RC

Jim Gale furnished, upon request, the attached statement concerning the Ray manhunt.

Also attached are your comments on the manhunt from Issues and Answers May 12.

CS

*assassination of Dr. King (safe)*

## ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The record of the FBI in connection with the investigation into the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., is one of substantial achievement.

Starting with an unknown subject, the man known as Eric Galt was identified by the FBI as a prime suspect within five days. Within another week the FBI had obtained a photograph of the subject and the Attorney General considered sufficient evidence had been developed to warrant Federal process. Three days later, as a result of a project to check latent fingerprints against the fingerprints of more than 53,000 fugitives, James Earl Ray was determined to be identical with Galt.

The total facilities of the FBI have been fully committed to this case from the outset. Investigation has proceeded around-the-clock on a top priority basis throughout the United States and in various foreign countries. Thousands of interviews have been conducted and hundreds of suspects have been processed. A tremendous number of examinations have been conducted by the FBI Laboratory and the FBI Identification Division. Every logical investigative approach is being vigorously pursued and there will be no let up until Ray is apprehended.

1 we as citizens have to be deeply concerned about our privacy,  
2 deeply concerned about the opportunity to develop our individual  
3 personalities. I think in the years ahead, with expanding  
4 science and technology, our people as a whole have to be con-  
5 stantly aware of the need to preserve their privacy. I do not  
6 believe law enforcement needs this technique. I believe we can  
7 handle organized crime better without it.

8 MR. CHAPMAN: Attorney General Clark, a few weeks ago you  
9 were expressing confidence that the suspected killer of Dr. King,  
10 James Earl Ray, would quickly be apprehended and yet he has not  
11 despite a very intensive manhunt. Why not?

12 GENERAL CLARK: I had said immediately after the assassina-  
13 tion, as soon as we had been able to analyze the evidence that  
14 we then had, that we were very hopeful that we could apprehend  
15 the person who killed Dr. King and apprehend him in a short  
16 period of time. We are disappointed that we have been unable  
17 to do this at this time. We have under way and continuing with  
18 all of our forces, all of our manpower that can reasonably be  
19 applied, the most massive manhunt, search, for an individual  
20 that the FBI and coordinated/local law enforcement has ever undertaken.  
21 We have not found the man we are looking for. I remain very  
22 optimistic that we will. It is awfully difficult for an indi-  
23 vidual, and particularly an individual about whom so much is  
24 known, to remain at large in the United States under these cir-  
25 cumstances. I believe we will find him.

over

1 MR. CHAPMAN: Do you think he is still alive?

2 GENERAL CLARK: We have no evidence to believe that he is  
3 not still alive.

4 MR. CHAPMAN: One more question. Here there are a growing  
5 number of theories inevitably that he was not a man alone, that  
6 he may have been a hired killer, even hired by foreign agents.  
7 Do you have any evidence along those lines?

1        GENERAL CLARK: I think it is perhaps not constructive  
2 to speculate on those things at this time. Our evidence  
3 indicates a man acting alone. This does not negate other  
4 theories. Our purpose now is to find the man we are looking  
5 for and perhaps these other details will unfold after we have  
6 done that.

7        MR. CLARK: But you are not ruling out the possibility  
8 of a conspiracy either of the right or the left, would that  
9 be true?

10       GENERAL CLARK: It would be impossible to rule out a  
11 conspiracy of the right or the left or the middle or  
12 any other type of conspiracy, and we have had a theory in the  
13 presentation about every type of conspiracy that the mind of  
14 man can conceive, but at this time our evidence is that this  
15 man was at least acting alone.

16       MR. CHAPMAN: Thank you very much, Attorney General  
17 Ramsey Clark, for joining us on this broadcast of ISSUES AND  
18 ANSWERS.

19       (Next week: The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller,  
20 Governor of New York and Candidate  
21 for the Republican Presidential Nomination)  
22  
23  
24  
25

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Attorney General

FROM *F*: Fred M. Vinson, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Meeting with Harry Wachtel, attorney  
for Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.



At eleven o'clock this morning we met with New York attorney, Harry Wachtel, who stated that his client, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., had requested him to discuss several matters with you. Only the three of us were present throughout the meeting.

The first issue Mr. Wachtel wished to discuss was the posture of the investigation of Dr. King's slaying, which occurred two months ago. He indicated that Mrs. King had no personal views, but was subjected to many pressures from those who felt that the FBI was not properly motivated and was not being especially diligent.

You responded to this by speaking in general, but persuasive, terms about the magnitude of the investigation and the tens of thousands of leads -- all of which were run out unless they were patently ridiculous. You pointed out the great mass of evidence which had been accumulated establishing Ray as Galt, establishing him as the killer, and as a loner. Two separate theories were advanced by Mr. Wachtel -- first, that Ray was a "hired gun" and might now be dead, and secondly, that the plot was inspired and paid for by a militant black nationalist. In regard to the second "theory", he indicated that Dr. King once discussed with him the fact that Dr. Abernathy had gotten information from some unidentified source about the possibility of a black militant planning his (Dr. King's) death. This was very vague, however, and he is to check with Dr. Abernathy to see if there are any concrete details.

*Dr King assassination*

*nc*

It was agreed that both of these theories could be developed from logic, but there was no evidence supporting either, and no evidence indicating that Ray was not alive.

I pointed out, with respect to the investigation, that the man heading it was the Bureau's top man and that the resources put into the investigation in the past and at present were enormous, beyond anything in my experience in the Department.

Mr. Wachtel appeared to suggest that some of the doubts on this score might have arisen from the fact that there has been no communication to Mrs. King by the Department since just after the slaying. You pointed out that you felt that it would be painful for Mrs. King to discuss the matter -- and all agreed that it would not be desirable to inform Mrs. King of any investigative details. You asked him to convey to Mrs. King the fact that you would always be glad to talk to her. You expanded on this theme and asked that Mrs. King be told to feel free to phone you at any time. Mr. Wachtel responded by saying that he appreciated this and would tell her this and also discuss with her tonight whether she wished to have an emissary in this regard.

The discussion returned to public speculation about the thoroughness and good faith of the investigation. You pointed out the risk of damage to the national interest if speculation, having no basis in fact, were to be given any encouragement or currency by Mrs. King or those associated with her. You drew an analogy with the Warren Commission report and commented on the Kennedy family's steadfastness in the face of wild charges. You also stated it would be very unfair to history to encourage rumors having no basis in fact. Mr. Wachtel indicated agreement.

The second matter which Mr. Wachtel wished to discuss revolved around the recent Drew Pearson articles of wiretaps on Dr. King. He broke this down into two parts. First, he wanted to know whether there were any wiretaps on Mrs. King or her associates now. You responded by stating that since you have been in office, there have been no wiretaps or bugs on Dr. King, Mrs. King or SCLC. He seemed to want to know whether Pearson's stories as to the 1963-1965 wiretap were true (although he seemed to accept them as being true), and you stated that you felt the integrity of the office of the Attorney General precluded you from discussing matters which had taken place under prior attorneys general and that you had refused to confirm or deny such stories.

He indicated that he had not expected a response from you as to this question.

He then broached the second matter of concern to him with respect to electronic surveillance, namely, the investigation and possible prosecution under §605. You discussed in very abstract terms the two theories under which wiretapping has been conducted starting from the days of Attorney General Jackson. You also pointed out that logic would appear to dictate that the objective facts disclosed in the Pearson articles were not the sort of facts that would be obtained by wiretaps. He appeared to agree and during the course of the conversation referred to your well known and "commendable" attitude with respect to electronic surveillance.

The meeting broke up shortly before noon. It is my understanding that he may be back in touch with you after he talks to Mrs. King tonight -- although that was not entirely clear from his conversation.

On leaving, he stated that he had his young son and a friend of his son's with him, both of whom would like an FBI tour, and he wondered if you had passes to get in the House and Senate galleries. Mrs. McHale was asked to arrange the former, and she asked Tom Finley to arrange for the galleries' passes.

## Dr. King's Estate Consists Of Little Money, Much Faith

Atlanta, Ga., May 12 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., often said money corrupts. And he practiced what he preached—he left little of it.

Most of the monetary legacy he could have left his widow and four young children he gave away in his lifetime—the royalties from his books and his \$50,000 Nobel Peace Prize money.

### Left No Will

He left no estate, except the house he lived in and two joint bank accounts—both too small to be probated.

And, despite the constant threats of danger under which the civil rights leader lived, he left no will.

He had faith, said a close associate, that his family would be cared for.

"If somebody asked him for money and he had it, he would give it to them," the Rev. Andrew Young, a close friend and associate of Dr. King, said in an interview.

Young, who was with Dr. King when he was felled by a sniper's bullet in Memphis April 4, added, "When I took his wallet out of his pocket at the hospital in Memphis, I found a lot of credit cards but there was no money in it."

Chauncey Eskridge, a Chicago attorney who handled legal affairs for Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said in a telephone interview:

"He didn't have any estate."

The house in which Dr. King lived was virtually paid for when he was killed, Eskridge said. And mortgage insurance paid up the balance.

When Dr. King moved into the simple, brick house in a low-income area in West Atlanta three years ago, he said then it cost \$10,000 to buy and about \$14,000 to remodel.

The floors were redone, the kitchen enlarged and brought up-to-date with modern equipment. The furniture, while not lavish, is comfortable and attractive. There is a large television set in the den and another in the main bedroom.

### Two Bank Accounts

"He had two bank accounts, joint accounts with his wife, under \$5,000," Eskridge said. "These were passed by what we call small estate affidavits. So this left him with no estate to probate."

Mrs. King has declined to say what insurance her husband left her. But Young said top executives in S.C.L.C. carry something like \$25,000.

"The staff had always talked about a major insurance policy on Dr. King's life but we never got around to it," Young said.

Royalties on King's 1967 book,

## Paid King Killer Not Ruled Out

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Ramsey Clark, Attorney General, said today the FBI has not ruled out the possibility that the slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was hired, perhaps by foreign agents.

But Clark added that he still believes Dr. King's slayer "was a man acting alone" and that eventually he will be found alive.

There have been published reports that some FBI men think James Earl Ray, charged by Federal authorities with conspiracy to deprive Dr. King of his civil rights, has been killed by people who paid him to carry out the murder.

"I think it is perhaps not constructive to speculate on those things at this time," Clark said. "Our evidence indicates a man acting alone. This does not negate other theories."

Clark's statement came in answer to a question on the ABC radio and television interview program "Issues and Answers." An interviewer had asked him about the "growing number of theories" that Dr. King's killer was a hired gun "even hired by foreign agents."

"Where Do We Go From Here? Chaos or Community," were advanced and used in writing the book, Eskridge said.

King gave away royalties from his three other books—to Morehouse College, where he graduated; to S.C.L.C., which he headed and to the Ebenezer Baptist Church, of which he was co-pastor with his father.

His \$50,000 Nobel Peace prize money, which was tax free, he gave to S.C.L.C., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Morehouse College and Ebenezer Church.

"He didn't keep a quarter," Eskridge added.

Several years ago, King estimated his annual income as \$10,000 to \$12,000. Part came from his church salary of \$6,000 and parsonage allowance and the balance from his speeches.

He accepted no salary from S.C.L.C. His travel and office expenses were paid by the organization.

Mrs. King, elected to the board of directors of S.C.L.C. after her husband's death, has been put on the payroll temporarily by a vote of the board. They voted to pay her the same as their top executives. Young said the top pay is \$12,000 a year.

MAY 9 1968

**HOLED UP—OR BURIED****The Ray Mystery Deepens**

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

Star Staff Writer

James Earl Ray, sought as the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has disappeared as effectively as if the earth had swallowed him, and that may well have been the case.

"If he was the hired trigger-man of a conspiracy, the chances are very good that he has been killed to silence him forever," said one official who has been close to the international manhunt for Ray. "But if he conceived and carried out the plot alone, he is probably holed up somewhere. But where?"

Whether he was a paid gunman or a loner, the last trace of Ray goes back to the morning of April 5, less than 15 hours after Dr. King was shot to death by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Ernest Payne, who lives in a low-rent housing project called Capitol Homes in Atlanta, Ga. peered out her window



JAMES EARL RAY

sometime between 7 and 9 a.m. that day and saw a man believed to be Ray park and lock a white 1966 Mustang. Two Atlanta cab drivers believe they may

have given Ray a short ride that same morning.

Beyond that point, Ray has vanished.

The FBI has said nothing about the progress of its investigation and has issued only three terse press releases along with several photos of the wanted man. But from a number of sources it has been possible to amass a considerable amount of information about Ray's life prior to last April 4.

Ray was penniless when he escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. on April 23, 1967.

On Aug. 30, 1967, he turned up in Birmingham, Ala., rented a safety deposit box in the Birmingham Trust National Bank and began spending large amounts of money — estimated to total up to \$10,000 — over the next seven months.

Where he obtained the money

See RAY, Page A-14

RAY

# Mystery Surrounding King's Killer Deepens

Continued From Page A-1  
that he spent on the car, his 19,000 miles of travel to Canada, Mexico and the West Coast, and on wine, women and bartending lessons is one of the mysteries of the case.

FBI agents have located some persons who describe Ray as a Negro-hating racist and others who say he never mentioned race over long periods of time.

If he has a profession, it is that of a notably unsuccessful small time hoodlum. So far as the records indicate, every hold-up or robbery he ever tried ended in disaster for him. He was, as the convicts say, a three-time loser.

Investigators trying to trace the source of his money have been unable to connect him with any robbery that occurred in his year of freedom since his Missouri prison escape.

The basic federal charge against Ray is conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. King, while the Tennessee charge against him is murder. The conspiracy charge was based on a remark attributed to Ray himself. He is said to have told a Birmingham gun dealer that his brother had told him to buy the 30.06 Remington gamemaster pump gun which has been tabbed as the murder weapon.

Ray's brothers have been checked out and officials say they have not been linked with the crime.

• But investigators have not ruled out the possibility:

• That Dr. King's murder may have been ordered and paid for by extremists of the right or the left.

• That these plotters may have been either white or black.

• That they could have been either domestic or foreign.

The FBI, on orders from Director J. Edgar Hoover to break the King case at any costs, has traced Ray's life from his birth on March 10, 1928 in Alton, Mo. to the morning of April 5, 1968.

A ninth-grade dropout, he eventually joined the Army and served the better part of three years in the West German cities of Bremen, Bremerhaven, Nuernburg and Frankfurt. He was tried in a refrigeration company, the military police and the infantry, but the army finally gave him a general discharge for ineptness.

## Arrests Mount

Soon after his release, Ray turned to crime and was arrested many times from 1949 until his last sentencing in 1960. His life pattern was fixed. He became a loner whose amusements centered on bar girls and prostitutes. He rarely worked. When he needed money for vodka and beer, he stole or took it by force. He never married.

Fellow prisoners knew him as a man addicted to amphetamine or "pep" pills, an avid reader of "girlie" magazines, a lone wolf who constantly talked of escape. A fellow prisoner has reported that once when a rumor was circulated in prison that a "businessmen's group" had offered a \$1 million bounty for the death of Dr. King, Ray said, "If I ever get out of here, I believe I'll collect that."

On Aug. 30, 1967, Ray answered an ad placed in a Birmingham newspaper by William D. Paisley, who wanted to sell his 1966 Mustang. Ray paid \$1,995 in cash for the car.

At that time, Ray was going under the name of Eric Starvo Galt and it was by that alias he was known to his Birmingham landlord, Peter Cherpes, and to Alabama authorities who issued him a license on Sept. 6, 1967. This was the start of his heavy spending, although he continued to live in cheap rooming houses and rundown hotels.

## Trip to Canada

For reasons unknown, Ray drove to Canada and spent a few days in Montreal. He lived in an old hotel and passed himself off as an employee of Expo-67.

While living in Cherpes' house in Birmingham, Ray received a large box of expensive camera equipment from a mail order firm in Chicago.

Cherpes said Ray left his place on Oct. 7, 1967. He drove to Mexico, where he passed some time in places like Jalisco and Puerto Vallarta. He became well known in the cantinas there and even had his picture taken with a Mexican prostitute. (That picture, showing Galt wearing sun glasses, was released by the FBI this week.)

Investigation believe his motive for going to Mexico was to buy marijuana but Ray apparently also liked the country. He told one acquaintance: "When I make my big score, I'm going to come down here and live on beans and beer."

He next turned up in Los Angeles where he checked into the

St. Francis Hotel and became a regular habitue of the Sultan Room bar of the hotel and other saloons. The barkeeps and girls around the Rabbit's Foot Club grew to know him as a man with a thirst and a bankroll.

Still as Eric Starvo Galt, he remained in Los Angeles until March 27, 1968, and left a broad trail. There was one side trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans with a man named Charles Stein, a bearded songwriter. Stein reported that his friend required him, his sister and his cousin to sign a petition for third party presidential candidate George Wallace in North Hollywood, Calif. as the price for taking him to New Orleans and back.

Stein recalled that Ray made one long-distance call from somewhere in Texas but did not know who he called. Stein also does not know why Ray went to New Orleans, nor who he saw there.

While in Los Angeles, Ray advertised in the L. A. Free Press, a "hippie tabloid," for a contact with a "passionate married woman." He signed the ad "Eric S." but Free Press records show that he used the full alias, "Eric S. Galt" in paying for the ad. He also bought a list of five female names from the Swinger's Club of Downey, Calif. for \$1 and sent a letter and picture of himself to a Los Angeles girl on Feb. 17. She gave the Polaroid picture to the FBI and it, too, was made public this week.

Using his "Galt" pseudonym, Ray paid more than \$400 for dancing lessons in Long Beach and more than \$200 for a course in bartending during his Los Angeles stay. He paid cash for both.

## Birmingham Story

Ray left Los Angeles on March 27 and drove to Birmingham arriving there on March 29, the day he made the first of two visits to the Aeromarine Supply Co.

On the first visit he gave his name as Harvey Lowmyer and bought a Remington .243 caliber rifle, telling the salesman he wanted to go deer shooting in Wisconsin. On March 30, "Lowmyer" returned to the shop and said his brother had told him he had gotten the wrong kind of gun. What he wanted, he said, was a Remington 30.06 Game-master with a telescopic sight.

From there, the deduction is that Ray went to Atlanta and got a room in a boarding house inhabited largely by hippies. Here he was once again Galt. The FBI did not find the boarding house until several days after Ray's abandoned car was reported parked in the Atlanta housing project on April 11.

In the vain hope that Ray might still be hiding inside, the FBI staked out the house and watched it for more than 24 hours. Then agents dressed in "hippie" clothes got inside and found that the quarry had either fled from the room soon after ditching his car April 5 or had not returned there at all.

But the agents found key evidence in the room — a television set that "Galt" had gotten in a trade with a girl in Los Angeles and a city map of Atlanta.

## Map Delineated

The map had four circles drawn around four significant locations: Dr. King's Atlanta residence; the office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the "hippie" house and the spot where the car had been abandoned on April 5.

Even more important was a well-defined fingerprint found on the map. FBI fingerprint experts were able to determine that the print was from a right thumb whereas all other 26 latent fingerprints from Ray's rifle, car, binoculars and places he had been were too incistinct for classification.

The decision was made to compare the map fingerprint with the equivalent points of all white male fugitives in the general age range of the man known as "Galt." An exhaustive finger-by-finger comparison proved that Eric Starve Galt and James Earl Ray were one and the same and the manhunt was launched.

5-9-68

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### Clark Hopeful On Getting Killer

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Durham, N.C., May 8 (AP) — Ramsey Clark, United States Attorney General, declared here today he is still optimistic that the accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will be caught.

But Clark vigorously denied reports that quoted him as predicting the assassin would be caught "soon."

The head of the Justice Department insisted he never mentioned a time during the time he discussed the assassination with newsmen in Memphis, Tenn. But at Duke University today he said he is still optimistic that James Earl Ray will be captured "for a number of reasons." He said he hoped the arrest will be soon.

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ASSASSINATION

ATLANTA, GA. (AP)--ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK SAID SATURDAY THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE THAT THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING "GOES BEYOND THE SINGLE ACTOR" WHO FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

CLARK MADE THE STATEMENT DURING A NEWS CONFERENCE HERE IN REPLY TO A QUESTION CONCERNING THE REPORTS OF A POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY OF SOUTHERN BUSINESSMEN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE KING SLAYING.

"WE COULD MAKE A LONG, LONG LIST--AS LONG AS THE IMAGINATION OF MAN RUNNETH--OF PEOPLE WHO COULD POSSIBLY BE INVOLVED IN THIS," CLARK SAID. "BUT THERE'S NO SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE THAT IT GOES BEYOND THE SINGLE ACTOR."

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ATLANTA -- ADD ASSASSINATION (110)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DID NOT MENTION THE MAN SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING, JAMES EARL RAY, BY NAME AND DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE INVESTIGATION EXCEPT TO SAY THAT HE STILL FEELS CONFIDENT AN ARREST WILL BE MADE SOON.

"I WAS HOPEFUL AN ARREST WOULD BE OBTAINED BEFORE NOW," HE SAID. "THE INDIVIDUAL BEING SOUGHT IS IN A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION AND IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO AVOID ARREST."

CLARK WAS IN ATLANTA TO SPEAK AT A EMORY UNIVERSITY LAW DAY LUNCHEON.

ASKED IF HE THOUGHT THE SLAYING OF KING WOULD RESULT IN EFFECTIVE GUN LEGISLATION, CLARK SAID IT IS "INCREDIBLE THAT IT HAS TAKEN THIS LONG" TO OBTAIN SUCH LEGISLATION. HOWEVER, HE SAID HE WOULD NOT "DESCRIBE A DIRECT CASUAL RELATIONSHIP" BETWEEN THE SLAYING AND THE LEGISLATION.

CLARK WAS ASKED IF HE WOULD PREFER THAT THE UPCOMING MARCH BY THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH ITS POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN NOT BE HELD.

HE REPLIED, "THIS DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU MEAN BY A MARCH. THESE ARE ANXIOUS TIMES. THERE WILL BE TENSION IN OUR CITIES FOR SOME TIME. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SELF-DISCIPLINE BE DISPLAYED IN ORDER TO AVOID THE RISK OF VIOLENCE. AND VIOLENCE WILL IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF THIS COUNTRY."

JA349PES APRIL 27

*Dr King involved - safe*

APR 23 1968

# King Slaying Suspect Held Racist, Drug User

Convicts who served time with James Earl Ray, the man wanted in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., have told authorities Ray was a racist and a habitual user of amphetamines while in prison, it was learned today.

Ray, object of a manhunt that extends as far away as Mexico and West Germany, served sentences in Illinois, California, Missouri and the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Some of his fellow prisoners have described him as an anti-Negro loner, who spent much of his time in jail reading sex books and girlie magazines.

The FBI declined comment on the accounts of Ray as a racist and user of pep pills.

The FBI also had nothing to say about reports that his sister, Melba Ryan of Quincy, Ill., thought he might have gone back to Germany where he served part of his three-year Army hitch from early 1946 until he was given a general discharge in late 1948 for lack of adaptability to GI life.

Mrs. Ryan said her brother, now 40, thoroughly enjoyed his tour of duty in Germany. She thought it likely he might have returned there if he was trying to hide.

The FBI has printed thousands of wanted posters in Spanish for

distribution in Mexico where Ray is known to have gone at some point after his escape on April 23, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City.

Ray's far-ranging travels after his escape is one of the major question marks facing investigators.

During the year from the date of his escape until April 4 when King was shot to death in Memphis, Tenn., Ray is said to have journeyed 19,000 miles.

He paid more than \$2,000 for a white Mustang, took expensive lessons in dancing studios and bartending schools and traveled from Birmingham to New Orleans, to California, to Mexico, to New Orleans again, then to Atlanta, and finally to Memphis, investigators say.

He has been connected with the car and rifle believed to have been used by King's slayer by his fingerprints and is wanted by the FBI on a warrant charging conspiracy in the death of King as well as for being a fugitive from the Missouri prison system.

Investigators do not know how Ray financed his purchases, his day-by-day expenses or his travels without any known job during the period after his escape.

Investigators are hopeful that widespread circulation of his photos and fingerprints, plus the \$150,000 in reward money offered for his apprehension, will lead them to Ray. Thousands of leads have been received and all are being checked out.

## Court Supports Stockholder List Inspection Right

The power of federal courts to make companies open stockholder lists for proxy solicitations was enlarged yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The high court overturned a decision by a U.S. District Court in Pennsylvania ruling that J. David Stern of New York didn't have the right to look at the stockholder list of South Chester Tube Co.

The Supreme Court said that federal courts can decide suits for access to lists where state laws require that they be produced. There is no federal law on obtaining stockholder lists, but many states have laws which require companies to produce stockholder lists for a stockholder seeking them "for reasonable purposes."

In another action, the high court said it would accept for decision the question of whether fraud rules of the securities laws apply to insurance companies. The case bears on the application of law to proxy statements issued by insurance companies in merger proposals. Insurance firms now are primarily regulated by state commissions.

APR 23 1968

**ALERT FAILS TO LINK GALT WITH RAY*****FBI Turns to Florida in Search for King Suspect***

TALLAHASSEE, April 23 (UP) — The search for the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has taken another mysterious twist and was turned toward Florida today.

The FBI last night issued a pickup order for prime suspect Eric Starvo Galt and asked that it be transmitted to all law enforcement agencies in Florida. The order said Galt was wanted for "civil rights conspiracy" and had used the aliases of Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard.

**ONE AND THE SAME**

It made no mention of James Earl Ray, the 40-year-old escaper from the Missouri State Pris-

on whom FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said fingerprints had proved was the same person as Galt. "Ray and Galt are identical," Mr. Hoover said last week.

The FBI in Miami refused comment. Earlier yesterday, the FBI clamped a lid on any public progress report on the manhunt. The policy was expected to prevail until a suspect is captured or some dramatic new development occurs.

Ray was placed on the list of the FBI's 10 most wanted criminals Saturday, and alerts have been issued in Canada and Mexico as well as the United States.

The Florida alert was the state's second in 12

days for Galt. on April 11, the day a white Mustang car registered to Galt was found abandoned in Atlanta, the FBI issued a "locate and observe" order for Galt in Florida. About five hours later, it was canceled and the FBI indicated later the order was a mistake.

A Miami police official was skeptical of the current alert's failure to mention Ray's name.

"Maybe in about another week the correction will catch up with the message," he said.

A federal warrant charging conspiracy has been issued against Galt and police in Memphis, where Dr. King was slain by a white sniper April 4; have charged Galt with murder.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
April 20, 1968

JAMES EARL RAY, also known as  
Eric Starvo Galt, Harvey Lowmyer,  
John Willard, James McBride, James  
Walton, W. C. Herron and James  
O'Conner

FUGITIVE

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY;  
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ARMED ROBBERY

"TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM

James Earl Ray, a Missouri prison escapee who has been sought under the alias Eric Starvo Galt in connection with the gunshot slaying of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has been added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered the special addition of Ray to the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, which already contains ten fugitives, to insure the widest possible dissemination of Ray's photograph and description to help effect his earliest possible location.

Ray has been the subject of a massive and intensive search since the brutal gunshot slaying of Dr. King on April 4, 1968, as he stood on the balcony of a Memphis, Tennessee, motel. One rifle bullet, believed fired from the window of a nearby rooming house, felled the victim.

An exhaustive FBI fingerprint search, comparing latent fingerprints uncovered in the Dr. King case against fingerprints of over 53,000 persons on whom wanted notices have been posted in the FBI's Identification Division, succeeded in determining that Galt and Ray are identical.

A Federal warrant, issued at Birmingham, Alabama, on April 17, 1968, charges Ray, under the alias Eric Starvo Galt, with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a United States citizen. Ray is also sought for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for armed robbery, based on a Federal warrant issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri. He had been confined at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, in March, 1960, with a 20-year sentence following conviction for armed robbery and operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner. In September, 1966, while serving the sentence, he was confined for a time in the maximum security ward at the State Hospital, Fulton, Missouri. He was reported missing from the Missouri State Penitentiary since April 23, 1967.

Ray, who has an arrest record dating back to 1949 and has been convicted of burglary, armed robbery and forging United States Postal Money Orders, has also been confined in the Los Angeles County Jail, the Joliet and Pontiac, Illinois, State Prisons and the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

He served in the Army between February, 1946, and December, 1948, received a three-month sentence at hard labor for being drunk and breaking arrest and was given a General Discharge due to ineptness and lack of adaptability for military service.

Ray is a 40-year-old white male, reportedly born in Illinois on March 10, 1928. He is approximately 5'10" inches tall, weighs from 163 to 174 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair which he has worn cut short. He has a small scar on the center of his forehead and a scar on the palm of his right hand. He has been described as having a straight, narrow nose and straight and even teeth and to have a nervous habit of occasionally tugging at an ear lobe. His left ear protrudes noticeably.

Acquaintances describe him as a "loner" and "drifter" whose language and diction reflect a "rural" quality and indicate he has had limited education.

He is reportedly a fan of western and country music, drinks vodka and beer, dresses neatly and claims past employment as a merchant seaman and cook on Mississippi River vessels. He is known to have worked as a baker, laborer and color matcher.

He is known as an avid dancer who has taken dancing lessons. He also completed a course at a school of bartending in the Los Angeles area early in 1968.

Ray should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. Anyone with information concerning this fugitive is requested to immediately contact the nearest office of the FBI, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
APRIL 19, 1968**

**Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that the FBI has identified James Earl Ray, an escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary, as Eric Starvo Galt, against whom a Federal complaint was filed last Wednesday in connection with the fatal shooting of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**

**Director J. Edgar Hoover said that a systematic and exhaustive search of latent fingerprints uncovered in the Dr. King case against the fingerprints of the over 53,000 persons for whom "Wanted Notices" have been posted in the files of the FBI's Identification Division led to the determination that Galt and Ray are identical.**

**Mr. Hoover said that Ray, who is 40 years of age, was reported missing from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, on April 23, 1967. He had been received at that institution on March 17, 1960, to serve a 20-year sentence following conviction in St. Louis for armed robbery and for operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner.**

In September, 1966, while serving this sentence, he was confined for a time in the maximum security ward at the State Hospital at Fulton, Missouri.

According to Mr. Hoover, Ray has a known arrest record dating back to 1949. Prior to the 1960 conviction for which he received the 20-year term, Ray had been convicted of burglary in Los Angeles, California, in 1949; armed robbery in Chicago, Illinois, in 1952; and forging and cashing United States Postal Money Orders in Missouri in 1955.

He has served terms in the Los Angeles County Jail in 1949; in State Prisons at Joliet and Pontiac, Illinois, in 1952-54; and in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1955-58.

Ray was an enlisted man in the United States Army from February, 1946, to December, 1948, at which time he was given a General Discharge due to ineptness and lack of adaptability for military service. While in the Army, he received a three-month sentence at hard labor for being drunk and breaking arrest.

Mr. Hoover said that during his criminal career, Ray has also used the names of James McBride, James Walton, W. C. Herron and James O'Conner. He is a white male; claims to have

been born March 10, 1928, in Illinois; is approximately 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs about 163 to 174 pounds. He has blue eyes and brown hair. There is a small scar on the center of his forehead and a scar on the palm of his right hand.

Ray has claimed that he attended school through the 10th grade in Alton, Illinois. He has had the reputation of being a "drifter" since leaving school. His vocational experience includes working as a baker, laborer and color matcher.

In connection with his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary, an FBI complaint was filed in Jefferson City, Missouri, on July 20, 1967, charging Ray with unlawfully fleeing from the State of Missouri to avoid confinement. He has been a Federal fugitive since then.

Ray should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. Anyone having information concerning him should immediately contact FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., or the nearest FBI office.

# F.B.I. ACCUSES GALT OF A CONSPIRACY IN DR. KING SLAYING

Alleges a Plot With Man  
He Said Was a Brother to  
Violate Victim's Rights

## FUGITIVE WARRANT OUT

Hoover Places Suspect in  
Memphis at Time of Killing  
—Two Photos Released

Text of the F.B.I. statement  
is printed on Page 46.

### By EVERT CLARK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 17 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation issued a fugitive warrant today charging Eric Starvo Galt, described as a 36-year-old "loner," with conspiracy in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King's assassin has been sought since the civil rights leader was killed by a rifle bullet on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis on April 4.

The F.B.I. said Galt conspired beginning about March 29 with a man "whom he alleged to be his brother" to "injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate" Dr. King. The conspiracy continued until about April 5, the agency said.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that Galt was being sought as a fugitive on the charge of having conspired to violate Dr. King's civil rights, in violation of Title 18, Section 241, of the United States Code.

The maximum penalty on conviction under this law is a \$5,000 fine and a 10-year prison sentence.

## Sought by the F.B.I.



United Press International  
Man said to be Eric Starvo Galt. The eyes were painted in by an F.B.I. artist. Original picture is below.



### Announcement by Hoover

An announcement by J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. director, placed Galt in Memphis at the time of the killing and said he then left for Atlanta.

It said that Galt, "who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past," owned the white 1966 Mustang automobile bearing Alabama license plates that was found abandoned in Atlanta one week after the assassination.

John Willard was the name given in Memphis by a man

# GALT IS ACCUSED OF A CONSPIRACY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

who fled from a rooming house near the Lorraine Motel just after Dr. King was shot. The man had taken a room in the house, and the fatal shot is believed to have been fired from a bathroom window there.

There was no explanation of the Lowmyer alias.

The Mustang found in Atlanta resembled one seen speeding away from the assassination area.

Sources close to investigators in Memphis said that the Memphis police had almost run Galt down as they went to the murder scene.

The Federal warrant was issued in Birmingham, Ala., where Mr. Hoover said that a .30-'06-caliber rifle, equipped with a telescopic sight had been found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the shooting. He said an F. B. I. agent had determined that that rifle and a telescopic sight was bought from a gun dealer in Birmingham on March 30.

### Suspect Described

The announcement did not directly link Galt to the rifle found in Memphis or say that the .30-'06 was the weapon that killed Dr. King.

Galt was described as 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighing between 160 and 175 pounds and having "brush-cut" brown hair and blue eyes.

"He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build," the F.B.I. said.

Those who have met him describe him as a loner and say his "language and diction have a 'rural' quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education," the agency said.

Galt was said to like vodka, beer and Western and country music and to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe, the F.B.I. added.

"His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear," it said.

The F.B.I. released two photographs of Galt, one with his eyes closed and another containing a notation on the back: "Eyes drawn in by F.B.I. artist."

The man whom the agency said Galt had alleged was his brother was not further identified in the announcement here.

Galt traveled extensively in this country and went to Mexico after he bought the white Mustang from a private citizen in Birmingham last Aug. 30, Mr. Hoover said. The car's odometer showed the Mustang had been driven more than 19,000 miles since the purchase, the F.B.I. director said.

"Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los

Angeles, New Orleans, Birmingham and Mexico as well to Memphis and Atlanta," the F.B.I. announcement said.

The suspect left Los Angeles last Dec. 15, drove to New Orleans and "claimed he contacted either an engineering firm or a contracting firm," according to the agency.

He left New Orleans four days later and arrived in Los Angeles on Dec. 21. The agency said.

There was no indication why he had been in touch with the company.

### Took Bartending Course

While he was in Los Angeles, Galt "took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968," the agency said.

The announcement did not attempt to trace Galt's whereabouts day by day or even week by week. But it placed him in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965, in Birmingham last September and October and in Long Beach, Calif., from last December until last February by saying he took dancing lessons in those places at those times.

"He is said to be an avid dancer," the announcement said.

It also said intensive investigation by the F.B.I. had disclosed that Galt "has claimed to have been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman."

Galt should be considered "armed and dangerous" and any information about him should be furnished immediately to the nearest F.B.I. office, the announcement added.

The F.B.I. refused to say where it got Galt's photograph. The pictures show him in a dark suit and a neat, dark bow tie; he might have been wearing a tuxedo at the time. One picture appeared to have been cut out and placed on a different background, as though it might have been taken from a group picture, such as one taken at a nightclub.

over

### Sketch Shown Previously

The photographs were the first to be connected with the case, although F.B.I. agents have been showing a full-face sketch of a suspect to hundreds of persons all through the South.

There was nothing in today's statements to indicate what role the F.B.I. thought the al-

leged other conspirator played, or whether there might be still other suspected conspirators.

Galt's name was first publicly linked with the King murder on April 11, when an F.B.I. bulletin was released in Florida, apparently by mistake, and later withdrawn. The bulletin asked that Galt be located for questioning.

On April 12 the Mustang was found in Atlanta. It apparently had been parked there since about 12 hours after the murder. It was impounded after residents of the housing development where it was found noted that it matched the description of the car wanted in the murder.

The section of the United States Code under which Galt is accused states:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

"If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

"They shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

### Memphis Hopes to Try Galt

MEMPHIS, April 17 (UPI)—Tennessee authorities indicated tonight that they would file murder charges in the assassination of Dr. King.

"That will be our immediate consideration," Memphis Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman said in answer to a question of whether there were plans to issue a warrant for the arrest of Galt.

"We look forward to the apprehension of this individual and his ultimate return to Memphis for trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.," Mr. Holloman said.

He would not elaborate on the statement.

## F.B.I.'s Statement on the Hunt for Galt

Following is the text of a statement released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday concerning a warrant issued for Eric Starvo Galt in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that Eric Starvo Galt is being sought by the F.B.I. as a fugitive on a Federal charge arising from the fatal shooting of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968.

Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that a Federal complaint was filed by the F.B.I. in Birmingham, Ala., today charging Galt with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. King in violation of Title 18, Section 241 of the United States Code.

The F.B.I. complaint charges that "on or about March 29, 1968, in Birmingham, Ala., Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother, entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Martin Luther King Jr. in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state. In furtherance of this conspiracy Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Ala.

### Rifle Found

According to Mr. Hoover, a .30'06 rifle equipped with a telescopic sight was found near a rooming house on South Main Street in Memphis immediately after the fatal shooting of Dr. King occurred. The rooming house overlooks the Lorraine Hotel

and Motel where Dr. King was staying.

Mr. Hoover said that F.B.I. agents determined that the .30'06 rifle had been purchased from a gun dealer in Birmingham, Ala., on March 30, 1968. The telescopic sight was also purchased from this dealer.

The F.B.I. director said that Galt, who has used the names of John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer in the past, is the owner of a 1966 white Mustang bearing Alabama license plates which was located abandoned in Atlanta, Ga., on April 11, 1968.

Investigation disclosed that Galt purchased this car from a private citizen in Birmingham on Aug. 30, 1967. The Mustang odometer showed that it had been driven more than 19,000 miles between late August 1967, and early April 1968.

According to Mr. Hoover, Galt's travels in the Mustang included trips to Los Angeles, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala., and Mexico, as well as to Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. Galt was reported to have been in Memphis on April 3 and 4, 1968, and to have departed from there for Atlanta.

### Avid Dancer

Intensive investigation by the F.B.I. has disclosed that Galt has claimed to have been in Florida as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman. He is said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham between September and October, 1967, and in Long Beach, Calif., from December, 1967, to February, 1968.

Galt left Los Angeles on Dec. 15, 1967, and drove his white Mustang to New Orleans, where he claimed he contacted either an engi-

neering or contracting firm. He left New Orleans on Dec. 21, 1967, and arrived back in Los Angeles on Dec. 21, 1967.

While in the Los Angeles area earlier this year, Galt took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968.

The fugitive is described as a white male. He is approximately 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs between 160 and 175 pounds. He is said to be a neat dresser and has a medium build.

Galt has brown hair which he wears in a "brush" cut. He reportedly has blue eyes; his nose is straight and narrow; his teeth are straight and clean; and he has given his date of birth as July 29, 1931.

### Nervous Habit

The fugitive is said to have a nervous habit of occasionally pulling at an ear lobe with his hand. His left ear protrudes farther from his head than his right ear.

According to Mr. Hoover, persons who have met Galt describe him as a "loner" and state his language and diction have a "rural" quality and suggest that he probably does not have a high degree of education. He is said to drink alcoholic beverages and has a preference for vodka and beer. He is a fan of Western and country music.

The Federal statute under which Galt has been charged provides a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine. Bond of \$50,000 has been recommended.

Galt should be considered armed and dangerous. Any information concerning him should be furnished immediately to the nearest F.B.I. office.

# Galt Traced to 2 Schools Here by FBI Agents

He Studied Bartending  
in City and Took Dance  
Lessons in Long Beach

BY JOHN KENDALL  
Times Staff Writer

The trail of the elusive Eric Starvo Galt, accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King, led Wednesday to a Los Angeles bartending school and a Long Beach dance studio.

The director of the International School of Bartending, Tomas Reyes Lau, disclosed that a man called Eric S. Galt was graduated from the school March 2.

In Long Beach, R. L. McKay, manager of the National Dance Studio at 2026 Pacific Ave., acknowledged that Galt had attended classes there but declined to discuss the details until he could check with his superiors.

Lau said FBI agents visited his one-story, store-front school at 2125 Sunset Blvd. Tuesday, asked about Galt and took away the suspect's school application and graduation photographs.

## Not Named by FBI

The picture was later circulated by the FBI along with a Department of Justice announcement that Galt was being sought in the April 4 assassination of Dr. King in Memphis.

The announcement disclosed that Galt had attended dancing classes and bartending school in the Los Angeles area but they were not named. Newsmen traced the schools.

The Times learned from Eastern sources that evidence recovered on the assassination scene shortly after Dr. King's murder was what pointed federal agents to Los Angeles.

These sources described the evidence as "physical items" that were traced here by FBI investigators. Presumably they were articles that both Memphis police and FBI agents said were found in a leatherette bag abandoned by the killer.

## Has Vague Recollection

Lau did not know why FBI agents came to his school, he said, except he had a vague recollection that they somehow had learned about Galt's school activities from sources in the East.

But, he did remember the man he knew as Galt, recalling that he seemed to be a "nice fellow with a nice personality," and an able pupil of bartending.

When Galt talked to him, Lau said, "he was desperate to get a job and he wanted to go to work as soon as possible."

However, upon graduation, the school director said, Galt declined to take a job Lau had obtained for him and quoted him as saying:

"Well, I have to leave to go see my brother. What good would it do for me to work for only two or three weeks? I'd better wait until I return

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 1

# GALT

Continued from First Page  
to town and get a permanent job."

Lau said he last heard from Galt about a week after graduation when the latter telephoned the school but again declined the offer of a job.

"He was very intelligent and had the ability to develop this type of service," Lau said.

The man he knew as Galt was quiet and reserved, with a pleasing personality and a "slight Southern accent," Lau added.

"I was really surprised when the FBI came here and asked about him," he said. "I could believe it was almost anyone but him."

## Silent on Politics

Lau said Galt never discussed politics or his personal affairs but simply paid a \$220 fee and filled out an application.

Galt's application listed his address as 5533 Hollywood Blvd., gave his birthdate as July 30, 1931, and stated that he was single.

Galt gave his height as 5 feet, 10 inches, his weight as 175 pounds, and stated that he was a high school graduate.

A "Mr. Weller" of 751 S. Figueroa St. was listed as a former employer who had paid him \$50 a week.

The three references listed on Galt's school application were Marie Dennino, 5533 Hollywood Blvd.; Rita Steen and Charley Dennino, both of 5666 Franklin Ave. in the Hollywood area. None of them could be reached for comment.

# FBI Accuses Galt of King Plot; Murder Charge Filed

## Second Suspect Also Named in Conspiracy Writ

BY ROBERT L. JACKSON

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The FBI Wednesday charged Eric Starvo Galt with conspiracy in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King and appealed to the public for help in apprehending him.

In its first public statement since Dr. King was assassinated in Memphis April 4, the FBI conceded that it believes the slaying was a conspiracy and not the work of one man.

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who flew to Memphis on President Johnson's orders, had told a news conference April 5, there was no evidence of a conspiracy. "All the evidence we have is that this is the work of a single person," he said at that time.

In Memphis, Galt was charged with first degree murder late Wednesday in the assassination of Dr. King.

### Warrant Issued Within 5 Hours

The state warrant was issued five hours after the FBI in Washington announced that Galt had been charged with conspiracy in Dr. King's death.

Dist. Atty. Phil Canale filed the murder charge in the court of General Sessions Judge Wayne Lindsey.

Wednesday the FBI described Galt, 36, as a former merchant seaman and cook who traveled widely by automobile in the months preceding the crime. It said he used the names John Willard and Harvey Lowmyer as aliases.



**CHARGED**—The FBI released this photo, which it identified as that of Eric Starvo Galt. The agency said an artist drew in the eyes because they were closed in original photo.

AP Wirephoto

He lived in the Los Angeles area from December, 1967, until last month, first taking dancing lessons in Long Beach and then attending a Los Angeles bartender's school, the FBI said.

The white 1966 Mustang in which he is believed to have fled Memphis was found abandoned in Atlanta April 11. Galt bought it from a Birmingham, Ala., resident last Aug. 30 and drove it 19,000 miles, the FBI said.

### Gun Purchased in Birmingham

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Galt and a person Galt referred to as his brother entered into a conspiracy on or about March 29-30 and purchased a Remington .30-06 pump action rifle and a telescopic sight from a Birmingham store.

The rifle was found near a rooming house on S. Main St. in Memphis immediately after the slaying. The rear of the rooming house faces the Lorraine Motel where Dr. King had been staying at the time of his death. The rifle has undergone ballistics and fingerprint tests at the FBI laboratory. The bureau declined to give any results of the tests or to specifically identify the rifle as the murder weapon.

Witnesses told authorities in Memphis that a man checked into the rooming house under the name of John Willard, one of the aliases attributed to Galt.

In its complaint filed at Birmingham, the FBI charged that "on or

Please Turn to Page 17, Col. 1

*over*

# FBI Names a Suspect in King Conspiracy

Continued from First Page

about March 29 . . . Eric Starvo Galt and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother entered into a conspiracy which continued until on or about April 5, 1968, to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate Martin Luther King Jr. . . in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States; namely, the right to freely travel from state to state.

"In furtherance of this conspiracy, Eric Starvo Galt did, on or about March 30, 1968, purchase a rifle at Birmingham, Ala. . . ."

The FBI used the conspiracy statute as the legal basis for its investigation since Dr. King's murder would be a state, not a federal, crime. Once apprehended, however, the killer would be tried by a Tennessee court, Clark has indicated.

Shortly after the FBI announcement, Tennessee authorities indicated they would file murder charges. Memphis Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman, asked if he planned to issue a warrant for Galt's arrest, said: "We look forward to the apprehension of this individual and his ultimate return to Memphis for trial for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr."

Sources said reference in the FBI complaint to a conspiracy involving Galt and his alleged brother did not of itself indicate a wider plot is suspected.

The FBI did not elaborate on the identity of Galt's conspirator or how it knew a conspiracy had existed. However, one indication of a conspiracy was in the FBI's disclosure that Galt took a course at the bartending school in Los Angeles and was graduated March 2.

## Sought New License

On March 1 the Alabama Highway Patrol received a telephone call from someone who identified himself as Galt and asked that a duplicate driver's license be sent to a Birmingham rooming house where Galt stayed from Aug. 26 to Oct. 7 last year. Presumably, Galt was in Los Angeles March 1.

The duplicate license was mailed the same day, but the manager of the

rooming house, Peter N. Cherpes, said he did not remember seeing it arrive in the mail and no one has been found who recalls seeing the man known as Galt in Birmingham since October.

Cherpes provided further indication of a conspiracy Wednesday when he told The Times he could not identify Galt from the photograph and description put out by the FBI.

"I'm not sure," Cherpes said after looking at the photograph. "I think he didn't have as much hair and that it was much lighter—a light brown."

## Doesn't Recall Traits

Cherpes said he did not recall that the man he knew as Galt had a habit of pulling at an ear lobe with his left hand or that his left ear protruded farther from his head than his right ear—traits that the FBI ascribed to Galt.

William Paisley, a Birmingham auto salesman who sold Galt the white Mustang Aug. 26, also was unable to identify him from the photograph.

"If the man in the photograph sat down in front of me, I never would have recognized him," Paisley said.

Both Cherpes and Paisley said the FBI had not shown them the photograph. On Monday Cherpes disclosed that last week he identified for the FBI two sketches resembling the man who stayed in his rooming house under the name of Galt.

Thus it appeared that more than one man may have used the name Galt, and the obtaining of the duplicate license further indicated that more than one person was involved.

## FBI Is Hopeful

Although the FBI has learned details of Galt's movements before and after the crime, it admittedly has lost his trail.

"If we knew where to find him, we would pick him up," an FBI spokesman said. "But we're hopeful that with the public's help we can find him soon."

A photograph distributed by the FBI showed a brush-cut-haired man in a dark coat and bow tie. His eyes, which were shut in the picture, were sketched in by an FBI artist.

The bureau declined to

say where it obtained the picture. However, The Times learned that it was taken at the bartender's school in Los Angeles last month.

The FBI said Galt has blue eyes, brown hair worn in a brush cut, a straight, narrow nose and clean, even teeth.

"Intensive investigation by the FBI has disclosed that Galt has claimed to have been employed as a cook on Mississippi River vessels and as a merchant seaman," Hoover said in his statement.

"He is said to be an avid dancer and took dancing lessons in New Orleans in 1964 and 1965; in Birmingham during September and October, 1967; and in Long Beach, Calif., from

December 1967, to February, 1968.

"Galt left Los Angeles on Dec. 15, 1967, and drove his white Mustang to New Orleans, where he claimed he contacted either an engineering or a contracting firm. He left New Orleans on Dec. 19 and arrived back in Los Angeles on Dec. 21, 1967.

"While in the Los Angeles area early this year, Galt took a course at a school of bartending and was graduated on March 2, 1968."

The FBI declined to reveal the names of the dancing schools, the bartending school or any companies Galt may have worked for, saying to do so might prejudice the case.

Galt was further described as a Caucasian, about 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighing between 160 and 175 pounds. He is said to be a neat dresser.

Hoover said persons who

have met Galt picture him as "a loner" and say his speech has a rural accent. He is reportedly a fan of Western and country music and drinks alcoholic beverages, mainly vodka and beer.

## Cabby Says Galt Photo Isn't One He Identified

ATLANTA (AP)—An Atlanta cab driver said Wednesday night that an FBI picture he identified as a man he hauled two blocks the night after Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated was different from the picture of Eric Starvo Galt released by the FBI Wednesday.

"The one the FBI showed me was much younger. The face was much thinner. The cheeks weren't as fleshy," said the driver, who has asked that he not be indentified.

Looking at an Associated Press wirephoto copy of the picture released by the FBI in Washington, he said, "That is definitely not the man I picked up and not the one they showed me. The only time I've ever seen that was on television tonight."

### Shown 3 Photos

He said the FBI agent showed him three photographs. "He may have shown me that one, but that wasn't the one I recognized," the driver said.

The driver said he had recognized one of the FBI photographs as that of a patron he carried two blocks in Atlanta's hippie section on Friday night, April 5. He said he remembered the man because he was rude and threw the money on the seat, caus-

ing it to fall on the floorboard.

Describing the FBI print shown to him, he said, "It had a necktie, not a bow tie. The tie was on crooked . . . It had been pulled over to the side. The hair was the same color but it was flatter on top. This man looks older. The other was about 28 to 30, no older than 35."

In Memphis, the man who saw the possible slayer leaving the scene shortly after Dr. King was shot said the FBI photograph did not resemble the man he saw.

"Unless he was wearing a wig or had had a face lift or something, it's not the man I saw," said Charles Q. Stevens, who lives on the second floor of a rooming house from which the fatal bullet is thought to have been fired.

"The hair is too full and the face is too young," Stevens said after viewing the picture.

Bessie Brewer, operator of the rooming house, said she was unable to tell if the picture was of the man who registered under the name of John Willard the afternoon of April 4, three hours before Dr. King was killed, and left immediately after the shooting.

"I don't know," she said. "I couldn't tell you to save my soul."

REPORT EDITORIAL COPY  
DATE OF JUNE

16 Part I—Thurs., April 18, 1968 Los Angeles Times ★

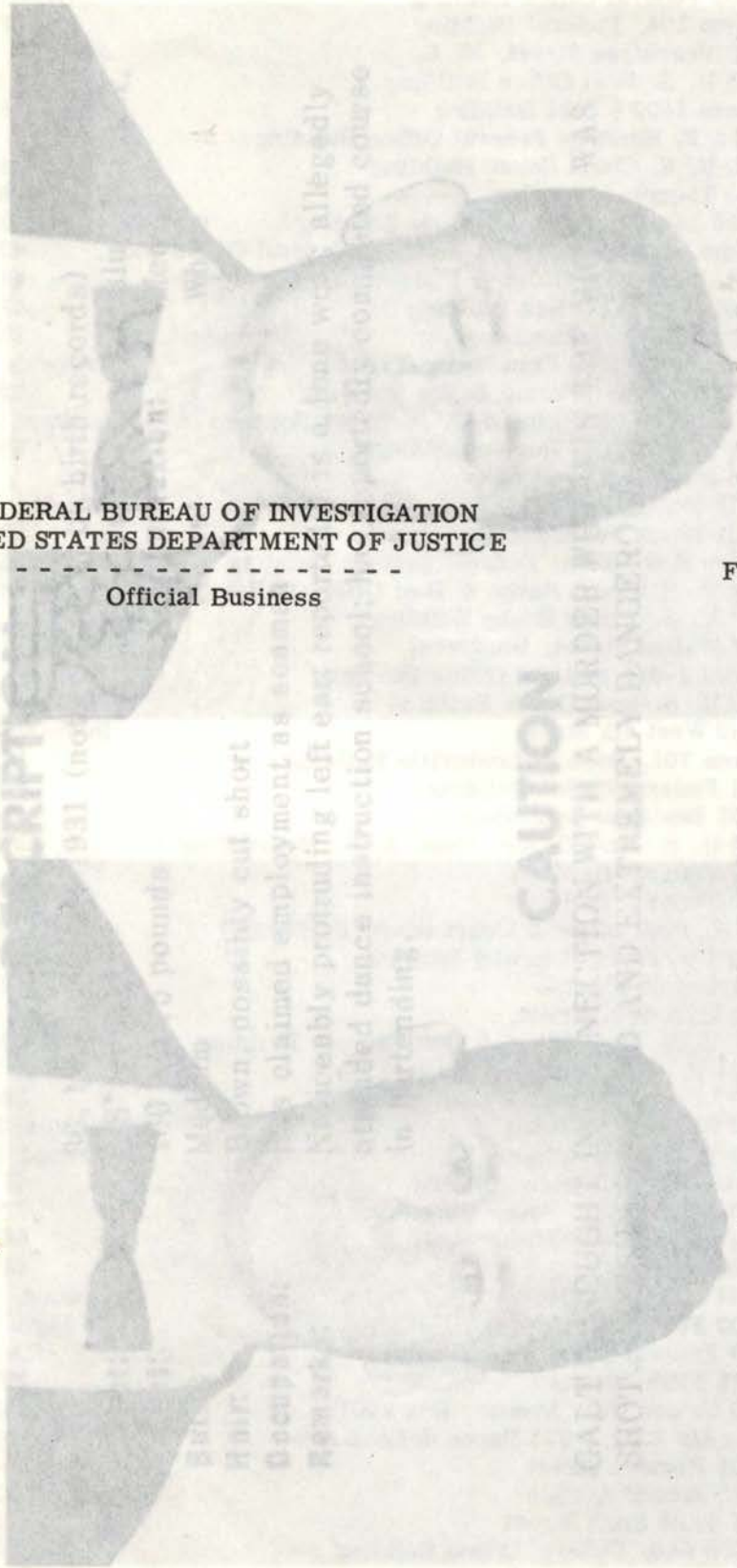


**DISCUSS GALT CASE**—Charles Q. Stevens, right, who saw the possible slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King leaving Memphis rooming house, views composite sketch by artist Bill Harrington, left, to which he contributed. Stevens said the photo of Eric Starvo Galt released by FBI was not the man that he had seen.

UPI Wirephoto

Aliases: Harvey Lowmyer, John Willard

(eyes drawn up slightly)  
Photograph taken 1968



Photograph taken 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Official Business

CAUTION

GALT BOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER  
SHOT AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with the administration of justice.

ERIC STARVO GALT

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

WANTED BY THE FBI

# WANTED BY THE FBI

## CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY ERIC STARVO GALT

FBI No. 405,942 G



Photograph taken 1968  
(eyes drawn by artist)



Photograph taken 1968

**Aliases:** Harvey Lowmyer, John Willard

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Age:</b>	36, born July 20, 1931 (not supported by birth records)	<b>Eyes:</b>	Blue or hazel
<b>Height:</b>	5'8" to 5'11"	<b>Complexion:</b>	Medium
<b>Weight:</b>	160 to 175 pounds	<b>Race:</b>	White
<b>Build:</b>	Medium		
<b>Hair:</b>	Brown, possibly cut short		
<b>Occupation:</b>	Has claimed employment as seaman		
<b>Remarks:</b>	Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.		

### CAUTION

GALT IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241).

**IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.**

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535  
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Wanted Flyer 442  
April 17, 1968

CITY	BUILDING	TELEPHONE
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office and Court House	465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Building	CHapel 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree Street, N. E.	JACKson 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U. S. Post Office Building	Lexington 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Building	322-7711
BOSTON, Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building	Richmond 2-5533
BUFFALO, New York 14202	400 U. S. Court House Building	856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 89701	400 Thornton Building	792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life Building	333-4126
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Bldg.	431-1333
CINCINNATI, Ohio 45202	415 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	421-4310
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44199	3005 Federal Office Building	522-1400
COLUMBIA, South Carolina 29201	1529 Hampton Street	252-1911
DALLAS, Texas 75201	Room 200, 1810 Commerce Street	Riverside 1-1851
DENVER, Colorado 80202	Room 18218, Federal Office Building	222-5981
DETROIT, Michigan 48226	913 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Woodward 5-2323
EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Building	533-7451
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96813	206 Dillingham Building	59546
HOUSTON, Texas 77002	6015 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	Capitol 8-1414
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46207	1221 North Pennsylvania Street	632-6415
JACKSON, Mississippi 39201	Room 800 - First Federal Savings Building	948-5000
JACKSONVILLE, Florida 32202	414 U. S. Court House & Post Office Building	355-1401
KANSAS CITY, Missouri 64106	707 U. S. Court House Building	Baltimore 1-6100
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37902	617 Walnut Street, Southwest	524-2721
LAS VEGAS, Nevada 89101	Room 2-011 Federal Office Building	385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Building	FR 2-3157
LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	Hubbard 3-3551
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 701, Bank of Louisville Building	583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Federal Office Building	525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	379-2421
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	735 U. S. Post Office, Cust. & Ct. House Bldg.	276-4684
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota 55401	392 Federal Building	Federal 9-7861
MOBILE, Alabama 36602	520 Federal Building	438-3674
NEWARK, New Jersey 07101	U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	622-5613
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut 06510	510 The Trust Company Building	787-1217
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 70113	701 Loyola Avenue	522-4671
NEW YORK, New York 10021	201 East 69th Street	Lehigh 5-7700
NORFOLK, Virginia 23510	420 U. S. Post Office & Court House Building	625-1631
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma 73118	5104 N. Francis Street	VIctor 2-7471
OMAHA, Nebraska 68102	1010 Federal Office Building	348-1210
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 19107	500 Widener Building	LOcust 3-5300
PHOENIX, Arizona 85013	244 West Osborn Road	Crestwood 9-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Building	471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Building	224-4181
RICHMOND, Virginia 23220	200 West Grace Street	644-2631
SACRAMENTO, California 95814	2020 J Street	441-1275
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63103	2704 Federal Building	Chestnut 1-5357
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 84111	3203 Federal Building	Elgin 5-7521
SAN ANTONIO, Texas 78206	433 Federal Building	CA 5-6741
SAN DIEGO, California 92103	3211 Fifth Avenue	297-3361
SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102	450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36015	552-2155
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico 00917	Pan Am Bldg., 255 Ponce deLeon Ave.	765-6000
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	1015 Second Avenue	Main 2-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	421 South Sixth Street	522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Building	228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	393-7100

Telephone or telegraph the Special Agent in Charge at the above address.

(1/12/68)

100

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Official Business

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

# WANT

# WANTED BY THE FBI

## CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY JAMES EARL RAY

FBI No. 405,942 G



Photographs taken 1960

Photograph taken 1968  
(eyes drawn by artist)

**Aliases:** Eric Starvo Galt, W. C. Herron, Harvey Lowmyer, James McBride, James O'Conner, James Walton, James Walyon, John Willard, "Jim,"

### DESCRIPTION

**Age:** 40, born March 10, 1928, at Quincy or Alton, Illinois (not supported by birth records)  
**Height:** 5' 10"  
**Weight:** 163 to 174 pounds  
**Build:** Medium  
**Hair:** Brown, possibly cut short  
**Eyes:** Blue  
**Complexion:** Medium  
**Race:** White  
**Nationality:** American

**Occupations:** Baker, color matcher, laborer

**Scars and Marks:** Small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand

**Remarks:** Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.

**Fingerprint Classification:** 16 M 9 U 000 12

M 4 W 101

### CRIMINAL RECORD

Ray has been convicted of burglary, robbery, forging U. S. Postal Money Orders, armed robbery, and operating motor vehicle without owner's consent.

### CAUTION

RAY IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Ray as Eric Starvo Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241). A Federal warrant was also issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri, charging Ray with Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement for the crime of Robbery (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

**IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.**

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535  
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Wanted Flyer 442-A  
April 19, 1968

CITY	BUILDING	TELEPHONE
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office and Court House	518 465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Building	505 CH 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree Street, N. E.	404 JA 1-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21202	408 U. S. Post Office Building	301 LE 9-6700
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Building	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 Building	716 856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 59701	400 Thornton Building	406 792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life Building	704 333-4126
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, U. S. Court House & Federal Office Bldg	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 Office Building	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 Building	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 Street	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 Office Building	702 385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Building	501 FR 2-3157
LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	213 483-3551
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 701, Bank of Louisville Building	502 583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Federal Office Building	901 525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	305 379-2421
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	735 U. S. Post Office, Cust. & Ct. House Bldg.	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 Building	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 Building	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 Building	412 471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Building	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 Bldg., 255 Ponce deLeon Ave.	765-6000
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	912 354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	1015 Second Avenue	206 MA 2-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62701	421 South Sixth Street	217 522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Building	813 228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	202 393-7100

Telephone or telegraph the Special Agent in Charge at the above address.

(4-17-68)

UPI-157

(KING)

WASHINGTON--THE FBI TODAY ISSUED A WARRANT CHARGING ERIC STARVO GALT WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

4/17--TS550PES

UPI-158

ADD 1 KING, WASHINGTON (UPI-157)

IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF A SUSPECTED CONSPIRACY IN THE SLAYING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER IN MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 4. ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK ANNOUNCED THAT GALT WAS BEING SOUGHT AS A FUGITIVE ON A FEDERAL CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE KING'S CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE FBI ISSUED TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF A MAN IT IDENTIFIED AS GALT, ALSO KNOWN AS HARVEY LOWMYER AND JOHN WILLARD. HIS EYES WAS CLOSED IN ONE PHOTOGRAPH.

THE OPENED EYES WERE SKETCHED IN BY FBI ARTIST IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.

THE FBI COMPLAINT FILED IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., CHARGES THAT GALT AND AN INDIVIDUAL "WHOM HE ALLEGED TO BE HIS BROTHER ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY WHICH CONTINUED ON OR ABOUT APRIL 5, 1968, TO INJURE, OPPRESS, THREATEN OR INTIMIDATE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR."

4/17--DJ5556PES

UPI-159

ADD 2 KING, WASHINGTON (UPI-157)

THE FBI CHARGED THAT THE CONSPIRACY BEGAN AT BIRMINGHAM ON OR ABOUT MARCH 29, 1968.

"IN FURTHERANCE OF THE CONSPIRACY, THE FBI CHARGED THAT GALT ON OR ABOUT MARCH 30 PURCHASED A RIFLE AT BIRMINGHAM.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID A 30.06-CALIBER RIFLE EQUIPPED WITH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT WAS FOUND NEAR A ROOMING HOUSE ON SOUTH MAIN STREET IN MEMPHIS IMMEDIATELY AFTER KING WAS SHOT. THE ROOMING HOUSE OVERLOOKS THE LORRAINE MOTEL WHERE KING WAS STAYING.

HOOVER SAID FBI AGENTS HAD DETERMINED THAT THE RIFLE AND TELESCOPIC SIGHT HAD BEEN PURCHASED FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED GUN DEALER IN BIRMINGHAM ON MARCH 30.

4/17--DJ559PES

152'

BULLETIN

KING KILLING

WASHINGTON (AP)-THE FBI TODAY CHARGE ERIC STARVO GALT WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE MURDER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.  
JC547PES APRIL 17

153

WASHINGTON--ADD KING KILLING (152)

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT ANY CONSPIRACY HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH THE APRIL 4 ASSASSINATION OF KING IN MEMPHIS.

THE FBI ISSUED A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH IT IDENTIFIED AS BEING GALT, "ALSO KNOWN AS HARVEY LOWMYER AND JOHN WILLARD."

THE FBI SAID A WARRANT WAS ISSUED IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TODAY ON THE BASIS OF AN FBI COMPLAINT WHICH CHARGED THAT GALT "AND AN INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE ALLEGED TO BE HIS BROTHER, ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY" WHICH BEGAN AROUND MARCH 29 AT BIRMINGHAM AND ENDED ABOUT APRIL 5 TO "INJURE, OPPRESS, THREATEN, OR INTIMIDATE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR."

GALT WAS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE KING'S CIVIL RIGHTS.

AN FBI STATEMENT SAID GALT HAS GIVEN HIS DATE OF BIRTH AS JULY 20, 1931, HAS BROWN HAIR, REPORTEDLY HAS BLUE EYES, IS BETWEEN 5-8 AND 5-11 AND WEIGHTS BETWEEN 160 AND 175 POUNDS.  
JC551PES APRIL 17

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WASHINGTON--ADD CITY BEAUTIFUL TOUR (151)

"NO ONE DESTROYS SOMETHING THEY'VE PARTICIPATED IN REBUILDING," WASHINGTON SAID.

MRS. JOHNSON TOOK THE LOUDSPEAKER OF ONE OF THE FOUR BUSLOADS ON THE TOUR TO EXPLAIN PROJECTS LIKE THE 28,000 TULIPS BLOOMING IN PERSHING SQUARE NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE, THE 30,000 AZALEAS JUST COMING INTO BLOOM ALONG PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND THE MODERN PLAYGROUND ALMOST FINISHED AT BUCHANAN SCHOOL IN THE NORTHEAST, BEHIND THE CAPITOL.

MRS. JOHNSON LED A SORT OF PIED PIPER TOUR AROUND THE PLAYGROUND, WITH A SCORE OF YOUNGSTERS FROM THE NEGRO NEIGHBORHOOD BESIDE HER, GUESTS AND THE PRESS FOLLOWING HER.

THE VINCENT ASTOR FOUNDATION GAVE \$390,000 FOR CONSTRUCTING THE PLAYGROUND. AND MRS. VINCENT ASTOR, WHO WAS IN THE CROWD, FOUND HERSELF IN THE MIDST OF BOYS IN BLUE JEANS AND SCUFFED SNEAKERS.

"I WANT TO SEE YOU PLAY," SHE SAID, AND THEY RESPONDED. ONE YOUNGSTER DEMONSTRATED BY CLIMBING A CURVING LADDER, STANDING UP, IN AN EXUBERANT BURST. THE KIDS YELLED "YEAH," WHILE MRS. ASTOR GASPED.

JCXXXXX 555PES APRIL 17

UPI-169

(KING)

WASHINGTON--THE FBI DECLARED TODAY THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS THE VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL HIM. IT NAMED 36-YEAR-OLD ERIC STARVO GALT AS A PARTNER IN THAT CONSPIRACY AND ISSUED A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT OFFICIALS BELIEVED THAT THE SLAYING OF KING IN MEMPHIS, TENN., ON APRIL 4 WAS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY AND NOT THE WORK OF ONE MAN ACTING ALONE. CLARK HAD FIRST RULED OUT CONSPIRACY.

THE FBI SAID THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL KING INVOLVED AT LEAST ONE OTHER MAN, "AN INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE (GALT) ALLEGED TO BE HIS BROTHER."

IT SAID THE PLOT ORIGINATED ON MARCH 29--SEVEN DAYS BEFORE THE SLAYING--AND THAT GALT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN MEMPHIS ON THE DAY OF THE SLAYING AND THE DAY PRECEDING.

THE FBI PORTRAYED GALT AS A POORLY EDUCATED LONER WITH A TASTE FOR COUNTRY AND WESTERN MUSIC, VODKA, BEER AND DANCING. IT SAID HE SPOKE WITH DICTION REFLECTING A "RURAL" BACKGROUND AND THAT HE CLAIMED TO HAVE WORKED AS A COOK ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER VESSELS AND AS A MERCHANT SEAMAN. HE HAD TAKEN LESSONS IN DANCING AND WAS A GRADUATE OF A BARTENDING SCHOOL.

THE FBI STATEMENT SAID GALT PURCHASED A 1966 WHITE MUSTANG IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ON AUG. 30, 1967, AND DROVE 19,000 MILES BETWEEN THEN AND WHEN IT WAS FOUND ABANDONED IN ATLANTA, GA. ON APRIL 11.

WITHOUT EXPLAINING HOW IT KNEW, THE FBI SAID GALT DROVE THE CAR TO LOS ANGELES, NEW ORLEANS, BIRMINGHAM AND MEXICO BEFORE GOING TO MEMPHIS AND, AFTER THE KILLING, TO ATLANTA.

THE FBI MADE PUBLIC TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF A MAN IT IDENTIFIED AS GALT AND SAID HE USED THE ALIASES "HARVEY LOWMYER" AND "JOHN WILLARD." IN ONE PHOTOGRAPH HIS EYES WERE CLOSED; IN THE OTHER, A PRINT OF THE FIRST, AN FBI ARTIST HAD SKETCHED IN OPENED EYES.

BUT THE FBI REFUSED TO SAY WHERE OR HOW IT GOT THE PICTURE OR DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT GALT'S ACTIVITIES, SOME OF IT DATING BACK FOUR YEARS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS HANDED TO REPORTERS AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND NO QUESTIONS WERE PERMITTED.

GALT WAS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MAN, BETWEEN 5 FEET 8 INCHES AND 5 FEET 11 INCHES IN HEIGHT, WEIGHING BETWEEN 160 AND 170 POUNDS, WITH A MEDIUM BUILD. HE WAS SAID TO BE A NEAT DRESSER.

IN LEGAL LANGUAGE, THE FBI COMPLAINT FILED IN BIRMINGHAM CHARGED THAT GALT AND THE OTHER MAN "ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY WHICH CONTINUED UNTIL ON OR ABOUT APRIL 5, 1968, TO INJURE, OPPRESS, THREATEN OR INTIMIDATE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR."

"IN FURTHERANCE OF THE CONSPIRACY," THE FBI CHARGED, GALT PURCHASED A RIFLE IN BIRMINGHAM ON OR ABOUT MARCH 30.

4/17--TS733PES

UPI-28

(SNIPER)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--FBI SOURCES INDICATED TODAY THAT THE "ALLEGED BROTHER" OF ERIC STARVO GALT MAY BE IN THEIR CUSTODY, HELPING THEM SEARCH FOR THE MAN ACCUSED OF SLAYING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

THE FBI ALSO APPARENTLY HAD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT GALT, A MYSTERIOUS GRADUATE BARTENDER WITH A RURAL ACCENT AND SEVERAL ALIASES, MAY HAVE RETURNED TO BIRMINGHAM AFTER DISAPPEARING IN ATLANTA.

THE FBI WOULD NOT COMMENT ON WHETHER IT HAD ANYONE IN CUSTODY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION. BUT A SOURCE IN THE FBI SAID THAT AFTER GALT PURCHASED A GUN AT A BIRMINGHAM SPORTING GOODS STORE ABOUT A WEEK BEFORE KING WAS KILLED, HE TOOK IT TO THE MAN HE SAID WAS HIS BROTHER.

HIS BROTHER, THE SOURCE SAID, TOLD HIM "THAT'S NOT THE GUN WE NEED." THE SOURCE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS CONVERSATION MEANT THAT THE UNNAMED SECOND MAN IN THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WAS IN THEIR CUSTODY.

THE FBI CHARGED GALT IN A WARRANT YESTERDAY WITH CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF KING, SLAIN BY A SNIPER IN MEMPHIS APRIL 4. MEMPHIS POLICE LATER FILED A MURDER CHARGE AGAINST GALT. ONLY THE FBI WARRANT MENTIONED THE ALLEGED BROTHER, AND IT DID NOT INCLUDE HIM IN THE CHARGE.

4/18--GE948A

## GALT HUNT

MEMPHIS, TENN. (AP) - THE NATION'S POLICE AGENCIES INTENSIFIED A NATIONWIDE SEARCH TODAY FOR ERIC STARVO GALT, THE ELUSIVE FUGITIVE SOUGHT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

THEY WERE AIDED BY THOUSANDS OF WANTED POSTERS, JUST GAINING WIDE DISTRIBUTION TWO DAYS AFTER THE FBI PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED GALT, 36, AS THE MAN IT HAD SOUGHT SECRETLY SINCE A WEEK AFTER THE APRIL 4 SLAYING.

THE FBI REFUSED COMMENT ON QUERIES ABOUT WHETHER IT BELIEVES GALT IS THE MAN'S REAL NAME OR WAS SIMPLY A COVER BUILT PAINSTAKINGLY OVER A NUMBER OF MONTHS BY THE BEER-DRINKING LOVER OF HILLBILLY MUSIC.

TWO ALIASES--JOHN WILLARD AND HARVEY LOWMYER--WERE LISTED ON THE FEDERAL CONSPIRACY WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST GALT IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND THE FIRST DEGREE MURDER WARRANT ISSUED BY THE STATE AGAINST HIM HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

"JOHN WILLARD" WAS THE NAME USED BY THE MAN WHO CHECKED INTO A MAIN STREET ROOMING HOUSE THREE HOURS BEFORE KING WAS SHOT AS HE STOOD ON THE BALCONY OF A MEMPHIS MOTEL.

THE FBI COVERED MANY SPECIFIC DETAILS ABOUT GALT'S LIFE OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS IN ITS RELEASE INCLUDING THE FACT THAT HE IS AN AVID DANCER, HAS "RURAL SPEECH," APPARENTLY LACKS EDUCATION AND HAS A "NERVOUS HABIT OF PULLING AT AN EAR LOBE WITH HIS LEFT HAND."

RZ916AES APRIL 19

## RACIAL COVERAGE

WASHINGTON (AP) - A TELEVISION NEWS EXECUTIVE SAYS HE BELIEVES LIVE COVERAGE OF RACIAL DISORDERS GIVES VIEWERS AN INACCURATE PICTURE--BUT THAT TELEVISION IS ACCUSED OF WITHHOLDING NEWS IF IT DOESN'T PROVIDE ON-THE-SCENE COVERAGE.

RICHARD S. SALANT, PRESIDENT OF CBS NEWS, ALSO TOLD THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS THAT THE ARRIVAL OF TV EQUIPMENT ON THE SCENE OF A DEMONSTRATION CAN SET OFF CROWD ACTION THAT HAD NOT OCCURRED BEFORE.

"WE'VE BEEN AGONIZING OVER THAT," SALANT SAID. "MY ORDERS TO CAMERAMEN IN SUCH CASES ARE: CAP YOUR CAMERAS AND GET THE HELL OUT OF THERE."

"THOSE ARE OUR ORDERS, BUT THEY CANNOT BE ENFORCED FROM A HEAD OFFICE. THE DECISIONS ARE UP TO THE MEN WORKING ON THE STORY, AND NO NEWSMAN WANTS TO QUIT ON A STORY WHILE IT IS HAPPENING."

THE DISCUSSION OF TV COVERAGE--WHICH ALONG WITH NEWSPAPER COVERAGE WAS SUBJECTED TO SOME CRITICISM IN THE RECENT REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS--CAME AT THURSDAY'S SESSIONS OF SOME 550 MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

THEY PREPARED TO CLOSE THE THREE-DAY CONVENTION TODAY WITH AN ADDRESS BY FORMER VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON AND THE INSTALLATION OF A NEW PRESIDENT OF THEIR OWN, VINCENT S. JONES, A DEPUTY EDITOR OF THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

RZ950AES APRIL 19

UPI-35

(RIOTS)

WASHINGTON--A SENATE BANKING SUBCOMMITTEE OPENED HEARINGS TODAY ON SHADY CREDIT PRACTICES WHICH SOME EXPERTS FEEL INCITE SLUM DWELLERS TO LOOT AND BURN GHETTO BUSINESSES.

SEN. WILLIAM PROXMIRE, D-WIS., THE PANEL CHAIRMAN, SAID HIS SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD EXPLORE CREDIT ABUSES WHICH LEAD TO POOR PEOPLE HAVING TO PAY MORE FOR CONSUMER GOODS THAN THE WELL-TO-DO.

HE SAID THE PANEL WOULD LOOK NOT ONLY AT CREDIT EXPLOITATION BY SLUM MERCHANTS BUT AT BIG DOWNTOWN DEPARTMENT STORES WHICH REFUSE CREDIT TO PROSPECTIVE LOW-INCOME BUYERS.

THE PROBLEM OF OBTAINING ADEQUATE CONSUMER CREDIT IN THE GHETTO ON REASONABLE TERMS "IS BECOMING ONE OF NATIONAL CONCERN," HE SAID, ADDING:

"EVENTS IN WASHINGTON CLEARLY SHOW A DEEP-SEATED ANTOGAONISM BETWEEN RESIDENTS OF THE INNER CITY AND THOSE MERCHANTS WHO SERVE THE INNER CITY MARKET. THE POOR PAY MORE BUT MANY SIMPLY HAD NOT REALIZED HOW MUCH MORE."

4/19--TD1005AES

# False Police Reports of Chase After Dr. King's Death Give Impetus to Conspiracy Theories

By MARTIN WALDRON  
Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10 —A false Memphis police report broadcast shortly after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. last Thursday night has given impetus to speculation that the civil rights leader was the victim of a conspiracy.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Memphis police have said for several days that the killing was done by one man.

Memphis policemen who were searching for Dr. King's killer on the night he was shot were drawn to the north side of the city 34 minutes after the shooting by a false report from "police car 160" that a white Mustang automobile, believed to be the getaway car, was speeding along city streets.

Detectives have been investigating the possibility that the report was relayed by an accomplice of the killer to the central police radio in an effort to keep attention away from an escape to the south.

## Intensive Inquiry

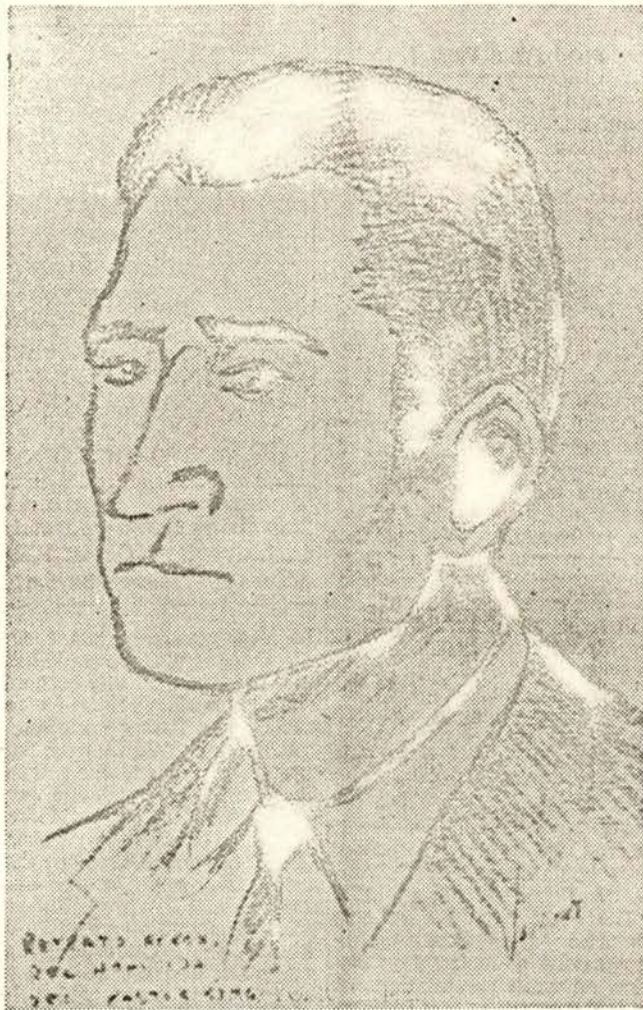
Frank C. Holloman, director of the Memphis Fire and Police Departments, said that the possibility of such a fraudulent police report by an accomplice of the killer was under "intensive investigation."

One purpose of the investigation, Mr. Holloman said, is to determine whether someone had used a transmitter tuned to a police department frequency to relay misleading information that would draw police attention to north Memphis while the killer escaped across the Mississippi River into Arkansas or down U.S. Highway 55 into the State of Mississippi.

"We have this aspect as well as some other aspects of this case under investigation at this time," said Mr. Holloman. "Beyond that I cannot comment."

Mr. Holloman, who is a retired F.B.I. inspector, refused today to say if he now believed that more than one person was involved in the slaying of Dr. King.

"I just can't comment on that," he said.



The assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in an artist's sketch being distributed throughout Mexico.

Last week, Mr. Holloman agreed with a statement by Attorney General Ramsey Clark that the slaying appeared to have been done by only one person.

Although both Mr. Holloman and Attorney General Clark have said that the slaying was extremely well planned, they said that there was no evidence indicating that more than one person had been involved.

Mr. Holloman also declined today to predict an early solution to the slaying.

The false police report was broadcast at 6:35 P.M., a little more than a half-hour after the fatal shot was fired. At that time the police were setting up road blocks around the city.

The report said that a white Mustang was headed east in

north Memphis and being chased by police car 160.

A short time before that, the police radio had broadcast an alert for a white Mustang with a radio antenna similar to those on automobiles equipped with citizen band radio receivers and transmitters.

At 6:36 P.M., the police radio reported that a blue hardtop 1966 Pontiac had joined the chase for the white Mustang.

In the next 10 minutes, several progress reports on the "chase" were relayed through the headquarters radio to other police cars headed to the area.

At 6:47 P.M., the police radio broadcast a report that someone in the white Mustang was shooting at the blue Pontiac.

That ended the broadcasts about the chase.

The Commercial Appeal, a

Memphis newspaper, today quoted Lieut. R. W. Bradshaw, who was assigned to police car 160 that night, as having said that he saw no white Mustang and did not chase one that night.

Lieut. Bradshaw said today that any comment would have to come from Mr. Holloman.

A Memphis television station, WMC-TV, said tonight that a local radio equipment dealer had reported that he had been monitoring police radio calls immediately after Dr. King's shooting and had heard the calls supposedly made from police car 160.

The equipment dealer's monitor, the television station said, was of such a nature that it could not have received the calls if they had been made in the area where police car 160 was located at the time.

The calls, the television station said, must have been made from an automobile in the downtown area.

The radio equipment dealer declined to be interviewed, the station but had given his information to the police.

Radio experts said that it would be difficult for someone with a citizens band radio to transmit to police headquarters as if the message were coming from a police car. It would require extensive modification of the radio and would have to be done by someone with more than ordinary knowledge, a radio expert said.

## Set Aside by F.C.C.

Radio frequencies for citizens band radios are set aside by the Federal Communications Commission to be used by private business and individuals.

It is a violation of Federal law to transmit on radio frequencies set aside for police departments.

Investigation of the false chase reports came as the F.B.I., which has refused to comment on the case, was checking angles that had been ignored for several days.

This renewed activity by the Federal agents on old leads has been taken to mean that some, perhaps much, of the "unusually large amount of physical evidence" that attorney General Clark said had been left at the scene of the shooting may have been part of a false trail left by the sniper.

Last Friday, Rolando Veloz

Canales, the Mexican counsel at Memphis, reported that a young man with a sharp nose had gotten a travel permit to go to Mexico the day before Dr. King was killed. The address and telephone number on the application for the permit were false.

#### 4-Day Delay Reported

Mr. Veloz said that although this information was made available to the police on Friday, the day after Dr. King was killed, the F.B.I. did not check it with him until Tuesday.

The police said today that the permit had been applied for by a 19-year-old student who had given his age as 21. The address and telephone number were supposed to have been those of his father but were given incorrectly, the police said. The youth was reported to be in Arizona, and the police said that he had no connection with the slaying.

Unanswered questions that tend to suggest that Dr. King's death was the result of a conspiracy include the following:

Who was the white man with "something white" over his face that Dr. King's driver,

Solomon Jones Jr., saw leap from some bushes across the street from the murder scene immediately after the shot was fired?

Mr. Jones said that the man was near the bottom floor of the rooming house from which the police said the sniper shot Dr. King, and that he ran around the side of the rooming house building.

How did the killer know that Dr. King was in Room 306 of the Lorraine Hotel and Motel?

If the civil rights leader had been in a room nearer the front of the motel, his door would not have been visible to the sniper.

How was the assassination so "well planned" in such a short time?

The previous week, during a visit to Memphis, Dr. King had stayed in another motel and had been in the Lorraine only one day when the sniper moved into the rooming house and found the spot best suited to shoot from.

Why did the killer discard the .20-'06 caliber Remington rifle and a blue suitcase with a pair of binoculars in it on the

street in front of four witnesses?

He could have left them in his room or in the rooming house toilet if he had not wanted to call attention to himself by carrying them on the street.

#### Man Cleared in Missouri

JOPLIN, Mo., April 10 (AP)—

A man who was questioned briefly about the slaying of Dr. King has been cleared of any connection with the case, the police said today.

The man, who identified himself as Lynn R. Cleveland, 33 years old, an itinerant preacher, received a three-day jail sentence in Magistrate's Court on a vagrancy charge.

#### F.B.I. Disclaims Sketch

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 10—

The F.B.I. said today it had not distributed any sketch of the King assassin.

The sketch circulated in Mexico was apparently made from radio broadcasts giving the F.B.I.'s description. No sketch has been authorized by the F.B.I.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 11, 1968

The Attorney General



Dear Mr. Attorney General:

For your information, I am enclosing  
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if  
classified, this transmittal form becomes  
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enc.(1)

This information has also been furnished to  
the White House, the Deputy Attorney General,  
and Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PC

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 11, 1968

MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The investigation of the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, has assumed gigantic proportions.

All Field Divisions of the FBI are participating in an around-the-clock operation designed to identify and apprehend the person or persons responsible for the killing.

Suspects are being developed and processed on a daily basis as additional information is developed. Every aspect of the investigation is being vigorously pursued and the complete facilities of this Bureau will remain fully committed until this matter has been finally resolved.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

April 10, 1968

MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

All investigation into the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, is proceeding on a top priority basis.

It has been determined that a pair of pliers believed to have been abandoned by the killer was one of twelve purchased in October, 1966, by a Los Angeles hardware store. When the pliers were received by the store they were placed in a bargain barrel near the front door. One pair remained in the barrel on April 8, 1968. Employees do not recall any sales of this item but an extensive review is being made of credit sales records for any mention of such pliers.

Klansmen, members of other hate groups, and all persons known to have a potential for a crime of this type are being treated as suspects. Their recent whereabouts and activities are being determined and their fingerprints are being checked against the latent fingerprints that have been developed during this investigation.

In addition to the lines of investigation described above, we are vigorously pursuing every other logical investigative approach to quickly bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

# Martin Luther King Jr.: Leader of Millions in Nonviolent Drive for Racial Justice

## CAREER A SYMBOL OF INTEGRATION

Nobel Winner Was Attacked by Both Negro Militants and White Extremists

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

To many millions of American Negroes, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the prophet of their crusade for racial equality. He was their voice of anguish, their eloquence in humiliation, their battle cry for human dignity. He forged for them the weapons of nonviolence that withstood and blunted the ferocity of segregation.

And to many millions of American whites, he was one of a group of Negroes who preserved the bridge of communication between races when racial warfare threatened the United States in the nineteen-sixties, as Negroes sought the full emancipation pledged to them a century before by Abraham Lincoln.

To the world Dr. King had the stature that accrued to a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; a man with access to the White House and the Vatican; a veritable hero in the African states that were just emerging from colonialism.

### Between Extremes

In his dedication to nonviolence, Dr. King was caught between white and Negro extremists as racial tensions erupted into arson, gunfire and looting in many of the nation's cities during the summer of 1967.

Militant Negroes, with the cry of, "burn, baby burn," argued that only by violence and segregation could the Negro attain self-respect, dignity and real equality in the United States.

Floyd B. McKissick, when director of the Congress of Racial Equality, declared in August of that year that it was a "foolish assumption to try to sell nonviolence to the ghettos."

And white extremists, not bothering to make distinctions between degrees of Negro militancy, looked upon Dr. King as one of their chief enemies.

At times in recent months, efforts by Dr. King to utilize nonviolent methods exploded into violence.

### Violence in Memphis

Last week, when he led a protest march through downtown Memphis, Tenn., in support of the city's striking sanitation workers, a group of Negro youths suddenly began breaking store windows and looting, and one Negro was shot to death.

Two days later, however, Dr. King said he would stage another demonstration and attributed the violence to his own "miscalculation."

At the time he was assassinated in Memphis, Dr. King was involved in one of his greatest plans to dramatize the plight of the poor and stir Congress to help Negroes.

He called this venture the "Poor People's Campaign." It was to be a huge "camp-in" either in Washington or in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

In one of his last public pronouncements before the shooting, Dr. King told an audience in a Harlem church on March 26:

"We need an alternative to riots and to timid supplication. Nonviolence is our most potent weapon."

His strong beliefs in civil rights and nonviolence made him one of the leading opponents of American participation in the war in Vietnam. To him the war was unjust, diverting vast sums away from programs to alleviate the condition of the Negro poor in this country. He called the conflict "one of history's most cruel and senseless wars." Last January he said:

"We need to make clear in this political year, to Congressmen on both sides of the aisle and to the President of the United States that we will no longer vote for men who continue to see the killing of Vietnamese and Americans as the best way of advancing the goals of freedom and self-determination in Southeast Asia."

### Object of Many Attacks

Inevitably, as a symbol of integration, he became the object of unrelenting attacks and vilification. His home was bombed. He was spat upon and mocked. He was struck and kicked. He was stabbed, almost fatally, by a deranged Negro woman. He was frequently thrown into jail. Threats became so commonplace that his wife could ignore burning crosses on the lawn and ominous phone calls. Through it all he adhered to the creed of passive disobedience that infuriated segregationists.

The adulation that was heaped upon him eventually irritated even some Negroes in the civil rights movement who worked hard, but in relative obscurity. They pointed out—and Dr. King admitted—that he was a poor administrator. Sometimes, with sarcasm, they referred to him, privately, as "De Lawd." They noted that Dr. King's successes were built on the labors of many who had gone before him, the noncoms and privates of the civil rights army who fought with-

out benefit of headlines and television cameras.

The Negro extremists he criticized were contemptuous of Dr. King. They dismissed his passion for nonviolence as another form of servility to white people. They called him an "Uncle Tom," and charged that he was hindering the Negro struggle for equality.

Dr. King's belief in nonviolence was subjected to intense pressure in 1966, when some Negro groups adopted the slogan "black power" in the aftermath of civil rights marches into Mississippi and race riots in Northern cities. He rejected the idea, saying:

"The Negro needs the white man to free him from his fears. The white man needs the Negro to free him from his guilt. A doctrine of black supremacy is as evil as a doctrine of white supremacy."

The doctrine of "black power" threatened to split the Negro civil rights movement and antagonize white liberals who had been supporting Negro causes, and Dr. King suggested "militant nonviolence" as a formula for progress with peace.

At the root of his civil rights convictions was an even more profound faith in the basic goodness of man and the great potential of American democracy. These beliefs gave to his speeches a fervor that could not be stilled by criticism.

Scores of millions of Americans—white as well as Negro—who sat before television sets in the summer of 1963 to watch the awesome march of some 200,000 Negroes on Washington were deeply stirred when Dr. King, in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, said:

"Even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

And all over the world, men were moved as they read his words of Dec. 10, 1964, when he became the third member of his race to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

### Insistent on Man's Destiny

"I refuse to accept the idea that man is mere flotsam and jetsam in the river of life which surrounds him," he said. "I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality."

"I refuse to accept the cynical notion that nation after nation must spiral down a militaristic stairway into the hell of thermonuclear destruction. I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality. This is why right, temporarily defeated, is stronger than evil triumphant."

For the poor and unlettered of his own race, Dr. King spoke differently. There he embraced the rhythm and passion of the revivalist and evangelist. Some observers of Dr. King's technique said that others in the movement were more effective in this respect. But Dr. King had the touch, as he illustrated in a church in Albany, Ga., in 1962:

"So listen to me, children: Put on your marching shoes; don't get weary; though the path ahead may be dark and dreary; we're walking for freedom, children."

Or there was the meeting in Gadsden, Ala., late in 1963, when he displayed another side of his ability before an audience of poor Negroes. It went as follows:

King: I hear they are beating you.

Audience: Yes, yes.

King: I hear they are cursing you.

Audience: Yes, yes.

King: I hear they are going into your homes and doing nasty things and beating you.

Audience: Yes, yes.

King: Some of you have knives, and I ask you to put them up. Some of you have arms, and I ask you to put them up. Get the weapon of non-

violence, the breastplate of righteousness, the armor of truth, and just keep marching."

It was said that so devoted was his vast following that even among illiterates he could, by calm discussion of Platonic dogma, evoke deep cries of "Amen."

Dr. King also had a way of reducing complex issues to terms that anyone could understand. Thus, in the summer of 1965, when there was widespread discontent among Negroes about their struggle for equality of employment, he declared:

"What good does it do to be able to eat at a lunch counter if you can't buy a hamburger?"

The enormous impact of Dr. King's words was one of the reasons he was in the President's Room in the Capitol on Aug. 6, 1965, when President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act that struck down literacy tests, provided Federal registrars to assure the ballot to unregistered Negroes and marked the growth of the Negro as a political force in the South.

### Backed by Organization

Dr. King's effectiveness was enhanced and given continuity by the fact that he had an organization behind him. Formed in 1960, with headquarters in Atlanta, it was called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, familiarly known as SLICK. Allied with it was another organization formed under Dr. King's sponsorship, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, often referred to as SNICK.

These two organizations reached the country, though their basic strength was in the South. They brought together Negro clergymen, businessmen, professional men and students. They raised the money and planned the sit-ins, the campaigns for Negro vote registration, the demonstrations by which Negroes hacked away at segregationist resistance, lowering the barriers against Negroes in the political, economic and social life of the nation.

This minister, who became the most famous spokesman for Negro rights since Booker T. Washington, was not particularly impressive in appearance. About 5 feet 8 inches tall, he had an oval face with al-

mond-shaped eyes that looked almost dreamy when he was off the platform. His neck and shoulders were heavily muscled, but his hands were almost delicate.

### Speaker of Few Gestures

There was little of the rabble-rouser in his oratory. He was not prone to extravagant gestures or loud peroration. His baritone voice, though vibrant, was not that of a spellbinder. Occasionally, after a particularly telling sentence, he would tilt his head a bit and fall silent as though waiting for the echoes of his thought to spread through the hall, church or street.

In private gatherings, Dr. King lacked the laughing gregariousness that often makes for popularity. Some thought he was without a sense of humor. He was not a gifted raconteur. He did not have the flamboyance of a Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. or the cool strategic brilliance of Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

What Dr. King did have was an instinct for the right moment to make his moves. Some critics looked upon this as pure opportunism. Nevertheless, it was this sense of timing that raised him in 1955, from a newly arrived minister in Montgomery, Ala., with his first church, to a figure of national prominence.

### Bus Boycott in Progress

Negroes in that city had begun a boycott of buses to win the right to sit where they pleased instead of being forced to move to the rear of buses, in Southern tradition or to surrender seats to white people when a bus was crowded.

Negroes in that city had begun a boycott of buses to win the right to sit where they pleased instead of being forced to move to the rear of buses, in Southern tradition or to surrender seats to white people when a bus was crowded.

The 381-day boycott by Negroes was already under way when the young pastor was placed in charge of the campaign. It has been said that one of the reasons he got the job was because he was so new in the area he had not antagonized any of the Negro factions. Even while the boycott

was under way, a board of directors handled the bulk of administrative work.

However, it was Dr. King who dramatized the boycott with his decision to make it the testing ground, before the eyes of the nation, of his belief in the civil disobedience teachings of Thoreau and Gandhi. When he was arrested during the Montgomery boycott, he said: "If we are arrested every day, if we are exploited every day, if we are trampled over every day, don't ever let anyone pull you so low as to hate them. We must use the weapon of love. We must have compassion and understanding for those who hate us. We must realize so many people are taught to hate us that they are not totally responsible for their hate. But we stand in life at midnight; we are always on the threshold of a new dawn."

### Home Bombed in Absence

Even more dramatic, in some ways, was his reaction to the bombing of his home during the boycott. He was away at the time and rushed back fearful for his wife and children. They were not injured. But when he reached the modest house, more than a thousand Negroes had already gathered and were in an ugly mood, seeking revenge against the white people. The police were jittery. Quickly, Dr. King pacified the crowd and there was no trouble.

Dr. King was even more impressive during the "big push" in Birmingham, which began in April, 1963. With the minister in the limelight, Negroes there began a campaign of sit-ins at lunch counters, picketing and protest marches. Hundreds of children, used in the campaign, were jailed.

The entire world was stirred when the police turned dogs on the demonstrators. Dr. King was jailed for five days. While he was in prison he issued a 9,000-word letter that created considerable controversy among white people, alienating some sympathizers who thought Dr. King was being too aggressive.

### Moderates Called Obstacles

In the letter he wrote:

"I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not the White Citizens Council or the Ku Klux Klan, but the white moderate who is more devoted to order than to justice; who prefers a negative peace, which is the absence of tension, to a positive peace, which is the presence of justice."

Some critics of Dr. King said that one reason for this letter was to answer Negro intellectuals, such as the writer James Baldwin, who were impatient with Dr. King's belief in brotherhood. Whatever the reasons, the role of Dr. King in Birmingham added to his stature and showed that his enormous following was deeply devoted to him.

He demonstrated this in a threatening situation in Albany, Ga., after four Negro girls were killed in the bombing of a church. Dr. King said at the funeral:

"In spite of the darkness of this hour, we must not despair. We must not lose faith in our white brothers."

As Dr. King's words grew more potent and he was invited to the White House by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, some critics — Negroes as well as white — noted that sometimes, despite all the publicity he attracted, he left campaigns unfinished or else failed to attain his goals.

Dr. King was aware of this. But he pointed out, in 1964, in St. Augustine, Fla., one of the toughest civil rights battlegrounds, that there were important intangibles.

"Even if we do not get al

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we should," he said, "movements such as this tend more and more to give a Negro the sense of self-respect that he needs. It tends to generate courage in Negroes outside the movement. It brings intangible results outside the community where it is carried out. There is a hardening of attitudes in situations like this. But other cities see and say: 'We don't want to be another Albany or Birmingham,' and they make changes. Some communities, like this one, had to bear the cross."

It was in this city that Negroes marched into the fists of the mob singing: "We love everybody."

#### Conscious of Leading Role

There was no false modesty in Dr. King's self-appraisal of his role in the civil rights movement.

"History," he said, "has thrust me into this position. It would be both immoral and a sign of ingratitude if I did not face my moral responsibility to do what I can in this struggle."

Another time he compared himself to Socrates as one of "the creative gadflies of society."

At times he addressed himself deliberately to the white people of the nation. Once, he said:

"We will match your capacity to inflict suffering with our capacity to endure suffering. We will meet your physical force with soul force. We will not hate you, but we cannot in all good conscience obey your unjust laws . . . We will soon wear you down by our capacity to suffer. And in winning our freedom we will so appeal to your heart and conscience that we will win you in the process."

The enormous influence of Dr. King's voice in the turbulent racial conflict reached into New York in 1964. In the summer of that year racial rioting exploded in New York and in other Northern cities with large Negro populations. There was widespread fear that the disorders, particularly in Harlem, might set off unprecedented racial violence.

At this point Dr. King became one of the major intermediaries in restoring order. He conferred with Mayor Robert F. Wagner and with Negro leaders. A statement was issued, of which he was one of the signers, calling for "a broad curtailment if not total moratorium on mass demonstrations until after Presidential elections."

The following year, Dr. King was once more in the headlines and on television — this time leading a drive for Negro voter registration in Selma, Ala. Negroes were arrested by the hundreds. Dr. King was punched and kicked by a white man when, during this period of protest, he became the first Negro to register at a century-old hotel in Selma.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born Jan. 15, 1929, in Atlanta on Auburn Avenue. As a child his name was Michael Luther King and so was his father's. His father changed both their names legally to Martin Luther King in honor of the Protestant reformer.

Auburn Avenue is one of the nation's most widely known Negro sections. Many successful Negro business or professional men have lived there. The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. was pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at Jackson Street and Auburn Avenue.

Young Martin went to Atlanta's Morehouse College, a Negro institution whose students acquired what was sometimes called the "Morehouse swank." The president of Morehouse, Dr. B. E. Mays, took a special interest in Martin, who had decided, in his junior year, to be a clergyman.

He was ordained a minister in his father's church in 1947. It was in this church he was to say, some years later:

"America, you've strayed away. You've trampled over 19

million of your brethren. All men are created equal. Not some men. Not white men. All men. America, rise up and come home."

Before Dr. King had his own church he pursued his studies in the integrated Crozier Theological Seminary, in Chester, Pa. He was one of six Negroes in a student body of about a hundred. He became the first Negro class president. He was named the outstanding student and won a fellowship to study for a doctorate at the school of his choice. The young man enrolled at Boston College in 1951.

For his doctoral thesis he sought to resolve the differences between the Harvard theologian Paul Tillich and the neo-naturalist philosopher Henry Nelson Wieman. During this period he took courses at Harvard, as well.

While he was working on his doctorate he met Coretta Scott, a graduate of Antioch College, who was doing graduate work in music. He married the singer in 1953. They had four children, "Yoki," Martin Luther King 3d, Dexter Scott and Bernice.

In 1954, Dr. King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala. At that time few of Montgomery's white residents saw any reason for a major dispute with the city's 50,000 Negroes. They did not seem to realize how deeply the Negroes resented segregated seating on buses, for instance.

#### Revolt Begun by Woman

On Dec. 1, 1955, they learned, almost by accident. Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, refused to comply with a bus driver's order to give up her seat to a white passenger. She was tired, she said. Her feet hurt from a day of shopping.

Mrs. Parks had been a local secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She was arrested, convicted of refusing to obey the bus conductor and fined \$10 and costs, a total of \$14. Almost as spontaneous as Mrs. Parks's act was the rallying of many Negro leaders in the city to help her.

From a protest begun over a Negro woman's tired feet Dr. King began his public career.

In 1959 Dr. King and his family moved back to Atlanta, where he became a co-pastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

As his fame increased, public interest in his beliefs led him to write books. It was while he was autographing one of these books, "Stride Toward Freedom," in a Harlem department store that he was stabbed by a Negro woman.

It was in these books that he summarized, in detail, his beliefs as well as his career. Thus, in "Why We Can't Wait," he wrote:

"The Negro knows he is right. He has not organized for conquest or to gain spoils or to enslave those who have injured him. His goal is not to capture that which belongs to someone else. He merely wants, and will have, what is honorably his."

The possibility that he might someday be assassinated was considered by Dr. King on June 5, 1964, when he reported, in St. Augustine, Fla., that his life had been threaten.

He said: "Well, if physical death is the price that I must pay to free my white brothers and sisters from a permanent death of the spirit, then nothing can be more redemptive."

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NEW YORK TIMES

# MARTIN LUTHER KING IS SLAIN IN MEMPHIS; A WHITE IS SUSPECTED; JOHNSON URGES CALM

## GUARD CALLED OUT

Curfew Is Put on City,  
but Fires Are Set  
and Police Stoned

By EARL CALDWELL

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, April 4—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who preached nonviolence and racial brotherhood, was fatally shot here tonight by a distant gunman who then raced away and escaped.

Four thousand National Guard troops were ordered into Memphis by Gov. Buford Ellington after the 39-year-old Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader died.

A curfew was imposed on this shocked city of 550,000 inhabitants, 40 per cent of whom are Negro.

But the tragedy was followed by sporadic incidents that included store windows being broken, the police being stoned while trying to clear people from the streets and fires being set to garbage in the streets.

Police Director Frank Holloman said the assassin might have been a white man who was "50 to 100 yards away in a flophouse." Mr. Holloman said two persons had been taken into custody, but he also said the police had no definite leads.

### Chatting With Friends

The police issued an alarm seeking a young white man reported to have rushed out of a building across the street after the shooting. They indicated that he might have dropped a Browning automatic rifle with a telescopic sight before leaping into a car.

The Arkansas State Police, across the Mississippi River from Memphis, received an alert to watch out for a white car driven by a white man, dark-haired and dressed in a dark suit.

Dr. King was shot while he leaned over a second-floor railing outside his room at the Lorraine Motel. He was chatting with two friends just before starting for dinner.

One of the friends was a musician, and Dr. King had just asked him to play a Negro spiritual, "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," at a rally that was to have been held two hours later in support of striking Memphis sanitationmen.

Paul Hess, assistant administrator at St. Joseph's Hospital, where Dr. King died despite emergency surgery, said the minister had "received a gunshot wound on the right side of the neck, at the root of the neck, a gaping wound."

"He was pronounced dead at

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

## 4,000 GUARDSMEN ARE ORDERED OUT

Curfew Is Imposed on City,  
but Windows Are Broken  
and Policemen Stoned

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

7:05 P.M. Central standard time (8:05 P.M. New York time) by staff doctors," Mr. Hess said. "They did everything humanly possible."

Dr. King's mourning associates sought to calm the people they met by recalling his messages of peace, but there was widespread concern by law enforcement officers here and elsewhere over potential reactions.

In a television broadcast after the curfew was ordered here, Mr. Holloman said, "rioting has broken out in parts of the city" and "looting is rampant."

Dr. King had come back to Memphis yesterday morning to organize support once again for 1,300 sanitation workers who have been striking since Lincoln's Birthday. Just a week ago today he led a march in the strikers' cause that ended in violence. A 16-year-old Negro was killed, 62 persons were injured and 200 were arrested.

Today Dr. King had been in his second-floor room—Number 306—throughout the day. Just about 6 P.M. he emerged, wearing a silkish-looking black suit and white shirt.

Solomon Jones Jr., his driver, had been waiting to take him by car to the home of the Rev. Samuel Kyles of Memphis for dinner. Mr. Jones said later he had observed, "It's cold outside, put your topcoat on," and Dr. King had replied, "O. K., I will."

### Two Men in Courtyard

Dr. King, an open-faced, genial man, leaned over a green iron railing to chat with an associate, Jesse Jackson, standing just below him in a courtyard parking lot.

"Do you know Ben?" Mr. Jackson asked, introducing Ben Branch of Chicago, a musician who was to play at the night's rally.

"Yes, that's my man!" Dr. King glowed.

The two men recalled Dr. King's asking for the playing of the spiritual. "I really want you to play that tonight," Dr. King said, enthusiastically.

The Rev. Ralph W. Abernathy, perhaps Dr. King's closest friend, was just about to come out of the motel room when the sudden loud noise burst out.

Dr. King toppled to the concrete second-floor walkway. Blood gushed from the right jaw and neck area. His necktie had been ripped off by the blast.

"He had just bent over," Mr. Jackson recalled later. "If he had been standing up, he wouldn't have been hit in the face."

## Policemen 'All Over'

"When I turned around," Mr. Jackson went on, bitterly, "I saw police coming from everywhere. They said, 'where did it come from?' And I said, 'behind you.' The police were coming from where the shot came."

Mr. Branch asserted that the shot had come from "the hill on the other side of the street."

"When I looked up, the police and the sheriff's deputies were running all around," Mr. Branch declared.

"We didn't need to call the police," Mr. Jackson said. "They were here all over the place."

Mr. Kyles said Dr. King had stood in the open "about three minutes."

Mr. Jones, the driver said that a squad car with four policemen in it drove down the street only moments before the gunshot. The police had been circulating throughout the motel area on precautionary patrols.

After the shot, Mr. Jones said, he saw a man "with something white on his face" creep away from a thicket across the street.

Someone rushed up with a towel to stem the flow of Dr. King's blood. Mr. Kyles said he put a blanket over Dr. King, but "I knew he was gone." He ran down the stairs and tried to telephone from the motel office for an ambulance.

Mr. Abernathy hurried up with a second larger towel.

## Police With Helmets

Policemen were pouring into the motel area, carrying rifles and shotguns and wearing riot helmets.

But the King aides said it seemed to be 10 or 15 minutes before a Fire Department ambulance arrived.

Dr. King was apparently still living when he reached the St. Joseph's Hospital operating room for emergency surgery. He was borne in on a stretcher, the bloody towel over his head.

It was the same emergency room to which James H. Meredith, first Negro enrolled at the University of Mississippi, was taken after he was ambushed and shot in June, 1965, at Hernando, Miss., a few miles south of Memphis. Mr. Meredith was not seriously hurt.

Outside the emergency room some of Dr. King's aides waited

in forlorn hope. One was Chauncey Eskridge, his legal adviser. He broke into sobs when Dr. King's death was announced.

"A man full of life, full of love and he was shot," Mr. Eskridge said. "He had always lived with that expectation—but nobody ever expected it to happen."

But the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, recalled there had been some talk just last night about possible harm to Dr. King in Memphis.

Mr. Young recalled: "He said he had reached the pinnacle of fulfillment with his non-violent movement, and these reports did not bother him."

Mr. Young believed that the fatal shot might have been fired from a passing car. "It sounded like a firecracker," he said.

In a nearby building, a newsman who had been watching a television program thought, however, that "it was a tremendous blast that sounded like a bomb."

There were perhaps 15 persons in the motel courtyard area when Dr. King was shot, all believed to be Negroes and Dr. King's associates.

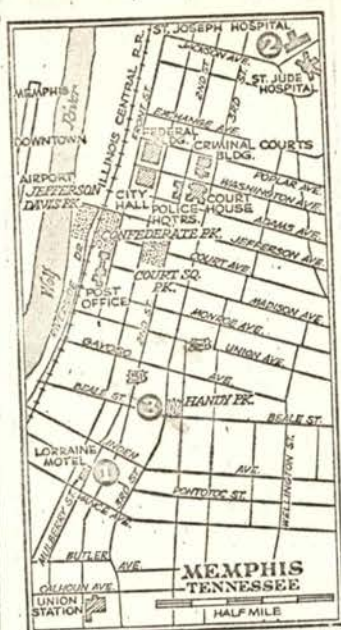
Past the courtyard is a small empty swimming pool. Then comes Mulberry Street, a short street only three blocks away from storied Beale Street on the fringe of downtown Memphis.

## Fire Station Nearby

On the other side of the street is a six-foot brick restraining wall, with bushes and grass atop it and a hillside going on to a patch of trees. Behind the trees is a rusty wire fence enclosing backyards of two-story brick and frame houses.

At the corner at Butler Street is a newish-looking white brick fire station.

Police were reported to have chased a late-model blue or white car through Memphis and



The New York Times April 5, 1968

## AREA OF THE MURDER:

(1) Motel where the shooting occurred; (2) the famed Beale Street, scene of demonstrations, and (3) hospital where Dr. King died.

north to Millington. A civilian in another car that had a citizens band radio was also reported to have pursued the fleeing car and to have opened fire on it.

The police first cordoned off an area of about five blocks around the Lorraine Motel, chosen by Dr. King for his stay here because it is Negro-owned. The two-story motel is an addition to a small two-story hotel in a largely Negro area.

Mayor Henry Loeb had ordered a curfew here after last week's disorder, and National Guard units had been on duty for five days until they were deactivated only yesterday.

Tonight the Mayor reinstated the curfew at 6:35 and declared:

"After the tragedy which has happened in Memphis tonight, for the protection of all our citizens, we are putting the curfew back in effect. All movement is restricted except for health or emergency reasons."

## Ellington Asks Calm

Governor Ellington, calling out the National Guard and pledging all necessary action by the state to prevent disorder, announced:

"For the second time in recent days, I most earnestly ask the people of Memphis and Shelby County to remain calm. I do so again tonight in the face of this most regrettable incident."

"Every possible action is being taken to apprehend the person or persons responsible for committing this act."

"We are also taking precautionary steps to prevent any acts of disorder. I can fully appreciate the feelings and emotions which this crime has aroused, but for the benefit of everyone, all of our citizens must exercise restraint, caution and good judgment."

National Guard planes flew over the state to bring in contingents of riot-trained highway patrolmen. Units of the Arkansas State Patrol were deputized and brought into Memphis.

Dr. King told a rally here last night:

"Like anybody, I would like to live a long life, but I'm not concerned about that."

"I just want to do God's will and he has allowed me to go up the mountain, and I've looked over and I've seen the promised land."

"I may not get there with you but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land. So I'm happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything."

## Once Stabbed in Harlem

In his career Dr. King had suffered beatings and blows. Once—on Sept. 20, 1958—he was stabbed in a Harlem department store in New York by a Negro woman later adjudged insane.

That time he underwent a four-hour operation to remove a steel letter opener that had been plunged into his upper left chest. For a time he was on the critical list, but he told his wife, while in the hospital, "I don't hold any bitterness toward this woman."

At the time of tonight's

shooting, Dr. King's wife, Coretta, the mother of his two children, was in Atlanta. Mayor Ivan Allen of Atlanta rushed to the King home and drove her to the airport. She was waiting for a flight to Memphis when she learned her husband had died.

In Memphis, Dr. King's chief associates met in his room after he died. They included Mr. Young, Mr. Abernathy, Mr. Jackson, the Rev. James Bevel and Hosea Williams.

They had to step across a drying pool of Dr. King's blood to enter. Someone had thrown a crumpled pack of cigarettes into the blood.

After 15 minutes they emerged. Mr. Jackson looked at the blood. He embraced Mr. Abernathy.

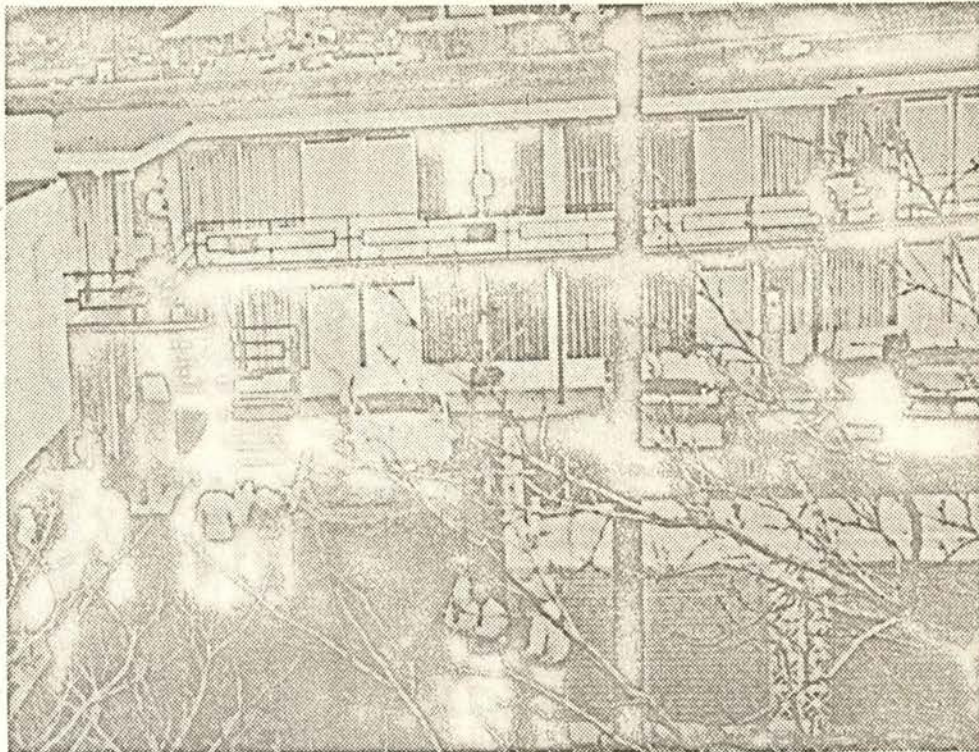
"Stand tall!" somebody exhorted.

"Murder! Murder!" Mr. Bevel groaned. "Doc said that's not the way."

"Doc" was what they often called Dr. King.

Then the murdered leader's aides said they would go on to the hall where tonight's rally was to have been held. They wanted to urge calm upon the mourners.

Some policemen sought to dissuade them.



Associated Press

**ASSASSINATION SCENE:** Policemen standing guard around the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, where Dr. King was slain yesterday evening. He was leaning over the railing on the second-floor balcony, talking to a friend in parking lot below, when he was shot.



United Press International

**WIDOW:** Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. being assisted from a car at her home in Atlanta less than an hour after hearing of the shooting of her husband at a motel in Memphis.

# Dr. King Never Wavered

By William McKaye  
Washington Post Staff Writer

## From Insistence

## on Nonviolence

Almost from the moment in 1955 when he came on the national scene as an apostle of non-violence, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was constantly exposed to the possibility of violent death.

But as had his mentor before him, Mohandas K. Gandhi, who died in India in 1948 at an assassin's hand, Dr. King had a fatalistic and therefore seemingly untroubled view of dying.

There were hundreds of threats on his life, including several real ones.

He was stabbed in 1958 in a Harlem department store as he sat autographing copies of "Stride Toward Freedom," the book that described his first great triumph as a civil rights leader — the boycott and subsequent integration of the Montgomery, Ala., bus system.

Even before that, at the height of the Montgomery struggle, persons threw a bomb that didn't detonate on the front porch of his Montgomery home.

In May 1964, a dynamite bomb was heaved into the L. G. Gaston Motel in Birmingham where Dr. King was staying. He escaped injury, but Negroes rioted in protest and scores were injured. During that same period, the Birmingham home of his brother, the Rev. D. King, was all but destroyed by dynamite.

During the tumultuous days of his assaults on segregation in Birmingham, Jackson, Miss., and Albany, Ga., hardly a week passed that there were not threats to his life. Justice Department officials and FBI men kept a close security watch on Dr. King, but often Southern police refused to give him protection.

Accordingly, it became quite natural for Dr. King, as he did once in troubled Albany, to say:

"It may get me crucified. I may even die. But I want to say even if I die in the struggle that 'He died to make men free.'"

### Footsteps of Christ

Dr. King unswervingly professed willingness to follow in the footsteps of Christ, even if the path led ultimately to death.

Even after the civil rights movement became increasingly militant, and the gentle strains of "We Shall Overcome" were replaced by strident shouts of "Black Power," Dr. King scarcely wavered from his insistence that "nonviolent protest is the most effective weapon of an oppressed people."

This refusal to adapt to more radical forms of protest cost him much support among Negro militants.

Dr. King remained probably the single most effective bridge between the Nation's increasingly estranged Negro and white communities.

This power of bridge-building rose to two great climaxes during Dr. King's career—the great outpouring of humanity that was the 1963 civil rights march on Washington and the 1965 voter registration campaign in Selma, Ala., that culminated in the triumphant 50-mile Selma-to-Montgomery march.

"I have a dream," said Dr. King on that torrid August day in Washington, "that one day this Nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

"I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a Nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character . . .

day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down at the table of brotherhood . . ."

### Son of Minister

Dr. King was a son of Georgia, preacher's son. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1948, when he was only 19, in his father's church, Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta.

In his youth Dr. King knew few economic worries. But "M. L.," as his family and friends called him, early learned the facts of segregated life.

"Until he was 6, he played nearly every day with a white neighbor his own age. But one day the boy's mother took him aside and told him to leave her son alone. 'He's getting too big to run around playing with niggers,' she said."

One other childhood humiliation Dr. King never forgot occurred one day in an Atlanta department store. "You're the nigger that stepped on my foot," a white woman yelled at him, and slapped his face. The youth turned away, a reaction that did not surprise his father, who recalled in later years that "M. L." was "a quiet boy, the kind the bullies picked on because he naturally turned the other cheek."

### Opposed Vietnam War

Dr. King's commitment to principles of militant pacifism led him a year ago to a position that cost him the support of many in the political establishment of the Nation who previously had been powerful friends.

He condemned the United States role in the Vietnam war and lent the Rev. James Bevel, a Lieutenant in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, to direct an antiwar lobbying effort.

Proclaiming the organization of a "Vietnam Summer" drive against the war, Dr. King said:

"We hope the organization efforts will translate this concern into effective political power against the war and against U.S. interventions elsewhere."

The almond-eyed minister expressed impatience with those who suggested his move might hurt his civil rights work.

"I think my failure to work for peace would have hurt it more," he said.

By earlier this year Dr. King was speaking of "this cruel, ceaseless, unjust war" and saying to his countrymen:

"Somewhere along the way we have allowed the means by which we live to outrun the ends for which we live."

Yet in his "Poor People's Campaign," toward which he was building day by day until he fell in Memphis, Dr. King was once again demonstrating his conviction that the evils which tear at America are all of a piece, that the key to all is achievement of true economic and social equality and all other concerns, international and domestic, should yield to this prime priority.

### Began in Montgomery

Martin Luther King began his career as civil rights leader in Montgomery, Ala., in 1955. The Northern-educated minister (B. D., Crozer Theological Seminary, 1948; Ph. D., Boston University, 1955) had been married two years to the former Coretta Scott. For one year he had been pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist.

One night Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, got on a bus and sat down. The driver, following custom, ordered her to get up and sur-

render her seat to a white man.

Mrs. Parks refused. "I don't know why," she said later. "I was just tired. My feet hurt."

Mrs. Parks was fined for her offense and Dr. King, who was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, called for a boycott of the buses by Negroes.

For 381 days the boycott went on, the bus company was driven to the verge of bankruptcy and finally a court ordered the buses desegregated.

In 1960 Dr. King returned to Atlanta, became co-pastor with his father of Ebenezer Church and founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

By 1960 the name of Martin Luther King was potent political magic.

During the fall election campaign that year, after the rights leader was jailed for "speeding" in the midst of a Georgia sit-in struggle, the late John F. Kennedy called Mrs. King to express his concern. Mr. Kennedy's brother and campaign manager, Robert, called the judge in the case to inquire about bail. Dr. King was released.

Mr. Kennedy's Republican adversary, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, made no move to identify himself also with Dr. King. President Eisenhower said later that Nixon "may have lost the election because of one little phone call."

From then on Dr. King and his associates were almost ceaselessly in the public eye, planning and executing demonstrations in city after city, first in the Deep South and then more recently and less successfully in the Negro ghettos that have become a feature of the great metropolises of the Nation.

His manner and his program won him passionate critics both white and black.

Throughout the South for

The signs were as common as Dr. Pepper signs, as familiar as the segregationists' derisive nod to the ministers' academic credentials when they spoke of him as "Dr. Martin Luther Coon."

On Dr. King's other flank, militant blacks who found his religious flavor unsuited to the times habitually referred to him as "De Lawd," recalling the docile, acceptable-to-whites Negroes who peopled the onetime hit play "Green Pastures."

In December 1964, Dr. King went to Stockholm to receive the Nobel Prize for Peace, a testimonial to his providing American Negroes with a powerful and peaceful weapon—nonviolent protest—which to win full citizenship.

The next month there was evidence that at least a part of Dr. King's 1963 dream had come true: At an historically segregated Atlanta hotel, whites and Negroes sat down together at a dinner in honor of the new Nobel laureate.

Later that year, inspired to a great extent by the Selma-to-Montgomery march, Congress enacted a voting rights bill which banned techniques employed for decades to prevent or limit Negro voting in the South. But increasingly, Negro militants were impatient at Dr. King's hesitancy to flout orders of Federal courts

years the highways were festooned with billboards emblazoned with photographs purporting to show Dr. King at a "Communist training school," a reference to his brief stint in the early 1950s at the Highlander Folk School outside Chattanooga, Tenn.

And his willingness to be guided by Federal officials they thought too timid.

A wave of resentment swept through the ranks of white northern ministers who massed in Selma that March. Dr. King led them and other demonstrators across a bridge spanning the Alabama River, then turned them back in what was later disclosed to have been a compromise agreement with Alabama officials hammered out by John Doar, then an assistant attorney general.

"He sold us out. We went down there ready to die," one Washington clergyman said afterwards. Even as Dr. King was leading the successful fight for voting rights, public accommodations and other legal victories, younger and more radical Negroes began

saying that the Negroes' fight was not really rooted in a lack of privileges such as eating at lunch counters and riding integrated buses. The real problem, they said, was a deep national racism by "whitey."

This was brought cruelly home to him when he went to Watts in 1965 hoping to help bring peace to the rioting Los Angeles black community.

There, they jeered that his winning equal access to public accommodations meant nothing to the hundreds of thousands who didn't have the money to pay for meals in restaurants he had opened to them.

It was a bad time for the Nobel laureate. As he eloquently tried to persuade angry black youths to embrace nonviolence, one young man jeered: "I had

received the Nobel Prize for Peace, a testimonial to his providing American Negroes with a powerful and peaceful weapon—nonviolent protest—which to win full citizenship.

But against Mayor Richard J. Daley's precinct captains, charisma wasn't enough. Furthermore, in Daley Dr. King came up against an opponent who wouldn't oblige like Bull Connor, the head of the Birmingham police, in producing an incident that would outrage white, middle-class opinion.

Thus, although Dr. King had said he would not have massive street demonstrations in Chicago, the civil rights leader was forced to ask his allies—the churches and the concerned middle class of both races—to march with him yet another time.

They did, and he led them into the violently anti-Negro central European neighborhoods of Chicago's southwest side where the mobs stoned him and his followers.

But unlike Birmingham and Selma, his forays into the Northern ghettos produced no pragmatic victories, no waves of national indignation.

So he went back South, and there he died, 300 miles from where he began.

a dream, . . . craaaa-ap. We don't want dreams, we want jobs."

That kind of widening gap between his vague dreams of freedom and the harsh realities of the embittered Negro ghettos led him to his first major defeat: Chicago, 1966.

He mounted an assault on Chicago's West Side slums where several hundred thousand Negroes live in conditions as desperate as any in rural Mississippi, only to find that the techniques that had worked in the rural South failed to reach the urban black masses.

Dr. King's SCLC had never been known for efficient organization. The Rev. Andrew Young, Dr. King's principal assistant at the time of his murder, always said, "Well, we like the folk, 'When the spirit say go, we go.'"

But against Mayor Richard J. Daley's precinct captains, charisma wasn't enough. Furthermore, in Daley Dr. King came up against an opponent who wouldn't oblige like Bull Connor, the head of the Birmingham police, in producing an incident that would outrage white, middle-class opinion.

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APR 5, 1968

# 'Reject Blind Violence,' President Asks

## Johnson Calls Widow

By Warren Unna  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson last night asked "every citizen to reject the blind violence" that had struck down the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, "who lived by non-violence."

News of the shooting was brought to the President as he was in his White House office conferring with U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Llewelyn E. Thompson.

The President immediately phoned Mrs. King at her home in Atlanta to express his sorrow and then postponed until today his plans to fly to Hawaii for a strategy conference on Vietnam. Mr. Johnson also canceled his scheduled appearance at a

Democratic fund-raising banquet here last night.

A pale and shaken Vice President Humphrey, who already was at the banquet at the Washington Hilton Hotel, announced the news to a stunned audience.

"The criminal act that took his life brings shame to our country," Humphrey declared. "The cause for which he marched and worked find new strength. The blight of discrimination, poverty and neglect must be erased from America. An America of full freedom and equal opportunity shall be his living memorial."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon telegraphed Mrs. King his condolences and urged "a prayerful contemplation of the ghastly conse-

See REACT, A10, Col. 1

Mrs. King says husband's death was "will of God,"  
Page C1.

# 'Reject... Violence,' LBJ Asks

## REACT, From A1

quences of hatred, and a new dedication to the ideals of non-violence, of peaceful progress, for which he stood."

The Capital clearly was shocked by the tragedy and fearful of the counter-violence it might loosen.

"We are steeped in violence. It is the curse of the land," declared Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho).

"We must keep guns out of the hands of lunatics," said Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey. Earlier in the day, the Senate Judiciary Committee had rejected the Administration's gun control bill.

Former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, an outspoken critic of Dr. King's, declared the assassination "a senseless, regrettable and tragic act."

But former Sheriff Jim Clark, who led a charge against Dr. King's marchers at Selma, Ala., in 1965, said: "I think a man of violence died by violence."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) cautioned that the "victim would not want a shocking irrational reaction."

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) called the murder "tragic and senseless: It is a bitter thing for all Americans that his dream of America should be shattered by a coward's bullet."

Washington's Mayor Walter Washington said: "I share with millions of others deep grief and profound shock at the death of this great humanitarian."

Gov. Ronald Reagan of Cali-

fornia, arriving in Washington last night, called the death of Dr. King "a shocking act of violence."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), a leading member of the Senate's southern faction, declared: "All citizens of all races, creeds and colors must understand that law and order is the only way to preserve our society and safety. Rioting and violence is not the way to redress our grievance."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), another leading member of Congress' southern faction declared: "Violence is to be deplored. It does not solve anything."

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D-Mass.) said Dr. King "was a martyr to a cause" and urged the House to concur in the Senate open housing bill as a way of strengthening that cause.

Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D-Va.) called it "a senseless act which will do immeasurable harm throughout the country to the cause of improved race relations."

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) said of Dr. King: "He loved his fellow man, white and black. He died because he was willing to go throughout this country as a leader and a symbol in the effort to bring them together."

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York directed that state flags be flown at half-staff in mourning, as did San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto. Mayors Richard J. Daley of Chicago, Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee, John V.

Lindsay of New York, Carl Stokes of Cleveland and Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind. all expressed grief and shame at the act.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) declared: "All people, especially Americans, have lost a man of peace."

McCarthy's rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), declared: "Rev. King had a life dedicated to peace, justice, compassion and non-violence. It is up to us to fulfill his dream."

An ominous note came from Tommy Jacquette, director of the Negro militant group "Slant," who said in Los Angeles: "I expected something like this to happen." He said Dr. King's death marked "the beginning of an overt act of racism and fascism on the part of white Americans."

United Nations Deputy Secretary General Ralph J. Bunche, a fellow Negro and a fellow Nobel Peace Prize winner, declared it "an unspeakable and outrageous act, presumably by a white bigot, which inevitably will be a most grievous blow to the cause of racial harmony throughout this country."

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), also a Negro, declared: "We have just escalated one war and escalated another."

Rep. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) said: "It is a grave national loss to be deprived of a voice of moderation and a preacher of nonviolence in these days of rising tension and heedless anger."

Sen. Fred Harris (D-Okla.), a member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, called Dr. King's death "an American tragedy" and hoped it would not breed "counter-violence."

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), Senate Majority Whip, termed it "a terrible and tragic thing. I would hope that some day we could settle our differences peacefully and control the criminal element which is not satisfied with the democratic way."

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), House Majority Whip, said: "Violence has no place in America, any time, anywhere, by anybody."

Sen. Edward Brooke (R-Mass.), the Senate's only Negro member, declared: "The sorrow which all Americans of good will feel at this terrible loss must bind us together, not rend us apart."

The Rev. Albert Cleage, chairman of the Detroit Inner City Organizing Committee and a Black Power advocate, said the assassination was "an indication of the mass hysteria that has gripped our country. It was an absolutely meaningless and absurd action."

The Rev. James E. Wadsworth, head of the Detroit NAACP, said: "This shows the madness of our society: That the one person so actively involved in non-violence could be killed. This will cause despair among black people."

Gov. George Romney of Michigan declared: "This is

See REACT, A11, Col. 1

APR 5, 1968

# Feb. 12-April 4: Memphis Events Leading Up to the Assassination

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4 (AP)—Here is a day-by-day account of events leading to the assassination tonight of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Feb. 12—1300 sanitation department workers, 98 per cent of them Negro, go on strike demanding higher wages and settlement of grievances.

Feb. 13—Strikers demand that Mayor Henry Loeb recognize the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, and provide a dues checkoff—demands which later became the prime issue in the walkout. Loeb refuses.

Feb. 15—City begins trying to hire replacements; more than 10,000 tons of garbage pile up.

Feb. 18—Union officials again demand recognition; Loeb again refuses.

Feb. 22—More than 1000 strikers march on City Council chambers where meeting designed to end strike is being held. Meeting adjourns in an uproar.

Feb. 23—Strikers clash with police in downtown area.

Feb. 24—An injunction is issued preventing strike activity, marches and other demonstrations.

March 5—City Council chamber sit-in brings arrests of 116 strikers and sympathizers on disorderly conduct charges.

March 8—Strike supporters picket garbage truck station for first time; fires break out in trash piles and 'garbage cans across city.

March 13—Nine demonstrators arrested after officers said they shouted at and threatened shoppers.

March 14—Six strike supporters arrested after blocking entrance to sanitation depot. Roy Wilkins, executive director of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tells 10,000 persons that firm but peaceful protests is road to strike success.

March 15—Grand jury indicts eight arrested in Feb. 23 demonstration when police car rocked.

March 18—Dr. King calls for Negro workers and pupils to take a "holiday" March 22 and march downtown with him.

March 22—Snowfall cancels march plans. City and union accept mediation.

March 28—Dr. King returns to lead massive march which erupts into rioting. General curfew clamped on city. National Guard called.

March 29—Dr. King announces he will pursue the Memphis campaign, returning in a week to lead another mass march.

April 3—City obtains Federal court restraining order against march, saying they would be unable to control it.

April 4—Dr. King's aides tell federal judge that violence on second march now scheduled for April 9, would be viewed by Dr. King as a "repudiation" of his non-violent policy.

April 4—Sniper's bullet strikes Dr. King in the neck outside his room at the Lorraine Hotel at 6:05 p.m.

April 4—Dr. King pronounced dead at St. Joseph's Hospital at 7:05 p.m. CST. (8:05 p.m. EST)

APR 5, 1968

## A Cruel and Wanton Act

Martin Luther King is the victim of a cruel and wanton act that will be deplored from one end of this country to the other. There is about this assault upon the great Negro leader the same kind of wanton senselessness that overtook the man whose tactics he emulated — Mahatma Gandhi. Men of good will, noble purpose and pacific impulses enjoy no immunity from violence, no matter how they shun it in their personal conduct.

Those who are responsible for this vile deed have killed an unoffending, God-fearing and innocent man of great goodwill; they have also killed something in the spirit and heart of the American people where lived the bright hope for reconciliation between the races.

That hope will be resurrected, because it cannot be utterly extinguished even by so wanton and dastardly a deed. It is possible to kill men like Martin Luther King, but the ideas for which they stand are not mortal or destructible. Americans of Negro and white descent alike, of all races and of all creeds, will gather around the principles that he espoused and carry his message to the multitudes.

The dream of which he spoke so eloquently at the Lincoln Memorial in 1963 must seem tonight, to many of his sparrowing countrymen and embittered fellow citizens, farther than ever from fulfillment. But that shining vision and bright hope will yet prevail. It must be our resolve to go forward with a greater sense of urgency to make a reality of his dream of racial equality and social justice.

## Shield for Civil Servants

The investigation of charges that the Maritime Administration high-pressured employees to attend a Democratic fund-raising dinner should be vigorous and thorough. We think the Department of Justice was well advised to assign the case to the FBI. If FBI agents find substance to the charges, prompt and energetic prosecution of the offenders would serve as a warning to other bureau chiefs and department heads who may be inclined to exploit civil servants.

James W. Gulick, acting head of the Maritime Administration, has denied that he told employees that they "know what to do" in regard to the \$250-a-plate party dinner if they wished to maintain "a nice, clean file." But the charge that 79 Maritime Administration employees were summoned to a meeting during working hours on Federal property in connection with the fund-raising dinner also has serious implications. This kind of solicitation is clearly improper if not illegal.

Section 602 of the Criminal Code clearly provides that any member of Congress or officer or employee of a Federal department or agency who "directly or indirectly solicits, receives, or is in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employee, or person, shall be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned not more than three years or both."

This is a sweeping prohibition, with a stiff penalty attached, and it was intended as a means of preventing a quadrennial shakedown of civil servants. It should not be necessary for the victims of high-pressure tactics to remind Federal officials of this law. The Department of Justice should be making an example of violators so that every politician in Federal office who is tempted to solicit his subordinates or any other Government employees for partisan purposes will know that he does so at his peril.

APR 5, 1968

# Grief-Stricken Friends Hold Vigil In Hospital's Emergency Room . . .

The following story is by a reporter of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

By an eyewitness  
Chicago Daily News

MEMPHIS, April 4—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., his head wrapped in a towel and an oxygen mask over his face, looked small on the stretcher as he was wheeled into the emergency room of St. Joseph's Hospital.

His eyes were closed and the only sound being made was from the resuscitator, which was pumping oxygen into his dying body.

I had been sent to the hospital as soon as it was confirmed that Dr. King had been shot and I pulled in right behind the Fire Department ambulance.

Several of Dr. King's aides, his attorney, Chauncey Eskridge, and his chauffeur, Solomon Jones Jr., leaned over the stretcher. Their eyes were red-rimmed and they were solemn.

As the stretcher disappeared behind the swinging double doors, Eskridge leaned on a desk in the waiting room and put his head in his hands.

"Why? Why would anyone want to do this? I just don't understand it."

Eskridge said he was not going into the room where a

team of doctors were treating a gaping wound in Dr. King's neck.

"I can't go in there," he said.

Other members of Dr. King's party emerged from the room and leaned against the wall. Most were crying.

Nurses ran in and out of the emergency room, pushing their way through the crowd with the aid of police.

An aide emerged from the operating room about 15 minutes after Dr. King arrived and stood with tears running down his cheeks.

"They have done killed Dr. King," he said before a police advised him not to make any statements, and he returned to the emergency room.

Doctors remained silent on the condition of Dr. King for one hour and 15 minutes. I met a priest in the hall at 7 p.m. who had been in Dr. King's room.

"He must have been dead when he arrived. Oh, the terrible wound," he said pointing to the right side of his neck.

Several doctors later lined up in front of the reception desk in the emergency room and all of Dr. King's party were called into the emergency room.

"Is he all right?" someone

called out as they filed into the room.

"No, he is not all right," said a Negro man standing behind one of the doctors.

Paul Hess, assistant hospital administrator, read a short, terse announcement that said:

"At 7 p.m. Dr. Martin Luther King expired in the emergency room of a gunshot wound in the neck."

## Top Klan Leader Decries Killing

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4 (AP)—Calvin Craig, Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, called the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "The worst thing that could have happened to the Nation."

Craig said President Johnson should call in the country's Negro leaders and "white conservatives such as the Klan leaders, sit them down and work out peace and harmony."

"And we'd better do it before it goes too far," added Craig, who said he was shocked by news of Dr. King's death "even though I did not agree with his philosophy."

"It's very regrettable for the United States," Craig said.

APR 5 1968

## Dr. King 3d Negro to Get Nobel Prize

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the 14th American, the 3d Negro, and the youngest man to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

When he accepted the prize in Oslo, Norway, on Dec. 10, 1964, on behalf of the civil rights movement he said he was doing so for "all men who love peace and brotherhood."

At the presentation ceremony at Oslo University, Dr. King, then 35 years old, said that the award had come "at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice."

Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who established the prizes, stipulated in his will that one of the prizes to be awarded annually in his name should go to:

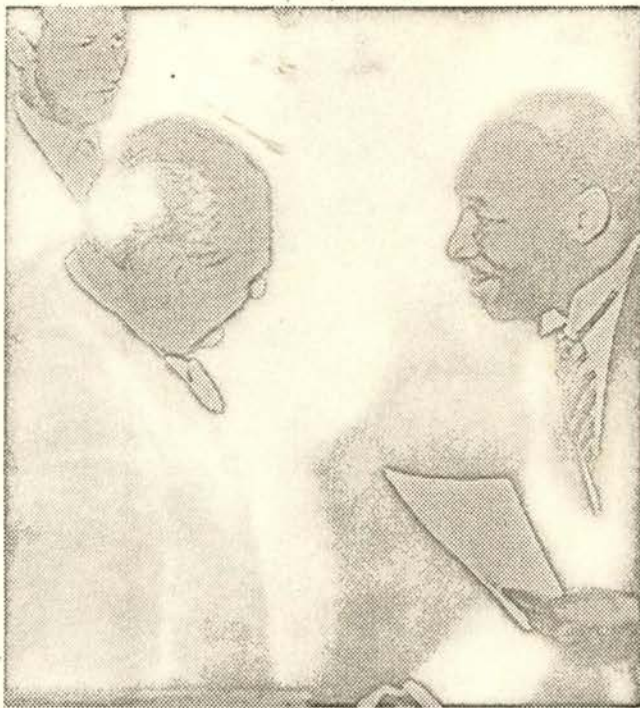
"The person who shall have done most to promote the fraternity of nations and the abolition or diminution of standing armies and the formation or increase of peace congresses."

However, the Nobel Peace Prize has taken on a broader interpretation of "peace" since the first one was awarded in 1901.

Emphasis in recent years has been placed upon brotherhood.

### Was Deeply Moved

When it was announced on Oct. 14, 1964, in Oslo that Dr. King would be awarded the prize, the civil rights leader said in Atlanta, that he was deeply moved by the honor. He also said then that "every penny" of the prize money, about \$54,000, would be given to the civil rights movement.



Associated Press

**NOBEL PRIZE RECIPIENT: Dr. King receiving Nobel Prize from King Olav V of Norway in Oslo in December, 1964.**

Among those who were present at the presentation ceremony three months later were King Olav V of Norway, Government and diplomatic leaders, members of Dr. King's family and his associates in the civil rights movement. The ceremony was televised throughout Europe.

Dr. King was hailed at the time by Dr. Gunnar Jahn, the chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, as an "undaunted champion of peace" and the "first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence."

The Negro leader was described by Dr. Jahn as "the man who has never abandoned his faith and the unarmed struggle he is waging, who has suffered for his faith, been imprisoned on many occasions, whose home has been subject to bomb attacks, whose life and those of his family have been threatened, and who nevertheless has never faltered."

APR 5 1966

## NONVIOLENT VIEW VOICED BY S.C.L.C.

Dr. King's Group Prepared  
Drive in Capital for Poor

BY STEVEN V. ROBERTS

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was killed as his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was preparing its largest demonstration for Negro rights—the Poor People's Campaign scheduled to begin in Washington on April 22.

Dr. King and his aides were planning to have 3,000 Negroes from throughout the South camp out in the capital and put pressure on Congress to provide decent jobs or adequate income for the black poor.

The campaign was to be capped by a massive rally on June 15, which Dr. King hoped would attract hundreds of thousands of people to Washington and rival in awesomeness and influence the march of 200,000 people that he helped lead in 1963.

In recent days, leaders of the conference had threatened to continue the campaign at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and the Republican National Convention in Miami if their demands were not met by Congress.

The Poor People's Campaign exemplified the drastic changes in the civil rights movement since 1955, when Dr. King, then a 27-year-old minister in his first parish, led a boycott of the Montgomery bus system.

In the early days the movement concentrated on legal rights, such as the right to vote, or use public accommodations. The new emphasis is on substantive improvements in the lives of Negroes—better education, more jobs and decent housing.

### Clergy in Chief Roles

In addition, the campaign for increased public spending for the poor has been linked to issue of the Vietnam war and the distortion of national priorities the rights leaders say, it has created.

At the same time, the strategy of Dr. King and the conference has varied little, no matter what the issue. They have steadily espoused the ideal of nonviolence and depended more or moral than political influence to win their battles. And they have used the tactic of public demonstrations to present starkly their moral case to the nation.

"Lacking sufficient access to television, publications, and broad forums," Dr. King had written, "Negroes have had to write their most persuasive essays with the blunt pen of marching ranks."

In some ways Dr. King was the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization composed mainly of Southern Negro ministers and other professional people he helped organize at the end of the Montgomery boycott in early 1957.

It gave him a platform from which to speak and a vehicle for his various public campaigns, although he left most of the detailed organizational work to devoted aides who were content to let him receive the public credit.

The several years prior to the start of the Poor People's Campaign were difficult ones for the leadership conference. The slogan of "black power" was adopted by militant young black leaders and led to widening splits between them and the established civil rights organizations.

### Financial Difficulties

Dr. King refused to decline help from the white community, but his group suffered from the financial squeeze that afflicted all civil rights groups in the wake of urban riots and increasingly angry statements by such young Negroes as H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael.

In 1966, Dr. King announced a massive campaign against slum conditions in Chicago that never made much headway and was quietly abandoned.

The campaign was just one more bit of evidence that the optimism of the beginning of the civil rights movement had underestimated the problem of improving the economic and social condition of Negroes.

Perhaps the culmination of the campaign for legal rights came in March, 1965, when the leadership conference organized a drive to register voters in Selma, Ala. The drive ended with a dramatic march of 25,000 people from Selma to Montgomery, where Dr. King addressed the crowd from the steps of the state Capitol.

### Pushed Voter Drives

In the years before the Selma march, Dr. King and his aides worked on voter registration and desegregation drives throughout the South. He led a five-week campaign in Birmingham in 1963 in which four little girls were killed when a church was bombed. Meanwhile, pictures of snarling police dogs, spread across the pages of the nation's newspapers, helped make the civil rights struggle there real for many Americans.

The leadership conference also used the economic boycott effectively and started a project called Operation Breadbasket in a number of cities, designed to encourage companies, through negotiations, to hire Negro workmen.

APR 5 1968

## WILKINS SCORES ANTIRIOT ACTIONS

Says Cities Shouldn't Heed  
Outcries of Extremists

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, cautioned yesterday that wildly racist threats by Negro extremists were being used to justify riot-control measures that were tantamount to warfare.

Mr. Wilkins, speaking at the 47th annual meeting of the Federation of Protestant Wel-

fare agencies, told 1,600 social workers and community volunteers:

"Too many cities and states are permitting the far-out threats of a tiny sliver of the Negro population to convert our urban communities into battlefields, complete with troops, command posts, general headquarters, deployed weaponry, communications centers and the horrifying war implements of destruction."

The civil rights leader explained after his address at the Americana that he was speaking on the basis of reports from various parts of the country, and was not singling out any locality. He said he was gravely concerned about "a racial collision."

The federation, which co-

ordinates the activities of 230 Protestant and nonsectarian member agencies, honored Governor Rockefeller for his leadership in bringing together industrialists, labor and business leaders, educators and administrators for a concerted attack on public welfare problems.

Mr. Wilkins, who was a member of President Johnson's Commission on Civil Disorders, said the approaching summer merited attention to ominous reports from over the country.

"Too many officials in key states and local positions are interpreting 'riot control' and 'law and order' to mean a crackdown racially on Negro Americans," he said.

No one envies a policeman

his job, he went on, but in today's racial tension, the policeman must bend over backward.

"Armored cars, personnel carriers, automatic weapons, tanks and mounted weapons carriers are not riot control equipment," he declared. "Irrespective of the catch-words and riot rhetoric of would-be provocateurs we are not at war in our cities. The weapons of warfare have no place there."

APR 5 1968

### ***Police Precincts Here Told of King's Death***

The New York City Police Department sent a teletype message to all its precincts and commands last on the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

"The Rev. Martin Luther King passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, at 7 P. M. Central Standard Times," the message said. "May he rest in peace."

The message, which was transmitted at the instructions of Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary, was almost identical to a message sent out last December on the occasion of Cardinal Spellman's death.

APR 5 1968

## COURT IN MEMPHIS TOLD OF GUN SALES

### Police Head Says Negroes Bought Arms Wholesale

MEMPHIS, April 4 (AP)—A Federal judge was told today that the Negro community was so worked up that another mass demonstration here next week could "be worse than Watts or worse than Detroit."

Police Director Frank Holloman said he had received reports that "Negroes are buying guns from wholesale houses in our neighboring state of Arkansas." He also said that Negro youths "have been supplied for several weeks with specific instructions on how to make Molotov cocktails and firebombs."

Mr. Holloman told United States District Judge Bailey Brown that he was convinced that the march could not be controlled.

He made his remarks in the morning.

Mr. Holloman was arguing in support of a temporary restraining order granted by the judge yesterday that forbade the march the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had planned in support of striking sanitation workers. Dr. King, who had been seeking to have the order set aside, had indicated he would not heed it in any case.

### White March Also Planned

The march was scheduled Monday.

Mr. Holloman said he had also received information from a member of the Ku Klux Klan that a march by the white supremacy organization also "will be scheduled and carried out" on Monday.

In seeking the injunction, city officials said they feared a recurrence of the brief spurt of rioting spawned by a march led by Dr. King a week earlier.

### Restrictions Suggested

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, April 4—Before the shooting, a compromise plan that would have allowed Dr. King to proceed with his civil rights march was offered during a lengthy proceeding in Federal District Court.

The compromise was put forth in what was widely interpreted as an effort to avoid a potentially explosive confrontation between Dr. King and the Federal authorities.

Dr. King's lawyers suggested that an injunction barring the demonstration be lifted but that the court place restrictions on participants in the march.

Judge Brown had promised a decision by tomorrow on the compromise plan.

The possibility of a showdown between Dr. King and the courts, which many felt might spark new violence here, became a matter of concern after Dr. King indicated that he planned to disobey the order. The order prohibited him from

leading any marches in Memphis for at least 10 days.

Originally, Dr. King's lawyers went to court today hoping to have the injunction dissolved. But late this afternoon the compromise was offered.

Under the restrictions suggested by Dr. King's lawyers, marchers in the parade would not be permitted to carry signs or sticks, nor would they be allowed to walk more than four abreast during the march.

It was further suggested that Dr. King stipulate the parade route in advance to the police, and that an adequate number of experienced marshals be on hand to supervise the event.

### Unions Here Plan Defiance

Labor union leaders in New York said yesterday that they would defy the injunction prohibiting the Memphis march.

Victor Gotbaum, executive director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, and John J. DeLury, president of the Unformed Sanitationmen's Association, announced that they would march in Memphis despite the restraining order.

Callers to the municipal workers' union headquarters last night were told there had been no change in the plans for the demonstration.

"The only difference is, we're going to try to have a larger group," a union official said.

"Our discipline is to the labor movement," said Mr. Gotbaum at a news conference at his headquarters, 71 Worth Street.

"We will march, regardless. The injunction won't stop us. We're going down there and we're going to march."

Mr. DeLury, who served a term in jail for contempt of court during the sanitationmen's strike here in February, remarked:

"We are unionists. We are going there to march—period."

Both men said they expected 1,000 trade unionists, including sanitation and transit employee teachers and auto workers, to leave New York for Memphis this weekend.

APR 5 1968

## KENNEDY APPEALS FOR NONVIOLENCE

Bids Negroes in Indianapolis  
Follow Dr. King Example

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4—Senator Robert F. Kennedy, moved almost to tears by the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., told a street corner rally of Negroes tonight that they must strive for love, wisdom, understanding and compassion toward all men.

The New York Senator stood still in the glare of searchlights, hunched against the cold in a black overcoat, and begged those in his audience not to meet violence with violence.

Because the murderers were apparently white men, Mr. Kennedy said:

"Those of you who are black can be filled with hatred, with bitterness and a desire for revenge. We can move toward further polarization. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand, to reconcile ourselves and to love."

Senator Kennedy said to the 500 to 600 Negroes that he could feel "in my own heart" what many of them must be feeling.

### 'Killed by a White Man'

"I had a member of my family killed," the Senator said, his voice trembling with emotion. "He was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States—an effort to understand."

Mr. Kennedy learned of the assassination of the civil rights leader as he landed in Indianapolis at the end of his first day's campaigning in Indiana.

Stepping to the bottom of the plane board ramp, the Senator, his face drawn and his eyes downcast, read the following statement:

"Dr. King dedicated himself to justice and love between his fellow human beings. He gave his life for that principle, and it's up to those of us who are here—his fellow citizens and public officials, those of us in government—to carry out that dream, to try and end the divisions that exist so deeply within our country and to remove the stain of bloodshed from our land."

Mr. Kennedy went directly from the airport to a street rally in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. He told the audience which had been waiting an hour and a half, that Dr. King was dead. He waited for the screams of the women and the gasps of the men to subside and then talked earnestly and movingly for about six minutes.

### A Final Plea

He said that his favorite poet was Aeschylus and that his favorite lines were these:

"Even in our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

Finally, Mr. Kennedy made one more plea for nonviolence.

"I ask you now to return home," he said "to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, that's true, but more important to say a prayer for our country, which all of us love, and to say a prayer for understanding and the compassion of which I spoke."

Mr. Kennedy was a close friend of Dr. King, having worked with him during Mr. Kennedy's term as Attorney General from 1961 to 1964, when the Atlanta clergyman was leading protest movements in Birmingham, Ala., and elsewhere in the Deep South.

It was considered possible that the Senator would cancel all or part of a planned seven-day campaign swing through six states and almost certain that he would attend Dr. King's funeral.

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### **City College Closes Today for Dr. King**

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the City College of New York, announced last night that the college would be closed all day today "in observance of Dr. King's memory."

Both the college's uptown campus and Baruch School will be closed, Mr. Gallagher's statement said.

He also announced that memorial services for Dr. King would be held at noon Monday in the college's Great Hall, on the uptown campus.

## **Mrs. King Informed At Atlanta Airport; Police Guard Home**

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4 (AP) — Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. was at the Atlanta airport waiting to fly to her husband's side in Memphis when she learned of his death tonight.

Mrs. King, who has been recuperating from major surgery, emerged from a waiting room where she was told of her husband's death, tears streaming down her face.

The widow of the civil rights leader was then driven back to her home by Mayor Ivan Allen, who had taken her and her two eldest children to the airport when word was first been shot.

Mrs. King, a slender attractive woman, had lived with the threat of death for her husband.

After he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, she said, "I have lived with the threat of death always present."

Since 1954, when Dr. King began preaching nonviolence as a tactic in fighting segregation, he has been jailed numerous times, stabbed once, threatened often and was in his home with his wife and their first child in Montgomery, Ala., when it was rocked by a bomb blast.

Mrs. King, a former voice instructor, has sung at concerts for numerous civil rights has accompanied her husband on his trips in the fight for civil rights.

Two police cars, with Negro policemen, guarded the King home tonight. Only a scattering of people were around. A few, who said they were neighbors, cried softly.

## Slaying Recalls Series of Deaths That Have Marked Rights Fight

By SETH S. KING

In Albany, Ga., in 1962, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was preaching in a small church after shots were fired into nearby houses.

"It may get me crucified," he said. "I may even die. But I want it said even if I die in the struggle that 'He died to make me free.'"

Dr. King's death at the hands of a gunman in Memphis yesterday recalled those words. His death also recalled the series of racial slayings and shootings that began soon afterward and have recurred every year since then.

The first came a year later, in June of 1963. Medgar W. Evers, Mississippi Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was shot to death as he stepped out of his automobile in the driveway of his home in Jackson, Miss.

In the summer of 1964 hundreds of young civil rights workers from cities in the East and North converged on Mississippi to lead a drive to register Negroes to vote.

### 3 Slain in Mississippi

The nation was shocked in August by the disappearance of two young men from New York and their Negro companion. After an intensive search that lasted two weeks, the bullet-riddled bodies of Andrew Goodman, a student at Queens College; Michael H. Schwerner, a New York social worker, and James E. Chaney, a Negro civil rights worker from Meridian, were found in a shallow grave near that Mississippi town.

Early in 1965 the racial tensions that had been building burst forth in a bizarre direction.

Malcolm X, the fiery former supporter of Elijah Muhammed, the Black Muslim leader, was speaking in the Audubon Ballroom on Broadway in Harlem when three Negroes charged down the aisle.

A blast from a sawed-off shotgun hit the black militant, who died soon afterward.

At that time, Dr. King said: "I have learned to face threats on my life philosophically and have prepared myself for anything that might come."

A month later, he was at the

head of his now famous march in Selma, Ala. Within a week three persons who had participated in it were dead from violence.

Jimmie Lee Jackson, a young Negro marcher, was the first. He was shot down in a cafe in nearby Marion.

Then the Rev. James L. Reeb, a Protestant minister from Boston, was beaten by a mob of white men in a Selma street and died a few days later.

Before the march ended the nation was again appalled when Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife who had left her husband and five children to help in the march, was shot to death while driving her car between Selma and Montgomery.

The summer of 1965 marked the death and critical wounding in Alabama of two more white men who went South to participate in civil right work.

### Seminarian Shot Down

On Aug. 21, Jonathan Myrick Daniels, a 26-year-old Episcopal seminarian from Keene, N. H., died from the blast of a shotgun as he walked to a grocery store with two Negro girls in Haynesville.

A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Richard F. Morrisroe of Chicago, was critically wounded by the same blast.

The summer of 1966 saw the wounding of James H. Meredith, the first Negro to attend the University of Mississippi.

He was injured by a blast fired from an ambush along a country road near Hernando as he walked across the state to prove that a Negro civil rights leader could do so.

Early last year, as he was driving his truck home from work, Wharlest Jackson, treasurer of the N.A.A.C.P. branch in Natchez, Miss., was killed by a bomb thrown into the vehicle.

### House Built on Wrong Lot

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## Community Church Offers Meditation In Dr. King's Death

Sidney Crooto, a 54-year-old white machinist, sat in sorrow, anxiety and fear in the chapel of the Community Church, where he had gone after hearing of the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"I think there's collective guilt, not that I feel particularly guilty," said Mr. Crooto. "I don't believe every white person is completely guilty, but I've read about the Kerner report and I know the burden is on the whites."

He was referring to the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, led by Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois.

Mr. Crooto and his family are not church goers, but when they heard the news on the radio at their apartment at 541 West 113th Street they sought some place to reflect and think about the shooting. They heard that the Unitarian Universalist Church on 35th Street off Park Avenue would keep its chapel open all night.

As organ music was played, some of the 18 persons in the hall read hymnals. Some sat quietly and a few cried. There were two Negroes among them.

Mr. Crooto continued: "I think the shooting will strengthen the hand of those who advocate violence — I half believe in it myself, that may be the only way — but I know as Dr. King knew it is not the right way."

Mrs. Crooto sat with her arm around her daughter Rachel. A plump, gray-haired woman she shook her head and sighed. "I'm frightened, I'm frightened," she said.

Mrs. Crooto cried a bit, and her husband looked away. "I think it's a sad day for the country when a wonderful person such as Dr. King is killed," ches. . . . she added. "I haven't felt like this since President Kennedy's assassination."

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### **Shuttleworth Recalled Dr. King's Philosophy**

CINCINNATI, April 4 (UPI)

—The Rev. Fred Shuttleworth, who with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the early organizers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said tonight one of King's philosophies was that "not one hair on the head of one white man shall be harmed by us."

"We dedicated ourselves and hoped Americans would accept the nonviolence as a way of life," Shuttleworth said.

He said S.C.L.C. officers would probably meet in Atlanta tomorrow.

"We are all shocked," he said. "This is another great tragedy."

NEW YORK TIMES

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## Statements in the Capital

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—Following are the texts of statements tonight by President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey on the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

America is shocked and saddened by the brutal slaying tonight of Dr. Martin Luther King.

I ask every citizen to reject the blind violence that has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence.

I pray that his family can find comfort in the memory of all he tried to do for the land he loved so well. I have just conveyed the sympathy of Mrs. Johnson and myself to his widow, Mrs. King.

I know that every American of goodwill joins me in mourning the death of this outstanding leader and in praying for peace and understanding throughout this land.

We can achieve nothing by lawlessness and divisiveness among the American people. It's only by joining together, and only by working together, can we continue to move toward equality and fulfillment for all of our people.

I hope that all Americans tonight will search their hearts as they ponder this most tragic incident.

I have canceled my plans for the evening. I am postponing my trip to Hawaii until tomorrow.

Thank you.

### Vice President Humphrey

Martin Luther King stands with our other American martyrs in the cause of freedom and justice. His death is a terrible tragedy and a sorrow to his family, to our nation, to our conscience. The criminal act that took his life brings shame to our country.

The apostle of nonviolence has been the victim of violence. The cause for which he marched and worked I am sure will find a new strength.

The plight of discrimination, poverty and neglect must be erased from America, and an America of full freedom, full and equal opportunity, is the living memorial he deserves, and it shall be his living memorial.

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## KING CITED THREAT DAY BEFORE DEATH

Told 2,000 Supporters He  
Had Seen Promised Land

MEMPHIS, April 4 (AP)—"It really doesn't matter what happens now. I've been to the mountaintop."

The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. His audience was a cheering crowd of some 2,000 supporters. It was last night.

Dr. King said last night that he was aware that threats had been made on his life. But he said he had seen the fulfillment of his goals of nonviolence, and did not worry about the future.

He said that his flight to Memphis from Atlanta Tuesday had been delayed because of a baggage search that airlines officials had said resulted from threats to him.

### 'Difficult Days Ahead'

"And there have been some threats around here," he said.

"We've got some difficult days ahead, but it really doesn't matter now," Dr. King said. "Because I've been to the mountaintop."

And the Rev. Andrew W. Young, the executive vice president of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said after the slaying that he had heard Dr. King make similar remarks only once before at Demopolis, Ala., during his 1965 Selma march.

"I don't know whether it was premonition or not," Dr. Young said as he stood in the door of the emergency room where Dr. King had been taken after he was felled by the bullet.

### Supreme Test Planned

theory of non violence was to have come next Monday, when Dr. King planned to lead a massive march down the path where violence broke out last week.

That was the first time in Dr. King's long history of civil rights activity that one of his drives had erupted into violence.

He was clearly disturbed.

Mr. Young, testifying at a Federal Court hearing six hours before Dr. King was shot, was asked by United States District Judge Bailey Brown what effect violence in the upcoming march would have on Dr. King.

"I would say that Dr. King would consider it a repudiation of his philosophy and his whole way of life," Mr. Young replied. "I don't know when I've seen him as discouraged and depressed."

"Let us stand with greater determination" Mr. Young said. "Let us move on in these days of challenge to make America what it ought to be."

### DR. KING'S STATEMENT

I left Atlanta this morning, and as we got started on the plane—there were six of us—the pilot said over the public address system: 'We're sorry for the delay, but we have Dr. Martin Luther King on the plane. And to be sure of that all of the bags were checked. And to be sure that nothing would be wrong on the plane, we had to check out everything carefully. And we've had the plane protected and guarded all night.'

And then I got into Memphis. And some began to say the threats—or talk about the threats that were out. Or what would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers.

Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it really doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountain top. I won't mind.

Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will.

And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over, and I've seen the promised land.

I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land.

So I'm happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

## Scattered Violence Occurs In Harlem and Brooklyn

### Mayor Tours Uptown

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Sporadic violence erupted in Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section last night after news of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination spread in the two predominant Negro communities.

Police reinforcements were rushed into both areas, and fire trucks were sent to extinguish fires set by Negro youths at the scenes of Brooklyn disorders, along Fulton Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues.

Fire hoses were turned on scores of screaming youths who tried to keep firemen away.

Mayor Lindsay went to the scene of the Harlem disturbance at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, arriving at 10:40 P.M.

The Mayor, who walked through the area, accompanied by Assistant Chief Inspector Eldridge Waith, the Harlem-born police official who on Wednesday was placed in command of Manhattan North, all of the borough north of 66th Street.

The first incidents of violence were reported in the Brooklyn area where windows were broken in a branch of the Manu-

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## Sporadic Violence Erupts in Harlem

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facturers Hanover Trust Bank and the Coronet Bar, both on Fulton Street near Bedford Avenue. No looting occurred.

Within moments, youths broke into Alvey's, a clothing store nearby and started carrying away armfuls of clothing.

Police reinforcements arrived within minutes. They were met by a barrage of rocks and bottles.

Shortly before the Mayor's arrival, several Harlem residents tried to persuade a group of about 100 youths to stay away from an area on 125th Street where windows had been broken and a store looted.

One resident mounted the bumper of a police car and urged the youths to use either 126th Street or 127th Street to head east, away from the disturbance.

The speaker, who identified himself as Edward Fabre, was shouted down just as Mr. Lindsay arrived.

Other Harlemites, wearing Congress of Racial Equality

### Washington Is Shaken; Leaders Call for Calm

WASHINGTON, April 4. (UPI)—Not since John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963, has the capital been so shaken by a murder. Washington was plunged into gloom and feared the repercussions of the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Leaders called for calm. Some in Congress said open housing legislation should now be passed as a memorial to the man who marched for it.

Dr. King, said Speaker of the House, John McCormack, "was a martyr to a cause—and that cause will be strengthened if the House concurs in the Senate civil rights bill."

The bill would outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of 68 per cent of the nation's housing.

armbands, also were urging youths to "go home."

Two blocks away, scores of Negroes gathered at the corner

of Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, where street-corner rallies are held daily; to protest the slaying.

Youths scurried through the crowd, berating the speakers and chased a Negro newsman driving a radio network car from the scene.

### Store Fire Breaks Out

Almost immediately, a fire broke out in John's Bargain Store, a few doors away. A Negro man tried to fight the blaze before firemen arrived but the youths hustled him away. Firemen extinguished the blaze within minutes.

Fulton Street—Bedford-Stuyvesant's main shopping area, where the Brooklyn riots of 1964 began—was described by one eyewitness as "pure pandemonium" for a few minutes.

"People were running wildly up and down the street," he said. "Kids were drinking whisky from bottles, playing music loudly from transistor radios, and older people stood on the sidewalk, just watching and shaking their heads. Fire engines and police cars kept running up and down the street."

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## Looting in Washington

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—Vandalism and looting, led openly by Stokely Carmichael, the militant black nationalist, erupted tonight in a small area of Washington's Negro section within hours after the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Carmichael, the former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, rejected pleas to avoid trouble by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, vice chairman of the District of Columbia's City Council and a close associate of Dr. King's.

[Clashes between groups of Negroes and the police were reported in scattered sections of the country after the assassination of Dr. King.]

Carmichael told about 400 Negroes to "go home and get your guns."

There were reports of loot-

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LOOTING ERUPTS  
IN WASHINGTON

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

ing, and some shouting in the air but the police said no one had been shot. Traffic was diverted from the troubled area.

There were apparently no immediate attempts to arrest Carmichael or anyone else in the unruly group. At 11 P.M., however, the police were forming a cordon to make sweep of the area. They had orders to arrest anyone who failed to move on.

"If you don't have a gun, go home," Carmichael shouted to a group of Negro youths at 14th and U Streets, N.W., in the heart of the commercial section of Washington's Negro slum.

"When the white man comes he is coming to kill you," Carmichael yelled. "I don't want any black blood in the street. Go home and get you a gun and then come back because I got mea gun."

He then brandished what appeared to be a small pistol.

As he did so, a slight Negro youth, perhaps 15 years old, fired two shots into the air from a pearl-handled pistol. The reports startled the crowd into silence. But Carmichael quickly added:

"Don't shoot unless everybody's got their gun."

In the crowd there were cries of "I got my gun—you got your gun?"

At one point, three special policemen, all Negroes, pulled up in a car in front of the crowd and jumped to the curb with drawn guns. With his hands raised, Carmichael approached them and remonstrated with them. As a crowd gathered, the special policemen returned to their car and drove away.

## Trouble Began at 9 P.M.

The trouble on 14th Street started at about 9 P.M., as President Johnson was making his televised address from the White House. Carmichael led a group of Negroes—no more than 50 at first—south on 14th Street shouting, "Close the stores—Martin Luther King is dead."

The group, gathering manpower as it moved, entered two motion picture theaters, the Lincoln and the Republic, on U Street N.W. Mr. Carmichael demanded that they close immediately. The startled patrons apparently did not know that Dr. King was dead.

As the crowd—now about 200 persons—moved south from U Street, about a mile north of the White House, Negro beauty shops, drug and liquor stores and pool halls along rain-drenched 14th Street closed their doors.

The looting, confined to a two-block area north and south of 14th and U Streets—Washington's equivalent of 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue—broke out about an hour after the march began.

A reporter on the scene saw Negro youths smash the windows of a Peoples Drug Store, a pawnshop, a liquor store and two electrical appliance stores, enter the stores and runoff with piles of merchandise, including at least 25 television sets.

Uniformed city policemen were ordered to stay clear of the area but plainclothes officers began moving in as the looters fled.

## 400 in the Area

Perhaps 400 persons filled the two-block section of 14th Street while the looting went on. As they ran, they shouted "Beep, Beep, black power" and "Go home and get a gun."

The confrontation between

Carmichael and Mr. Fauntroy, pastor of the New Bethel Church who is director of the Washington Bureau of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was dramatic.

Mr. Fauntroy, a slightly built moredate who has been severely criticised in Congress for maintaining close contact with Carmichael during the planning for Dr. King's Poor People's Campaign in Washington, approached the youthful Negro militant as he led about 100 marchers.

"Please don't make any trouble," Mr. Fauntroy said, seeking to grasp Carmichael's arm. Throwing both of his arms into the air, Carmichael symbolically rejected the clergyman's plea by shouting "They killed King."

The marchers moved on. Mr. Fauntroy, apparently near tears, later appeared on local television stations appealing to citizens to stay at home.

Brief clashes between Negroes and the police broke out in scattered sections of the country last after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In Raleigh, N. C., the police clashed with a group of about 75 young Negro students from Shaw University, a Negro school, who invaded the city's main business street and overturned automobiles and smashed store windows.

A similar incident was reported in Boston. In Memphis, where the Negro leader was slain, Police Chief Frank Holloman went on television to report that rioting has broken out in parts of the city and looting was taking place. "Looting is rampant," he said. The National Guard is coming back.

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### 'The Need of All Humanity'

The assassin's bullet that extinguished the life of Dr. King has struck deep into the fabric of this country and has torn into the fiber of every American of every race, color and creed. Each one of us has died a little with the death of Martin Luther King, who recently wrote:

"Nonviolence, the answer to the Negro's need, may become the answer to the most desperate need of all humanity."

Dr. King's murder is a national disaster, depriving Negroes and whites alike of a leader of integrity, vision and restraint. The calamity of his loss will require a maximum of self-control and steadiness of nerve on the part of all the American people.

The cause for which Dr. King died will find renewed strength and purpose in the inspiration of his memory, and it will surely triumph, for the cause is just.

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## PRESIDENT'S PLEA

On TV, He Deplores  
'Brutal' Murder of  
Negro Leader

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—President Johnson deplored tonight in a brief television address to the nation the "brutal slaying" of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

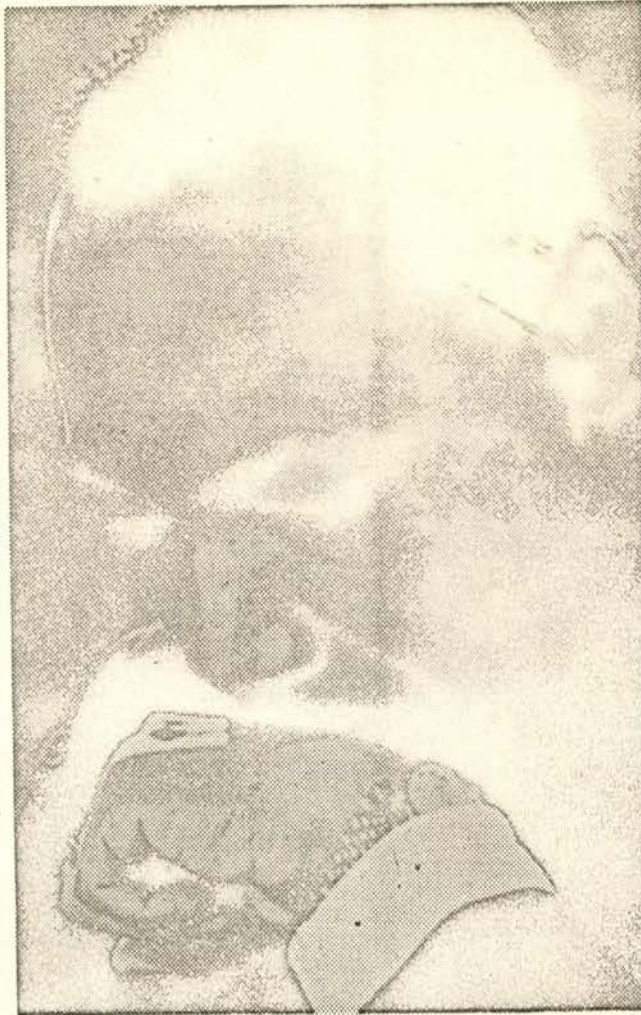
He asked "every citizen to reject the blind violence that has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence."

Mr. Johnson said he was postponing his scheduled departure tonight for a Honolulu conference on Vietnam and that instead he would leave tomorrow.

The President spoke from the White House. At the Washington Hilton Hotel, where Democratic members of Congress had gathered to honor the President and the Vice President, Mr. Humphrey, his voice strained with emotion, said:

"Martin Luther King stands with our other American martyrs in the cause of freedom and justice. His death is a terrible tragedy."

The dinner was canceled 10 to 15 minutes after the Vice President spoke. Mr. Johnson, who was scheduled to appear at the dinner, canceled his plans to attend.



Associated Press

THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr.

## F.B.I. Inquiry Ordered

Attorney General Ramsey Clark ordered an immediate inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the shooting of Dr. King in Memphis.

He said the purpose of the investigation would be to determine whether any Federal law had been violated.

One provision of the law that could be invoked makes it a crime to engage in a conspiracy to deprive a person of his civil rights.

In addition to F.B.I. agents, Department of Justice civil rights representatives were on the scene in Memphis and were in touch with the Attorney General.

The shock of Dr. King's death, which hit this capital with numbing suddenness, was reflected in the President's face as he spoke to the nation.

In his brief message, delivered shortly after 9 P.M. Eastern standard time from a doorway of the west wing of the White House, the President said:

"America is shocked and saddened by the brutal slaying tonight of Dr. Martin Luther King. I ask every citizen to reject the blind violence that

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## JOHNSON DEPLORES 'BRUTAL SLAYING'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence."

Mr. Johnson said he and Mrs. Johnson had conveyed their sympathy to Mrs. King.

"I know," he added, "that every American of goodwill joins me in mourning the death of this outstanding leader in praying for peace and understanding throughout this land."

The President said that nothing could be achieved by lawlessness and divisiveness among Americans. Only by working together, he asserted, can America move toward full equality and fulfillment for everyone.

"I hope," Mr. Johnson declared solemnly, "that all Americans tonight will search their hearts as they ponder this most tragic incident."

The Vice President announced Dr. King's death to the 2,500 persons attending the Congressional dinner. Mr. Humphrey, who was seated at the head table on a raised platform, rose, and in a solemn, heavy voice said:

"This is a very unusual and special and very difficult time. A great tragedy has taken place in America tonight. One of our renowned and active leaders in the cause of civil rights has been stricken down by an assassin's bullet. Martin Luther King has been shot and is dead."

The Vice President then read a prepared statement. "The criminal act that took his life brings shame to our country," he said. "The apostle of non-violence has been the victim of violence. The cause for which he marched and worked, I am sure, will find new strength."

Mr. Humphrey added: "An America of full freedom, full and equal opportunity, is the living memorial he deserves, and it shall be his living memorial."

## DISMAY IN NATION

## Negroes in a Plea for Spirit of Nonviolence—Some Are Bitter

Statements by Johnson and Humphrey are on Page 24.

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Dismay, shame anger and foreboding marked the nation's reaction last night to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s murder.

From the high offices of state to the man in the street, news of the moderate civil rights leader's violent death in Memphis yesterday drew, for the most part, stunned and sober statements.

Most major Negro organizations and Negro leaders, lamenting Dr. King's death, expressed hope that it serve as a spur to others to carry on in his spirit of nonviolence. But some Negro militants responded with bitterness and anger.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said his organization was "shocked and deeply grieved by the dastardly murder of Dr. Martin Luther King."

"His murderer or murderers must be promptly apprehended and brought to justice," Mr. Wilkins said.

#### 'A Man of Peace'

"Dr. King was a symbol of the nonviolent civil rights protest movement. He was a man of peace, of dedication, of great courage. His senseless assassination solves nothing. It will not stay the civil rights movement; it will instead spur it to greater activity.

"It is to be hoped that this tragedy will help move the American people to prompt action to expunge racism from our national life. If such action is taken forthwith, the sacrifice of this great and good man will not have been in vain."

Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind., a Negro, termed the death of Dr. King "every man's loss."

"We are all the survivors of this great leader," he said. "With the insanely violent acts of one distorted man, we are each shocked, saddened beyond imagination and eternally diminished. I have lost a friend."

"Men who care for human-kind and struggle for its salvation through reason and faith have lost a leader of monumental stature," he said. "A man of his magnitude will not soon pass they way again."

At his home in Stamford, Conn., the former baseball star Jackie Robinson called the

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## NEGROES SUPPORT AIMS OF DR. KING

### Bid Others Carry Out Spirit of Nonviolence—But Some Respond With Bitterness

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

shooting "the most disturbing and distressing thing we've had to face in a long time."

Mr. Robinson, now a community relations aide to Governor Rockefeller, said, "I am concerned about repercussions."

In Los Angeles, Negro leaders quickly expressed hope that community sentiment would be keyed to the nonviolence for which Dr. King crusaded rather than to the harsh circumstances of his death.

"I hope the people of the United States and especially of Los Angeles will keep a cool head and a calm spirit and let the law take its course," said Gilbert Lindsay, one of three Negroes on the 15-member City Council.

#### 'A Bitter Reflection'

In New York, Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League said:

"We are unspeakably shocked by the murder of Martin Luther King, one of the greatest leaders of our time. This is a bitter reflection on America. We fear for our country."

"The only possible answer now is for the nation to act immediately on what Dr. King has been fighting for—passage of the civil rights and anti-poverty bills and a true and just equality for all men. Those of us who have remained loyal to his concept of nonviolence have been dealt a mortal blow."

"We pray that he has not died in vain. If he has, this will mean the kind of violence that he gave his life to prevent."

Charles King 3d, president of the Central Los Angeles Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People expressed fear that the death of Dr. King, "will manifest itself in violence by both communities"—the white and the black. "We certainly hope this will not happen."

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, Republican of Massachusetts, a Negro declared:

"In our anguish and bitterness of this awful event, we must not lose sight of the meaning of this great man's life. The vindication of Dr. King's historic endeavors can only come through our renewed dedication to the human goals of brotherly love and equal justice which he so nobly advanced."

"The savage act of his assassination must not be allowed to overshadow the higher vision which Martin Luther King shared with us all. The sorrow which all Americans of good will feel at this terrible loss must bind us together, not rend us apart."

William Booth, chairman of New York City's Commission on Human Rights, said: "I would hope that no one would use Dr. King's death as an excuse for further violence."

Another call for restraint came from James Farmer, former national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, who said:

"Every racist in the country has killed Dr. King. Evil societies always destroy their consciences. The only fitting memorial to this martyred leader is a monumental commitment—now, not a day later—to eliminate racism. Dr. King hated bloodshed. His own blood must not now trigger more bloodshed."

#### Angry Response

An angry reaction came in Washington from Julius Hobson, a Negro who heads a militant but nonviolent civil rights group called ACT. Mr. Hobson said:

"The next black man who comes into the black community preaching nonviolence should be violently dealt with by the black people who hear him. The Martin Luther King concept of nonviolence died with him. It was a foreign ideology anyway—as foreign to this violent country as speaking Russian."

Another bitter reaction came from Lincoln O. Lynch, the former associate national director of CORE and chairman of the United Black Front. He said:

"The assassination of Martin Luther King, in my opinion, will begin to wake up black people to the fact that it is imperative to abandon the unconditional nonviolent concept expounded by Dr. King and adopt a position that for every Martin Luther King who falls, 10 white racists will go down with him. There is no other way. White America understands no other language."

In Washington, along a grimy, rain-drenched, neon-lighted strip of 14th Street N.W., Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, led a march through the Negro ghetto as his followers shouted: "Close the stores—Martin Luther King is dead." One by one, the shops closed. The Most Rev. Terence J. Cooke, who was installed yesterday as the Roman Catholic

Archbishop of New York, knelt in prayer with Archbishop Iakovos, the Greek Orthodox primate of North and South America, at a reception at the Greek Orthodox headquarters at 10 East 97th Street.

Side by side, kneeling on a red-carpeted stair before the Byzantine altar, the two prelates said the Lord's Prayer, and then Archbishop Cooke delivered a prayer for himself and Archbishop Iakovos:

"Dear Lord," he said, "we ask you to receive the soul of Martin Luther King, who in his days did so much to give leadership, to justice for all. We pray the ideals he struggled for, the ideals he gave his life for, will be realized, so that soon America will be one, at peace, where liberty is given to all."

Governor Rockefeller, who heard the news of Dr. King's death while having dinner, immediately directed that flags on all state buildings be flown at half staff today, "as an expression of the deep sorrow felt by New Yorkers as well as men of goodwill throughout our nation and the world."

The Governor said: "I am shocked and deeply saddened by the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King, a man of wisdom and eloquence who gave his life not unlike the late President Kennedy in a courageous fight for the fundamental human values upon which our nation was founded."

#### Mayor Is Shocked

Mayor Lindsay heard of Dr. King's death while attending the premiere of "The Education of H\*Y\*M\*A\*N K\*A\*P\*L\*A\*N" at the Alvin Theater. He immediately left the performance, issued a statement and sent a telegram to Mrs. King in Atlanta. In the statement the Mayor said:

"I am shocked beyond belief. This tragic and sorrowful event has had the profoundest implication for our country.

"The people of our city, of every race, I am sure, will join hands in paying tribute to him.

"Our greatest tribute to him will be to bear ourselves as he would want us to—with dignity and prayer."

In the telegram he said: Mrs. Lindsay joins me in an expression of profound sympathy. Dr. King and your family are in our prayers in this hour of supreme sorrow which an unhappy nation shares with you."