

**DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
ASSASSINATION**

**Memphis Police Department Homicide Report
July 22 1968**

**BACM RESEARCH
WWW.PAPERLESSARCHIVES.COM**



About BACM Research – PaperlessArchives.com

BACM Research/PaperlessArchives.com publishes documentary historical research collections.

Materials cover Presidencies, Historical Figures, Historical Events, Celebrities, Organized Crime, Politics, Military Operations, Famous Crimes, Intelligence Gathering, Espionage, Civil Rights, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and more.

Source material from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Secret Service, National Security Council, Department of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Justice, National Archive Records and Administration, and Presidential Libraries.

<http://www.paperlessarchives.com>

Copied
6-11-92
p. 10/11

HOMICIDE BUREAU
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION
MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
July 22, 1968

Copied
7.11.68
23-76
✓

Mr. W. P. Huston, Chief
Criminal Investigation Division
Building

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y R E P O R T
JAMES EARL RAY, Alias Eric Starvo Galt
Alias John Willard
Alias Harvey Lowmeyer
Alias Harvey Lowmyer

On Tuesday, April 4, 1968 at 6:00 PM, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Male Colored, 39, was shot one time in the right jaw and neck with a 30.06 rifle, which was fired by James Earl Ray from the bathroom window of the second floor of 422½ So. Main. At the time he was shot, Martin Luther King, Jr. was standing on the second floor balcony of the Lorraine Motel at 406 Mulberry. Immediately after being shot, the victim fell to the floor of the balcony, and in a short time, Fire Department Ambulance, Unit #401, arrived on the scene, commanded by Private B. N. Thronton, along with Private J. W. Walton, the driver, and Private M. E. Harwood. This Fire Department Ambulance transported Dr. King to the St. Joseph's Emergency Room. Dr. King was accompanied in the ambulance by Rev. Abernathy, his associate, and Rev. Ralph Young, another associate, along with Ptlm. J. L. Wolfe, of the Police Emergency Squad, who was one of the first officers to arrive on the scene. After arrival at the St. Joseph's Hospital, the victim was pronounced dead at 7:05 PM, by Dr. J. Barasso, and his body was placed in the County Morgue where an autopsy was performed by Dr. Jerry Francisco, the Shelby County Medical Examiner.

Dr. Martin Luther King was shot as he stood on the second story open walkway, in front of room 306 of the Lorraine Motel, which was the room the victim was occupying at the motel. Dr. King was preparing to go to dinner, and was talking to a chauffeur Solomon Jones, who was standing by the car that the victim intended to use to go to dinner. The car was located in the parking lot in the area just below the victim, at the time he was shot. Rev. Ralph Abernathy was also on the second floor balcony, about 12 feet from Dr. King, when he was shot, and according to Rev. Abernathy, the Rev. Bernard Lee, Rev. Andrew Young, Rev. Jessie Jackson, and Attorney Chauncey Eskridge were in the courtyard, or the parking area below where Dr. King was shot, at the time of the shooting.

On February 12, 1968, the City of Memphis Sanitation Department Personnel, went out on a strike. This strike was more commonly known as the Garbage Worker's Strike, and there were many sympathizers from the negro public figures, across the country, mainly because most of the garbage workers were negroes. There were many marches downtown, because of this strike by sympathizers, as well as Garbage Workers, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and members of his staff, made three visits to Memphis, during the garbage strike. Dr. King's first trip to Memphis was on March 18, 1968. Dr. King and part of his staff, stayed in Memphis for one day, leaving on March 19, 1968.

Dr. King's second visit to Memphis was on March 28, 1968, when he and his staff arrived on American Airlines Flight 247, at 10:22 AM. While in Memphis on this visit, Dr. King and members of his staff stayed at the Peabody Hotel, and took part in a march that started at Clayborn Temple on Hernando at Ponotoc, south to Beale, and west on Beale to Main Street. Then north on Main Street. This march was led by Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy, and as they approached Gayoso Street on Main, various factions of this march began breaking windows and looting, and the march became a complete riot. Dr. King and his associates fled Main and Gayoso, and got in a car with two female coloreds, and requested a police escort to the Peabody Hotel. Lt. Nichols of the Police Department Motorcycle Division, was the officer that they requested the escort from, and he advised them that he could not get through to the Peabody Hotel, but he could escort them to the Rivermont Hotel. They asked him to do this, and he escorted them to the Rivermont Hotel, where the two female coloreds let him out of the car, along with Rev. Abernathy and others, and Dr. King and his staff, rented suites 801 and 803 at the Rivermont Hotel, and stayed there on the night of the 28th. On March 29, 1968, they left on Eastern Airlines Flight 396, at 3:30 PM.

As a result of the march on the morning of the 28th, and the riot that followed the march, the Tennessee National Guard was called out, along with State Troopers from the Highway Patrol, Sheriff's Deputies, and a curfew was imposed on the city of Memphis, in order to stop the looting and rioting. Tactical Units were formed by the members of the Police Department, which were re-enforced by the Highway Patrol, the Sheriff's Officers and State Guard. The mayor declared a State of Emergency in the City of Memphis, and

P. 2 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

proclaimed a curfew, ordering that no one be on the street, unless on Official business and closed the liquor stores, and forbidded the sale of all alcoholic beverages. Several days later the Tennessee State Guard was pulled out of Memphis, however, the Police Department considered there was still a state of Emergency, and the Tactical Units used to combat the riot, were kept in service and manned by Tennessee Highway Patrolmen, Sheriff's Officers, as well as the Memphis Police Department. These Tactical Units were kept in service because there was general knowledge that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was to return to Memphis, and lead another march down Main Street, in support of the Garbage Workers, on April 8, 1968.

In the early morning of April 3, 1968, the Inspectional Bureau of the Memphis Police Department received information that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would arrive in Memphis from Atlanta, Georgia on Flight 381, Eastern Airlines, arriving at 10:15 AM, in Memphis, gate 17 at the Municipal Airport. On receipt of this information, Det. E. E. Redditt and Ptlm. W. B. Richmond, of the Inspectional Bureau were instructed to go to the Municipal Airport to observe and report on Dr. King's arrival, and try to ascertain the location where he would be staying while in Memphis. They were also instructed to keep a continuing surveillance on Dr. King. This surveillance was ordered, not only because Dr. King was a controversial public figure, but also he had been meeting with local black militants while in Memphis on prior visits. Also on April 3, 1968 Insp. Don H. Smith, along with Lt. W. S. Schultz, George Kelley Davis and Det. Ronald D. Howell, were sent to the Municipal Airport on instructions of the Chief of Detectives, W. P. Huston, to be with Dr. King for Security Measures. Insp. Smith and his detail arrived at the Metropolitan Airport at approximately 9:15 AM, and went immediately to gate 17 to await the arrival of Flight 381. Flight 381 was late and did not arrive until 10:33 AM, at which time Dr. King deplaned. He held a short press conference in the hallway near gate 17 at the airport. Dr. King was met at the airport by Rev. James Lawson and Mrs. Thomas Matthews. While at the airport, Insp. Smith attempted to find out from Rev. Lawson where Dr. King was going when he left the airport, and Rev. Lawson advised him that they had not fully made up their minds. Dr. King got into an automobile, which was driven by Mrs. Thomas Matthews, and rode in the front seat with her. They drove to the Lorraine Motel, located at 406 Mulberry, arriving at approximately 11:20 AM. After they arrived at the Lorraine Motel, another Detective Cruiser occupied by Insp. J. S. Gagliano, Lts. Jack Hamby and Joe Tucker arrived at that location at the request of Insp. Smith, to assist in securing the area where Dr. King was staying. At 12:05 PM, April 3, 1968, Dr. King left the motel in the same car, driven by Mrs. Thomas Matthews, and the Detectives assigned to his security followed his car to 584 E. McLemore to the Centenary Methodist Church, where Insp. Don Smith and his detail secured the front entrance to the church off of McLemore and Insp. Gagliano and his detail secured the rear entrance off Edith. At 2:15 PM, Dr. King and his group left 584 E. McLemore and were followed by a white Cadillac driven by Solomon Jones and an Unknown Colored Male sitting in the front seat with him. The security detail followed the two cars back to the Lorraine Motel, where the entrances were secured by the officers who remained on duty at that location, until approximately 5:05 PM.

During the period between 2:25 PM, and 5:05 PM, on April 3, 1968, the officers on the Security Detail observed that the Federal Marshall and some of his deputies arrived at the Lorraine Motel, and Dr. King, along with some of his aides were served with an injunction. Approximately 30 minutes after this injunction was served on Dr. King and his aides, a meeting was held in room 307, of the Lorraine Motel, between Dr. King, his aides, and several attorneys.

At 5:05 PM, April 3, 1968 the security detail was pulled off of the Lorraine Motel except for the following; Det. Redditt and Ptlm. Richmond, of the Inspectional Bureau were instructed to set up an observation post in the rear of Engine House #2, which is located at Main and Butler overlooking the Lorraine Motel-Hotel complex. This was on April 3, 1968. Det. Redditt and Ptlm. Richmond stayed at their observation post until 6:35 PM, April 3, 1968, when they left and went to the Mason Temple where Dr. King was to make an address to a mass meeting. This meeting got under way at approximately 7:15 PM, April 3, 1968, and Ptlm. Richmond, along with Det. Redditt left the meeting at 8:40 PM, because they felt that the Rev. James Lawson was going to make their presence known. On April 4, 1968 at 10:30 AM, Det. Redditt and Ptlm. Richmond resumed their surveillance of the Lorraine Hotel-Motel Complex, noting everything that went on concerning persons going to, and from this location. While at the observation post at Fire House #2, Det. Redditt received a phone call, which was threatening, and he was pulled from the surveillance assignment and relieved from duty and sent home to be with his family and a police guard was set up at his home. Ptlm. Richmond, however, remained on his post, in the rear of Fire House #2, continuing surveillance of the Lorraine Hotel-Motel. It should be noted that Fire House #2 where the surveillance post was set up, is located

P. 3 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

at 484 So. Main. The front entrance being on the northeast corner of Main and Butler and the rear entrance being on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Butler. In the rear of this Fire Station #2, is a locker room, located at the east end of Fire Station #2, which afforded an excellent view of the Lorraine Motel, as the rear of the Fire Station was on Mulberry, and was on a bank, approximately 10 feet high. There is a door with a glass approximately 2 foot square, opening onto Mulberry, from the locker room. This door is kept locked, also this room has a row of half windows at the top, overlooking Mulberry. Beneath these windows are metal lockers, pushed against the wall. Ptlm. Richmond and Det. Redditt used the glass part of the door to observe the Lorraine Motel with binoculars as Dr. King's room, number 306 on the second floor balcony, faced west, over a parking lot, on Mulberry, and was in plain view of the observing officers.

On April 4, 1968 at approximately 5:50 PM, Tactical Unit number 10, consisting of an Emergency Squad Station Wagon, and two detective cruisers, commanded by Shelby County Sheriff's Department, Lt. J. E. Gormley, and manned by Shelby County Sheriff's Department Deputies, W. J. Berry, R. M. Baker, W. A. Dufour, V. V. Dollahite, and R. W. Maley, along with Memphis Police Officers, Ptlm. E. R. Douglass, B. G. Wright, C. D. Dunn, W. E. Gross, J. C. Morris, and T. N. Landers, pulled into Fire Station #2 at Main and Butler for a rest break. The cars were parked on the north side of the parking lot at the northwest corner in front of the fire station, so that the command car, which was the emergency Station Wagon, was at the Main Street sidewalk, and the other cars were parked directly abreast, behind the command car. Lt. Gormley and his men, went inside the fire station, leaving Ptlm. Douglass in the command car to listen to the radio, as the Unit was in service available for calls.

When the officers from the Tact Unit 10, entered the Fire Station, some of them went to the restroom, and Ptlm. Wright entered the lounge at the southwest side of the station, sat in a chair and started reading a paper. Ptlm. Dunn got a coke and was lounging in front of the fire trucks. Ptlm. Gross' wife had just gotten out of the hospital, and he used the telephone to call her. Ptlm. Morris was standing in the door of the lounge watching the 6:00 PM Newscast. Ptlm. Landers had walked to a second lounge, or TV nook, at the northeast corner of the station, and started watching the news with two fireman. Deputy Baker got a coke and was standing beside the machine on the south side of the station. Deputy Berry was lounging on a seat at the rear of the pumper. Deputy Dollahite had gotten a cup of coffee and was standing drinking it at the front of the pumpers. Deputy Maley was with Deputy Baker at the coke machine, and Lt. Gormley and Deputy Dufour were talking inside the station, and resting.

At the time the Tact unit was in the Fire Station, Ptlm. Richmond of the Inspectional Bureau was at his observation post, watching Dr. King on the second floor balcony of the Lorraine Motel, and Lt. Loenneke, and Private W. B. King and Private Charles E. Stone of the Fire Department had entered the locker room where Ptlm. Richmond was looking at Dr. King. Pvt. Stone climbed up on the lockers, so that he could get a better look. Ptlm. Richmond and Pvt. Stone saw King come out of his room, walk to the hand rail with Rev. Samuel Kyles, just to his right. It appeared to them Dr. King was talking to some people in the parking area, when a loud report sounded at approximately 6:00 PM, and Dr. King fell back from the rail, with his hands to his head. Ptlm. Richmond, immediately picked up a phone and reported to Insp. G. P. Tines at Police Headquarters that Dr. King had been shot. Pvt. Stone immediately hopped off the lockers and ran into the station, informing the officers of the Tact Unit of the shooting. Ptlm. Richmond, after informing Insp. Tines, also ran into the station, and hollered to the Tact Unit that Dr. King had been shot.

When the shot was fired, Ptlm. Douglass, Landers and Wright were the only officers who heard anything that sounded like a shot. Ptlm. Wright advised that the window behind him in the lounge rattled. Pvt. Stone and Ptlm. Richmond advised the Tact Unit of the shooting. All the unit members rushed to the door on the north side, and ran toward the east, or rear of the Fire Station in the direction of the Lorraine Motel, including Ptlm. Douglass.

Lt. Gormley, Ptlm. Wright, Ptlm. Gross and Deputy Berry ran to the railing at the top of the concrete retaining wall, at the rear of the Fire Station, but stopped and returned west to Main Street, and ran north on Main after learning the direction from which the shot had been fired. Several male coloreds at the Lorraine Motel were screaming in loud voices about Dr. King being shot, and were pointing to the rear of the building facing Main Street. Ptlm. Douglass ran half-way the length of the Fire Station, towards Mulberry, and then returned to the command car and immediately notified the police department's dispatcher of the shooting.

P. 4 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

Lt. Ghormley and Ptlm. Gross ran north on Main, and Ptlm. Gross helped to secure the front of the building which had been pointed out as the one from the shot had been fired. Lt. Ghormley ran north on Main, and he saw, lying in the doorway of 424 So. Main, a blue suitcase, a rifle box with the end of the barrel showing and also what appeared to be a blanket, and later found to be a bedspread. At this time a male white who has later been identified as Guy Warren Canipe, advised them that a white male had run, laid the articles down, and continued south on Main. Mr. Canipe further advised Lt. Ghormley that he noticed a white Mustang leave at a high rate of speed north on Main. Lt. Ghormley notified the police headquarters of finding the evidence then guarded the evidence until the investigating officers arrived. Ptlm. Wright and Ptlm. Douglass observed the bundle in front of Canipe's Amusement Company at 424 So. Main, but didn't examine the bundle, or stop there, because it was already being watched. Ptlm. Wright was armed with a shotgun, and went to the west side of Main Street, which would enable him to watch the upstairs windows at 422½ So. Main. Ptlm. Douglass went to Jim's Grill which is located under 422½ So. Main, where he noticed several male white customers standing in the grill. He obtained the name and addresses of these customers and later turned the list over to Capt. R. A. Cochran of the Homicide Bureau. These customers were later located and written statements taken from them, and will be a part of this file. Deputy Berry returned to the front of the Fire Station from the railing in the rear, got into one of the cruisers parked in front of the station, and proceeded north on Main to Huling, where he secured this intersection of Main and Huling so as not to allow anyone to leave, or enter the area.

When the members of the Tact Unit rushed to the railing at the rear of the Fire Station, when the shot was fired, Ptlm. Dunn, Morris, Landers, and Deputies Dufour, Baker, Dollahite and Maley continued over the railing, dropped off the 8 foot retaining wall and rushed to the Lorraine Motel. Deputies Dufour and Baker rushed to the second floor balcony where Dr. King was lying on the balcony floor. Deputy Dufour noticed that Dr. King was lying with his head to the south, and his legs doubled up under him. The deputy asked a male colored for a blanket to cover Dr. King and about this time a male colored came out of one of the rooms with a blanket, and then placed it over him. According to Dufour Dr. King looked as if he was attempting to speak, as his face seemed to quiver, and the deputies noticed a large gaping wound at the side of his face. Deputy Dufour stayed with Dr. King until the ambulance arrived, and assisted the Ambulance attendants in loading him, and then went to Main and Huling to assist in handling traffic. Ptlm. Baker, meanwhile, had stationed himself at Mulberry and Butler to assist on Traffic where he remained until he returned to service.

Ptlm. Landers along with Ptlm. Dunn, Morris, and Deputies Dollahite and Maley stopped in the vicinity of the Lorraine Motel in an attempt to get some information in regards to the shooting. Ptlm. Landers after learning the direction of the shot climbed the wall, in order to check the lot in the rear of the building, that faced on Main Street, and backed up to Mulberry. He saw an elderly male and female white looking out of the windows in the rear of the building, and Ptlm. Landers having his pistol in his hand at this time, told the male and female white to get back inside the building. During his check of the lot in the rear of the building, Ptlm. Landers found two large footprints in an alley way between the buildings. Ptlm. Hodges joined in this search, and Ptlm. Hodges belonged to another unit, which had arrived on the scene, was left to guard these footprints, while Ptlm. Landers notified Capt. Cochran of his finding. A search of the basement, field, and the rear of the buildings, and top of the low building, which ran the length of Huling was made by Ptlm. Landers with negative results.

Ptlm. Morris also went to the second floor balcony where Dr. King was lying, and found that someone had placed a towel over the left side of his face. A female colored was crying hysterically, they shot him, they shot him. Ptlm. Morris asked where the shot came from, and she pointed to the brick building, north of the Fire Station, Morris ran back down the steps to Mulberry, north on Mulberry, and then west on Huling and assisted an officer in securing the north side of the building, halfway between Main and Mulberry, on Huling.

Ptlm. Dunn proceeded on north on Mulberry, after learning from a large bearded male colored at the Lorraine Office the direction of the shot. This male colored is believed to be Hosea Williams. Ptlm. Dunn then went west on Huling and secured the north side of the building between Main and Mulberry.

Deputies Dollahite and Maley stopped at the driveway at the Lorraine Motel, and after learning the direction of the shot started running north on Mulberry. Deputy Dollahite dropped his pistol at the driveway entrance, stopped and picked it up, and examined it and then proceeded north on Mulberry to Huling, then west on Huling to Main. Deputy Maley stopped at Main and Huling to assist on traffic, and Deputy Dollahite proceeded south on Huling with his pistol in his hand. Dollahite observed Jim's Cafe which was open, and he entered the cafe, told the patrons to remain inside, with the door shut

P. 5 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

and then ran back outside, and continued south on Main with his pistol still in his hand. Deputy Dollahite noticed the evidence in front of the amusement company but he stated because several officers were around it, and had already taken charge of it, he crossed Main and took up position behind a blue Camero and covered the front of the building. He did not hear any cars leave, at a high rate of speed, but he noticed the skid mark on the street in front of the record shop, and Mr. Canipe told him a car had just left at a high rate of speed and he had heard the tires squeal.

All of the officers in Tact Unit #10, were questioned in regards to a white Mustang and none of them could recall seeing one in the vicinity, either parked, or moving. None of the officers saw any suspicious male whites leaving the area at the time of the shot or immediately afterwards.

Statements have been taken from each officer in the Tact Unit and the fireman mentioned in these before mentioned paragraphs, and their statements are a part of this file.

On April 10, 1968, Ptlm. Dollahite of the Sheriff's Office was met back at the Fire Station at Main and Butler, by Lt. W. S. Schultz of the Homicide Bureau and Mr. Frank Johnson, Special Agent for the FBI, and Dollahite's route was re-traced, and is described in supplement number 26.

Supplement number 27 covers the activities of the Tact Unit number 10, as previous described, in detail.

On April 4, 1968 the Memphis Police Department Homicide Bureau was commanded by Insp. N. E. Zachary, and at the time Dr. King was shot at 6:00 PM, Insp. Zachary and most of his staff were working late, investigating and taking statements on a looter who had been shot and killed by a police officer, on March 28, 1968. At 6:00 PM, on that date, Capt. R. A. Cochran, of the Homicide Bureau was in the Inspectional Bureau taking a written statement from a witness in the Larry Payne Homicide, when the phone rang, and Lt. Papia of the Inspection Bureau answered the phone and then stated that Dr. King has been shot at the Lorraine Motel, and he's down. Lt. Papia then went in the office of Insp. G. P. Tines and emerged into the outer office with Capt. Jewel Ray of the Inspection Bureau and Capt. Jewel Ray informed Capt. Cochran that he was on his way to Fire House #2, where Ptlm. Richmond had observed Dr. King as he fell on the balcony at the Lorraine Motel. Capt. Cochran then left the Inspectional Bureau and went to the Homicide Bureau, where Insp. N. E. Zachary had just received word of the shooting. Insp. Zachary had dispatched Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis to the Lorraine Motel and Capt. Cochran and Insp. N. E. Zachary left together for the Lorraine Motel. Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King left for the scene of the shooting, however enroute to the Lorraine Motel they heard over the radio that evidence had been found at 424 So. Main and they went to that location instead. Lt. S. T. McCachren was left in the Homicide Office to answer the phone, and relay information to the other investigating officers and Lt. J. D. Hamby and Det. E. S. Berkley were dispatched to St. Joseph's Hospital Emergency Room. Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau who was accompanied by Sheriff's Deputy Whitney were investigating the Larry Payne killing and were in a cruiser in the vicinity of the killing of Dr. King when they heard the news on the police radio, and went immediately to 424 So. Main where the evidence had been found. Before leaving the office, Insp. Zachary left instructions for all off-duty Homicide Officers to be notified to report to the Homicide Bureau immediately, and other members of the CID were called in. The Attorney General's office was notified and their investigators, Mr. John Carlisle, and Larry Hutchison were dispatched to the scene of the shooting, as was various members of the FBI Office, under the supervision of Special Agent in Charge, Robert Jensen.

While these investigators were on the way to the scene of the shooting, TACT unit 10 was already on the scene, and at 6:03 PM Tact unit 10 notified the Police Dispatcher that Dr. King had been shot at the Lorraine Motel, and the dispatcher immediately placed Tact Units 8 and 9 on the call, all cruisers in the vicinity on the call, TACT Unit 18 was placed on the call, and at 6:04 PM, it was verified to the dispatcher that Dr. King had been shot, and Tact Unit 11 was also dispatched. All cars and Tact Units on the call were instructed by the dispatcher to form a ring around the Lorraine Motel and no one was to leave, or enter. No traffic, no pedestrians traffic is to leave, or enter the area at the Lorraine Motel. At 6:05 PM, Emergency car 245 reported that they were in the area, Emergency Car 247 was in the area, 365 was in the area, Emergency car 232 was on the scene, Emergency 224 was on the scene and at 6:06 PM, Tact Unit 10 relayed information to the dispatcher that the shot had come from a brick building directly across from the Lorraine on the west side from the Lorraine Motel. This was relayed to the other cars in the area and at 6:06 PM, Tact Unit 17 was on the scene in the area. At 6:06 PM, the circle around the Lorraine Motel was extended to include the buildings east and west of the Lorraine Motel. Also at 6:06 PM, the traffic on the police radio was so heavy that the dispatcher had to switch over all Armour

Station cars and cars not on the shooting call to F-1 Frequency and kept the remaining cars on F-2. At 6:07 PM, Tact Unit #10 advised the dispatcher that they had the weapon in front of 424 So. Main, and the subject had run south on Main Street. This information was relayed to the other cars in the area, and at the same time the dispatcher notified the cars that no one was to touch the weapon. He repeated that the weapon was not to be touched, and that the subject ran south on Main from 424, and that he was a young white male, well dressed, dark colored, and the rest of the transmission inaudible. At 6:09 PM, the dispatcher was notified by Tact Unit 10 that the ambulance had cleared the scene and Ptlm. Wolfe was in the Fire Department ambulance with Dr. King enroute to St. Joseph's Hospital. According to the transcription from the Police Dispatcher's radiolog at 6:10, 10 minutes after the shooting, there were 135 police officers in the immediate area, and that the complete area had been sealed off. Supplement #79, attached to this report, written by Lt. W. S. Schultz and Lt. J. B. Williams covers all transmission taken from the Memphis Police Department Radio Tapes on Frequency 1 and Frequency 2. Frequency 1, shows all transmissions from 6:01 PM until 6:51 PM, the frequency 2 shows all transmissions from 6:01 PM, until 7:03 PM.

When the Homicide Officers arrived on the scene at the Lorraine Motel, Dr. Martin Luther King had already been removed in a Fire Department Ambulance, enroute to St. Joseph's Hospital Emergency Room. Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis were the first Homicide Officers on the scene at the Lorraine Motel. They were followed immediately by Insp. N. E. Zachary and Capt. R. A. Cochran. All the Homicide Investigating Officers arriving at approximately 6:09 PM. Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King arrived in front of 424 So. Main at approximately 6:09 PM. On Arrival of these officers the most intensive investigation in the history of the City of Memphis Police Department was begun and under the direction of Insp. N. E. Zachary.

When the Homicide Bureau Investigators arrived on the scene at the Lorraine Motel, at approximately 6:09 PM, Thursday, April 4, 1968, Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis interviewed Deputy Sheriff W. A. Dufour, who is assigned to Tact Unit 10. Deputy Dufour advised them that he was with the Tact Unit at Fire Station #2, when they heard a shot, he immediately came down Mulberry, and saw Dr. King in front of room 306 on the second floor balcony, lying on the floor with his head toward the south, lying on his back, with the left side of the face towards the door, and that he had observed a large portion of the right side of Dr. King having been blown away. He advised that the shot he heard seemed to come from across Mulberry in the vicinity of a hill that he pointed to, and later determined to be the hill at the top of the retaining wall on the west side of Mulberry, adjoining the rear yard of 422 1/2 So. Main. Deputy Dufour stated that he had looked in that direction and did not see any activity in the rear yard of the building.

Insp. N. E. Zachary, Capt. R. A. Cochran, Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis attempted to interview a group of male coloreds and female coloreds who were in the parking lot in front of the Lorraine Motel, to see if they witnessed the shooting, and found this group to be in an angry mood, very hostile towards the investigating officers. Some of the group would not speak to the investigating officers at all, and one male colored known as James Bevel at first stated that he didn't have anything to say, and he wasn't going to make any statement and they were going to have a meeting after Abernathy returned from the hospital, and that they may make statements after that but that right at that time they did not have anything in particular to say to the police officers. Lts. Smith and Davis did attempt to talk to a male colored who gave his name as Ben Branch. After giving his name he turned and walked away, muttering something about he didn't want to talk and seemed to be in an angry mood. Upon attempting to interview him the second time he gave his age as 39, and stated that he lived at 9637 Prairie, in Chicago, Illinois then he again walked away, and upon catching up with him the third time, explaining to him that it might help to apprehend this assailant who was responsible for this shooting if he would co-operate, providing he had anything of interest to tell the officers he then stated that he was standing on the court lot, directly under Mr. King who was standing on the upper balcony in front of room 306 and noted that he was talking to someone below, when a shot rang out from an unknown direction, which dropped Dr. King. He stated that he saw no one who appeared to be trying to flee the immediate area, but did notice several police across Mulberry Street behind the bushes, and it looked kinda funny to him how they could have gotten up there so fast.

Lt. Smith and Det. Davis then talked to Rev. Samuel B. Kyles, male colored, 28, residence 2215 So. Parkway, phone, 323-0565, and Rev. Kyles stated that he had just come out of room 306 along with Dr. King and was standing in front of his door, talking, that Dr. King was talking to someone on the court lot immediately below. During this conversation Rev. Kyles had turned and walked north down the balcony, toward the stairway, when he heard a shot, which sounded very loud, and he immediately turned and looked towards Dr. King and noticed that he had fallen and was laying in front of his room. At that time he went back to where he was laying and noticed that the right side of his face was shot away. He stated that the shot sounded very close, as if it was possibly as

close as the street, indicating Mulberry. He further stated that a group of them were preparing to go to a meeting on this date. He stated he saw no one, and does not know from what direction the shot came.

The Rev. Jessie Jackson, male colored, 26, 6137 So. Ridgeline, Chicago, Illinois, phone 643-7193 was interviewed, and he related that he was standing on the court lot, immediately below Dr. King who was standing on the upper balcony in front of room 306 leaning over the rail, and talking to him, indicating Rev. Jackson. When Rev. Jackson heard what sounded like a loud rifle shot, and noticed that Dr. King fell. Rev. Jackson further stated that all he observed when he looked west, a few seconds later was a lot of police up on the hill, across Mulberry Street, and that he could not understand how they got there so fast.

Lt. Smith and Det. Davis then attempted the second time to interview James Bevel, male colored 30, residence 8407 So. Kimbar, Chicago, Illinois, and they noted that James Bevel was in a very angry mood and very unco-operative, but he did state that he was on the parking lot, in front of room 306 where Dr. King was standing when the shot was fired, which sounded like a rifle shot, and it must have come from across the street, at which time he pointed west, indicating Mulberry Street.

The person interviewed was a male colored by the name of Harold Varner, 26, who stated that he is connected with the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago, Illinois and also lives on the school premises. He stated that he was upstairs over the office of the Lorraine Hotel, which is located at the northeast corner of the drive entrance to the Lorraine Motel, when he heard a shot, he looked out the window and saw Dr. King fall. From where he was standing in front of his room, on the upper balcony, he noticed that he was laying in front of his room entrance. He stated that he had been talking to Rev. Jackson and Ben Branch when the shot was fired, he further stated that he did not know from which direction the shot came, but that it sounded like a rifle, but that he had seen no one around this area that could have fired the shot.

The investigating officers attempted to talk to several other people that were congregated on the court lot, and who admitted that they were there when the shot was fired, but refused to make a statement, other than give their name and address. They are listed as follows: Clara Ester, female colored, 20, 496 Laclede, Mary Hart, female colored, 18, 694 Baltimore, phone 324-1353, Harrell McCollough, male colored 23, 270 Gaston, unemployed. Other people walked away from the investigating officers before giving the full amount of information that they were seeking and attempts were made to interview others on the scene, but they either indicated they had no comment, or indicated they were angry and grief-stricken, and did not feel up to talking.

The Homicide investigators observed three patrolman guarding the scene at the Lorraine Motel, and interviewed Ptlm. T. Lacastro, Ptlm. M. V. Simms and Ptlm. B. T. Jones. They all stated that they had witnessed Dr. King laying on the upper balcony of the Lorraine Motel, in front of room 306 with a beige colored bedspread covering him, just prior to the arrival of the Ambulance. They could add no further information.

The previous described interviews in front of the Lorraine Motel can be found in supplement number 3 of the Homicide Bureau's investigation, reported by Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis. While these interviews were being conducted, Capt. R. A. Cochran left the scene of the Lorraine Motel after he was summoned by Ptlm. T. N. Landers to the rear of 422 1/2 So. Main, where Ptlm. Landers stated that he had found footprints. These will be described in a later paragraph. The scene of the Lorraine Motel will also be described later in this report.

When Capt. Jewel Ray and Lt. Papia of the Inspectional Bureau arrived at the Fire Station #2, where they had received a call from Ptlm. Richmond that Dr. King had been shot, Capt. Ray instructed Ptlm. Richmond to report to headquarters and write what he had seen and then Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia walked north of the fire station on the east side of the street, where they met Lt. Ghormley of the Sheriff's Department, in front of 424 So. Main. Lt. Ghormley pointed to what appeared to be a box with a cloth thrown over it, which was sitting in the doorway of 424 So. Main. Capt. Ray then walked over, where he observed that it was a Browning Gun Box sticking out from underneath from a green bedspread. He knelt, took a pencil from his pocket, and used the pencil to lift the lid on the gun box, and on looking inside, observed a rifle with a scope and a box of shells. After observing this, he carefully placed the lid back on the box with the pencil, stood up and asked for three patrolman to come to this location. He remembers that one of the patrolmen was named McKay, male colored. He instructed these three men to protect this evidence and not to let anyone touch it, until Homicide Officers arrived on the scene. Capt. Ray then started in the Record Company at 424 So. Main to interview a male white, and two male coloreds who were inside this location. He asked

P. ⑧ Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

Mr. Canipe, the owner of the record company, if he had seen who had put this merchandise down in front of the sofa. Mr. Canipe told him that there was a male white, and started to give him the rest of the description, but at that time, Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau arrived on the scene, and Capt. Ray instructed Det. Whitney to take over the interrogation of Mr. Canipe and the two male coloreds in the record company. After leaving Det. Whitney, Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia proceeded north on Main Street, after assuming that the shot would have to have come from the second floor. Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia went north on Main, to the first opening, which they found to be 422½ So. Main, they went up the stairs to the second floor. Upon arriving at the first landing, they observed that the hallway went to their left for a short distance, then back right. As they proceeded down this hallway, they were met by two male whites, and one female white. Capt. Ray asked these people if they had heard a shot and the man who lives in the back apartment, and was later identified as Charley Quitman Stephens stated that he had heard what sounded like a shot, that had come from the bathroom. The elderly male white lived in the front apartment, was tall and grey-headed stated upon questioning that a male white who had just moved in that day, had run out after he had heard the shot. At this time, these two male whites pointed to what appeared to be the middle room of the hallway and stated that this is where they had seen the male white run from. Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia opened the door to this room, which was number 5, and stepped just inside the door, and observed that this room was composed of the bare necessities with no luggage and no clothing visible. Lt. Papia walked over to the window, looked out, and made the remark to Capt. Ray, that it looks like the man was sitting here watching the motel from this window, but it doesn't look like it would be a good angle to shoot from. Lt. Papia then proceeded out of the room, closing the door. Lt. Papia then walked into the bathroom, at the extreme east end of the hallway, looked out the bathroom window, and made the statement to the effect, that the shot would have been fired at a much better angle from there. He then came out of the bathroom, and closed the bathroom door. Capt. Ray then instructed Lt. Papia to stand by while he got some patrolmen to secure the scene. He then went back to Main Street where he called out for two patrolmen to come with him. Ptlm. Embrey from car 1, and another patrolman that he does not remember went back up the steps of 422½ So. Main with Capt. Ray. Upon arrival upstairs he station Ptlm. Embrey at the door at the bathroom, and the other patrolman at the door of the suspect's room, with instructions to not let anyone to enter, until Homicide arrived on the scene. After station these patrolmen he asked the tenants where the landlord was, and was directed to the door that opens onto the landing on the southside of the stairway. He knocked on this door, and a Mr. Brewer and his wife, Mrs. Bessie Brewer came to the door and identified themselves as the landlords of this establishment. At that time he asked the Brewers who had rented the center room over in the other part of the building on that day. Mrs. Brewer carried Capt. Ray through her apartment to where she had a receipt book, she opened up this receipt book and showed him the receipt with the name of John Willard on it. He instructed Mrs. Brewer to hold onto that receipt because Homicide would be there very shortly, and would want to see it. He asked them to stay in their apartment. Lt. Papia and Capt. Ray then returned to Main Street where they met Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King of the Homicide Bureau, who had just arrived. They then returned upstairs at 422½ So. Main with Capt. Williams and Lt. King and explained what they had found, and what they had done to that point. After doing that Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia returned to headquarters, as they had other assignments to handle. Capt. Ray later submitted a written statement to the Homicide Office regarding his actions at 422½ So. Main, and will be attached to this report.

When Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King arrived at 422½ So. Main they observed a bundle of evidence previously mentioned lying in the doorway in front of 424 So. Main, and observed that Ptlm. McKay was guarding this evidence. They were then met by Capt. Ray and Lt. Papia, as previously described, and after being brought up to date on what they had done, Capt. Williams and Lt. King went to the second floor of 422½ So. Main, and observed that the bathroom and room number 5 was being guarded by uniform patrolmen. They then started interviewing the people living at this address, and their interviews are shown as follows.

William Anschultz, male white, 59, 422½ So. Main, Apt. # 4B, employed as a laborer at Duvall Transfer Company, was interviewed and he stated that he and Bessie Ledbetter, female white, deaf-mute, were in his room, watching the television, when he heard the shot. He stated that he opened the door to his room, and looked out into the hall and that a white man ran by him, going toward the front of Main Street side of the building. He stated that the man was carrying something wrapped in what he thought was a blanket. He said the man ran by him, and said that somebody had been shot, and then ran on down the front stairs of the rooming house.

They interviewed Charley Quitman Stephens, male white, 46, 422½ So. Main, Apt. #6B, who described himself as an unemployed, disabled veteran, who had tuberculosis. He stated that he and his wife, Grace were in their room at the time the shot was fired. He stated that at about 4:00 PM, Thursday, April 4, 1968, he went out of his room to go around to the other side of the building to see the landlady, and that as he started down the hall, the landlady and a man were coming out of the door to apartment 5B. He stated that

P. 9 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

the man was 5'10" to 5'11", a medium build, 160 to 165 pounds, dark sandy hair, ruddy complexion, 30 to 32 years old and was wearing a black suit, white shirt and a dark colored tie that he thought was black, and that it was a plain tie without any figures in it. He stated that when he saw this man, he did not have any baggage with him. He stated that he and his wife were in their room all afternoon, and that about 4 or 5 times from the time the man was in the hallway with the landlady, he heard the man go back and forth to the bathroom. He stated that about two minutes before he heard the shot, he heard the man from apartment 5B go to the bathroom again and when the shot was fired he moved a chair that was in front of his door, and looked out into the hall and saw the same man he had seen earlier running down the hall toward the front of the building carrying something round that he thought was wrapped in newspaper. He stated that the shot definitely came from the bathroom.)

Mrs. Grace Stephens, female white, 51, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 6B, unemployed was interviewed and she stated that she and her husband, Charley had been in their room most of the day and that someone that apparently was living in room 5B, which was next to their room, kept running back and forth between 5B and the bathroom. That who ever it was, made 4 or 5 trips, and that about 2 minutes before the shot was fired, he went to the bathroom again, and after the shot was fired from the bathroom, he ran down to the hall toward the front of the building. She stated that she never did get up out of bed, because she was sick, and that she never did see the man.

D. L. Reeves, male white, 74, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 3 on the southside, stated that he was retired and that he was in his room, and heard something that sounded like a shot, and that he came out of his room, to see what was going on, because the shot sounded like it was close by, but he did not see anything.

Harold C. Carter, male white, 53, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 9, on the south side, stated that he is unemployed and that he was crazy and not to pay any attention to what he said. He stated that he had just come upstairs and went to his room, and that he heard what sounded a mighty lot like a shot, but that he did not come back out of his room.

Alfred W. Eden, male white, 61, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 10, unemployed, stated that he was in his room, and didn't see or hear anything unusual.

Mrs. Bessie Brewer, female white, 44, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 2, on the southside, employed as manager of 422½ So. Main, phone 527-0167, stated that at approximately 3:00 or 3:30 PM, April 4, 1968 a male white, whom she described as approximately 35 years old, 6 foot tall, 190 pounds, wearing what she thought was a dark jacket, neatly dressed, clean shaven came into her apartment, which is also used as an office, and this male white asked to rent a sleeping room. She stated that she could not remember what color his eyes were, or what color, or how his hair was combed, but that she did notice how neat he was. She stated that she showed him apartment number 8, on the southside of the building, but that he did not want that room, and that she showed him apartment 5B, and he said that that room was just right, and he rented the room for one week, paying her \$8.50 in cash, out of a twenty dollar bill. She showed Capt. Williams three twenty dollar bills and she didn't know which bill was the one he gave her. She said the man had a local accent, that he did not have anything in his hand when she talked to him, she stated that he gave the name John Willard, when he rented the room, but that he did not sign anything, that she made the receipt out herself.

D. L. Reeves, male white, 74, was interviewed again by Capt. Williams and he stated that he saw the man that Mrs. Brewer had rented the room to. He stated that he saw one side of the man's face, as he came out of Mrs. Brewer's apartment. He described the man as 25 to 30 years old, medium build, 175 to 180 pounds, dark hair about 6 feet tall, wearing a dark suit, and neat. He stated the man had nothing in his hand when he saw him, and that the man and Mrs. Brewer went around toward apartment 5B.

All the subjects mentioned in these previous paragraphs with the exception of Carter and Eden were later taken to Police Headquarters, Homicide Bureau, where written statements were obtained from them. Carter and Eden were not taken, due to the fact that they could not add any information to this investigation. Their statements are a part of this file. All these interviews can be found in the Homicide Bureau Investigation Supplement number 4, which was reported by Lt. G. King and Capt. R. L. Williams.

The following paragraphs will be devoted to describing the scene of the shooting, at the Lorraine Motel and 422½ So. Main where the shot was fired from.

Both the Lorraine Motel and Hotel are located on the east side of Mulberry between Huling and Butler. The Lorraine Hotel abuts the sidewalk on Mulberry Street, with the north end abutting Huling Street at the south end of the Lorraine Hotel is a driveway, then south of this drive is a retaining wall running east and west, made of brick that has open designs in the brick work. This brick wall continues south on Mulberry Street, for the

P. 10 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

purpose of protecting a swimming pool. This brick wall was measured by Lt. T. H. Smith and Capt. R. A. Cochran and found to be 6'3½" high, from sidewalk level to the top of the wall.

Directly behind the Lorraine Hotel, with an exit and entrance off Huling Street, running north and south, is an alley that runs the length of the Lorraine Hotel into a parking area for guests of the Lorraine Motel. Adjoining Huling on the north, the rear of some units of the Lorraine Motel on the south, and some more units of the Lorraine Motel on the east, is another parking area for guests of the Lorraine Motel and Hotel. The office for both the Lorraine Hotel and Motel is located in the south end of the Lorraine Hotel, and faces south. South of the parking area behind the Lorraine Hotel are the new units of the Lorraine Motel. Also east of this parking area, are new units of the motel.

The units of the Lorraine Motel, where the fatal shooting occurred run in a north-south direction, facing west toward Mulberry Street. These motel units adjoin on the north end by a number of units that run east and west, ending at the alley between the Hotel and the units.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was standing at the railing of the second floor balcony in front of room number 306 at the time that he was shot. Measurements were made by Capt. R. A. Cochran and Lt. T. H. Smith and it was found that the height of the floor of the balcony to the ground of the courtyard was measured at 9'3". This second floor balcony services all the entrances to the units facing west and north. On the second floor balcony, a large pool of blood, running southwest from the corner of the building, just south of room 306 was found, and measured to be 3 foot 2 inches long, one foot 3 inches wide at the widest point, and 5 inches wide at the narrowest point. This pool of blood resembled two circular pools of blood, joined together in the middle by a five inch wide strip of blood. The southwestern most part of this pool, measured one foot across. This blood pool began one foot south of the south wall of the unit. There was a piece of bone found on the floor of the second floor balcony 2 feet three inches west of the wall of the unit and 2 feet 4 inches south of the wall to the units, that apparently was knocked from the jaw of Dr. King.

There was a Salem cigarette of the filter tip variety with the front end of the cigarette being torn, and having some blood on the front part of the cigarette, and was found in the area of the blood pool, one foot south of the wall of the unit, and 6 inches east of the wall.

There was noticed a small spot of blood on the ceiling of the second story balcony, that was measured by Capt. R. A. Cochran and Lt. T. H. Smith, and found to be 8'3" above the walkway floor, and 2'8" west of the wall and 5 inches south of the wall.

According to Deputy Dufour, who arrived at the scene immediately after Dr. King was shot, Dr. King was laying on his back with his head facing south, feet facing north, which was measured by Capt. Cochran and Lt. Smith and it was found that his head was one foot north of the south rail of the balcony, and two feet six inches east of the west balcony rail. According to measurements, the blood spot at the top, or southern most part, measured 6'7" from the north side of the door facing to room 306. It was noted that the door to room 306 is on the south end of the apartment, and opens to the inside and right as you face it. The apartment, 306, had two glass windows north of the door that measured 4 feet each and separated by a three inch aluminum strip. These windows were framed in aluminum and were covered on the inside by reddish colored drapes.

The distance from the unit facing north, southward to the point where Dr. King was shot was measured to be 39 feet 6 inches. The distance was measured from the east curb of Mulberry street to the beginning of the balcony where Dr. King had been shot, and measured 71 feet one inch. There was a distance across the parking lot from the motel unit to the east edge of the swimming pool that measured 30 feet 1 inch. A distance from the east edge of the swimming pool to the east curb of Mulberry Street, measured 41 feet.

The entire area was photographed by Lt. T. H. Smith, showing the unit occupied by Dr. King, the balcony where the shooting occurred and the relations from this point to Mulberry Street. Photographs were also made of the blood spot where Dr. King fell on the second story balcony, an orange colored bedspread that had been used to cover Dr. King, as well as the light fixture attached to the ceiling of the walkway directly above where Dr. King had fallen, and that had been pulled loose from the north side hanging down approximately 2 inches from the ceiling, was still attached to the south end. This fixture was also examined to see if it had been hit, and for a projectile, if it had made an exit from the body. This examination revealed that the fixture had not been hit, or tampered with, but had come loose from the ceiling from the north side. A photograph was also made of a wastebasket sitting in the southeast corner of the units on the second floor walkway that had a broken broom behind it. This trash can was emptied

P. 11 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

of it's contents of bottles, and searched for a projectile, with negative results. It was later found that the projectile was still lodged in the body of Dr. King. A photograph was taken from the point where Dr. King fell, looking west toward Main Street, and covering the rear of the buildings that face Mulberry street. This photograph should also show the retaining wall on the West side of Mulberry, the rear yards of the buildings, and the leafless shrubs along the top of the retaining wall.

This retaining wall on the west side of Mulberry was found to be 8' tall from the sidewalk to the top. This wall ran south from a point directly across the street from the entrance to the Lorraine Hotel to the Fire Station located just north of Butler Street. The top of the wall had a sloping area approximately 4 to 4½ feet upward to a level with the rear yards at the rear of the buildings that face Mulberry. At the top of this slope was a row of scrub trees barren of leaves, that ran north and south the entire width of the rear yards.

While completing the investigation in front of the Lorraine Motel the investigators were notified by Ptlm. T. N. Landers, who was standing in the rear yard of the buildings on Mulberry that he had found some footprints that he thought might be of value. Being unable to attain the rear yards, due to the retaining wall Capt. R. A. Cochran proceeded around to Main Street, where he observed a uniform officer guarding a bundle lying outside the doorway of the Canipe Amusement Company at 424 So. Main. This bundle consisted of a piece of luggage described as about 18 inches square, approximately 6 inches deep, being covered by an imitation leather material, blue in color. It was noted that this piece of luggage could be opened and closed by a zipper. Across this piece of luggage was a box with the name Browning on the top that contained a rifle. The top of this box was opened, and shoved back approximately 6 inches, revealing the front part of a rifle barrel. Over the top of this box was folded a green bedspread that hung loosely down the sides. Capt. Cochran observed that the uniform officer guarding this bundle was a colored officer named McKay. He was asked if the bundle had been touched and he stated that it had not. Capt. Cochran also observed that inside 424 So. Main, Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau and Deputy George Whitney of the Shelby County Sheriff's Office were interviewing Mr. Guy Warren Canipe, Sr. owner of Canipe's Amusement Company, as well as two other male coloreds who had been in Canipe's Amusement company as customers when the bundle was dropped in the front door.

Capt. Cochran went to 422½ So. Main, where he met Capt. R. L. Williams, Lt. King, several uniform officers and was joined there almost immediately by Insp. N. E. Zachary, and after being brought up to date as to the room that was occupied by the assailant, and the bathroom window from which the shot was fired, Insp. N. E. Zachary, then left and went back to the bundle of evidence in front of 424 So. Main, removed the bedspread from the top of the box, carefully slid the bedspread under the luggage, box and rifle picked it up and placed it in a cruiser and along with Det. B. J. Whitney and Deputy George Whitney of the Sheriff's Office, transported the evidence to the Homicide Bureau Office at Central Police Station, where the evidence was inventoried and packaged by Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Mr. Robert Jensen, and several of his agents. Later that night, this evidence was flown to Washington, D. C., FBI Laboratory, for examination. Insp. Zachary remained at the Homicide Bureau and left the investigation at the scene, in the hands of Capt. R. A. Cochran and Capt. R. L. Williams of the Homicide Bureau.

Starting at the south end of the line of buildings on Main Street, which is 424 So. Main is on the extreme south end, and going north the first door north of 424 is number 422½ So. Main. This door leads to a flight of stairs going up to a group of apartments, which have separate numbers, and being managed by Mrs. Bessie Brewer, female white, 44. Her apartment being number 2, which is also the office. The next door going north, is 422 So. Main, and is Cohn Dry Goods Company, just north of this business is a door numbered 42 and the last numeral is illegible, but the occupants call this 422½, this door leads to a flight of stairs leading up to another group of apartments which adjoin the previously mentioned apartments, and will be described later. The next door north of this doorway, is numbered 418 So. Main, is occupied by Jim's Grill, owned by Lloyd Jowers, male white, 41.

It has already been established by Capt. Jewel Ray and Capt. R. L. Williams from witnesses that the shot was fired from the bathroom window at the extreme east end of the second floor of the apartment building on Main Street, numbered 42, last number illegible. On entering the door on the sidewalk on Main Street, there are 19 steps measuring from the sidewalk to the top landing, 22 feet and 4 inches. The landing is 6 feet long and the steps and landing are four foot 9 inches wide. ON the east wall of the landing is a window looking out into a small opening between the north and south apartments units and is approximately 4 feet wide. The door with three steps leading up to it, is on the south wall of this landing. A door with one step leading up to it leads off the north hall of the landing into a hall which is 4 feet one inch wide, and runs 18 feet 3 inches to the north wall. The hall then turns east and runs 70 feet 9 inches to the extreme east wall. At a point 52 feet and 2 inches east of the west end of the hall

the south wall of the hall turns at about a 45 degree angle to the south, and runs 3 foot 5 inches east, and returns back due east, making this part of the hall, 6 foot 6 inches wide. The north side of this hall is solid with no openings, and the entrances to the apartments upstairs are all leading off the south wall. It should be pointed out that the apartments in this part of the building are designated by number and the letter B behind the number. Going east in the hall the first leads to apartment 3B, and measuring from the west end of the hall to the west side of the door facing is 22 feet 5 inches. The second door on the south wall leads to apartment 4B, and measuring from the west door facing to the west wall of the hall is 34' $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The third door is to apartment 5B, and is the apartment occupied by the assailant, and measuring from the west door facing is 47 feet 10 inches east of the west wall of the hall. The door to apartment 6 B is adjacent to the east end of the hall and a window which is painted over is 6 foot 7 inches west of this east wall. This hall widens at the east end, and a stairway runs down on the north wall, 18 steps, for a distance of 26 foot 4 inches from the top step to the ground. The steps are 3 foot 2 inches wide and on the hallway floor is a railing, 11 feet 2 inches long, blocking the south side of the stairway. Sitting at the top of the stairs on the hallway floor was a 20 gallon galvanized garbage can full of assorted waste. At the east end of the hall is a common bath, used by the occupants of this room house. This bath measured 6 foot 8 inches across at the widest point, north to south, and measured 10 foot 4 inches long at the longest point, east to west. There was a door entering into this bath, opening to the inside and to the right as you face it, in the southwest corner of the hallway. After entering the bathroom, and to the north was a closet that had a door opening facing the south. The width of the bathroom from the southside of this closet to the south wall measured four foot one inches. Along the north wall, and east of the closet was a porcelain type bathtub, supported by four legs that measured five foot five inches long and 2 foot 6 inches wide. Along the south wall of the bath, just east of the door was a commode, east of the commode was a covered gas heater and east of this heater was a basin that had a mirror above it, it was not attached to the basin. The depth inside the bathtub was one foot 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the east wall, in the northeast corner was a window that was 3 foot seven inches from the outside facing to outside facing, north to south. The inside of the window was 2 foot 8 inches. The height of the window was 3 foot 7 inches. This window had been raised 3 and 7/8ths inches from the bottom sill. The window sill was measured from the floor to the top of the sill, and found to be 4 foot 11 inches. On the sill of this window was noted an indented mark, shaped like a half moon, that appeared as if part of a metal object, such as a rifle, had been placed on the sill, and this mark measured one foot 4 inches from the north inside facing of the window. The distance from the east end of the tub to the wall, was measured at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The overall height of the bathtub from the floor to the top of the tub measured one foot, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The east end of the bathtub sloped towards the east, or to the window, and the distance was measured from the bottom, up this slope to the top of the window sill and found to be a height of 4 foot 11 inches. The distance from the east end of the bathtub top to the top of the window sill, measured 3 foot 2 inches. The ceiling of this bath was 10 foot one inches from the floor. The closet in the northwest corner of the bath, measured three foot 7 inches wide and 2 foot 7 inches long.

The window in this bathroom was examined more closely, and it was determined that it had an aluminum frame to hold an aluminum screen, however the screen had been knocked out, and the frame along the inside the north sill had been broken loose, and was later found, with the screen, directly below the bathroom window on the ground, in the rear of 422 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Main. The bathtub was examined, and in the bottom was noted several dirty smears, that appeared as though someone had been standing in the bathtub in their shoes. In looking east out of the window it was determined that you could get a clear view from the window to the spot where Dr. King had been standing at the time he was shot. It was noted that the view from this window east was elevated several feet about the second floor balcony of the Eorraine Motel, where Dr. King had been standing at the time he was shot. It should also be noted, that this was later triangulated by professional surveyors, and a copy of their report is attached to this report. All the previous described measurements in the bathroom and hallway were made with a steel tape, and done by Capt. R. A. Cochran, Lt. T. H. Smith, Capt. R. L. Williams and Det. R. R. Davis.

During the time that all the measuring was done at 422 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Main, it should be noted that Mr. John Carlisle and Larry Hutchinson the investigators for the Attorney General's office were on the scene, and were observing and acting as advisors, also, to the Homicide Bureau. Also at this time, various agents from the FBI office in Memphis, arrived on the scene, and acted as observers, and advisors. One of these at the scene of 422 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Main was Special Agent Teeten. It should also be noted that Capt. Nick Carimi of the Memphis Police Department's Bureau of Identification processed the bathroom for fingerprints before measurements were taken in the bathroom, and no measurements were taken anywhere, in the bathroom, or the assailant's room, until after it had been processed completely for fingerprints, and even thought it had been processed the measurements were taken with care, so as not to disturb it, in case we needed to

P. 13 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY

process it at a later time.

The door to apartment 5B at 422½ So. Main, leads off a south hall and was found to be 2 foot and 11 inches wide, measuring from the inside facings, and 7 foot one inch from the inside top facing to the floor. The door has a 6 inch molding all the way around on both the inside and the outside. This is a wooden door with 6 thin wood panels separated by thicker panels, and it opens to the inside, to the right, which is to the west. The door has no knob and a coat hanger was run through the hole, where the door knob should be, and was used for opening and shutting the door. Measuring from the top to the bottom, the third, fifth and sixth panels in the door were broken. There was no lock on the door, but there was a hasp on the outside of the door, and the keeper on the door facing. On the inside of the door was a sliding bolt-type lock, with the keeper of it on the inside east door facing. On the back, or inside of the door is a 1968 calender with the month of January on top, and a sign on the door saying no drinking, no smoking in bed allowed.

Room 5B measures 13 foot 3 inches from east to west at it's widest point and 13 foot 8 inches north to south at it's widest point. The ceiling was 10 foot one inches from the floor. The north wall was 9 foot 9 inches and at the east end of this wall the wall turns at approximately 45 degree angle to the southeast and runs for five feet. The wall then turns at another 45 degree angle or due south, and this east wall is 10 feet 2 inches long. On the north wall 4 inches east of the outside door facing is a push button type light switch, which is 4 foot 5½ inches from the floor. Also on the north wall 6 foot 3 inches east of the outside door facing is a dresser, which measured 2 foot 11 inches by one foot 4½ inches. This dresser had the backboard where a mirror was hung on the back of it. The east end of this dresser was 4 inches west of the point where the wall made a 45 degree angle then turned southwest. On the east wall at a point 5 inches south of where the wall turned back due south was a bed. This bed was metal with a rounded headboard and footboard, and it measured 6 foot 6 inches in length and was 3 foot 4 inches wide. The bed had open metal springs, a mattress on top of the springs, a blue and white stripe blanket was on top of the mattress and it was covered with a fitted sheet. There was a regular sheet on top and it was folded back one third the length of the bed. The sheet was tucked under the mattress at the foot, and hanging loose on the sides. There was a pillow at the head of the bed, and it was covered with a white pillow slip. Also, on the east wall one foot 4 inches south of the bed, was a wood dressing table which measured 3 foot 6½ inches by one foot 4½ inches and was flush against the east wall. There was a door in the east wall, at the south end, which measured one foot 11 inches wide and 7 foot 2 inches in height. The facing around this door was 6 inches wide, and the outside facing on the south side was one foot, one inch north of the south wall. This door was closed off.

The south wall is 13 foot 3 inches in length, and centered in this wall was a fireplace which measured four foot 8 inches, east to west and was one foot 8 inches high. The hearth in front of this fireplace also measured 4 foot 8 inches in width, and extends four feet and one inch into the room from the south wall. There is a window three inches east of the east side of the fireplace, and this window measured two foot 9 inches in width and 6 foot one inch in height. The window sill measured 2 foot 4½ inches from the top of the sill to the floor. The window was raised 2 foot 5 inches from the sill and was held up by a stick. The stick holding the window was under the west side of the window, and the bottom of the stick was one foot 6½ inches east of the west side of the window. This window also had a six inch facing all the way around it, and there is no screen on this window and on examining the view this window affords, it was noted that you could see the Lorraine Motel second floor balcony, and the spot where Dr. King was standing when he was shot. There was also a straight back wooden chair which measured one foot 4 inches from front to back, and one foot 5 inches from side to side. This chair was sitting in an angle to the window, and it was noted by sitting in the chair at this angle the spot where Dr. King was standing was not visible, but you must lean partially out the window to see the spot. There was also a window on the west side of the fireplace, and it measured 2 feet 9 inches wide by 6 feet one inch tall, and it also had a six inch facing around it. Both these windows had paper window shades which covered approximately the top half of the windows. There were green and gold colored plastic drapes on these windows. Centered in front of the fireplace was a gas heater which measured 2 foot 1 inch by 9½ inches. On the west wall 2½ inches north of the south wall was a red couch which measured 86 inches in length by 36 inches in width. One inch north of the couch was a chest of drawers which measured 2 foot 3 inches by one foot 5 inches and on the south end of this chest, it was five inches east of the west wall, and on the north end, it was 3 inches east of the west wall. Four inches north of the chest was a chifferobe which measured 3½ feet in width and one foot 5 inches in depth. This chifferobe was in front of the door which was nailed shut, and this door was 2 foot 6 inches wide, and 7 foot 1 inch in height. It also had a 6 inch

facing around it, and the north facing was flush against the north wall. The chifferobe was 8 inches south of the north wall. The distance from the west facing of the hall door to the west wall of the room, was noted to be one foot one inch.

A dark green throw pillow was found on the couch, and measurements were made to the center of the pillow and it was found it was 3 foot north of the south end and one foot 10 inches east of the back, or west side of the couch. Also found on the couch was a black plastic strap 37 inches long with a buckle on one end and four holes in the other end. It was spread in a 14 inch half circle and it was noted it was 30 inches south of the north end of the couch and 50 inches north of the south end of the couch. This strap was later identified as going to binoculars that were found in the bundle of evidence that was found in front of 424 So. Main, and will be described later in this report. A burnt paper match was found on the couch, 34 inches north of the south end and 27 inches east of the west, or back side of the couch. The room 5B is lighted by a bare light bulb in the approximate center of the ceiling with a pull-type switch and it was found that this light was 6 foot 5 inches south of the north wall, and 6 foot 6 inches west of the east wall. A black leather strap was found on the floor in front of the couch and it was measured 3 foot 7 inches east of the west wall and 7 foot 10 inches south of the north wall. Also found on the floor a burnt wooden match, which was one foot 7 inches north of the fireplace and 11 inches west of the east end of the fireplace. Another burnt wooden match was found 3 foot 4 inches north of the fireplace, and was one foot 7 inches west of the east end of the fireplace. Another wooden match, which had not been burned, but had the head off was found against the front of the fireplace one foot 3 inches west of the east end of the fireplace.

From interviews from witnesses at the scene, it was determined that the shot that struck Dr. King had been fired from the previously described bathroom window, and measurements were made which showed that it was 20 foot one inch from the east outside door facing of apartment 5B to the bathroom door, and 30 foot 9 inches from the east outside door facing of apartment 5B to the window in the east wall of the bathroom, where the shot was fired from. These measurements were made by Capt. R. A. Cochran and Capt. R. L. Williams, and Lt. Glynn King.

Measurements were made from the bathroom window where the shot was fired west down the hall then south as the hall turned to the landing to the top of the front stairs, down the stairs, to the Main Street sidewalk, then south on the sidewalk to the doorway at 424 So Main, for an overall distance traveled by the assailant from the time the shot was fired to the point where he threw the weapon down, this measurement was made by Capt. R. A. Cochran and Lt. Glynn King and found to be 166 feet, 8 inches. The measurements were made by a steel measuring tape., and were witnessed by Capt. R. L. Williams.

The hall mentioned in the previous paragraph at 422½ So. Main was lighted by two bare electric light bulbs, one being 23 foot 11 inches east of the west end of the hall, and the other 4 foot 5 inches west of the bathroom door, or east wall of the hall. Both these lights are centered in the hall between the north and south walls.

Upon going out the rear entrance of 422½ So. Main, Capt. Cochran and Lt. T. N. Smith did observe the aluminum screen that came from the bathroom window of the second floor laying on the ground. We measured it and found that the west end of the screen was 2 foot 9 inches from the east side of the building, and the north end of the screen was one foot 2 inches from the north side of the building. The aluminum frame knocked from the north side of the bathroom window was found to be 3 foot 5 inches from the west end of the building and 8 foot 3 inches from the north side of the building. These items were photographed in the position found and then removed from the area by Insp. McAden of the Memphis Police Department Bureau of Identification to be processed at Police Headquarters.

Further examination of this rear yard behind 422½ So. Main, revealed an alley between the south wall of 422½ and the north wall of 422 So. Main. This alley was measured and found to be 4 foot 1 inches wide, and ran from east to west that ended in a dead end at the west end of the building. There were two footprints found in mud in this alley. One having been made by the right foot, which was the east most print, and one by the left foot, which was farther west. These are the footprints previously mentioned in this report that were found by Ptlm. T. N. Landers and called to the attention of Capt. R. A. Cochran. The footprints appeared to be fresh, and the eastern most footprint was measured from the center to the south wall and found to be 2 foot 7½ inches south of the south wall, and one foot 6 inches north from the north wall. This print was directly east and west with the toe to the east and the heel to the west. The western most print was measured and found to be 2 foot 5 inches north from the north wall and one foot 10 inches south of the south wall. This print was measured from the instep due to the fact that it was pointing toward the southwest. The stride was measured from

insep to instep, between the two footprints, and found to be 2 foot 10 inches. The eastern most print was measured and found to be one foot 1½ inches from heel to toe. Insp. McAden of the Bureau of Identification did make plastic casts of these footprints. The measurements of these footprints were made by Lt. T. H. Smith and Capt. R. A. Cochran.

The distance between the window where the shot was fired from was measured with a steel tape used by the Homicide Bureau, and found to be 74 foot 10 inches from the east end of the building across the partly level yard, containing much debris to the sloped drop-off at the top of the yard, then 6 foot 5 inches from the slope to the retaining wall on the west side of Mulberry, and 124 foot from this retaining wall to the front of the Lorraine Motel balcony, where Dr. King had been shot. This overall measurement was determined to be 205 feet 3 inches from the east end of the building to the part on the balcony where Dr. King had been hit. This measurement was not taken from the window where the shot was fired at 422½ So. Main, but was taken from directly below the window at ground level and measured in a straight line to the spot below the balcony where Dr. King was lying. These measurements were made by Capt. R. A. Cochran, Lt. T. H. Smith and were witnessed by Det. R. R. Davis.

Photographs of this area, showing the window from the outside, the aluminum frame, the aluminum screen, the entire rear area of 422½ So. Main Building, the footprints found in the alley way, and the area from the rear of the building of 422½ So. Main eastward to the balcony at the point where Dr. King was shot were made by Lt. T. H. Smith. Also photographs were taken inside the bathroom where the shot was fired, and the room where the assailant stayed in 5B, before it was processed for fingerprints, before anything was moved, and before measurements were made.

When the rooms at 422½ So. Main were finished being processed, the doors were closed to the bathroom as well as to room 5B, and it was requested of Insp. McAden of the Bureau of Identification by Capt. Cochran that the Bureau of Identification return early in the morning, in daylight hours, to re-process these rooms, in further attempts to find additional fingerprints. To safe-guard these rooms Lt. Dandridge of the Homicide Bureau was placed in the hallway, outside the doors, along with Det. Aylor of the Burglary Bureau until 8:15 AM, on April 5, 1968 when the Bureau of Identification Technicians James H. Brandon and Bobby F. Ewing from the Memphis Police Department again returned to the scene at 422½ So. Main, and re-processed the bathroom and 5B in a search for fingerprints. The Police Photographer, Calvin Elliston, also returned to the scene and took pictures in the daylight hours, showing the view from the bathroom window to the Lorraine Motel, the entire area behind 422½ So. Main, the front part of 422½ So. Main, as well as photographs from the Lorraine Motel where Dr. King fell showing the rear area of 422½ So. Main. He also took photographs of the wound to Dr. King's neck and jaw, on the night of April 4, 1968 at John Gaston Morgue. All photographs were later blown up to 8 by 10 size, copies were furnished to the FBI of all the photographs and these along with all the other evidence obtained during this shooting will be explained at a later portion of this report, dealing entirely with evidence.

On Tuesday, April 4, 1968 at approximately 7:35 PM, Det. E. S. Berkley of the Homicide Bureau arrived at St. Joseph's Hospital Emergency Room, on instructions of Insp. N. E. Zachary. On his arrival Det. Berkley was met by Assistant Chief Routt. Det. Berkley then went into the consultation room and did find several doctors surrounding the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was learned by Det. Berkley that they were in the process of taking x-rays of his injuries in an effort to determine the extent of his injuries. Det. Berkley learned that Dr. Jerome Barasso, General Surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital had pronounced Dr. King dead officially at 7:05 PM, April 4, 1968. The attending physicians advised Det. Berkley that the projectile had severed the jugular vein, the windpipe and the spinal column in the neck of Dr. King. Det. Berkley observed that the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was lying on the table underneath some operating lights with his head to the north and his toward the west. He observed that Dr. King was lying on his back with the table slightly tilted downward at the head, with his feet slightly elevated upward. His suit jacket, which was black was cut away on the right side, and pulled down underneath his back, along with his white shirt, and tee shirt. His chest was bare, as the doctors continued to examine his wound. Det. Berkley observed a huge gash on the right side of his face beginning at the jaw bone, and extending downward approximately one inch past the collar bone. This gash was approximately 2½ inches in width at it's widest point. It was observed that a lower portion of the lower right mandible was fractured, which revealed the muscles in the right side of the neck, down to the collar bone. Dr. King still had his black trousers, which matched his jacket, on, along with a pair of black nylon boxer shorts, and the right shoe which was black and the sock on the right foot. The left foot was bare, as the doctors had attempted to inset an intravenous tube, just above the ankle on the inside of the leg. The doctors had attempted to give him a

tracheotomy and two small wounds , which were at the bend of the left arm, where they attempted to insert an intravenous tube, and one place about the fourth rib down on the right side, where they had attempted to check his chest, all of which had been sewn back together with black thread.

At approximately 7:45 PM, April 4, 1968 Assistant Chief Routt instructed Det. Berkley to start itemizing Dr. Martin Luther King's personal property. The property consisted of the following items. One white long sleeved- shirt, wash and wear type, with a bullet hole in the right collar, one silver tie pin, with a stone, one brown tie, that had one blue diagonal stripe and one tan diagonal stripe in the center. The tie was severed on the right of the knot by the bullet. One white tee shirt, which was bloody, this tee shirt had also been cut by the attending physicians. One pair of black shoes, loafer type with the brand name Bannister, one pair of black socks, one black two piece suit bearing the brand name Petrocelli, the jacket of this suit had been cut away by the doctors. There was forty five cents in change which consisted of one quarter, one nickel, one dime and five pennies. Twenty Eight dollars in currency which consisted of two ten dollar bills, one five dollar bill and three one dollar bills. One gold wedding band which was removed from the third finger of the right hand. One black address book, one silver ball point pencil, brand name Cross, and at the time these clothing and articles were gathered, Dr. M. V. Monaghan, Resident Surgeon at the St. Joseph's Hospital was present in the room, when the items were removed from Dr. King's body. All these items were later tagged in the Administrative Services Property Room of the Memphis Police Department, under receipt number A 01265.

On Thursday, April 4, 1968 at approximately 8:15 PM, Insp. N. E. Zachary instructed Lt. B. N. Linville and J. D. Hamby to go to the John Gaston Hospital Morgue and pick up Dr. Jerry T. Francisco, the County Medical Examiner and carry him to the St. Joseph's Hospital in order that he might examine the body of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Upon their arrival at the morgue the officers were informed by Doctor Francisco that he had just received a call from one of the police officers at the St. Joseph's Hospital and had been informed that the body was to be transferred from the St. Joseph's Hospital to the Morgue by a City Ambulance, as soon as one became available. Dr. Francisco stated that he would prefer examining the body in his morgue and would just wait there until the arrival of the body.

Lts. Linville and Hamby then went to the Emergency Room of the St. Joseph's Hospital where they were met by Det. E. S. Berkley who stated to them that he had all the clothing of Martin Luther King, Jr. and that he would see to it that it was properly tagged and placed in the Administrative Services Division Property Room.

Upon entering the emergency room, Lts. Linville and Hamby found that it was being guarded by a number of uniform police officers, and they entered this room where the body of the victim was located and observed that there was a large gaping wound on the right side of the face, which tore the lower jaw bone out, and then a gaping hole in the top of the shoulder entering into the chest cavity. They learned that the following doctors worked on Dr. Martin Luther King, after his arrival at the hospital in an effort to save his life. Dr. T. Galyon, Dr. R. Brown, Dr. Jerome Barasso, Dr. C. Riggs, Dr. F. Gioia, Dr. William Brown, Dr. H. Fischl, Dr. C. Keaner, Dr. J. Wilhite and Dr. J. Fleming. They also learned that Dr. Martin Luther King was pronounced dead at 7:05 PM, By Dr. Jerome Barasso.

Lts. Linville and Hamby learned from the hospital attendants, the nurses, and doctors who were on duty that the aides of Martin Luther King, Jr. and the persons who had accompanied him to the hospital, had been informed of his death, and informed by the doctors of the procedure usually carried out by transferring the body of the victim to the John Gaston Morgue for examination by the County Medical Examiner. Before leaving the hospital, these aides, including Dr. Ralph Abernathy, had agreed to the transfer of Dr. King's body. There was some delay in transferring the body as no City Ambulance was in service. The nurses on duty in the emergency room, requested that someone sign the paper which would authorize the removal of Dr. King's body from the St. Joseph's Hospital to the John Gaston Morgue. At 8:40 PM, Lt. B. N. Linville did sign the form authorizing the removal.

At 8:45 PM, April 4, 1968 City Ambulance Unit #9, which operates out of Fire House #15, at Saxon and Decatur, and being driven by Fireman Private Paul Smith, who was accompanied by Fireman Private Robert Cole and Private James Doyle, arrived at the St. Joseph's Hospital, and Martin Luther King, Jr Body was transferred to the John Gaston Hospital Morgue by this ambulance, under police escort which included Lt. J. D. Hamby and Lt. B. N. Linville of the Homicide Bureau.

P. 17 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

At the John Gaston Hospital Morgue photographs of the body of Martin Luther King, Jr. were made by Calvin Elliston, the Police Photographer, to show the position of the wound, as well as photographs for identification purposes.

Upon examining the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at the morgue it appeared that he had been shot by a high velocity weapon, and that the bullet had ranged downward. The point of entry was in the right cheek, 61 inches from the right heel, and while lying flat on the back, looking straight ahead, 8½ inches from the rear. This projectile ranged downward, causing a gaping hole, severing the right side of the mandible, and coming out of the skin, re-entering the body and entering in a downward motion into the top of the right shoulder, apparently passing on downward being deflected by the collar bone to the left, and the bullet came to rest just under the skin on the median side of the left scapula, 55½ inches from the left heel.

EW At approximately 9:30 PM, April 4, 1968, Dr. Jerry T. Francisco did remove this slug from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the removal of this bullet was witnessed by Lts. J. D. Hamby and B. N. Linville and Uniform Lt. Roy Marshall. After the bullet had been removed by Dr. Francisco, it was wrapped in cotton and placed in a brown envelope, and sealed, in order that it might be taken to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. for identification purposes. Lts. Linville and Hamby described this bullet as approximately .30 inches in diameter, and weight approximately 4.7 grams. This is the approximate size and gave the appearance of being a 30.06 caliber slug. The slug apparently had a soft nose as it was very flattened, but the steel jacket around base had what appeared to Lts. Linville and Hamby to be distinct lands and grooves, this was viewed by the naked eye.

At approximately 9:45 PM, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, along with three of Dr. King's aides and the owner and driver of R. S. Lewis Funeral Home appeared at the County Morgue and requested to see Dr. Francisco stating that they wished to obtain some information in regard to the body and when the body could be released. At that time it had been understood by the police that Dr. Martin Luther King's wife was to have arrived in Memphis by plane at approximately 8:30 PM.

Rev. Abernathy informed Dr. Francisco that Dr. Martin Luther King's wife was not coming to Memphis, and asked if it would possible for the autopsy to be performed by receiving a verbal consent by phone from the wife of Martin Luther King. Dr. Francisco informed them that this would be sufficient as long as one of them would speak to her first and identify her as the wife of Martin Luther King, and witness her consent, with the understanding that a telegram stating her consent would follow at a later time. This was agreed to and the phone call was completed at which time his wife did give consent for the autopsy to be performed. This is explained on a form, authorizing the release of the body of Dr. Martin Luther King to the R. S. Lewis Funeral Home, signed by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, and witnessed by Dr. Jerry Francisco and a notation is made on this form that telephone permission from wife, Mrs. Coretta Scott King on 4-4-68 at about 10:30 PM, for autopsy, signed by J. T. Francisco, witnessed by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. A copy of this form will be attached to this report.

Dr. Francisco immediately began performing the autopsy, and it was completed at approximately 11:30 PM, Thursday, April 4, 1968. A copy of his report will be furnished the office of the Attorney General, as always, to be used in the prosecution of this case at the time of trial in court.

Dr. Martin Luther King's body was identified by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who was used as a corpus witness, and he did sign the book in the Morgue as identifying the body.

The slug which was removed from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by Dr. Jerry T. Francisco was properly tagged in the Administrative Services Division Property Room under receipt number A01270, and then checked out by Lt. Hamby and turned over to Insp. Zachary in order that it might be carried to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., along with the other evidence for proper identification.

A guard of Police Officers did remain with the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. until it was removed from the morgue by the R. S. Lewis Funeral Home.

All the information regarding the autopsy can be found on supplement #5 of this Police Department investigation, which was written by Lts. B. N. Linville and J. D. Hamby.

P. 18 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

On April 4, 1968 at approximately 11:00 PM, Capt. R. A. Cochran, Capt. R. L. Williams, Lts. Glynn King, T. H. Smith, Det. R. R. Davis, Attorney General's Investigators John Carlisle and Larry Hutchinson had completed their investigation of the scene at the Lorraine Motel, and also at 422½ So. Main, and after posting Lt. G. E. Dandridge and Det. Aylor in the hallway at 422½ So. Main to protect the scene for further processing these investigators left the scene and proceeded to the Homicide Bureau offices. It should be noted that when they left the scene, Insp. McAden and Technician Brandon of the Bureau of Identification were still at the scene, waiting for plaster casts of the footprints found in the rear of 422½ So. Main to harden, so that they could remove them.

On arrival at the Homicide Bureau offices in the Central Police Headquarters, these investigators observed that the entire Homicide Bureau had been called out by Insp. N. E. Zachary and also, all available agents of the FBI were in the office, or in Central Police Headquarters as was Mr. Robert Jensen, Special Agent in Charge. Various witnesses previously mentioned in this report had come to the Homicide Bureau, or had been transported to Homicide Bureau, and were being interviewed, and statements taken by teams composed of one Homicide Bureau Investigator and one FBI Investigator. This was done under an agreement by Insp. N. E. Zachary and Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office, Robert Jensen, also Mr. Jensen and his agents were packaging the evidence found at the scene, to be flown to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. for processing. All statements that were taken will be described later in this report.

The Homicide Bureau's investigation of this case continued throughout the night, and the next day, without interruption under the direction of Insp. N. E. Zachary, the commanding officer of the Homicide Bureau. Although all investigators of the Homicide Bureau were working on the case, it was technically assigned to Lt. J. L. Harrison by Capt. R. A. Cochran with the approval of Insp. Zachary. Lt. Harrison was to correlate all the paper work in the case.

The investigation was hampered somewhat by the civil disorder that came about after the public received the news that Martin Luther King, Jr. had been killed. Due to the riot that followed the news release, Homicide Investigators had to be assigned to various hospitals about the city, to take reports on injured parties reporting to the emergency rooms. Investigation was also hampered by an alleged high speed chase of a white mustang, in the eastern section of the city and county. This information will be described in the following paragraphs.

On Thursday, April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:40 PM, Uniform Lieutenant R. W. Bradshaw was on duty in car 160, and was going north on Hollywood, just south of Jackson, when the operator of a 1967 Chevrolet Chevelle Convertible, white over red, Tennessee license AS 5124, blew his horn and waved Lt. Bradshaw to the parking lot of Loeb's Laundry at Jackson and Hollywood. The male white later identified himself as William Hubbard Austein, 22, of 24 No. Montgomery, phone 276-0986. Austein had in his automobile a Citizen's Band radio, and at this time he was talking to some unknown male subject and requested that Lt. Bradshaw relay information that was received by him from another male white in a blue Pontiac which was following a white Mustang, east on Summer from Highland at a high rate of speed. The male white describing the chase over the Citizen Band Radio to Austein, stated that the pontiac speed varied from 75 to 90 miles an hour. At different occasions Lt. Bradshaw could hear this other car talking, stating that he was still following this White Mustang east on Summer from Waring, and at that time a high noise, consisting of static prevented Lt. Bradshaw from understanding the conversation between the two automobiles. Immediately upon receiving the information from Austein that a white Mustang was being followed east on Summer from Highland Lt. Bradshaw associated this white Mustang with an automobile that was seen going north on Main Street near the area of Martin Luther King's murder. Lt. Bradshaw notified the police dispatcher on his police radio, and the dispatcher began to dispatch police cars toward Summer Avenue. Cars 42 and 36 were asked to pull south and car 44 and other cars to pull north. After several minutes this white Mustang was suppose to be turning north on Mendenhall from Summer. After a slight delay, it was west on Macon then north on Wells Station. The next communication that Lt. Bradshaw heard from the blue Pontiac which was following the white Mustang said he was going north on Jackson toward the City Limits. The dispatcher had earlier placed a call to the Sheriff's Office for them to copy this information. At Jackson and Stage Road the blue Pontiac stated that the white Mustang went through the red light doing 95 miles per hour, still going north on Austin Peay. The Sheriff's Dispatcher stated that they had cars at the intersection at the time the cars were supposed to come through Jackson and Stage Road and that his cars advised him that no such car had come through there, at a high rate of speed, or fitting that description. The cars were suppose to be continuing north on Austin Peay, the level of noise on the Citizen's Band Radio became so intense that William Austein could not hear the blue Pontiac talking, and asked for other citizen band operators to relay this information to him, so that he could pass it on to the police that were with him, as this subject should be checked. At that point, an unknown male subject came on the

P. 19 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

radio, and said let him go, as this may be the subject that shot Martin Luther King. Several times during the chase, Lt. Bradshaw asked William Austein to contact the blue Pontiac and get a license number. But the Pontiac could not close the distance between him and the Mustang, so that he could get a license number. Some place between Raleigh and the road that leads to the Memphis Naval Air Station, the Mustang was suppose to be speeding 95 miles per hour, and stuck a gun out the window shooting backwards to the rear at the blue Pontiac which was following him. This information was obtained from the driver of the blue Pontiac over the radio. The last information received from the blue Pontiac driver was that the location was Austin Peay Highway and the road leading to the Naval Air Station. William Austein states that the legal output on his Citizen Band Radio is suppose to be 5 watts, but that he is running 6 watts which is illegal but is not enforced. While still at Jackson and Hollywood, talking to William Austein Lt. Bradshaw was advised by Austein that he had received information from another Citizen's Band operator revealing that the blue Pontiac signal was getting stronger instead of getting weaker, which would indicate that instead of going away, he should be coming toward him. Lt. Bradshaw could not get the information from William Austein as to who the other male white was that stated the signals were getting stronger, instead of weaker. William Austein states that he had helped the police on several occasions by getting information on DWI's Reckless Driver's, etc, and that he felt this information should be a matter of record with the Police. This information is contained in a letter from Lt. Bradshaw to Insp. J. A. Brasher, dated April 6, 1968, and is a part of this file, found under memos, number 54.

Lt. S. T. McCachren of the Homicide Bureau had previously received a phone call on Thursday April 4, 1968 from a male white who identified himself as Chancy, giving his phone number as 276-0643. Chancy stated to McCachren that he was monitoring his radio and overheard another citizen's band operator call for someone to make a phone call for him. Chancy answered his call, but had difficulty reading his transmission, and asked for someone to relay for him. Bill Austein another CB Operator answered Chancy's request. Between the three CB operators, Austein, Chancy, and the unknown operator, a conversation that consisted of the direction of a white Mustang and a blue '66 Pontiac, as certain events took place. The unknown operator in the blue Pontiac reported to Austein and Chancy that he was south on Parkway, then east on Summer, behind this white Mustang at a high rate of speed. This unknown operator at various times during the chase would report his position to Austein, who in turn would relay this information to Chancy. The chase continued east on Summer to Graham, then north on Graham, eventually ending up on Jackson. The chase then continued east on Jackson, then the unknown operator's last reported position was somewhere on Austin Peay Highway north of the City Limits.

Mr. Chancy was again contacted by Lt. McCachren on April 6, 1968 by phone, and he stated basically the same story as he had report on April 4, 1968. He added that he had no idea who this unknown CB Operator was, and did not recognize his voice and could not say that he had heard him before. He reported that the unknown operator at no time used any type of call signs to identify himself. Mr. Chancy stated a number of times during the chase involving this unknown operator, various citizen band operators tried to get this operator to identify himself, with negative results. Mr. Chancy also furnished Lt. McCachren with Bill Austein's home phone number, so that he might call him for an interview.

On April 6, 1968 Lt. McCachren contacted Alstein and he reported that he was at Jackson and University with his CB radio on, and had overheard an unknown CBER report that he was north on Parkway and then east on Summer following a white Mustang occupied by three male whites, at a high rate of speed. Austein stated it was 6:30 PM, when he heard the call, and various times this unknown operator would report his position. East on Summer to Graham, then north on Graham, somehow reaching Jackson. Then east on Jackson through Raleigh, then the operator was last heard from on Austin Peay Highway. The last transmission made by this unknown operator was that one of the three unknown male whites in this mustang had fired a shot, or two, at his automobile knocking his windshield out. Austein stated that he was east bound on Jackson, and during the chase he flagged a squad car down at Jackson and Hollywood, and had this car stand by while he talked with this unknown operator. He told this operator that he was now with the police department, however no response in regards to needing the police was given by this operator. The unknown operator continued to report his position but did not ask to send the police. When the unknown operator reported that his windshield had been shot out, it was offered by Austein to sent the police, but the operator would not respond to where he was. Austein was of the opinion that this unknown operator was building a hoax, and was not doing as he was reporting over the air. Austein further stated that numerous times base stations powerful enough to transmit anywhere in Shelby County tried to assist this unknown operator, however, this operator would say everything but where he was at that time. The unknown operator continued to report a changing position, and after the chase, allegedly no one heard ended.

from this unknown operator again. Austein stated he did not recognize the voice, and had no idea who he might be. He further reported that at no time did the unknown operator use any type of call signs, so that he might be identified. This information can be found under memo #39, written by Lt. J. D. Music.

The newspapers in this City came out with articles and stories which implied that Memphis Police Department Squad cars may have actually taken part in the chase of the white Mustang, but it was confirmed by the Homicide Bureau that no squad cars, or Memphis Police Department Personnel whatsoever, ever saw either of these vehicles, nor were any of the investigating officers able to locate anyone that had.

Lt. J. D. Hamby of the Homicide Bureau was assigned to check out the Citizen's Band Radio chase, primarily because Lt. Hamby was a Citizen's Band operator himself, and had contact with other Citizen's Band operators. He wrote a lengthy report consisting of 16 pages regarding his investigation into this, which can be found under supplement number 85 submitted on April 13, 1968, by Lt. J. D. Hamby. It is attached to this report. In his supplement, he described how he interviewed various CB operators, including William Austein, who advised him that the chase was apparently a hoax, he gave as his reason for believing this that there was not sufficient time for this person to have traveled the distance that he had stated, also the last two or three transmissions that this person made showed no change of signal strength on his S meter as would have been the case if he had been moving away from him. This indicated to him that the unit must have stopped moving, or his signal strength indicated to him that he could not have been as far away as he claimed. He also stated that the time that the mystery broadcaster stated that he had turned north off Summer Avenue, his signal strength was very weak, and a very short time thereafter at approximately the time he reported that he was turning north off from Jackson Avenue, his signal strength became higher. Austein further stated that there were over three thousand licensed Citizen's Band Operators in the Memphis area and probably quite a few unlicensed operators. Written statement was given by William Austein, and is attached to this report. Lt. Hamby in his supplement also describes how he went to the police dispatcher's office, and transcribed the tape, or the part of the tape relating to the alleged chase and it is also contained in his supplement. It will show that the police departments radio shows the chase lasted from 6:36 PM, until 6:49 PM. A time lapse of 13 minutes. This was from the time that Lt. Bradshaw notified the police dispatcher until the mystery broadcaster quit broadcasting. Lt. Hamby's supplement will also describe an interview by Lt. Marbury of the Inspectional Bureau, who was interviewing Mr. Carroll Satchfield. Mr. Satchfield is a CB and Ham operator, and considered an authority on Citizen's Band radios, and Ham radios. According to Mr. Satchfield, he monitored the alleged chase, and the first he heard of it was on Channel 17, when he heard someone asking for assistance for anybody to call the Police Department. Number one said that they were in pursuit of a white Mustang, out of town license plates occupied by three male whites, going east on Summer from Parkway at a high rate of speed. At that time, Mr. Satchfield took Field Strength Measurements of the Station asking for assistance. His field strength measurement was 8.6 modulation. Deviation was 92.6, approximately, which means this station had high level modulation. Number one, or the mystery broadcaster stated I am in pursuit of the car that killed Dr. King, and about that time, someone, a number two operator broke in, and said, we have a patrol in sight, near the Alamo Plaza. Now we have stopped the patrol car, now give us the exact location. The pursuing unit will be designated as number one in this report. The citizen radio car, and police unit, has number two, and Mr. Satchfield's call numbers as number three. No one gave any call letters or signs according to Mr. Satchfield. At that time number one gave a location Highland and Summer at a high rate of speed. Number one next said, car turning north on Graham from Summer, number three, Mr. Satchfield, called in asking number one for more specifics about license numbers. Number one repeated he was blocked at the red light, and could not get close enough. He could only tell that it was out of town plates. At this time, Mr. Satchfield's station noticed that there had been no change in carrier level, and no change of modulation deviation, and this is where he began to suspect that unit number one had a fixed location, either fixed mobile or base location, not in motion. He then asked for the next location. Unit one said going north on Jackson through Raleigh, doing 110 miles an hour. That is when Mr. Satchfield knew that the number one unit in contact had to be in a fixed location. He had called for location to number one, and number one replied, we are heading north on Austin Peay Highway, and I am still 110 miles per hour. About this time, number one hollered, I am being shot at, repeated twice, by shotgun, and I will have to stay back. Mr. Satchfield called and asked for operator's station license and identification of the operator of number one unit, number one unit replied, oh no, because of general situation, I don't want to give my name and call, and said he was now passing old Millington Air Base, still in pursuit at 110. Number three station requested the same information. State your license number and name of operator with no reply. Repeated same another time. The last contact Mr. Satchfield had with unit one, he took the same field strength reading

and modulation deviation readings, and they were the same as the first transmission, 8.6, and approximately 92.6, indicating the same station, number one, was either fixed, mobile, or based in the vicinity of High Point Terrace. During this time, it sounded as if four other stations asked if they could assist. After Mr. Satchfield's third request for identification, and no response, he made the remark to the other station, boys, you won't hear anymore from that station, because he has not changed his location since he started, and his carrier level has remained the same, and his modulation has not changed. He also made remarks to the effect that it was a hoax, or plot, and that the person should be prosecuted. At the time he made these remarks, Mr. Satchfield did not know about the King Murder. Mr. Satchfield states that the whole episode took only 10 to 15 minutes, and he believes he heard the first transmission in the vicinity of 6:30 PM. At no time did he hear any other station identify themselves.

It is not known who perpetrated the hoax, about the Citizen's Band Chase of the white Mustang, however, it is definitely a hoax, and on April 12, 1968, Insp. N. E. Zachary contacted the Federal Communications Commission in Atlanta, Georgia, and talked with a Mr. Kline, and requested that the Federal Communications Commission make an investigation into this matter in Memphis. Mr. Kline told Insp. Zachary that he would have to talk to his boss, and would return his call. As of this date, Mr. Kline has not returned the call to Insp. Zachary.

All the information contained about the alleged chase in the Citizen's Band Radio Broadcast, can be found in supplement number 79, which also refers to memos number 39, memo number 54, and memo number 137 of this report.

During the night of April 4, 1968, the morning of April 5, 1968, and for many days afterwards, various leads were checked out. There were laundry marks found on the clothes in the bundle left in front of 424 So. Main, and all the laundries in the city of Memphis were checked out, and it was found that none of them handled this particular type of laundry mark. All the garages, and parking lots in the city of Memphis were checked out by the Homicide Officers, both day and night, in an attempt to locate a Mustang fitting the description. Although several Mustangs were located, they checked out okay.

On April 5, 1968, the Commercial Appeal, and the Press-Scimitar Newspapers in the city offered a \$25,000.00 reward each, for the apprehension, and conviction of the person responsible for this killing, and this offer of the reward, along with misguided articles that appeared in the paper, flooded the Homicide Bureau with calls about suspects. Most of these callers had no reason to suspect the person, except they were the type of person that might have done it. Although the calls apparently were mostly crank calls they all had to be checked out, and the Homicide Bureau was tied up checking these out. Later on, the Commercial Appeal reporter, George Bryant, came to the Homicide Bureau and requested of Capt. R. A. Cochran a composite picture of the suspect made from the witnesses, and he was told that there would be no composite picture made by the Homicide Bureau, and he then stated that his artist would draw a picture. The picture later came out in the paper which does not resemble the suspect in any way, and we again received many calls from citizens saying that the picture looked like the man next door, etc. All these calls had to be checked out.

During the early morning hours of April 5, 1968 attempts were made to trace the rifle found in front of 424 So. Main through the serial number, and at 9:40 AM, April 5, 1968 a Mr. Ridley, who is the representative of the Remington Arms Company contacted the Homicide Office and stated that he had the information which had been requested of him by Lt. J. B. Williams. Mr. Ridley stated that the rifle which Lt. Williams had inquired about had been shipped to Wimberly and Thomas Hardware Company, 1809 First Avenue South, Birmingham, Alabama. This rifle had been shipped on March 30, 1966. He further stated that the telephone number of Wimberly and Thomas Hardware was 323-4661. This information was turned over to the FBI so that they might check it out.

Later during the day of April 5, 1968 Agent Teeton of the local office of the FBI contacted Capt. R. A. Cochran in the Homicide Bureau, and stated that the rifle had been checked out and he related the following information. ON March 29, 1968 a male white entered the Wimberly and Thomas Hardware Store in Birmingham, Alabama, and purchased a Browning Rifle, .243 caliber, and on the next day, March 30, 1968 the same male white who gave his name as Harvey Lowmeyer, brought the rifle back and exchanged it for a Remington 30.06, and had the sight mounted on the Remington, and the box was too big for the Remington with the sight on it, so he took the Browning box and put the 30.06 rifle in it, and left with it. The clerk described Harvey Lowmeyer as being a male white approximately 36, 5'8", 150 to 160 pounds, dark brown hair, medium complexion, wearing a dark suit, and tie. The clerk stated he appeared to be real timid, and had given them an address that the FBI had checked out and found to be fictitious. The purchaser of the rifle who gave his name as Harvey Lowmeyer had told the clerk that he was going hunting in Wisconsin.

P. 22 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

The following paragraphs will deal with all the evidence found in this case, and the disposition thereof.

The bundle, which Mr. Canipe saw dropped in front of his place of business, at 424 So. Main, right after 6:00 PM, April 4, 1968, which he pointed out to Sheriff Lt. Ghormley, who guarded the evidence until he was relieved by Ptim. McKay of the Police Department who guarded the evidence until it was brought to the Homicide Bureau by Insp. N. E. Zachary, who turned it over to Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office, Robert Jensen, who, with the assistance of his men, packaged the contents of this bundle, which contained the following articles: A cardboard rifle box, which was labeled Browning, .243 Winchester Caliber Rifle, serial number 474425, a 30.06 Springfield Caliber Remington Gamemaster, Slide-Action Rifle, model 760, serial number 461476, with a Redfield Telescope sight, serial number A17350, with clip. One 30.06 Springfield Caliber Remington-Peters Cartridge Case, which was found in the rifle. Nine 30.06 Springfield Caliber cartridges, five of them Remington-Peters, and four R-A-55, in a Peter's cartridge Box, index number 3033. A large green and brown cloth, which was identified as a bedspread. A pair of Banner Binoculars brand Bushnell, 7 by 35 power serial number DQ 408664, that were in a zipper bag when recovered. A Zipper bag, a pair of Duckbill Pliers, and a Tack Hammer marked Magnetic, a box of Bandaid Sheer Strips, a Georgia-Alabama Standard Oil Map, an April 4, 1968 issue of the Commercial Appeal, First section. A Standard Oil Map of the United States. A partial roll of toilet paper. A binocular case with instruction booklet, lens cloth and guarantee card. A cardboard binocular box. A Gillette Travel Kit, with razor, shaving lotion, cream, deodorant, hair cream, and razor blade in a dispenser, which was purchased at Oliver Rexall Store in Whitehaven. A grey paper sack, bearing York Arms Company, with Receipt dated 4-4-68, in the amount of \$41.55, which was a receipt for the binoculars. A white and yellow towel, a white handkerchief, a tube of Colgate Tooth-paste. A pair of Black Socks, a 7 ounce can of Right Guard Deodorant, a Channel Master Transistor Radio, a bottle of Bufferin, an elastic belt, a tube of Bryl-Cream, a bottle of 1-A-Day Vitamins, a small bar of Cashmere Bouquet Soap, a hairbrush, a bar of Dial Soap, bath size, a tube of Head and Shoulders Shampoo, a can of brown Kiwi boot polish, a can of Palmolive Rapid Shave Shaving Cream, A grey-brown button which was in a sack with some beer, a black button, also in the sack with the beer, a toothbrush, brand name Peppodent, a safety razor without a blade, a plastic bottle of Mennen Afta-Lotion a small bar of Cameo Toilet Soap, a small bar of Cashmere Bouquet soap, bearing advertisement of the Friendship Inns, two bobby pins, two cans of Schlitz beer, with the pull-tab, a plastic six-pack carrying device, a brown paper sack, with contained the beer, a small brown paper sack that was empty, a key, a toothpick, a metal ring, two coat hangers, two lengths from an Adjusto-watchband, a grey-brown button, a pair of undershorts, a tee-shirt. All these items with the exception of the undershorts and tee-shirt were personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, on April 5, 1968 by Agent Robert Fitzpatrick, of the Memphis Office of the FBI. Also delivered with the other items found in the bundle was the bullet that was removed from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, as well as the fingerprint card of Bessie Ruth Brewer, the landlady at 422½ So. Main.

The undershorts and tee shirt, previously mentioned were delivered to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. by Special Agent Robert Fitzpatrick, on April 8, 1968, along with ten latent fingerprints.

The following items are clothing removed from Martin Luther King, Jr. that he was wearing at the time he was shot, and was sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, arriving there on April 8, 1968. A shirt, a necktie, a black suit coat, black trousers, a pair of socks, a pair of undershorts, and undershirt, and a pair of shoes.

The following evidence was taken from the room 5B, at 422½ So. Main, and consisted of a pillow, a pillow case, a green sofa pillow, two bed sheets, a black leather strap, 11/32nds of an inch wide, which goes with the binoculars, a black leather strap 5/8ths of an inch wide, also to the binoculars, dried plant material, a towel, with white, blue, green and yellow stripes, and a red, white and blue pen, and portion of a pen. These items were mailed to the FBI, and were received at the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. on April 16, 1968 from the FBI in Memphis, under cover of a letter dated 4-12-68. All the previously mentioned evidence was processed in the FBI Laboratory and a report was mailed from the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. on April 29, 1968 giving their findings on this evidence. A copy of this report has already been forwarded to the office of the Attorney General for the use of prosecution at the time of trial in court. The evidence has also been returned from the FBI Laboratory, and was left intact, in sealed boxes, and transferred to the Criminal Court Clerk's Property Room, on it's arrival from Washington

The Bushnell Binoculars, 7 by 35 Power previously mentioned in the evidence paragraphs of this report, as well as the Binocular case, with instruction booklet, lens cloth, and guarantee card, the binocular box, and the grey paper sack bearing York Arms Company markings with the receipt dated April 4, 1968 in the amount of \$41.55, was traced to the York Arms Sporting Goods Company at 162 So. Main Street, and on April 5, 1968, it was found that the binoculars had been sold by a salesman at that company named Ralph Meridith Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter states that on April 4, 1968 between 3:00 and 4:00 PM, he and Mr. Vernon York were standing in front of the store, when a customer walked in. The customer walked past them, and Mr. Carpenter turned and asked if he could help him. The customer asked for a pair of field glasses. Mr. Carpenter turned and went behind the counter, and the customer was standing in front of the counter. Mr. Carpenter looked at his stock, and told the customer that he had a pair for around \$90.00 and a pair for around \$200.00, the customer said that was a little too expensive. Mr. Carpenter then told him to wait a moment, and I think I have a pair in the front window. He left him at the counter and went and checked the front window of the store. In the window there was a pair of 7 by 35 power binoculars, and Mr. Carpenter came back and told him that he had a pair for around \$40.00. He got the binoculars out of the show window, and carried them back to the counter, where the customer was standing and took the lens cap off the glasses, and handed the binoculars to the customer. The customer looked out the front door with the glasses for a moment, turned back and asked if the instructions were with the glasses. Mr. Carpenter explained that there were not much instructions, you just set them, or regulate them to your own eyes. The customer handed the glasses back, and Mr. Carpenter put them back in the case. Mr. Carpenter explained that they were not a cheap pair of glasses, but were made in Japan. He told him that they were Bushnell which was a good name in glasses. Mr. Carpenter then figured the sales tax on the box, taking it that he was ready to buy. He told him that it would be \$41.55, tax included. The customer reached into his right pocket, pulled out some neatly folded bills, and gave Mr. Carpenter two twenties, and a one dollar bill. Mr. Carpenter believes that he had two twenties left. Mr. Carpenter thought he was going to have to give him another twenty for the rest of the money, but he reached into his left pocket, and came out with some change, which was two quarters and a nickel, the correct change, \$41.55. Mr. Carpenter took the glasses, and went to the cash register and rang up the sale, put them in a sack, bearing the York Arms label. Meanwhile the customer had moved from the counter to the left side of the store. He didn't follow Mr. Carpenter back to the cash register. Mr. Carpenter then walked back up to him, and handed him his purchase, and told him, thank you, come back again, we appreciate it. The customer said something that was indistinguishable. During the whole transaction the customer was as calm as could be. Mr. Carpenter had the impression that he definitely knew he wanted to buy a pair of glasses, but he didn't want to spend too much, but that he felt that he wanted a pair of good glasses, which the \$40.00 pair of glasses are good glasses. Mr. Carpenter described the customer as a white man, between 26 and 32 years old, 5'11" tall, between 160 and 170 pounds, medium build, ruddy complexion. He wasn't fair complected, but looked like if he would go out in the sun, he would take a tan easily. His hair was either a dark brown, or black, if the hair was brown, being recently combed, maybe with water, or oil, it would appear black, the hair was combed straight back. It looked like he may have been away from the barber shop maybe for a week, or a week and a half. There was no part in his hair, but it wasn't slicked back like people use to wear it. His hairline was not noticeably receded, normal length side burns, clean shaven face. He believes that his skin was smooth. It looked like he had probably shaved that morning, he had an average nose, he carried himself well, and had a normal stride and wasn't stooped shouldered. His hands were clean, and his fingernails were clean. His hands did not appear as if he had done rough work with them. Mr. Carpenter didn't notice any jewelry whatsoever, no rings, no watch. He noticed that the man was wearing a dark suit, or sport coat, one of the two. He got the impression that it was a dark blue, or black suit. The coat material was smoothed finished, no design, or nap. Mr. Carpenter could not remember the shoes, he remembered the customer had on a white dress shirt, with a wide collar. It was a dark tie, and he believes it had narrow stripes on it. It was tied with the old long-type of knot, and it was pulled slightly off center to his left. He didn't talk with any type of drawl, brogue, or give any indication in his speech that he was from any particular part of the country. He seemed to have a normal education from the little bit that he talked. He didn't smoke while he was in the store, he wasn't nervous, his hands were steady. He was a neat, average looking fellow, of the type that Mr. Carpenter waits on everyday, and there was nothing outstanding about him, except that the knot in his tie was to one side.

A statement was later taken from Mr. Ralph Carpenter and will be described, as will all the statements in another portion of this report.

The Gillette Travel Kit, which was found in the bundle in front of 424 So. Main and is previously mentioned in the paragraph dealing with evidence, had an Oliver Rexall Store marking on it, with the price \$1.89. The marking showed that the store is located in Whitehaven.

On April 5, 1968 at approximately 12 Noon, Lts. W. S. Schultz, and L. G. Nevil of the Homicide Bureau went to the Oliver Rexall Drugstore at 4115 Highway 51 South, in Whitehaven, where they interviewed Mrs. Peggy Burns, in the drugstore, and she advised them that she lives at 4802 Rickard, home phone, 397-0033, and she advised that around noon, Wednesday, April 3, 1968 a male white came into the drugstore, and walked around to the north side of the shopping aisle, and as she was on duty at the cash register, located at the front of the store, she asked him if she could help him, as he appeared to be unfamiliar with the store, and this customer inquired about razors. She advised him that they were located on the middle shopping aisle, and he came around and picked up a shaving kit, and then brought it to the cash register, as there were four or five customers waiting in line. She rang up the sale, and then he left out the front door. Mrs. Burns was asked as to what type of denomination of money that was used to pay for this purchase, which amounted to \$1.89 plus tax, and she stated that she did not remember due to the line of customers waiting to check out. Mrs. Burns showed Lt. Schultz and Lt. Nevil the type of kit which she sold the suspect, and it consisted of a sample size bottle of Sun-Up Shaving Lotion, a sample size can of Gillette Foamy Shaving Cream, one small can of Right Guard Deodorant, one double-edge safety razor, and a package of Gillette Stainless Steel Double edge blades. This items were encased in clear plastic container approximately 5 by 8 inches. Mrs. Burns described the customer as being a male white, approximately 45 years of age, but she emphasized that she was not very good at guessing ages. She thought he was approximately 5'7", to 165 pounds, well dressed in a dark suit, she did not notice the color of his shirt and tie. He was black headed, but she does not remember what style of hair, nor does she remember anything about his features. She also does not remember as to whether or not, this person was in need of a shave at the time this kit was purchased. Mrs. Burns also advised that she does not remember as to whether or not the suspect was smoking, nor does she remember as to whether or not he pulled out a billfold when he paid for his purchase. Mrs. Burns is of the opinion that she would recognize this subject if she was to see him again. Mrs. Burns was asked as to whether or not this male white was alone, and she advised that he was alone while he was in the drugstore, but she did not notice this male white anymore after he paid the check, and left out the front door.

During the course of this investigation, it was learned by the Homicide Bureau Officers from the FBI Agents that on April 3, 1968 at 7:15 PM, a male white registered at the Rebel Motel at 3466 Lamar. This male white signed the registration with the name Eric S. Galt. The desk clerk on duty, a Mrs. Henrietta Hazemaster witnessed this male white register. The Homicide Bureau made no investigation into this phase of the case, and it was handled in it's entirety by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the course of this investigation, there were 87 supplements written, some of them quite lengthy, and many memos on calls that were phoned in to the office, or letters that arrived at the office. Some of the supplements are answering the memos, as all the memos and all the information possible was checked out by the Homicide Bureau, and those memos dealing with out-of-town places were turned over to the FBI to be checked out. It should also be noted that during the investigation the Homicide Bureau furnished the Memphis Office of the FBI with copies of all statements, all memos, and all supplements in this case, however, at the time of this writing, the Homicide Bureau has yet to received anything in writing from the FBI revealing their information, other than the Laboratory Report from Washington. A request was made from Lt. J. L. Harrison to Special Agent in Charge Robert Jensen for a copy of their investigation, and Mr. Jensen stated that he could not furnish the Homicide Bureau with a copy of their investigation, but that he had forwarded a copy to the Attorney General's office for the use in the prosecution. Mr. Jensen also stated that Lt. Harrison was welcome to come to the FBI Office and read their investigation, but he could not have a copy.

Without anything in writing from the FBI's investigation, it is impossible to completely corralate the entire investigation as they played a very large part in this investigation. This report is solely to show what the Homicide Bureau did relative to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, and the Attorney General's office will have to correlate their own information using this report, along with the report submitted by the FBI.

P. 25 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

There are many supplements written in this report, that now have no bearing whatsoever on the case, and as a result the writer will attempt to go through the supplements, describing briefly each supplement, and what it contains, or if it has any merit to this case.

Supplement number one will not aid the prosecution in this case, it is merely for the IBM Section of the Memphis Police Department, showing that the matter is still under investigation.

Supplement number two was written by Capt. R. A. Cochran, Capt. R. L. Williams, Lt. T. H. Smith, Lt. Glynn King, Det. R. R. Davis, and describes the scene of the shooting at the Lorraine Motel, and 422½ So. Main. It consists of five typewritten pages.

Supplement number three reported by Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis contains the interviews of persons at the Lorraine Motel at 406 Mulberry, at the time Dr. King was shot.

Supplement number four reported by Capt. R. L. Williams, and Lt. Glynn King contains interviews made at the scene at 422½ So. Main, of witnesses immediately after the shooting.

Supplement number five written by Lt. B. N. Linville and Lt. J. D. Hamby contains information regarding the consent for autopsy, and the autopsy by Doctor Jerry T. Francisco at the John Gaston Morgue.

Supplement number six written by Lts. B. J. Johnson and L. G. Nevil concerns their investigation made of two suspicious persons at room 205, and 207 at the William Len Hotel. This investigation was directed by Insp. N. E. Zachary, and it is the belief of the Homicide Bureau that it is not connected with the Martin Luther King case, but it is part of this file, and self-explanatory.

Supplement number seven reported by Det. E. S. Berkley deals with the confiscation of clothing of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at the St. Joseph's Hospital Emergency Room, and is self-explanatory.

Supplement number eight reported by Lt. W. S. Schultz and Lt. L. G. Nevil is related to the interview of Mrs. Peggy Burns at the Oliver Rexall Drugstore in Whitehaven, and is pertinent to this case.

Supplement number nine reported by Lt. W. S. Schultz and FBI Agent Joe Hester and deals with two suspects who were arrested at 6:55 PM, April 4, 1968, their names are Manuel Markus Levin, male white, 22, and Alex J. Hurder, male white 22. These suspects were later released without charge, and it is not believed that they have any bearing whatsoever on this case, however, this supplement will be attached to this report and is self-explanatory.

Supplement number ten reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby and FBI Agent Frank Johnson concerns the canvas of the area around 422½ So. Main Street and the vicinity. In this supplement Rosie Lee Dabney, female colored, 29, waitress on duty in the Jim's Grill at 418 So. Main, was interviewed and could add nothing to this investigation. The supplement also describes the arrest of Gene Pearson Crawford, male white, 40 from Jackson, Tennessee, who was arrested as a suspect in this case, and was later questioned, and turned over to the psychiatrist at John Gaston Hospital as a mental case. Also in this supplement Agent Johnson and Lt. Hamby again interviewed Mr. Canipe, of the Canipe Amusement Company at 424 So. Main. They also went over the bathroom where the shot was fired from, and removed a window ledge that the rifle was apparently rested on, and brought it to the FBI Office in this city, where it was forwarded to Washington, D. C. to be processed, and the marks identified. They also cover in this supplement, an interview of Bernell Finley, residence 1468 Kyle, and Julius Leroy Graham, male colored, 22, residence 804 No. Fifth Street, Apt. 5, who were the customers in Canipe's Amusement Company, with Mr. Canipe at the time James Earl Ray placed the bundle containing the weapon in front of the doorway. Statements were later taken from both Julius Graham and Bernell Finley.

Supplement number eleven reported by Lt. J. L. Harrison and Lt. J. D. Music relates information received from a Homer Hill, male white, of 977 Peabody, Apt. 8, regarding a John Coles, who had been talking about killing Martin Luther King. This information was checked out, and is attached to this report and self-explanatory, and apparently has no value to this investigation.

Supplement number twelve reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby and Det. C. A. Gregory is relative to the interview of customers in Jim's Grill at 418 So. Main, on April 4, 1968. In this

supplement they interview Lloyd Jowers, male white, 41, Residence 2176 James Rd., who is the owner of Jim's Grill, and he stated to them that he arrived at 418 So. Main, on April 4, 1968 at approximately 3:30 PM, and attempted to park in his usual place, which is directly in front of 418 So. Main, but on this particular date he was unable to do so, as there was a white Mustang with out-of-state license, very clean in appearance parked in his parking place. He recalled it distinctly because it upset him and he cursed under his breath, because someone did have his parking place. He said that his first impression was that they were Mississippi license plates. They were light in color, but he wasn't sure about the state. He stated that he went on into the restaurant, and nothing unusual occurred until around 6:00 PM. He said he was standing at the cash register, which is in the front end of the building, when he heard a loud noise, which sounded like it came from the rear of the building, or the kitchen. He left the cash register and walked back to the kitchen, and as he got to the last booth, he stopped and asked Harold Parker, Male white, 48 if he had heard the noise in the kitchen, and Parker told him he had. He said he walked to the back room, looked around and did not see anything that had fallen, and returned back toward the front of the restaurant, but before he got to the cash register he was stopped by Jessie Jackson, who was sitting at the bar, and served him a glass of beer, and then walked on up to the cash register. It was at this time, that he noticed that the Mustang was gone, in fact, it was the first time that he had looked out to check on the Mustang since he had arrived at 3:30 PM. About this time, a State Highway Patrolman opened the door to the restaurant, with his pistol in his hand, and ordered him to lock the door, and not to let anyone enter, or leave. He said his first impression was that the negroes were rioting again, and he did not associate the noise he had heard previously with the Highway Patrolman, or the rioting. He said that shortly after the Highway Patrolman came in, he saw a lot of policeman in front of his cafe, and a short time after that, approximately 25 minutes from the time the trooper first ordered him to lock the door, the same trooper came back in with other police officers and stated that Martin Luther King had been shot. The customers were given tickets from their order books, or checks, and told to write down their name, addresses, and places of employment. After each one did this the officers questioned each customer as well as himself. At around 9:00 PM, he was instructed to open the door, and when he did, most of his customers went home, but there were a few who remained until he closed at approximately 10:15 PM. He stated at no time did he recall seeing anyone in, or about the Mustang parked at the front. Mr. Jowers later gave a written statement pertaining to all of this information, in the Homicide Bureau Office. He further stated that David Wood, male white, who is also on the list taken by the Uniform Officer told him after the excitement was over that when he first came to the cafe, time unknown, he had backed into a parking space, directly in front of a white Mustang, that was parked in front of the cafe, and that when he got out of his car, he walked between the Mustang and the rear of his car, and that he had noticed that the Mustang did not have a license plate on the front, nor did it have a city tag, or inspection tag. He further told him that the car had black wall tires.

Supplement number thirteen reported by Capt. R. A. Cochran and Capt. R. L. Williams on April 7, 1968 deals with the suspect in the Martin Luther King Homicide, named Roscoe C. Smith, Jr. who is a salesman, and lives at 2200 Marian Street, Birmingham, Alabama. Supplement number thirteen is three pages long, and Roscoe Smith, Jr. was checked out and has no bearing whatsoever on this case.

Supplement number fourteen reported by Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King concerns a Willard Denfield, Jr. from Benton Harbor, Michigan, who is listed as a suspect by the Chief Prosecutor in Paw Paw, Michigan. THIS suspect was checked out by the FBI office and it was found that he has no connection with this case.

Supplement number fifteen reported by Lt. J. L. Harrison concerns an interview of the Mexican Counsel, here in Memphis. It took place on April 6, 1968 when the Mexican Counsel Rolando Valoz came to the Homicide Bureau and advised Lt. Harrison about a young man and a male colored who had applied for visas to visit Mexico. He thought that they might be connected with the King killing. He brought with him a photostat for application for tourist card which was applied for, by the young male white, and this information cannot be connected to the Martin Luther King Homicide, and is of no value to the investigation.

Supplement number sixteen reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Det. W. C. Hylander of the Homicide Bureau, concerns the hotels and motels in Memphis checked for missing bedspreads, white Mustangs, and persons who might have left without checking out. This supplement covers many hotels in the city, and is self-explanatory, although there was nothing of value learned in the interviews at these hotels. It was felt by the investigating officers that it was necessary to try to establish the place that the bedspread had come from, and if it was local, and also any information about white Mustangs, or suspicious male whites.

Supplement number seventeen reported by Det. C. A. Gregory and FBI Agent Harley Gylfee is relative to the canvas of the neighborhood in the vicinity of 422½ So. Main. This supplement is six typewritten pages long, and shows interviews with everyone in the area. In this supplement, David Wood was interviewed, and he stated he left work between 5:00 and 5:15 PM, and walked over to the cafe at 418 So. Main, on April 4, 1968, to play the pinball machine, but as he strolled over to the cafe, he observed several automobiles that were parked on the street, and related the following; parked on the west side of Main Street across from 418 was Steve Cupples 1959 Chevrolet, white in color, and Kenny Foster's 1967 blue Camero, both these male whites have been interviewed. Parked directly in front of the door leading in to 418 So. Main, was Lloyd Jower's white cadillac and this cadillac was approximately 4 feet north of the fire plug. North of Jowers' cadillac, Woods observed a white Mustang that had no hub caps on the left side. This he observed, along with the fact that it had black wall tires. As he approached the front of the car from across the street, and walked upon the sidewalk, in front of the Mustang, and as he passed in front of it, he noticed that it did not have a license plate, in the front, and there were no stickers, city or inspection, on the windshield. As he stepped up on the sidewalk, he stated he glanced over his right shoulder, to observe the size of the engine in the Mustang, and saw it to be a 289 emblem on the front fender. Woods stated this car appeared to be dirty, not extremely so. Woods stated he also saw two other cars parked in front of the Mustang, one of them was a Continental that belonged to Barry Tubbs, who had already been interviewed, and the other was a white Rambler that he thought belonged to Harold Parker, employed at Yellow Cab Company. Wood went on to say that he didn't know which order the Continental and Rambler were parked, as to which one was directly in front of the Mustang, but these four automobiles were the only ones parked on the east side of Main, North of the fire plug to Huling Street. Wood further stated that directly south of Jowers' Cadillac was parked James A. Walker's white Fairlane Ford. Walker resides at 1066 Poplar, Apt. 3, and is employed at Tayloe Paper Company. After observing these cars, Wood stated he went on in the cafe, and was standing around the pinball machine when the Sheriff's Deputy came to the door, and he did not recall hearing a shot. A Written statement was taken from David Wood on April 7, 1968 in the Homicide Office.

Supplement number eighteen reported by Lt. Tom Marshall and Det. E. S. Berkley of the Homicide Bureau is relative to a 1966 white Mustang parked in front of 589 Alabama on Wednesday, April 10, 1968. This supplement will be attached to this report but it is not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide.

Supplement number nineteen reported by Det. C. A. Gregory and FBI Agent Gylfee is relative to 422½ So. Main Street, and the vicinity being canvased. It is actually a continuation of the canvasing done by Det. Gregory and Agent Gylfee as described in supplement number seventeen of this report. It is pertinent to the fact to show well the area was canvased in searching for anyone that had any information regarding this murder.

Supplement number twenty reported by Det. B. J. Whitney and Lt. W. S. Schultz, Lt. T. Marshall and Det. E. S. Berkley of the Homicide Bureau concerns itself with a suspicious male colored talking about a suspicious male white to the brother of the owner of the Lorraine Motel. This describes the investigation, which was lengthy, and did not have anything at all to do with the Martin Luther King Homicide, but actually dealt with the male colored who was trying to be important, in the eyes of other male coloreds. It is not pertinent to the King Homicide.

Supplement number twenty one, reported by Det. B. J. Whitney regarding suspicious male whites at the West Memphis, Arkansas Bil-Roy Hotel. This supplement is a result of information from Insp. B. R. King, in charge of the Detective Division, West Memphis, Arkansas Police Department, and is in no way connected with the Martin Luther King Homicide, but is included in the file and is self-explanatory.

Supplement number twenty two reported by Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis is relative to information from Mr. Frank Holloman about Johnny Parsons. This information was an anonymous phone call to television newscaster Paul Dorman, that Parsons might be responsible for the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. This information was checked out and is of no value to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number twenty three reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson, is relative to a suspect Archie Eugene Burnside, Jr. Burnside was listed as a suspect as a result of memo number 21 written by Lt. J. L. Harrison where he explains that he received a call from a C. K. Harris who lives in Drummonds, Tennessee and Mr. Harris gave the name of Archie Burnside to Lt. Harrison and stated that Burnside was in the Navy, stationed in Millington and does not live on the base. He stated that a few days prior to the King Homicide, Burnside was driving a white Studebaker, and had some type of rifle in the car and was talking to Harris, when Burnside started to cry and stated that he was going to kill Dr. Martin Luther King, because his own father was killed by a

demonstrator a while ago. Burnside was described by Harris in the memo as a male white, 22 to 23 years old, and a neat dresser. Supplement number twenty three checks out Burnside at the Naval Base, finds that he got out of school at 4:30 PM, on April 4, 1968, and due to the traffic congestion between Millington and Memphis at that time of day it would have been virtually impossible for him to have taken part in the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King, therefore supplement number twenty three is of no value in this investigation, but will be included in the report, as will all the other supplements.

Supplement number twenty four reported by Lt. G. E. Dandridge and FBI Agent Robert Fitzpatrick, this supplement is written concerning the investigation of Rodney Link male white, employed at the Glenn Allen Company. Rodney Link first came up as a possible suspect in memo number 73, of this file, which is actually a missing person's report, found under R & I number 391-897. In this missing person's report the wife of Link stated that he had called her somewhere around 6:00 PM, on the same date that Martin Luther King was killed, and was very upset in regards to the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King, and the wife also stated that he did own a deer rifle. Supplement number twenty four shows that Rodney Link's boss was questioned regarding him, and he stated he was very positive that Link at no time, left the store on Thursday, April 4, 1968, from the time he came to work, until they closed at 6:15 PM, and his boss, Mr. Donald Odell also stated that Link was having wife trouble. Rodney Link was cleared as a suspect in this case, and supplement number twenty four is not pertinent to the case.

Supplement number twenty five reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson of the Homicide Bureau regarding suspects Albert W. Parnell, male white, 17 and Carson Munzey, male white, 21. This supplement shows that Lt. Johnson along with FBI Agent O. V. Johnson went to Millington and contacted Millington Chief of Police, who had two boys there who had information about the Martin Luther King Homicide. The investigators interviewed Jimmy Warren, male white, 18, and Jimmy Tyndall, male white, 19, both of Munford, Tennessee; and both students at Munford High School. They stated that on April 4, 1968 at 8:30 PM, while in Jimmy Warren's automobile they, along with Jimmy Warren's wife drove to the Twin Circle Trailer Park in Tipton County, which is a hang-out for teenagers in that vicinity, and while there, they observed Albert W. Parnell and another boy that they did not know in Parnell's pick-up truck, and that Parnell waved to them and they began a conversation, and during this conversation, Parnell told all three of the subjects that he had killed Martin Luther King, and drove his getaway car, which was a white Mustang borrowed from Herff Ford Company as a demonstrator, and had abandoned it on the Herff Ford Lot, and then drove off in his truck. When they acted as if they didn't believe his story, they showed Jimmy Warren a box about 36 inches long and four or five inches deep, white in color, 30.06 written on the side of it, and told them that he had a rifle folded up inside the box. The unidentified male white opened the box, and Jimmy Warren observed what looked like papers inside a plastic bag. The unidentified male white was identified by Millington Police Lt. Dingham as Carson Munzey, as he was familiar with both boys. Munzey was interrogated by Lt. Johnson along with FBI Agent O. V. Johnson, at his place of employment, and admitted that they had told these boys that they had killed Dr. King, but stated that the box that they showed them contained nothing more than new valve covers. That Wayne Parnell had purchased for his truck. Carson Munzey's employers were contacted, and they stated that on April 4, 1968 he had worked until 6:45 PM. Albert Wayne Parnell was checked out by the FBI later. Supplement number twenty five is of no value to the prosecution of the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number twenty six reported by Lt. W. S. Schultz regarding an interview with Mrs. Bessie Ruth Brewer, the manager of the rooming house at 422 1/2 So. Main, and also retracing of the route taken by Ptlm. V. V. Dollahite, Shelby County Sheriff's Office who was attached to Tact Unit 10 on April 4, 1968. Supplement number twenty six, shows that Lt. W. S. Schultz, along with FBI Agent Frank Johnson retraced the route taken by Sheriff's Deputy Dollahite, on the day of the fatal shooting, and it also shows that they again interviewed Mrs. Bessie Brewer, when it was found out that she had received some threatening letters. This supplement also shows that Mrs. Brewer stated to the investigating officers that room 5B at 422 1/2 So. Main was vacant from March 13 or 14, 1968 until April 4, 1968, and that the last tenant before James Earl Ray rented the room under the name of John Willard was a Commodore Stewart, who had died around March 13, or 14, 1968. She checked the books, and could find no record of having previously rented a room to a John Willard, previous to April 4, 1968.

P. 29 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

In supplement number twenty six, the Investigating officers were accompanied to Room 5B at 422½ So. Main by Mrs. Brewer, who advised them that there was a chest of drawers that had been moved from the window where James Earl Ray had apparently watched Dr. Martin Luther King from his room, and that she had not told the police about this chest of drawers being moved. It was later decided that Capt. Nick Carimi of the Bureau of Identification accompany Mr. Frank Johnson of the FBI to the apartment, so that the chest of drawers could be processed. It was found, later, that this chest of drawers was processed with negative results, as far as fingerprints,

Supplement number twenty seven reported by Lt. W. S. Schultz is relative to the activity of Tact Unit #10 on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, and has already been described previously in this report. The supplement is pertinent to the investigation, and self-explanatory.

Supplement number twenty eight, reported by Lt. T. H. Smith and Det. R. R. Davis is relative to the check of the parking lots, and garages in the city of Memphis, and especially the downtown area for abandoned cars. The supplement is pertinent to the investigation to show the extent of the investigation.

Supplement number twenty nine reported by Lt. J. D. Williams and Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau is also relative to the continuing check of parking lots and garages for abandoned cars, and is actually a continuation of supplement number twenty eight. It is pertinent to show the extent of the investigation.

Supplement number thirty reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Lt. G. E. Dandridge of the Homicide Bureau was written relative to memo number 33, of this investigation. Memo 33 reflects that a Mr. Floyd Boggs, male white, 26, owner of S. & H. Door Company suspected a Charles Kennedy, male white, 27, of having killed Martin Luther King, merely because he was capable of doing such a thing, and that he had received a call from Kennedy on April 4, 1968 and had not seen him for two months prior to that, and knew that he was in Memphis and capable of doing this thing. Charles Kennedy was checked out as a suspect, and supplement number thirty shows that he has an alibi, that he was with Mr. Charles Kahn, the owner of the Oasis Lounge on April 4, 1968 from 5:30 PM, when he got there until 8:00 PM, when they all left, and did not leave the place at any time. Therefore supplement number thirty is not relative to Martin Luther King investigation.

Supplement number thirty one reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and G. E. Dandridge is relative to memo number thirty two of this investigation. Memo number 32 shows that an anonymous call was received by the Police switchboard operator who stated that if we wanted the man that killed King to pick up the Jimmy Smith that lives on Hilldale, and then the anonymous caller hung the phone up. A check was made with B of I, and ASD on Jimmy Smith, that lives on Hilldale, and it was negative. Supplement number thirty one shows that an attempt was made to run down a Jimmy Smith that lives on Hilldale, and the street Philsdale was also checked, but met with negative results. This Jimmy Smith can no way be connected at this time with the Martin Luther King Homicide, and supplement number thirty one is not pertinent to the investigation.

Supplement number thirty two reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and G. E. Dandridge is relative to memo number 47 of this investigation. Memo number 47 reflects that a Mr. Ron Schatz called the Homicide Office and advised Lt. Johnson that he had observed an auto that fit the description of the Mustang, that had been described in the paper, and also driven by a male white that also fit the description in the paper. Automobiles bearing license AU2544, this license was registered to B. G. Richardson, 2793 Churchill on a '65 Ford 2-door. Supplement number thirty two shows that B. G. Richardson was checked out in his entirety, and that he could not have possibly been involved in the Martin Luther King Homicide as ~~he~~ alibied completely. Supplement number thirty two then, is not pertinent to this investigation.

Supplement number thirty three reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to memo number 113, of this investigation. Memo number 113 reflects that Officer Harrison in patrol car number 38, received a call regarding an abandoned white Mustang parked behind the Burger Chef located on Walker Street west of Brister, near the YMCA and upon his arrival the automobile was found to be locked. Inside the automobile were American History Books and paperback books laying on the dashboard which appeared to be some type extremist literature about the government in Washington. The automobile was a white Mustang, Arkansas license AEU 825, and was very dirty in appearance, with the hub caps missing, where the front license tag belonged, there was a metal plate with Osceola Arkansas written on it. It was found that this automobile belonged to Newton Martin Vaughn, home address 511 W. Driver, Osceola, Arkansas, and Vaughn was staying part time at the Mason YMCA located next to the Burger Chef. Vaughn was located and interviewed, and stated that he was working at the Shopper's Parking Garage, believed to be at Lowenstein's from approximately 5:00 PM, until 10:00 PM, on

April 4, 1968. Supplement number thirty three shows that they checked at the Shopper's Garage and found Newton Martin Vaughn's time card, and it shows that on April 4, 1968 that he came to work at 5:11 PM, and worked until 9:19 PM, and came back to work on April 5, 1968 at 10:59 AM, and got off at 6:33 PM. The investigating officers talked to a Mr. J. Earl Johnson, male white, 74, of 1920 Tutwiler, and he stated that he was at work on April 4, 1968, when Mr. Martin Vaughn came to work at 5:11 PM, on that date, and that he, Mr. Johnson, left at 6:15 PM, that date, and Mr. Vaughn was still there, and had not left the parking garage from the time he arrived, until the time that Mr. Johnson left. Supplement number thirty three clears the suspect Newton Vaughn and he could not have possibly had anything to do with the Martin Luther King Homicide, therefore supplement number thirty three is not pertinent to this case.

Supplement number thirty four reported by Lt. J. B. Williams, and Det. W. C. Hylander is written relative to memo number 10 of this investigation. Memo number 10 shows that a Mr. Ernest Stuber, male white, 29 had reported a suspicious white Mustang, Tennessee license number BP 6907. Supplement number thirty four shows that this Mustang was checked out, the owner located and the reason for it acting in a suspicious manner. Supplement number thirty four, therefore, is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation, other than showing that every item of information that came in was being checked out.

Supplement number thirty five reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to memo number 30, which reflects that a Mrs. Bobbie Thompson, female white, at 98 Marne saw two suspicious cars in her neighborhood, on Thursday night, on April 4, 1968., approximately 7:00 PM. Supplement number thirty five shows that she was interviewed by the investigating officers and that the two cars she saw acting suspicious was a Chevrolet and an American Rambler, and therefore supplement number thirty five is not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King case.

Supplement number thirty six reported by Lt. N. L. Harvey. This supplement is relative to a check of automobile glass companies, and the check was made as a result of instruction by Capt. R. A. Cochran to Lt. Harvey, on the possibility that a blue Pontiac might have had a windshield shot out of it, in checking out the alleged Citizen's Band Radio chase. Supplement number thirty six by Lt. Harvey shows that all the glass companies in the city of Memphis were contacted, and that none of them had replaced a windshield, or had an order to replace a windshield on any car fitting the description of the mystery broadcaster in the chase. The supplement is detailed, and shows each of the cars in the city of Memphis that was having windshield work done on them. Supplement number thirty six, then, would be relative to the case, to back up the investigation on the Citizen's Band Radio broadcast chase.

Supplement number thirty seven reported by Lt. S. T. McCachren is relative to the information from the Bil-Roy Motel in West Memphis, Arkansas, and is relative to, and should be crossfiled with supplement number twenty one of this investigation. In supplement number thirty seven it describes suspicious male whites who had checked into the Bil-Roy Motel, and after they left certain linens were missing from the Motel, and it was thought that possibly the bedspread found with the bundle in front of 424 So. Main, might have come from the Bil-Roy Motel, but after an investigation by Lt. McCachren this could not be substantiated, and the only thing of value learned was that a Wally Green who gave his address as Eagle Motor Lodge, Birmingham, Alabama had arrived by taxi on the same night at the Bil-Roy Motel and registered in room 17. It was not known if there was a connection with Wally Green, however this information was turned over to the FBI to check out, and as to this date, we have not received any information from them regarding Wally Green, however, it may be contained in their report of their part of this investigation. Therefore this supplement, number thirty seven, as far as can be determined is not relative to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number thirty eight reported by Lt. S. T. McCachren is relative to a telephone truck parked on Huling east of Main, on April 4, 1968 and the supplement shows that the telephone truck had been parked on Huling east of Main, most of the day Thursday, and all day Wednesday. It had been noticed by a Mr. Bill Harber of 416 So. Main, who was having a fence placed across his driveway, in the rear of his place, and he looked out to check their progress several different times, each time he noticed someone sitting in a telephone truck and described him as being fortyish, round in face black hair, thinning, combed back. Lt. McCachren contacted Mr. Cox of the Telephone Security, and after a check with his records he advised that he had two men in that vicinity making an installation at Gattas Department Store, 387 So. Main, and furnished Lt. McCachren with the names of Paul Clay, and H. D. Huckaby, and advised that he would have these two men in the Homicide Office at 10:00 AM, Wednesday, April 10, 1968. On Wednesday, April 10, 1968 at 10:00 AM, Mr. Paul Clay and Mr. H. D. Huckaby, accompanied by the supervisor, Mr. Paul Edwards were interviewed in the Homicide Office and they related the following. Mr. Paul Edwards Plant Foreman, Southern Bell employee for twenty two years stated that they had received an order

P.. 31 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

for an additional line at Gattas Warehouse, at 400 So. Main, prior to Wednesday, April 3, 1968. This order was given to Paul Clay and H. D. Huckaby, when they reported for duty on Wednesday, April 3, 1968. He does not know, or remember whether they went directly to the job, or not, but does know that they did not complete it Wednesday, and was to return the first thing Thursday morning. As they left the shop on Thursday morning, they were given another order to go to William Bowld Hospital, and told to report to this location, after completing the work at 400 So. Main. At approximately 3:00 PM, Thursday, April 4, 1968, he had met Mr. Clay and Huckaby at the William Bowld Hospital, had a cup of coffee with them, and received a beep, which was given by radio, indicating to call his office. On calling his office he was advised there was trouble on the line at 400 So. Main, and he left, leaving Clay and Huckaby to finish the Bowld Order. When he left, he advised Clay and Huckaby, that he would contact them should they be needed to help clear the line at 400 So. Main. Mr. Edwards stated he checked the line, and he did need help, before he could call Mr. Clay and Huckaby, they contacted him and he advised them to come on down. They arrived at 400 So. Main between 4:00 and 4:15 PM. They proceeded to check the lines and saw that they were not going to be able to finish it before 5:00, and the three of them left 400 So. Main at approximately 4:55 PM, to return to the plant, 265 Jefferson. Mr. Edwards stated that he had been driving a red Chevy van, rented from Payton and Wilkins, and that he had parked in front of 387 So. Main. Mr. Clay and Huckaby had been driving a standard telephone truck, Southern Bell, Green and had parked their truck on Huling on the north side of the loading zone of Gattas, headed toward Main, approximately 75 foot east of Main.

Mr. Huckaby was interviewed and related the same as Mr. Edwards, but further stated that on Wednesday, he had had a headache and taken some aspirin, and sat in the truck trying to ease his head. He had noticed nothing unusual in the neighborhood, with the exception, on Thursday, April 4, 1968, when they returned to 400 So. Main, and parked the truck, they had noted a man sitting on the steps of the loading dock, wearing glean green khakis, and appeared to be drunk, and the man made the remark to them, that's all I need is a telephone, as they passed by him. When they returned to leave, the man was gone. The only other unusual activity was on Wednesday, they had noticed several white persons at the Lorraine Motel as they were working at a Junction Box, in the rear of 400 So. Main. Mr. Clay was interviewed, and stated the same as Mr. Huckaby. Supplement number thirty eight could add nothing to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation, other than the fact that these men, working from the telephone truck saw nothing unusual, or anything of a suspicious nature in the neighborhood.

Supplement number thirty nine reported by Lt. J. D. Williams and Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau is relative to supplement number twenty, and concerns a Theatrice Bailey, and his brother, Walker (Bilbo) Bailey, the owner and operator of the Lorraine Motel. This concerned information from a Robert Lee Rayford, male colored, 20, about a suspicious person, Billy Davis, male white, 26, who is supposed to have been armed with a rifle, and Robert Lee Rayford was apparently trying to act important in the Martin Luther King Investigation, and supplement number thirty nine has no bearing whatsoever on the Martin Luther King Investigation, other than just a matter of record.

Supplement number forty reported by Lt. J. B. Williams is relative to memo number 27. This memo reflects that a Mr. Ray Crutcher, Chief Engineer of Veteran's Hospital called Assistant Chief W. E. Routt on April 4, 1968 at 10:30 PM, and told him that a Jewel Busby, 31 to 33 years of age, who drives a '66 or '67 green metal LTD Ford had told Mr. Crutcher several days prior to April 4, 1968 that if Martin Luther King came here again, he would have his rifle, and waiting for him. Supplement number forty shows that Lt. J. B. Williams interviewed Mr. Crutcher, and he denied calling Chief Routt, and denied calling anyone at Police Headquarters, and telling them that Jewel Busby had made the remark that if Martin Luther King came here again, he had a rifle waiting for him. Lt. J. B. Williams had known Mr. Raymond Crutcher all his life, and after talking to him, as to who Jewel Busby was mentioned in the memo, Lt. Williams remembered Jewel Busby from his neighborhood when they were kids. Mr. Crutcher stated that he certainly had not called Chief Routt, or anyone, and that he was having trouble with another worker at the Veteran's Hospital, and that worker had probably called Chief Routt and used his name, therefore supplement number forty has no bearing whatsoever on the Martin Luther King Homicide, and is not pertinent to the case.

Supplement number forty one reported by Lt. L. A. McKee is relative to the checking of Traffic Accidents involving Mustangs during the period between April 1, 1968 to April 4, 1968. This check was ran on instructions of Capt. R. A. Cochran to obtain information as to the number of Mustangs involved in traffic accidents for this four-day period. During this four-day period, a total of 335 traffic accidents were within the City Limits, involving all types and makes of vehicles. This supplement includes a list of all Mustangs that were involved in a traffic accident, and the person driving the cars at the time the accident occurred. This information was compiled from records from Central Records, Bureau, the Memphis Police Department, and was done with the hope

of locating the Mustang that had been seen leaving the front of 424 So. Main at the time of the killing. Supplement number forty one is not pertinent to the investigation other than to show the extent that the investigation was checked out.

Supplement number forty two reported by Lt. L. A. McKee, relative to checking of all traffic tickets issued during the period of April 1, 1968 to April 4, 1968. This report is a continuation of supplement number forty one, and was done on the instructions of Capt. R. A. Cochran in an effort to check out all traffic tickets issued to Mustangs in the hopes that the Mustang that left 424 So. Main, might have received a traffic citation. This supplement is lengthy, and shows every ticket issued to Mustangs, or Ford Automobiles, with Tennessee license, as well as out-of-state license during the period mentioned. The check in this supplement was made with negative results, and the supplement itself is not pertinent to the investigation, other than to show the wide extent that the investigation was conducted.

Supplement number forty three reported by Lt. L. A. McKee is relative to Mustangs impounded by policemen, and pulled to the city lot during the period of April 1, 1968 to April 11, 1968. This supplement also done on the instructions of Capt. R. A. Cochran and is actually a continuation of supplements number forty one, and forty two, and in the hopes of locating the Mustang driven by the assailant. There was nothing in this supplement of value to the investigation of the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number forty four written by Lt. L. A. McKee on the instructions of Capt. R. A. Cochran concerns a check with other law enforcement agencies in the Memphis area as pertaining to reports of shooting. This part of the investigation was conducted with the thought that the person that shot Martin Luther King might have been firing a rifle somewhere in the country to zero in the rifle. The supplement shows that a check was made with Dispatcher Hood of the Tennessee Highway Patrol, and he could find no records of any shootings of this nature. A check was made with Dispatcher Morrison of the Shelby County Sheriff's Department requesting the same information, and he checked his log thoroughly and couldn't find no evidence of any such calls coming to his department. A check was made with Sgt. Myers, dispatcher for the West Memphis Police Department, requesting the same information, he checked his log thoroughly, and advised that his records did not show any report of unidentified, or identified persons firing guns in the West Memphis area. Therefore, supplement number forty four is not pertinent to the investigation, other than to show the extent of the investigation.

Supplement number forty five reported by Lt. L. A. McKee of the Homicide Bureau, relative to the suspect in the reported chase of a Mustang, by a Pontiac, regarding the Citizen's Band Radio chase. This supplement shows that a female white Lillian Haisch living at 2436 East Holmes contacted Lt. L. A. McKee and advised him that she had heard about the Ham Radio Broadcast, in connection with Dr. Martin Luther King's death, and she listed a suspect, known only to her as D. C., male white, approximately 35, driving an old model blue car, make unknown. The basis of her suspicion was that this male white, D. C. had at one time asked her son if he would install a citizen's band radio in his car, and the son had refused, because D. C. did not have a license. This supplement is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number forty six reported by Lt. J. B. Williams, Lt. N. L. Harvey is relative to memo number 41, of this investigation. Memo forty one reflects that a Dr. Manigan who lives at 217 Stonewall relayed information to Insp. Slaughter at station 492, on April 6, 1968 that just prior to the announcement of King's shooting, he had observed a white automobile in the alley off of Overton Park, between McNeal and Stonewall, traveling at a high rate of speed, and this seemed unusual. He later checked the alley and found that there were three white automobiles parked there, and did not believe that they were suppose to be there. Supplement number forty six, merely shows that Lt. J. B. Williams and N. L. Harvey again interviewed Dr. Manigan, who related the same information and pointed out the house where these three cars were parked. They checked the house and wasn't able to locate any white car, therefore supplement number forty six is not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number forty seven reported by Lt. N. L. Harvey, relative to memo number 115, of this investigation and a stolen 1965 Pontiac, believed to be Tennessee License TM 7020. Memo number 115 reflects that a Randy Brown, male white, Agent for the State Farm Insurance Company had contacted Lt. W. S. Schultz and reported that one of his policy holders Mitchell McDonald had reported that his 1965 Pontiac Bonneville, Silver-grey, and blue mist in color was stolen between 7:30 AM and 1:30 PM, on April 1, 1968, from Airways and Ketchum. Mr. Brown advised that he wanted to report this information, due to the newspaper write-ups in regards to a Pontiac being chased by a Mustang. Supplement number forty seven shows that Lt. Harvey contacted the owner of the stolen automobile, and he stated that the time the car was stolen it had less than a quarter of a tank of gas, there were no credit cards of any kind in his car, there were no kind of weapons in his car, and

he could tell the writer nothing to link this car with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Supplement number forty seven is not pertinent to the Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number forty eight reported by Lt. N. L. Harvey is relative to Memo number 37 regarding information from Anita Jeter, female white, employee of WREC TV. Miss Jeter stated that on April 6, 1968 at approximately 8:30 AM, a male white walked into the office of WREC TV, and resembled the sketch made in the newspapers of the killer of Dr. Martin Luther King. She stated that he acted in a suspicious manner, was in his forties, 6 foot tall, average weight, medium build, wearing prescription eye glasses with sun glass lens clipped onto them. She stated that it is routine for people to come into the office, in the manner that he did, and she could not describe exactly what made her suspicious of him. This supplement number forty eight is not relevant to the investigation of the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number forty nine reported by Lt. N. L. Harvey relative to memo number 111, which is concerned with telephone information from Mrs. Hilda Denton, of 815 Henderson, Apt. D4. This supplement shows that Hilda Denton had observed a light colored Mustang on Henderson Street, with a male white driver, on April 4, 1968 between 5:30 and 5:35 PM. She did not think anything about this car until she heard that the police were looking for a white Mustang believed to be carrying the killer of Dr. Martin Luther King. She stated that someone else had seen the Mustang parked on Dutro, and informed her that the Mustang had Alabama license on it. If this car was seen between 5:30 and 5:35 PM, as she states, on April 4, 1968, it could not have possibly been James Earl Ray as he was in and out of his apartment at 422½ So. Main, at that time, therefore supplement number forty nine is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number fifty reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Lt. N. L. Harvey and is relative to memo number fifty of this investigation. Memo number 50 reflects that a J. M. Hall of 2612 Supreme who is employed by the U S Post Office and works out of the Davis Station, stated that he saw a picture in the morning paper on April 6, 1968 and he was almost positive that the man in the picture was the same man that he had seen Wednesday, April 3, 1968, sitting in a 1960 Ford, Maroon in color, dull looking by the Lorraine Motel and at the time that he saw this man, he was looking up toward the second story of the Lorraine Motel. He described this man as male white, wearing a dark windbreaker, receding hair line, with a long chin. J. M. Hall stated that the picture in the paper is just like the man's features, he did not see any license tag, or color of the license, and did not know if it was a four-door, or two-door car. He further related that when he left the area of the Lorraine Motel, this male white was still sitting in the car looking up. Supplement number fifty shows that he was again interviewed on Saturday morning, April 13, 1968 and repeated approximately the same information, and based his suspicions on the sketch which appeared in the Commercial Appeal, stating that the male white looked exactly like the man in the sketch. This is one of many complaints we received because of the sketch which had no resemblance whatsoever to James Earl Ray. Supplement fifty has no bearing on the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number fifty one reported by Lt. G. E. Dandridge and Lt. N. L. Harvey, and Lt. B. J. Johnson relative to memo number 57. This memo reflects that approximately 6:15 PM, April 6, 1968 Insp. Hollowell, Desk Insp. of the CID, brought a hand written note to the Homicide Office and gave it to Lt. J. L. Harrison, and stated that Assistant Chief Rountt had told him to bring the note to Homicide. The note reads as follows: Wilmore, U. S. Commissioner on Civil Rights, Bishop Patterson passed info on to him - phone call from woman. I know for a fact that man is on 6th floor building across from Royal Furniture company, Linden and Main, either, Chisca or Adler. Insp. Hollowell did not have any further information regarding this note. Supplement number fifty one reflects that the investigating officers on April 13, 1968 at 10:00 AM, proceeded to the Chisca Hotel, Main and Linden to check out the information listed in the memo and they talked with Mr. Walter Williams, Manager of the Chisca, and informed him that they needed assistance in obtaining the information needed, and he advised that he would do anything he could to assist. They did inform him that they would like to know the names, and other information of all the people who were residing on the 6th floor of his hotel on the dates of April 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, of 1968. At this time he had his office girl bring the registration cards to his office and gave the investigating officers a list of people who had checked into the hotel on the dates mentioned, on the 6th floor. The investigating officers then proceeded to the Adler Annex Hotel at Main and Linden and talked to the room clerk, and was given the cards on all tenants occupying the 6th floor on the above dates, and that list is included in supplement number fifty one. This memo is typical of many memos received in this investigation that required lengthy investigations. Although we have a list of names of people on the 6th floor, without other information to go with it, it would be impossible to check off of these people out from these two hotels. As far as the Homicide Bureau can determine Supplement number fifty one is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King investigation.

Supplement number fifty two reported by Lt. G. W. Dandridge, Lt. N. L. Harvey and Lt. B. J. Johnson of the Homicide Bureau and is relative to Memo number 88, of this investigation. Memo number 88 reflects that Deputy A. F. Zanone, of the Shelby County Sheriff's office called the office and talked to Det. Hylander and stated that he and his father had a mutual friend, Russell Walters, male white, who is employed at the Memphis Light Gas and Water, as an Inspector, and Walters had told him that he had made a service call to 2215 So. Parkway East, in the service quarters in the rear on April 9, 1968, and when he knocked at the door of this house in the rear, it was answered by a male white that fit the description of the suspect in the Martin Luther King case. The investigating officers reflect in supplement number fifty two that in checking out this memo, they went to 2215 So. Parkway East, and found it to be the home of Rev. Samuel B. Kyles, but no one was at home. On Friday, April 12, 1968 at 12:42 PM, they returned to this address and at this time found the wife of Rev. Kyles at home, and on informing her of their reason for being there, she asked that they first prove who they were, and they identified themselves by showing their badges, and she asked to see the badges in order to get the number and asked to see their credentials in order to show that they had a right to carry this badge. After showing their identification, which bore their pictures, and Memphis Police Department Identification Card, she then stated that she and the rest of her house had been unduly harassed, and bothered by the actions of the Police Department coming to her house, and that there had been two detectives at her home on the previous night. That she could see no reason for this continued harassment, that they had even had the National Guard on one occasion to surround her home, which was uncalled for. She refused, or ignored the request for her name stating that she was the wife of Dr. Kyles, which was sufficient. She was then advised that the investigating officers were there for the purpose of eliminating or obtaining information in regards to a suspect in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and that they had received information from a service man for the Memphis Light Gas and Water Division that had made a service call to the servants quarters in the rear, on Tuesday, April 9, 1968 and that a white man had answered the knock on the door, and he, according to this service man fit the description of the male white believed to be the slayer of Dr. King, and she informed the investigators that this man had been living in the Servant's Quarters in the rear of her home for 12 years or more, even before they moved there themselves, and that if he had fit the description of the slayer of Dr. King that she guaranteed that Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, The secret Service, the FBI, and other Government Agencies would have been advised, but that the police would have been ignored as they didn't do nothing but mess up things they deal with, and are not anxious to apprehend the person responsible. She finally, after several requests, advised that the tenant in the Servant's Quarters was a Charles Shivelor a male white in his late fifties, and that he was employed at the Boyle Investment Company and drove a maroon convertible, make and model unknown, therefore memo number 88 is cleared and supplement number fifty two is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number fifty three reported by Lt. J. B. Williams, Lt. N. L. Harvey is relative to memo number 106 of this investigation and shows that the investigating officer interviewed a Mr. William Ward who had seen a 1962 Ford, white in color with a red stripe down the side being driven by a male white that fit the description of the picture that had been sketched and appeared in the newspapers. He had written down the license number being BN 2376, and investigating officers checked the license number out, and found that the person driving the car did not fit the description at all of the person responsible for the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., therefore supplement number fifty three and memo number 106 are not pertinent to the Dr. Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number fifty four reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Lt. N. L. Harvey relative to memo number 112, which reflects that a barber named Bill Hamlin had seen the news broadcast and that the composite picture shown on the news broadcast, looked just like a man he had called a cab for on April 5, 1968. Supplement number fifty four shows that the investigating officers contacted Mr. Hamlin and he described the male white as about 30 years old, and a little bit over 5 feet tall, medium build, black hair, thick black hair and needed a hair cut, also needed a shave, and had on dirty work clothes. He could add nothing further to the original memo, and it is the belief of the Homicide Bureau that supplement number fifty four and memo number 112 are not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number fifty five reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Lt. N. L. Harvey was written relative to memo number 116, in the Homicide Investigation and the memo reflects that a Mrs. Gordon Gilbert on April 11, 1968 at 9:30 AM, observed a white Mustang coming out of the parking area of Loeb's Bar-be-que at the corner of Knight Arnold and Perkins, with a suspicious looking male white, driving, and eating a sandwich. This car was loaded down with cartons, or luggage, she could give no further information, except that she thought it was suspicious that he was eating a sandwich, at 9:30 AM, in the morning, and that it might be the male white responsible for the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Supplement number Fifty five, along with memo number 116 is not relative to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number fifty six reported by Lt. G. E. Dandridge and Lt. B. J. Johnson is relative to memo number 122 of this investigation, which reflects that Darwin Keichline stated that on the night of April 10, 1968 he was at Pancho's Mexican Restaurant on Highway 70 East, of West Memphis, Arkansas, and observed a white Mustang with Tennessee license BN4026, and that it had a short wave antenna on the trunk of the car. Supplement number 56 reflects that the investigating officers checked this automobile registration out and found it belonged to a F. L. Chaput, who is a surveyor for the city of Memphis Public Works Department. Mr. Chaput was checked out, and he stated he got off work on April 4, 1968 at approximately 5:00 PM, and went to a girlfriend's house, at 888½ Pearce, and the girlfriend, Mrs. Jean Davis was contacted by the investigating officers and she stated she had been going with this man for two years, and that on the night that Dr. King was slain, he had come to her house immediately after getting off of work, and arrived there sometime between 5:30 and 6:00 PM, and was going to take her out to dinner, but that she told him she would rather stay in, and fix something to eat, and when he said okay, she then fixed him some dinner, and they sat down and ate and after finishing with their eating, which was very close to 6:00 PM, he left, to visit another friend in Frayser, therefore supplement number fifty six, and memo number 122 are not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number fifty seven reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Lt. G. E. Dandridge relative to memo number 71, which reflects that on April 8, 1968, at 3:00 PM, Insp. N. E. Zachary received a phone call from Capt. Buck Halsell, of the Arkansas State Criminal Investigation Division, Little Rock, Arkansas, stating that on Saturday, April 6, 1968 there were two suspicious male whites at Lake Charles, in Lawrence County, at a boat dock, just west of Walnut Ridge. One of these male whites used the name of Tom Smith. They had clothes in the car, and asked about a motel, and were directed to the Walnut Ridge or Imboden, Arkansas, and they stated they would be back on Sunday, but did not return. There were driving a late model Oldsmobile, bearing Shelby County License AV 4061, or AU 4061. The investigating officers were successful in locating a Mr. James W. Hampton, male white, 39, unemployed who stated that he and a friend of his, who lives with him, had been to the lake as mentioned in the memo, and had stayed there for the weekend for fishing, and had arrived Friday, night, April 5, 1968. He further stated that his friend's name was actually Tom Smith, worked at John C. Hines Co., at 1886 E. Brooks Rd. He further stated that he was driving a 1966 Oldsmobile but it was a Maroon color, and not white. The Homicide Bureau was unable to connect anyone in this memo, or supplement to the Martin Luther King Homicide, and supplement number 57, as well as memo 71 is not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King, Homicide.

Supplement number fifty eight reported by Lt. J. G. Ferguson and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to information from the Rev. James Latimer of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at 944 Linden. The supplement reflects that on April 13, 1968 the investigating officers were instructed by Capt. R. A. Cochran to proceed to 944 Linden and meet Rev. Latimer at 10:00 AM. On arrival at 944 Linden, they interviewed Rev. Latimer in his office, and he stated that on Thursday, April 11, 1968 at approximately 11:35 AM, he had received a phone call while in his office with a friend, Rev. John Baltensperger, from an unknown male white, who told him he needed help, and asked if he, Rev. Latimer, would meet him at Jim's Steak House on Second street, north of Union. Rev. Latimer, and Rev. Baltensperger proceeded to this location, arriving there shortly before 12:00 Noon, April 11, 1968. Rev. Latimer stated they met this man who was seated in a booth at the rear, and they described him as a male white, bronze complected, 6'2", slim, dark haired, wearing tight pants, and a sport coat. He was wearing a blue shirt with two buttons on each sleeve, a paisley tie, with a matching hankie in the breast pocket. This male white had a pair of dark tinted prescription glasses which he constantly took on and off at time placing them in his coat pocket. They observed a small square scar on his right eyebrow, which appeared to be an old scar. The man identified himself as Jay Chris Bonneveche, alias Half-Breed. This male white stated he was half-italian and half-french and could speak eight languages, including Hebrew, which he could write. Bonneveche told the two Reverends that he needed spiritual help, and related the following story: On Thursday, April 4, 1968 he had been in St. Louis, Missouri, employed as a runner for the Mafia, making a delivery to a contact. He said he was delivering a briefcase containing \$300,000.00 worth of Counterfeit American Express Traveler's Checks. He was rolled by two male coloreds, who took this briefcase and it's contents. He further stated he had called New York City to a person that he did not identify, and advised them of this loss, and he stated this person told him to come up with the money in 24 hours, or else. Bonneveche stated he became scared for his life, caught a bus to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, where he stayed until April 10, 1968, when he caught a bus to Memphis, because Memphis is one of the only cities in the United States that he has never gone on business for the Mafia, and it was his belief that the Mafia would have trouble locating him here. He further stated he was leaving Memphis, and going to Brownsville, Tennessee

because he knew a man that lived there that he hoped would give him help in hiding. He said he had once served time in Leavenworth Prison with this man whose last name was Crocket. Bonneveche stated that he had once taken the dope cure in Lexington, Kentucky and he proceeded to pull up his shirt sleeve to show the Reverends the scar on the inside of his elbow, on his right arm. He further stated he had killed many people personally, and had been involved in other killings, which he had not personally done. The Reverends observed that when he pulled up his shirt sleeve that they saw many tatoos covering his arm, one of which looked like a T over a J, which Bonneveche said was a Mafia Death Sign. This J had a curl at the lower end, which would appear as an S. Bonneveche stated he had one of the Traveler's checks which was suppose to be counterfeit, and gave it to Rev. Baitensperger as a souvenir. Rev. Baitensperger produced this check at this time, and it is described as follows: An American Express Traveler's Check, showing a value of \$50.00. This check has the letters and numerals printed in the upper right hand corner, H A 69624715, and the numerals 8000-0005 71 0696247155, printed in the lower left hand corner. There was a handwritten signature in the upper left hand corner, Tommie R. Henderson, Denver, Colorado, and was dated 4-5-68. Rev. Latimer stated that Bonneveche showed them a leather billfold which was carried in the inside coat pocket, that contained numerous credit cards. He stated that he could not see any name on any of these, but Bonneveche told him they were Air Traveler's Card, American Express Cards, Diners Club Card, and numerous others, all of which bore different names of applicants. These cards were allegedly obtained through the Mafia, in order that he might travel under assumed names. They saw no money other than a dollar bill which Bonneveche paid to the cashier at Jim's Steak House. He further stated that Bonneveche told them he had a counterfeit five dollar bill, that he would like to give them as a souvenir, but after searching his pockets he told them he must have spent it. They then left the Steak House and went to Robilio's on Vance and East where they stayed with Bonneveche for approximately five hours. They asked him had he killed Dr. King, and he replied no, that he knew who did, how much he was paid, and who paid him. They questioned him about this, and he stated the killer's name is Nick Papadikas, and that the Masons had paid him \$20,000.00 to do it. Bonneveche told the Reverends that Papadikas who was dark compected came to Memphis wearing make-up disguised as a male colored. He said Papadikas mixed in with the colored population formulating his plans. He stated that Papadikas then removed his make-up, killed King, and left town, not saying in what manner he left town. Bonneveche told them that he had his fingerprints removed by special surgery and then showed them his fingers. All the tips of his fingers were smooth, and he could not see any fingerprints. Rev. Latimer stated that Bonneveche gave him the name of a person to write to advise this person to contact Bonneveche's wife and tell her he was all right, and had accepted Christ as his Saviour. The information on the card is as follows: Linda Poole, 1513 Arcidia Drive, Lexington, North Carolina, and signed Chris. Rev. Latimer stated he checked Greyhound Bus lines and found that the next bus to Brownsville, departed shortly after 5:00 PM on that date, April 11, 1968. Latimer stated he carred Bonneveche to the intersection of Third and Union, where he told him he would get out, as he had left his baggage in a locker at the Trailway Bus Station, and that he had spent the night at the Tennessee Hotel in a room that cost \$6.00. Rev. Latimer stated they let Bonneveche get out at this location, and they did not know which direction he took from there. Rev. Latimer stated that he normally gets many calls and visits from persons asking for spiritual help, but the unusual thing about this incident was that Bonneveche did not ask for any financial help. He stated most of the calls and visits he received ended in the person asking for financial help. The Homicide Bureau's investigation could not connect this male white with the Martin Luther King Homicide in any way, therefore supplement number 58 should not be considered pertinent to the investigation.

Supplement number fifty nine, reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson, and G. E. Dandridge relative to memo number 155, which reflects that an anonymous phone caller notified Lt. J. B. Williams that the male white Charles Bicknell was a gun collector and a traveling salesman, traveled into Alabama and could easily be the one who had bought the gun in Birmingham, and that Bicknell lived on Whiteway Drive. The supplement shows that the investigating officers interviewed Mr. Charles Bicknell, his wife Mary Lou, and his daughter, Sherry Bicknell, and found that Mr. Bicknell was at home on Thursday, April 4, 1968 from 4:00 PM on, and that he and his family were watching television when they heard about Martin Luther King being assassinated. Supplement number 59 and memo number 155 are not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number sixty reported by Det. W. C. Hylander and Lt. J. G. Ferguson is relative to memo number 94, which is a letter to Barbara Parker at 2417 Blue Road. The letter postmarked Chicago, Illinois, the 7th of April, 1968, and was printed on lined notebook paper, stated the men you want for the death of King is Artis Parker of 3410 Renault St. Memphis. The gun belongs to John Feltman, 790 Dolan Road. They both have white cars. The supplement reveals that the investigating officers went to 2417 Blue Road and there interviewed Barbara Parker female colored, who advised that she received the letter in the mail, and after opening it, realize she knew nothing about any of the people mentioned

in the letter. On Sunday, April 14, 1968 the investigators proceeded to Brooks Road and Lakeview where they called for a county Deputy Squad car to meet them, and to accompany them to 790 Dolan, which is in the county. After it was learned that a John Feltman does live at that address. At 12:30 PM, Ptlm. Wright and Voyles, county car number 1, arrived and the four of them proceeded to 790 Dolan, where on their arrival they talked with Mrs. Margie Feltman, female white, 44, who advised that her husband was not at home, and she would be happy to furnish us with any information that she might have in regards to this letter. According to Mrs. Feltman, she does know Artis Parker, male white of 3410 Renault but that they are not associated in business together. She stated she had no idea who might have sent this letter, but that Barbara Parker is the wife of Artis Parker, referred to in the letter. She asked from where the letter was mailed and after telling her Chicago, Illinois, she stated that she does know a person in Chicago, named Frank Parker, no relation to Artis Parker, who lives at 1006 North Ridgeway, Chicago, Illinois. She stated Frank Parker is married to Janice Parker who is a cousin to Barbara Parker. She further says that Janice Parker and Frank Parker are in the process of being divorced, and that Janice left Frank and came to Memphis and on to Jackson, Mississippi, where she is now staying. Mrs. Feltman stated she and her husband had received several letters from Frank Parker attempting to obtain information as to the whereabouts of Janice Parker. She further stated that it was her understanding that Artis Parker and his wife Barbara have also been receiving letters and phone calls pertaining to this marital problem. Mrs. Feltman stated that they did have a rifle and she showed it to the writers, and this rifle was in the bedroom, in a gun rack on the wall, and after being examined, it was found to be a Remington 30.06 automatic. She also showed the writer another rifle in this rack, which was a 30 caliber military type carbine. She further stated they owned two cars, one being a grey Volkswagen and the other a white Chrysler. She then showed the writers a photo of her husband which indicated dark brown hair, receding hair line, and heavy set build. At 3:00 PM, on April 14, 1968 the investigators contacted Mr. John Feltman by phone, and he stated that he is employed TVA Steam Plant, and he had other letters that his wife did not know about that were from Frank Parker. All of which was about the previous mentioned marital problems. He stated he had made no attempt to contact Parker, concerning these letters, as he felt that it was none of his business, and he did not want to become involved in Mr. Parker's affairs. He further stated he would retain these letters and if this department ever needed them or any other information, he would be glad to discuss it at any time. He stated that he and his wife got involved in this mess to begin with was that Janice Parker wrote them and asked them for some money, just before she left her husband, in order that she might come to Memphis, and they did wire her \$25.00 at her request. The Homicide Bureau is unable to connect this information with the Martin Luther King Homicide, and does not feel that supplement number 60, and memo number 94 is pertinent to the investigation.

Supplement number sixty one reported by Lt. J. D. Music relative to memo number 156, which reflects that Capt. Jewel Ray of the Inspectional Bureau received information from an informer that a male white by the name of Eric Steven Gauding, or Eric Steven Gauden was staying at the Admiral Benbow on Union, the last time Dr. King was in town. Capt. Ray was unsure if this informer meant the time of the march on March 28, 1968, or the week before when Dr. King was in Memphis, and made a speech. At 9:00 AM, on April 15, 1968 Lt. J. D. Music, along with Capt. J. G. Ray of the Internal Security Squad went to the Admiral Benbow Inn in regards to the information that Capt. Ray had received and met with Mr. Bill Stemmer, manager, who was very cooperative and opened his room records, to the officers. They went through the entire month of March, 1968, in search of license information, on names contained in memo number 156, and the search met with negative results. They also checked the first five days of April, 1968, which also met with negative results. All guests registrations were checked against license information received from the FBI in regards to the car now impounded, none of which correspond to this license. Due to the above information, supplement number 61 and memo number 156 are not connected with the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number sixty two reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and G. E. Dandridge are relative to memo number 58. Memo number 58 reflects that a Mr. Delta Edwards, male white 73 of 2888 Montague, contacted the Homicide Bureau Office and talked to Lt. T. Marshall on April 7, 1968 and reported a suspicious person that might have been good for the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King, and he gave this person's name as Robert Bailey, who had rented room at the home of Mr. Edwards, and told him he was from Clarksdale, Mississippi. Mr. Edwards also stated that this Robert Bailey owned a rifle with a sight on it. Supplement number sixty two shows that the investigating officers interviewed Mr. Edwards at his home, and it was found that he had never seen Mr. Bailey with a rifle with a sight. The weapon he had ever seen him with was a bow and arrow, and that the primary reason for turning this report in was that Mr. Bailey owed Mr. Edwards five weeks room and board, when he moved away, and he was interested in collecting that money. Therefore supplement number sixty two is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Investigation.

Supplement number sixty Three reported by Lt. J. B. Williams, Lt. J. G. Ferguson and Det. W. E. Hylander is relative to memo number 29 of the homicide bureau investigation. Memo number 29 reflects that on April 5, 1968 at 9:55 AM, Alex James, male colored called Lt. J. B. Marbry, and stated that he was employed at the Tim Ryan Service Station, 54 No. Cleveland, and he had observed a female white driving a 1967 White Mustang in the station, talking about Rev. King being shot. He wrote her license number down as JM 4351. The supplement number 63 reflects that the investigating officers went to Tim Ryans Service Station on Thursday, April 11, 1968 and interviewed Mr. Tim Ryan, and he remembers the female white coming into the station, shortly before 6:00 PM, requesting an oil change and filter change on her 1966 or 1967 white model Mustang. While she was in the service station a mechanic from down the street came in and told Mr. Ryan about King being shot, as he had heard it on the radio. Mr. Ryan stated it was at this time that the female white heard about King being shot. The female white paid him for the service with a personalized check with the name Miss Martha Meador Neill, 1530 Monroe, Apt. 8, phone 276-3459, therefore supplement number 63 is not pertinent to the investigation in the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number sixty four reported by Lt. J. G. Ferguson and Det. W. C. Hylander relative to memo number 14. Memo number 14 reflects that at 3:20 PM, on April 5, 1968 Mr. Huenna Duerksen, police reporter for the Press Scimitar came to the Homicide Bureau and advised Lt. J. L. Harrison that in the early part of April, 1968 a male white came in the Memphis Publishing Company and identified himself as Frank Flannagan of 1331 National, and stated he wanted to buy some space in the newspaper for an article that he had written. The newspaper personnel, after reading the article advised him that they could not print the article in the paper, because it was leaving them open for a libel suit. The article lambasted Dr. Martin Luther King. When Mr. Flannagan was advised of this he became very upset, and began to threaten the newspaper personnel, advising them that he was going to blow up the newspaper. He left the newspaper office cursing, and very upset. The investigating officers made several attempts to contact Mr. Flannagan at his home, and finally on April 14, 1968 at 10:25AM, they did find him at home, and interviewed him, and explained that they were at his home to talk to him about the disagreement he had had with an employee at the paper about running an article in the paper the day after King had gotten killed. At this time, Mr. Flannagan told the investigators that he had nothing to talk about, that he's dead, and I'm glad, and if you've got something to arrest me for, a complaint or something, arrest me, if not, I want you to leave the house. His wife spoke up and said it's Easter Sunday, and I don't think it right to come in here and bother us, it's bad enough to read all this crap in the newspapers without someone coming in and bothering us on Easter Sunday. There been enough injustices done now. Both subjects got very upset, and the investigators left the house as they were requested to do. After leaving the house, they observed that there were two automobiles parked on the asphalt parking lot, in the rear of the house, one being a 1966 or 1967 black Vinyl over white Cadillac bearing license AS 6756, in the rear window was the call letters of KM 2900, also a white 1967 Mustang bearing Tennessee License AS 6757. In checking with the dispatcher it was learned that the license AS 6756 was registered to Memphis Paving Company, 20 Flicker Street. The license AS 6757 was registered to A. L. Flanigan, P. O. Box 12601, on a chevrolet. A check was made with the Bureau of Identification on return to headquarters and the records did reflect four prior arrests on A Frank Flanigan, a male white, date of birth 5-2-22. All four arrests were for DWI, carried under B of I number 77020. Supplement number 64 also reflects that Capt. R. A. Cochran of the Homicide Bureau had learned through the Inspectional Bureau that the male white who identified himself as Frank Flanigan was employed with the Memphis Paving Company, 1331 National, contacted that office on three different occasions on March 27, 1968, wanting a parade just like King set for March 28, 1968. At that time Flanigan advised officers in the Bureau that he was going to block off Second Street for his parade on March 28, 1968, and when they asked what part of Second Street, what time of the day, he told them that he wasn't going to tell them, just like King wouldn't tell them. A copy of the memo was also given to Lt. Hamby as it was possible that Flanigan might be involved in the Citizen's Band mystery radio chase., however at the time of this writing, the Homicide Bureau has not been able to connect him with the Citizen's Band Chase, or with the Martin Luther King investigation.

Supplement number sixty five, reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Lt. G. E. Dandridge is relative to memo number 31, of the Homicide Bureau Investigation. Memo number 31 reflects that at 11:15 AM, on April 5, 1968 Lt. G. E. Dandridge received a call from Assistant Chief U. T. Bartholomew advising that he had just received an anonymous call from a male stating that we wanted to find out about the King thing to talk with a Smitty on Autumn, and referred to some kind of Heights, and then hung up. The investigating officers checked the city directory and found that there were a number of people who were living on Autumn Street with the last name of Smith, and two in the Highland Heights area. They checked all these Smiths on Autumn and finally came to the home of William A. Smith, male white, 31, at 3560 Autumn, employed at a Specialty Insulation Company, 245 Madison, and on interrogating Mr. Smith, he revealed that he was in Loeb's Bar-B-Que at Summer and Hillcrest, about a week before the killing and had made a remark that both King and Carmicheal were coming to Memphis to lead the march and that

someone could get rich by killing them, and that for a hundred thousand dollars, he would do it himself. Mr. Smith further stated that he did not remember who was in the place at the time that knew him, and that he said it as a joke, but that he could not say he was sorry it had happened, and was rather glad it did happen, but not in Memphis. He then proceeded to say that the same thing had happened to the other leaders also. He very definitely gave the impression to the investigators that he did not care for negroes, and further advised that he had been working for a Shell Station on Summer when one threw some acid in his face, and that he quit the station for a better and safe job. The investigators checked on Mr. Smith alibi and found that he was in Ferguson's Cafe on Summer Avenue the night of April 4, 1968 and was verified by Mrs. Mary Anderson, female white, 884 Kipley, employee of Ferguson's Cafe, that Smith was in the cafe at the time of the slaying of Dr. King, and left there sometime around 6:00 PM, with his boss, to do a job at Kimberly-Clark. Due to the facts outlined in supplement number 65, it along with memo number 31 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number sixty six was reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Lt. G. E. Dandridge and is relative to memo number 110 of the Homicide investigation, and the memo reflects that on Wednesday, April 10, 1968 at 8:00 PM, a Mr. Walter Reagan called the Homicide Office and stated that he was a school teacher and that at 7:30 AM, April 10, 1968 he was driving on the Expressway at Getwell, when he noticed a Mustang convertible being driven by a man, that looked like the artist's sketch in the Commercial Appeal of Martin Luther King's murderer. He advised that the Mustang had a long antenna on the back, and was bearing Tennessee License AU 9718, and a Radio Code number KOM-8420 was on the back window of the car. The supplement reflects that the investigating officers checked the license number and found it was registered to D. P. Pickering at 5602 Millbranch Road on a 1966 Mustang, Mr. Pickering was interviewed along with his wife, his alibi checked out, and it was found that he worked with the IBM Company, and at 4:45 PM, he left work, on the night of Thursday, April 4, 1968, and drove directly home to his family and that he spent the remainder of the night at home. He further stated that he and his family heard the news on television about the killing, and were together at the time, therefore supplement number 66, as well as memo number 110 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number sixty seven was reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson, and G. E. Dandridge of the Homicide Bureau is relative to memo number 154 of this investigation. The memo reflects that it was written by Lt. N. L. Harvey on April 13, 1968, after he'd received a call at 12:25 PM, that date, from a lady who had been on a city bus with a male white who had talked to her along racial lines, she thought he might be a suspect in the King Murder. She described the male white as being in his fifties, medium build, bare-headed, and he had told her that he worked for the H.C. Maupin Construction Company. The investigators went to the Maupin Construction Company and found that the male white's name was William Jackson Parks, @ Wild Bill. He's fifty four years of age, and lives at 961 Meda. He is bald-headed. At the time of the slaying of Dr. King he was living at the Memphis Union Mission on Poplar. The investigators then went to 961 Meda and found that this man was not at home. The man does not fit the description whatsoever, and it should be noted that on April 15, 1968 William Jackson Parks did come to the Homicide Bureau Office, after he found that the police were making an inquiry about him, and was interviewed by Capt. R. A. Cochran, and the Homicide Bureau cannot connect this man with the Martin Luther King Investigation in any way, therefore supplement number 67 and memo number 154 is not pertinent to the investigation of this Homicide.

Supplement number sixty eight reported by Lt. B. N. Linville and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to memo number 126 of this investigation, and this memo was written by Lt. J. G. Ferguson, and reflects that a Mrs. Jack Beard to be going through Raleigh on April 11, 1968 at approximately 6:45 PM, when she saw a white Mustang pass her at a high rate of speed and that the Mustang had a large Citizen's Band Antenna on the rear of the car, bearing Tennessee License BT 2261. She felt that this Mustang should be checked out as it might have been driven by the slayer of Martin Luther King, Jr. Supplement number 68 reflects the investigating officers finally located Mrs. Beard on April 15, 1968 at approximately 8:30 AM, to verify the license number she had given on the original memo, as the investigators had checked and found that the license number BT 2261 was registered to a E. W. Barnett at 1746 Elridge on a 1966 Chrysler, and that both plates were on the Chrysler and it was at home. The chrysler was black in color. On talking to Mrs. Beard she stated that she could have made a mistake on the license number. Homicide Bureau was unable to connect the information furnished by Mrs. Beard with the Martin Luther King Homicide, therefore supplement number 68 and memo number 126 is not pertinent to this Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number sixty nine reported by Lt. B. N. Linville and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to memo number 124, and the memo reflects that a member of the Attorney General's Office had furnished Insp. Zachary with the name Bolin as a possible suspect in the King Homicide, and stated that Bolin was a salesman for Hull-Dobbs Company and he and Jimmy Dobbs, III pal'd around together and both are confirmed negro haters of the worst sort. The two of them were supposed to be getting in all types of guns, and storing them at Jimmy Dobbs' house on Monroe. Supplement number 69 reflects that the investigating officers went to the Hull-Dobbs car lot at Poplar and Union Extended and interviewed Mr. Jimmy Dobbs, male white, 24, who stated that he owned several guns, which he uses for hunting and some as a hobby. He further stated that recently he delivered several .30 caliber carbines to some of the men working at Hull-Dobbs as salesmen, that they had bought from a dealer in Searcy, Arkansas, named Larry James. He further stated that on Thursday, April 4, 1968 he was at home at the time he learned that King had been killed. He stated he had company at this time, and he named these persons as Edward Saig and his wife Sally Saig, who owns Saig Realty Company in West Memphis, Arkansas. The investigating officers then interviewed Mr. Robert M. Hylander, male white, 46 of 644 Rosemont, who stated that on Thursday, April 4, 1968, that at the time King was killed he was in the used car lot office along with Mr. Roger Bolin. Mr. Hylander stated it was in this office where Mr. Bolin first heard of King's death on the radio, which was on at that time. Investigating officers later contacted Mr. Bolin, who stated he was at work at the time this incident occurred and he first learned of it, when he heard it over the radio in the used car lot office. Therefore, due to the alibis neither Roger Bolin, or Jimmy Dobbs, III can be connected with the Martin Luther King Homicide, and supplement number 69, as well as memo number 124 is not pertinent to this investigation.

Supplement number seventy reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson and Det. W. C. Hylander is relative to memo number 36 of this investigation. Memo number 36 is a confidential memo to Chief MacDonald from Insp. G. P. Tines of the Inspectional Bureau, regarding a personal friend, whose wife had asked Insp. Tines to talk to him, because he was acting peculiar, and stated that somebody ought to kill King when he came to Memphis. The investigating officers interviewed Mrs. Doris C. Fulton, female white, 43, living at 4039 Tassland Road, and she stated the purpose of her calling the police department and talking to Insp. Tines was that he might talk with her husband, Roy Fulton, Jr. and ask him not to express his opinions about Martin Luther King to all of his friends. She further stated that the time Martin Luther King was killed her husband was at home at 4039 Tassland Road with her. Therefore due to his alibi, Roy Fulton cannot be connected with the Martin Luther King Homicide, and supplement number 70 and memo number 36 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Investigation.

Supplement number seventy one reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby is relative to information on a male white who fit the description of Eric Starvo Galt at the William Len Hotel, room 319 on April 18, 1968. It reflects that Insp. N. E. Zachary had received information that there was a male white in room 319 fitting the description of Eric Starvo Galt to the extent that he looked like the picture of Galt that had appeared in the newspaper. Lt. J. D. Hamby went to the William Len Hotel and was admitted to room 319, by a male white who identified himself as Clarence William Iverson, who is 53 years old, who gave his address as 416 So. Park Street, Chicago, Illinois. This male white was approximately 5'10" tall, weighed 155 pounds, had grey hair that was thinning, and receding on both sides. He had heavy lines around his eyes, noticeable scars to the left side of his head, where he parted his hair, plus scars to his forehead, and the male white was drunk. He stated that he was in town to visit his mother, Mrs. Harriet Iverson, at 3778 Summer Ave. This male white in no way resembled Eric Starvo Galt, except possibly around the eyes, and after he showed that he had left Chicago on April 17, 1968 at 7:15 PM, on IC Railroad he was eliminated as a suspect in the Martin Luther King Homicide. Therefore supplement number 71 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number seventy two reported by Capt. R. L. Williams and Lt. Glynn King on April 18, 1968 reflects that on Thursday, April 18, 1968 a Mr. Frank Brewer, husband of the manager of the apartment house at 422½ So. Main called the Homicide Office and stated to Capt. Williams that at the time of the initial investigation of this murder that he had been questioned about the occupant of apartment 2B. He stated that a Mr. Bennett had occupied that apartment up until the 27th of March. Mr. Brewer further stated that Bennett had now returned and wanted to rent the same room again, and that Lt. T. H. Smith had instructed him, Brewer, to contact the Homicide Bureau when Bennett returned. On Thursday, April 18, 1968 at 1:00 AM, Capt. R. L. Williams, and Lt. Glynn King went to 422½ So. Main where this subject was interviewed. He gave his full name as Earl C. Bennett, male white, 52, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 2B, employed as a Service Station attendant at the Gulf Service Station at 3001 Park Avenue. He stated that he was married, and that his wife Lenore lived at 209 E. Fourth Street, Caruthersville, Missouri. He stated that he and his wife usually live together, that they were not having any kind of trouble, and that he was in Memphis trying to get a good job, and that if he did find a job paying enough, that he and his wife would move to Memphis permanently. Mr. Bennett stated that

he has a sister named Faircloth, who lives at 1414 Paulus in Frayser, and that part of the time when he is staying in Memphis, he stays with her. Mr. Bennett stated that he was in Caruthersville, Missouri with his wife, when he heard about the killing of Martin Luther King. He stated that he came to Memphis sometime in March and lived with his sister, and worked for Cecil Crone Service Station at 3416 Macon Road. He moved in to 422½ So. Main, Apt. 2B some time toward the end of the month, and stayed one week. He did not remember the day he moved in, or out but when asked if the date was March 28, 1968 as the investigating officers had been told by Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Mr. Bennett stated that he thought that was about the right date. He stated that he quit working for Cecil Crone the same time he moved from 422½ So. Main, and then went to Caruthersville, to visit his wife. He stated that he only returned to Memphis a couple of days ago, and got the job on Park Avenue, and moved back to the South Main address because he had trouble getting bus service in Frayser while he lived with his sister. Mr. Bennett stated that during the week in March that he lived in Apartment 2B, he did not see anyone around there that looked like the picture in the paper of the man that shot King, and did not see anyone who fit the description he had heard on the radio, television, and read in the paper. At this point the interview was concluded and Mr. Bennett was advised to contact Capt. Williams on the evening of April 18, 1968 after he got off work, to see if a written statement would be needed from him. At 8:00 PM, April 18, 1968 he did call the Homicide Office as requested and was advised that no written statement would be needed at that time, and he stated that he thought he would be staying at 422½ So. Main for a pretty good while, this time, and he could be reached there, or through his sister, Mrs. Faircloth in Frayser.

Supplement number seventy three reported by Lt. J. B. Williams and Lt. W. S. Schultz is relative to memo number 93, which reflects that Lt. J. D. Hamby received a phone call in the Homicide Office on April 9, 1968 at 5:30 PM, from an unknown person, who sounded like a female white, who stated that she knew this was silly, and the police were doing all they could do, but for a couple of days she had been wanting to call to find out if the old newscasts, or speeches made by Martin Luther King had been re-run. The reason she asked was because on the day before he was shot, she was watching the television and believes it was on Channel five, and was watching Martin Luther King make a speech, when the camera was turned off of him, out into the crowd, and she noticed a lone male white standing in a group of male coloreds and noticed that everyone was very solemn with the exception of this male white. He had what she would call a smirk on his face, rather than a smile, as he was listening to Dr. King say that he had been to the mountain, and was ready to die. She said that this male white resembled the picture that was in the newspaper of Dr. King's assailant, but didn't look just exactly like that picture. Supplement number 73 reflects that on April 10, 1968 the investigating officers had gone to WMCT in order to check on some film that the female white had called in about, in reference to the speech made by Dr. King at the Mason Temple on Wednesday night, April 3, 1968. This female white had stated that there was a male white in the television audience when the cameras were turned on them, and that this particular male white looked like the killer of Dr. King, and she was comparing it to the picture that had been in the newspaper. The investigating officers talked to Mr. Norman Brewer and Don Hickman of the news staff, and they stated that NBC had run this particular film on their Special on Thursday night, April 4, 1968 at 8:30 PM.

On Friday, April 19, 1968 Norman Brewer called Lt. J.B. Williams at headquarters and stated that they had the film in question and that he had looked at it, and that there was a male white in the audience, and did have some resemblance to the newspaper pictures of Eric Starvo Galt. At that time Lt. Williams and Lt. Schultz, along with police photographer Calvin Elliston, went to WMCT and was shown this film, and he did have a resemblance to the pictures of Galt. Don Hickman explained that they had no way of slowing this film down, and it was noticed in watching it repeatedly that the television camera which was at Mason Temple on April 3, 1968 was scanning the audience, and this appeared to be the only male white in the audience. Don Hickman called in photographer Charles Caldwell, to where they were watching the film, and explained to him that they would play this particular film over, and over, showing this male white in the audience and asked if he could take a camera, and get a picture of it, as it passed on the screen. Mr. Caldwell took two shots with his camera of this male white, and then developed the film and gave the investigators the negatives, wherein Calvin Elliston brought it to headquarters and developed it as best he could. This pictures are not very clear but they do have a resemblance to the picture of Eric Galt that has been in the newspaper. This pictures were given to Capt. R. A. Cochran, who contacted the FBI office in the Federal Building and talked with Mr. Joe Hester, and information regarding the pictures was discussed with Mr. Hester, and Mr. Hester advised Capt. Cochran that the local FBI office had not yet received the pictures of James Earl Ray, who had been identified as being the same as Eric Starvo Galt, but these pictures would be in by April 20, 1968. The Homicide Office would be notified when these pictures arrived so comparisons could be made. At the time of this writing the FBI has not sent pictures of James Earl Ray, or inquired about the pictures taken from the video tape.

Supplement number seventy four reported by Lt. L. A. McKee and J. D. Hamby was written on April 19, 1968, and is relative to a call that Lt. McKee received from Roger's cafe at 72 Monroe, where a man had called in saying that there was a man in the cafe that resembled the photographs of Eric Starvo Galt, and the supplement shows that the investigating officers went to the cafe, and did check the subject out resembling Galt, that he did resemble him to the extent that he was 6'2", 170 Pounds, this supplement is self-explanatory, and is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number seventy five reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby is relative to information received from J. W. Singleton about a possible suspect, in the King Murder. He identified this man Dennis Newman, and stated that on April 15, 1968 he went to Mr. Newman's office and found that he had skipped town, and Mr. Newman had left town about the time King was murdered, that Newman used to have a Citizen's Band Radio, and that he was a pilot on the Mississippi River and belonged to the Maritime Union. This information had been read in the newspapers that Eric Starvo Galt was supposedly belonging to the Maritime Union and he associated that with the citizen's band radio chase, as it had been described in the newspapers. The investigating officer went to the police department Bureau of Identification and checked Dennis Newman through the B of I and found that he did have a record with this department, that his full name is Dennis Collins Newman, he's a male white, 37, and his B of I number is 45219, and he had an FBI record under number 173074-E. He had been arrested by this department for Fraudulent Breach of Trust in 1962 and a Bad Check Law, and was investigated in 1954 for Murder in Fairbanks, Alaska. A photograph was obtained from the B of I and this information was turned over to the FBI office and the FBI office in Memphis later notified the Homicide Bureau that Newman's fingerprints did not match those of the subject, Eric Starvo Galt, later known as James Earl Ray, therefore supplement number 75 is not pertinent to the Homicide Investigation of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Supplement number seventy six was reported by Lt. L. A. McKee is relative to a white Mustang seen speeding south on Highway 51 north, and the supplement reflects that on April 16, 1968 at 9:00 AM, a Mrs. W. J. Bowen, who lives at 532 Mitscher Drive, Millington, Air Station called the Homicide Office and stated that on April 4, 1968 at approximately 7:10 PM, she was southbound on Highway 51 north, and within sight of Rusty's Ranch House when she observed a white Mustang, dirty in appearance, pass her car, also going south at a high rate of speed. After this mustang passed her, she saw the same Mustang pull into the parking lot at Rusty's Ranch House and park at the north corner of the building. The car was occupied by two male whites and the only description she could give of the driver was that he was dressed casually, having dark hair. She paid particular interest to the license plates of the car, and they were white numerals on a red background. She did not see the male whites enter into Rusty's.

Supplement number seventy seven reported by Lt. L. A. McKee is relative to a phone inquiry for a windshield for a 1965 Pontiac. This supplement reflects that on April 18, 1968 at 3:20 PM, a Mr. Richardson, salesman for Dyke Glass Company at 300 E. Crump called from the company, and told the reporting officer that he had just been talking with an unidentified male white who wanted to locate a windshield for a '65 Pontiac Catalina, 4-door. Mr. Richardson stated that he referred the male white to the Auto Glass Company which is located on Madison. Mr. Richardson stated that he told the man that he did not have a windshield of that make, as he was just stalling him, and he didn't want to get involved in this thing, if there was any truth to the Pontiac and white Mustang chase, as reported in the newspapers. The investigating officer then called the Auto Glass Company, which is located at 619 Madison and talked to the telephone operator, Miss Betty Guest. When asked about the Pontiac, and the male white who may have called, asking for a windshield, Miss Guest stated she had not received any such call throughout the day. She said that if that company did receive a call, it would come through her, and that the call would have to be explained to her, as to what he wanted, before he could be referred to any other department. Miss Guest checked her notes on calls she had received throughout the day, and confirmed that no one had called. She stated that she would call the reporting officer if anyone did. Miss Guest never did call back. It is not believed that this supplement number 77 is pertinent to the Homicide Bureau's Investigation of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Supplement number seventy eight reported by Lt. B. J. Johnson is relative to memo number 161. Memo number 161 reflects that it was written by Lt. N. S. Misenti, Safety Education Bureau to Lt. J. L. Harrison, relative to a possible suspect in the death of Martin Luther King. In this memo Lt. Misenti received a message to see the Principal at Idlewild School, a Mrs. Imelda Stanton. He went to Idlewild School on April 17, 1968 and interviewed Mrs. Stanton, who related that on the 10th of April approximately 9:30 AM a Mr. Moses came by the school to check out his two nieces and one nephew. Mrs. Stanton stated that she and her secretary noticed the resemblance of Mr. Moses to the description given of the suspect in the Martin Luther King slaying. He appeared very nervous and didn't sit down. As soon as the children were ready to leave, he left the office in a rush. He left in a white milk truck. He transferred these two nieces to Delano School

in Frayser, and transferred the nephew to somewhere in Texas. She further stated that as soon as the children arrived at Delano School, Mr. D. D. Martin, the principal, called her and asked if she had noticed the resemblance of Mr. Moses to the suspect in the King slaying. She then looked up the records on the children and found that they were absent from school on April 3rd, 4th, and 9th, the reason given for their absence was that their parents had left town. She noted also, that they had been living in Alabama earlier the school year, and due to the fact that these children had been moved from one state to another many times in the past six months, the principal became suspicious. She turned over to Lt. Misenti copies of school records, which are attached to memo number 161. Lt. B. J. Johnson checked out this information and reported it in supplement number 78, and found that the uncle of the children was Phillip H. Moses, and his address was 2777 Beachmont. The father of the children was Martin Hamlin Moses. Both these parties have records with the Memphis Police Department, however there were no wants on them at that time.

On April 18, 1968 at approximately 3:30 PM, Lt. B. J. Johnson interviewed Phillip Moses, in front of his home at 2777 Beachmont, and Mr. Moses stated on April 4, 1968 he'd gotten off from work with Dean's Forrest Hill Milk Company, where he's a truck driver, at 12:00 Noon, and went to the home of his brother, with whom he was living at that time, Charles Moses, at 4587 Mallory. He slept the biggest portion of the day, does not recall exactly what time he woke, but did recall only leaving the house one time when he went to the store for 5 or 10 minutes, and when he returned, his sister-in-law, Alma Moses, and his wife, Betty Moses, told him of the King Murder. Phillip Moses' wife was also interviewed by Lt. Johnson and verified the fact that he only left the house for 5 or 10 minutes to go to the store, and that just after he left, they heard the news of the assassination on television and told him about it when he returned home.

Charles Moses was contacted by telephone at his place of employment, at Trusty's Pure Oil Service Station, in Capleville, Tennessee. He stated that he could not recall his brother Phillip Moses, was living with him at the time, April 4, 1968, however, he would contact his wife, Alma, and see if she could recall. At 5:30 PM, April 18, 1968 Charles Moses returned Lt. Johnson's call to the Homicide Bureau and stated he had contacted his wife and she did recall that Phillip was staying with them at that time, and did recall him being home during April 4, 1968. Due to the fact that Phillip Henry Moses did not fit the description of Dr. King's assailant, as he was 5'8" tall, and only weighed 130 pounds, had brown eyes, and real long dark brown hair, combed with a high pompadour, also due to the fact that his whereabouts were verified by his wife and sister-in-law, he was cleared as a suspect, and therefore supplement number 78, as well as departmental communications number 161 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number seventy nine, reported by Lt. W. S. Schultz and Lt. J. B. Williams is relative to transmissions taken from Memphis Police Department Radio tapes that were taped on April 4, 1968 from 6:01 PM, until 7:03 PM. It should be noted that there are two frequencies to the Memphis Police Department's Communications Set-up, Frequency 1, and Frequency 2. Every transmission made over the Memphis Police Department's radio is recorded for later use if needed. Supplement number 79 is a transcription to type-written pages of these recordings. It's self-explanatory, and takes in the original call received by the dispatcher from Tact Unit 10 as well as the alleged chase of the white Mustang by the blue Pontiac with the Citizen's Band Radio. Supplement number 79 consists of 28 pages and is self-explanatory. There were many other transmissions regarding the death of Martin Luther King, on the radio, but it was felt that the most important transmissions would have been made between 6:01 PM and 7:03 PM, and the transcription of the radio tapes was done in the hopes that it might contain something relative to the white Mustang being driven from in front of 424 So. Main by the assailant. It will also give the Attorney General's office an idea of what was taking place on the police radio at that time. There are other tapes available in the event that the Attorney General's office sees fit to go into this further.

Supplement number eighty reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby is relative to memo number 173, which was written on April 19, 1968 by Asst. Chief W. E. Routt, to Chief J. C. MacDonald.

The memo reflects that on April 18, 1968 at 8:00 PM, Mr. Bill Hodges, residence, 998 Tatum Road, telephoned Chief Routt at home, stating that his wife had overheard a radio conversation, that broke in on WMPS while she was listening to a news bulletin, that evidently must have come from a boat, and to a station in Memphis which she thought was Waterway Marine and would like for Chief Routt to listen to his wife's story.

Mrs. Margaret Hodges then talked to Chief Routt over the phone and advised that when she first heard the name Eric Starvo Galt, she wondered where she had heard this name before, and was unable to determine it, until she read the Press Scimitar on April 18, 1968 where an article stated that the FBI had questioned someone who worked on Riverboats and then

it came to her mind where she had heard the name Galt. She stated that on Saturday night, after Martin Luther King was shot, about 8:00 PM, she was listening to WMPS radio news bulleting, and during this newscast a Marine Station broke in, which it does very often on WMPS, and she stated that this was the following conversation that she heard.

One man was talking from a boat, and one man was talking from a station in Memphis, and it was concerning this man that was on the boat, staying with this boat, or catching another boat out of Memphis when it arrived. She said they gave names, but she did not recall the names of either, however the man on the boat stated that he thought he would re-catch the boat, in or out of Nashville, and the man that was at the station in town stated, well if he waited to catch the boat in Nashville, again, he had a man who wanted to ride to Nashville with him, by the name of Galt, who lived on a Linden Street, or was staying on Linden street. At the time, the person gave the telephone number of this man Galt, she could not remember what the number was. Mrs. Hodges further stated that if she could remember anything further, concerning the conversation that she would contact Chief Routt, or she would be happy to talk to anyone who was making the investigation and do anything she could to help the Memphis Police Department, and to not to hesitate on calling on her.

The memo also reflects that Mr. Bill Hodges told Chief Routt that he believed that the broadcast was coming from Warner and Tumble Radio Station WJG at 805 Vaughn, which is a short distance from where they live and they have had trouble with ship to shore broadcasts on certain frequencies on their radio quite often. Mr. Hodges stated that he knows that this radio station on Vaughn handles broadcasts or communications concerning Marine activities.

After the Homicide Bureau received this information, Capt. R. A. Cochran assigned the memo to Lt. J. D. Hamby to check out, as he was familiar with radios and broadcasters and he checked the City Map and found that the home of the Hodges, at 998 Tatum Road was located about 3 blocks from the radio station located at 805 Vaughn. He then contacted Mrs. Margaret Hodges by phone and she stated briefly that she was listening to a regular AM Radio and had it tuned to WMPS, listening to the newscast as she always does at approximately 8:00 PM, on April 6, 1968 and that a broadcast interfered with her radio and she knew there was a ship to shore radio that had cut in. She said the conversation was between two parties and she believed one of them was on a boat, and the other one was talking on a telephone to the boat, and she distinctly remembered the name of Galt being used, and she thought that he referred to him as Steve Galt. She was asked if she had heard a 2-way conversation on this radio before, coming from the Marine Station, and she stated that she thought it was funny as she had never heard both sides of a conversation before. Lt. Hamby then made arrangements to meet with her at her home later that day.

Lt. Hamby then checked the Memphis Telephone Directory and found that the radio station that Mr. Hodges believed was cutting into his wife's regular AM radio was Warner and Tumble Radio Service Inc. located at 805 Vaughn Road, and it listed three phone numbers. He found that Warner and Tumble Radio Service Inc., is owned by Warner and Tumble Barge Line located at the foot of Union Avenue on the river.

Lt. Hamby contacted WMPS Radio station and talked with Ray Sherman, News Director, and on checking back on his logs for April 6, 1968, he stated that the newscast began at 7:55 PM, and ended at 8:00 PM.

Lt. Hamby then went to 805 Vaughn and talked with Chief Dispatcher Jerry DeGregory. They checked the logs and found that the vessel Hamilton had contacted Radio WJG to place a phone call to 358-0520 on Channel five at 7:55 PM, on April 6, 1968. The phone number was checked through the Blue Book and found to belong to Carl Pannell, residence 4053 Cliffdale. He was interviewed and stated that he received a phone call on the vessel Hamilton on April 6, 1968 at 7:55 PM, and this call was from the chief Engineer of the Hamilton, Mr. Farrington. He stated that Mr. Farrington had called him and asked that he meet the boat at the foot of Union to pick him up, and take him home. Mr. Pannell stated that he told Mr. Farrington that due to the curfew in Memphis he would be unable to pick him up. He further stated that Mr. Farrington called a taxi-cab and came out to his house.

Lt. Hamby then contacted John L. Barbieri, residence 1240 Rustwood Road, who was the dispatcher on the night of April 6, 1968 for Warner & Tumble. Mr. Barbieri advised Lt. Hamby that it would be impossible for anyone to hear both sides of a conversation on an AM Radio, such as the one Mrs. Hodges owned. Lt. Hamby checked and found that there were only two other radio stations pertaining to Ship to Shore radios in Memphis, one of them was Marine Waterways, Inc., and the other was Frankie and Johnnie's Boat Store, and both of these are located on the Mississippi River. He checked both these radio stations out and they were of the opinion that the party could not have heard a 2-way conversation, only a one-way conversation. Lt. Hamby then contacted Mrs. Hodges again and was asked specifically if she recalled having heard in the last year and a half of

any other names and addresses that she could remember on her radio in regards to Marine Broadcasts, and she stated no, that the name Galt was very unusual and somehow had stuck with her. It should be noted that the name of Eric Starvo Galt was first known to the public on April 12, 1968, relative to the Martin Luther King Homicide Investigation, therefore supplement number 80 as well as memo number 173 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide, other than to show the extent of the investigation.

Supplement number eighty one submitted by Lt. J.L. Harrison is relative to memo number 166 of this investigation. Memo number 166 reflects that Lt. B. G. Hinson of the Homicide Bureau on April 18, 1968 at 9:10 AM, received a phone call in the Homicide Office from Mr. Hal Brignole, who is the owner of the Plaza Liquor Store at 521 So. Third. Mr. Brignole stated that he had just received a check in the mail returned from the bank, marked Account Closed, and he had seen the picture of Galt in the newspapers, and remembered that the man that cashed the check resembled Galt. He stated that the check was cashed in his liquor store, on March 21, 1968, by a male white who gave his name as Harris M. Hunt, and the check was for \$5.00. Mr. Brignole described Harris Hunt as being 35 to 40, 5'10", to 5'11" tall, sandy brown hair, long thin nose, and fair complexion. In supplement number 81, Lt. J. L. Harrison relates that an investigation was made into the origin of the check and it was found to have come from Harris M. Hunt of 7612 Poplar Pike. Lt. Harrison proceeded to Germantown, Tennessee, and found that the Harris Hunt address was in the city limits of Germantown. He talked to Chief Massey and Ptlm. Phillip McCall, of the Germantown Police Department, and they advised him that they knew Harris Hunt very well that he was a past mental patient, and a very eccentric acting man. He had been in trouble numerous times for passing bad checks, but his father, Mr. Ney Hunt had always made the checks good, and had kept him out of jail. They further related that he drank quite a bit, and was a narcotics user. He never worked steady, and drifted around different parts of Shelby County, doing odd jobs, but they had never known him to be in serious trouble or involved in a fight. He was described by the Germantown Police officer as being 6'2" tall, having dark hair, a big hook nose, extremely receding hair line, and a mustache. Lt. Harrison then went to the Hunt residence but was unable to locate Harris Hunt and could receive no cooperation from his parents, who refused to tell where he was living or working. Lt. Harrison then returned to headquarters and found a picture of Harris Hunt in the Memphis Police Department Bureau of Identification and he in no way resembled the description given of the suspect in the King Homicide, therefore he was cleared as a suspect, and supplement number 81 as well as memo number 166 is not pertinent to the investigation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide.

Supplement number eighty two reported by Lt. J. L. Harrison is relative to memo number 169 of this investigation. Memo number 169 reflects that it was written by Det. J. M. Dunagan of the Robbery Bureau, and that on April 16, 1968 he received a phone call at his home from an acquaintance, Mr. E. C. Haines, who is part owner of the O K Tire Store at 1657 So. Third. Mr. Haines told Det. Dunagan that approximately 2 days before the murder of Dr. King he was contacted at his store by two white males representing the White Citizens Council in regards to getting him to join this organization. He did not join at that time, and did not remember the names of these white males, but one of the male whites was there on his first visit, was introduced to him, and stated that he worked with an organization through Mississippi and Alabama, and upon seeing the description, and sketch in the paper, Mr. Haines felt that this male white was the male white from the White Citizen's Council that had come to his store. Lt. J. L. Harrison reflects in supplement number 82 that he then contacted Capt. J. G. Ray, of the Internal Security Squad, who is familiar with the White Citizen's Council, and Capt. Ray promised to attempt to gain the identify of the two male whites. On April 22, 1968 Capt. Ray advised Lt. Harrison that he had learned that the White Citizen's Council had a large membership drive on, and that several of the members of this council had been contacting various places of business throughout the city. Capt. Ray further stated that the two male whites who had contacted Mr. Haines were Roland J. Johnson, residence 1073 Blythe and Ronnie Jones address unknown, who is the vice-president of the Memphis Chapter of the White Citizen's Council. Capt. Ray advised that he was familiar with the physical characteristics of both these men, and that neither of them fit the description of the man that was being sought in the King Homicide, therefore supplement number 82 and memo number 169 of this investigation, is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King Homicide.

Supplement number eighty three reported by Lt. J. L. Harrison is relative to memo number 177 of this investigation. Memo number 177 reflects that it was written by Lt. L. G. Nevil and Det. J. F. McQuarry of the Homicide Bureau on April 19, 1968 after Lt. Nevil had received a phone call from Mr. Tom Joyner of the Esso Station at Bellevue and Union who stated he had some information about the King Murder. Lt. Nevil and Det. McQuarry interviewed Mr. Tom Joyner at 9:45 PM, that date, and he stated that he had received information that there was a Mr. & Mrs. Dunlap who had been out of town, and returned shortly after King's death, and that Mr. Dunlap had paid off all of his bills, groceries and back rent with fifty dollar bills and had rented a U Haul trailer and left town. Mr. Joyner had a fifty dollar bad check on Mr. Dunlap that had been turned over to the

Police Department. He further stated that Mrs. Dunlap worked at a Cigar Place on Linden. Supplement number 83 reflects that Lt. J. L. Harrison, on April 19, 1968 investigated the information in the memo, and found that Mrs. June Dunlap had previously worked as a bookkeeper for the Tom Joyner Service Station, and that she and her husband lived at 558 Josephine. That they were from Detroit, Michigan. Lt. Harrison then contacted Lt. Jack Hamby of the Document Bureau, of the Memphis Police Department, and Lt. Hamby advised that he did have knowledge of both Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, and that both of them were at this time wanted by the Memphis Police Department for forgery. This charge growing out of them passing several bogus checks. Lt. Hamby further stated that when Mrs. Dunlap had left Joyner Service Station, she held a job at Bianca's Cigar Store, on Linden, and had embezzled several hundred dollars, and that was probably the source of money which they used to pay their bets around Memphis. Lt. Hamby stated that he had never seen Mr. Dunlap and there was not a picture on file with this department, but he was of the opinion that Mr. Dunlap was entirely too young to be considered as a suspect in the King Homicide, therefore supplement number 83 as well as memo number 177 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number eighty four reported by Lt. J. L. Harrison is relative to memo number 185. Memo number 185 reflects that it was written by Lt. G. E. Dandridge on April 25, 1968 after he had received a phone call at 9:15 AM, on that date, from Sgt. S. T. Bell, Sheriff's Office Shelby County, and was advised that Sgt. Bell had received an anonymous phone from what seemed to be a female white at 8:45 AM, April 25, 1968, and that this woman had told him that a male white, Robert Allison, employed at the Arrow Glass Boat Company had been bragging and boasting that he knew all about the setting up and killing of Martin Luther King, and he even knew the other persons responsible, and the one who pulled the trigger. Sgt. Bell advised that this woman would not give her name, or address and asked to remain anonymous, but that she knew positively that Mr. Allison had been bragging all over town about being in the know about this incident. Lt. Harrison's investigation in supplement number 84 reflects that on Friday, April 26, 1968 he went to the Arrow Glass Boat Company on Farmville Road, and found that Robert Allison was employed by Arrow Glass as a production worker, and as an over the road driver, but at that time was enroute to Houston, Texas with a trailer load of boats.

On April 29, 1968 Lt. Harrison interviewed Robert Allison, male white, 26, who stated that he lived at 4811 Tutwiler, with a female white Minnie Lou Sandy, 30, and that they were living together as common law man and wife. Allison stated that he was born and raised in Paris, Tennessee had never been in any serious trouble, but had been arrested in Paris for fighting, and drunk. He was asked about the comments attributed to him and he stated that he drank quite a bit, hung around several cafes and lounges, both in Memphis and West Memphis, and at time when he was drinking, he was bad to stretch the truth, and tall stories that were not true. He stated that he may have led someone to believe that he knew more than the general public about the King slaying, when he was in one of his drunken conditions, but there was absolutely no truth to it, as he did not know anymore than he had saw, heard and read from the news media. He stated that on April 4, 1968 he went to work at the Arrow Glass Corp. at approximately 8:00 AM worked until 5:00 PM, proceeded to the Tutwiler address and was watching television when he learned of the slaying of Dr. King. He became quite upset about the slaying as he had scheduled road trip that night, and was due to leave the city with a trailer load of boats at approximately 10:00 PM, but due to the killing and the trouble that ensued he left the Tutwiler Address at approximately 8:30 PM, proceeded to the plant, picked up the boats, and headed for Clovis, New Mexico.

Robert Allison stated this information that the Police Department had received had probably came from his common law wife, whom he had been having a lot of trouble with lately, and she was attempting to cause him trouble and embarrassment. Robert Allison is described in the supplement as being 5'11", 180 pounds, medium build, sandy headed, extremely receding hair line. He wears thick lens glasses, and cannot see without the glasses. At the time he was interviewed he had approximately a ten day growth of whiskers and stated to Lt. Harrison, that every year about this time, he grows a beard to participate in the Paris, Tennessee Fish Fry. Lt. Harrison interviewed Minnie Lou Sandy, and she stated that Robert Allison was a pathological liar, stating that he lied about everything, and that he had a hard time telling the truth, even about things that were unimportant. She stated that he had been so far as to consult a Psychiatrist about his lying, and lately he seemed to be better. She stated that he had made some rather rash statements about knowing something about the King killing, but she paid him no attention, as she knew him for what he was, and everytime anything of importance, no matter what it was, happened, he always claimed to know all about it. His alibi was checked out by Minnie Lou Sandy, along with his boss at the boat company and he was cleared as a suspect in this case, therefore supplement number 84 and memo 185 of this investigation is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Homicide.

on JAMES EARL RAY.

Number eighty five reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby is relative to memos number 136 and 137, regarding the citizen's band radio chase between the white Mustang and the blue Pontiac. It has already been described in this report, and consists of 16 typewritten pages, and is self-explanatory.

Supplement number eighty six is reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby and is relative to memo number 133, which was written by Lt. Glynn King of the Homicide Bureau, and reflects that on April 11, 1968 at 10:00 PM, Lt. King received information from Ptlm. T. M. Jones of the Accident Division, who stated that a friend of his, Mr. Oscar Bowles, Residence 2132 Brighton Road, had been at home on the night that Martin Luther King Jr. was murdered and saw cars roaring up and down Jackson Avenue, and heard two gunshots. He stated that these cars were headed west on Jackson, toward town, and just after they passed Brighton Road, a Mustang and a police car made u-turns in the street and headed back out Jackson toward Raleigh. Lt. Hamby's investigation in supplement 86 reflects that he contacted the officers in car 36, Ptlm. Tolleson and Speight, and that on that particular night, they had stopped a car on Jackson but not near the location given by Mr. Bowles, but they did recall after they stopped the car, they pulled into the X-L Service Station which is at Jackson and Burrow, when a Sheriff's car came from Raleigh going toward town on Jackson, at a high rate of speed, and in a short time, the same Sheriff's car came back toward Raleigh at a high rate of speed. Lt. Hamby then checked with the Sheriff's office and found that a Lt. V. J. Smith had been operating Sheriff's unit number 70, in that area, on the day that Martin Luther King was killed, and Lt. Smith stated that he was at Jackson and Stage, along with unit 6, when a white Mustang came through west bound for Memphis at a high rate of speed. When they saw the Mustang, they discussed that a white Mustang was supposed to have been chased by a Citizen's Band unit into Raleigh from Memphis. At that time unit 6 began the chase of the white Mustang. They caught the white Mustang on Jackson Avenue near Brighton Road and when they stopped the car, they found that a doctor was driving the car, and they knew this doctor personally, and the doctor told them that he had been called in by the St. Joseph's Hospital to stand-by for emergency cases. They told the doctor that the police were looking for a white Mustang, the doctor then returned to Raleigh to pick up his Volkswagon, and leave the Mustang at home. So, he made a U-Turn on Jackson and the Deputies followed him back into Raleigh, therefore this information checked out in Supplement number 86, as well as memo number 133 is not pertinent to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide.

Supplement number eighty seven reported by Lt. J. D. Hamby is relative to memo number 14 of this investigation, and Memo number 14 was previously written about in supplement number sixty four, therefore supplement eighty seven should be crossfiled with supplement number sixty four.

Supplement eighty seven reflects that Lt. J. D. Hamby interviewed Frank Flanigan on April 14, 1968 at his home where he apologized for ordering two other detectives out of his house earlier that day. He welcomed Lt. Hamby back into his home, stated he would answer any questions that was asked of him, and that he knew the answer, then said that he hoped Hamby had his God Damned tape recorder on because he didn't care if the whole world knew that he hated niggers. He further stated he was going to the FBI and demand equal civil rights and that if the niggers could march, block off traffic, close up stores that he wanted the same opportunity, he wanted the same amount of publicity and was going to have it. He stated that after the first march led by Dr. King he went to the newspaper and tried to pay to have an article printed exposing King as a Communist, but the newspaper had refused to print it, and as he was hot-headed he did make several remarks but he didn't recall exactly what he had said. He stated that although some people had dubbed him as a hot-headed red neck, Mississippi yokel, and a radical person, that all of it was true except he was not radical, and that it was time America woke up, and that we were being led directly into the hands of the communists.

He stated that as far as the Citizen's Band radio was concerned, he would stand an investigation from anyone about the chase on Jackson Avenue, that he did not do it, speaking of the fake broadcast, but the only reason was that he didn't think of it at the time.

Supplement number 87, as well as memo number 14, and supplement number 64 therefore are not pertinent to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide Investigation.

Supplement number eighty eight submitted by Lt. J. L. Harrison is for the IBM Section of the Memphis Police Department, only, and shows that the case has been cleared by arrest and prosecution, and for further details see arrest report.

There are approximately 200 memo, or departmental communications in this file, many of them have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, dealing with supplements which were written to clear out memos. A copy of all these memos have been forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, so that they might keep up to date on our phase of the investigation, and all the out-of-town memos were supposed to be checked out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This writer will not attempt to go through all the memos, because memos were written on any information received in the Homicide Office about the Martin Luther King Homicide, and as previously explained most of them are merely an attempt to collect the reward, or because someone had seen someone that appeared to them to resemble the sketch done by the Commercial Appeal artist, which ran in the paper immediately after the King Homicide. This sketch was done by interviewing one witness and getting his description, and is the type of sketch that could resemble almost anyone, and resulted in many calls and letters to the Homicide Bureau from people who believed that this sketch was an official sketch made by, or approved by the Homicide Bureau, which was absolutely not true.

The Fire and Police Director, Mr. Frank C. Holloman contacted Mr. Charles E. Blackburn the director of the Division of Public Works, on April 22, 1968, and requested that the Engineering Department take measurements from the window, where the fatal shot was fired, to the balcony landing in front of room 306 at the Lorraine Motel, where Dr. Martin Luther King was struck. He further requested that the measurements be triangulated.

On the morning of April 23, 1968 at 8:30 AM, Lt. A. S. Zelinski, and Lt. J. L. Harrison of the Police Department met the surveying party, and witnessed them take measurements calculations, until 10:00 AM.

Lts. Zelinski and Harrison showed the surveying party where Dr. King was standing, and the window from which the shot was fired, and explained to him that the bullet entered Dr. King at a point 59 inches above the balcony floor of the Lorraine Motel, and that the gun was resting on a point on the window sill of 422½ So. Main, across Mulberry Street from the Lorraine Motel.

An Engineers Transit was placed on the spot where Dr. King was shot, telescope being 59 inches from the balcony floor, and the instrument was made level.

From this position two triangles were established, with a base line common to the two triangles, established and measured. Angles were turned, checked, turned again, and checked again and every effort was made to provide for the utmost accuracy of the calculations.

The level distance from the point from which the shot was fired to the point where Dr. King was standing is 206.36 feet. The distance, along the flight of the bullet from the point from which it was fired to the point where Dr. King was standing is 207.02 feet.

The window sill of the building from which the shot was fired, is 16.63 feet higher than a point 59 inches above the floor of the balcony on which Dr. King was standing when shot.

In addition to Lts. Zelinski and Harrison the following named men from the Department of Public Works were present and assisted in the survey, and statistics relative to these men were furnished in the following order: name, title, age, length of service in their department, address, and home phone number.

Arthur C. Holbrook, Engineer of Surveys, Plans and Design; 52 years old; 22 years five months
3730 Shirwood Avenue, 323-8853.

Robert V. Wenzler; Senior Party Chief; 32; 15 years 8 months; 4100 Ward Avenue; 386-7766.

Aaron Russell; Senior Party Chief; 54; 28 years 6 months; 2119 Alta Vista Drive; 357-3819/

Billy Fite; Instrumentman; 35; 11 years; 2208 Cassie Avenue; 357-4522.

Joe Tidwell; Engineering Aide; 21; 1 year 7 months; 1992 Driftwood Avenue; 357-3804.

Thomas Beillot; Engineering Aide; 24; 7 months; 2085 Linden Avenue; 278-0504.

Charles Brooks; Engineering Aide; 18; 5 months; 4608 McCrory Avenue; 685-1223.

Mr. Holbrook furnished the Homicide Bureau with a sketch showing the triangulation as set up at the scene, with angles, measurements, and calculations also shown. He also described the above measurements in a letter which was attached to the sketch, which will be forwarded to the office of the Attorney General to be used in the prosecution of this case.

The following paragraphs in this report will deal with written statements, taken in this investigation. At the time of this investigation, there have been 57 typewritten statements obtained by members of the Homicide Bureau. It is not known how many have been obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the Attorney General's staff. The statements taken were numbered so as to provide a statement index for this file, and the numbers designate nothing except a reference to enable the investigators to find the statements quickly from the index.

Although the defendant in this case, James Earl Ray, male white, has been arrested and is now in the County Jail awaiting trial, no one from the Memphis Police Department Homicide Bureau has even seen James Earl Ray, much less take any type of statement from him, as he was not brought back by Homicide Officers, was not processed through the Memphis Police Department, he was brought back by Federal Agents from England and incarcerated in the County Jail by Sheriff's Deputies, and this writer has no knowledge whatsoever if he's made a statement to anyone, either written or oral.

No statement of any type was obtained from the victim of this report, Martin Luther King, Jr., due to the fact that when he was shot he dropped to the balcony floor of the Lorraine Motel, and his extensive injuries prevented him from making any statement whatsoever, from the time he was shot, until he was pronounced dead at 7:05 PM, April 4, 1968 at the St. Joseph's Hospital Emergency Room. It should be noted that there was a police officer with him immediately after he was shot, and that a police officer accompanied him in the ambulance to the hospital, and there were police officers at the hospital, and had he made a statement, it would be known to these officers, and a part of this file.

Statement number one, Guy Warren Canipe, Sr., male white 58, Residence 1078 Briar Road, the owner and operator of Canipe's Amusement Company at 424 So. Main. Mr. Canipe observed a male white in front of his amusement company as the evidence was dropped, and also observed a male white leave in a white Mustang from the area just wouth of his amusement company, immediately after the shooting of Dr. King.

Number two, William Charles Anshultz, male white, 57, Residence, 422½ So. Main. Mr. Anshultz was in his room at the time the shot was fired, and upon hearing the shot, came out of his room, and observed a male white, walking hurriedly down the hall, carrying a bundle.

Number three, B. L. Reeves, male white, 74, Residence 422½ So. Main. Reeves observed the male white who rented room 5B, as he was standing at Bessie Brewer's doorway. Reeves was in his room when the shot was fired, and heard the shot, but did not come out of his room immediately.

Number four, Mrs. Bessie Ruth Brewer, female white, 44, was at the time of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Murder, the resident Manager of the rooming house at 422½ So. Main. At the time of this writing, she is the resident manager of a rooming house at 382½ So. Main, having left the other rooming house. In her statement she tells that on April 4, 1968 between 3:00 and 3:30 PM, she rented room 5B to a male white, who gave his name as John Willard, and he paid her with a \$20.00 dollar bill and two quarters. The room rented for \$8.50 a week. She gave him his change, and never saw him again.

Number five, Charlie Quitman Stephens, male white 46, at the time of this incident Stephen occupeid the room next to the bathroom where the shot was fired, and which is also adjacent to room 5B, which the assailant had previously rented from Mrs. Brewer. In his statement he shows that between 3:00 and 4:00 PM, he observed this male white, while Mrs. Brewer was showing him room 5B. Between 4:00 and 5:00 PM, he heard the male white make several trips to the bathroom. At approximately 6:00 PM, he heard the shot came out of his room, and saw this same male white running down the hall, carrying a bundle of some sort that appeared to him to be wrapped in newspaper. In his statement he gives a description of this male white. At the time of this writing Charlie Stephens no longer resides at 422½ So. Main, and is in the County Jail, being held under \$10,000.00 bond as a material witness in this case.

Number six Grace Hays Stephens, female white, 51. She states that she is the wife of Charlie Quitman Stephens, and on April 4, 1968 she was sick in bed, but she did hear a noise that sounded like a firecracker explode in the vicinity of the bathroom, but did not go outside her room, and does not know anything other than what she had heard. At the time of the Homicide, she was residing with Charlie Stephens at 422½ So. Main, and since that time, she is now confined to the Gailor Psychiatric Unit at John Gaston Hospital as a mental patient.

Number seven Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, male colored, 42, residence 690 LaVerne Drive, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia, phone 794-6380. His written statement shows that he was Dr. King's closest associate. He and Dr. King were sharing room 306 at the Lorraine motel. He and Dr. King were preparing to leave the motel to have dinner at Rev. Kyle's home. Rev. Abernathy was putting on some after shave lotion in the room, and Dr. King had walked out

P. 50 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

on the balcony and was talking to Rev. Jessie Jackson who was standing in the courtyard below. As Abernathy was still in the process of putting lotion on his face, he heard what sounded like a loud firecracker. He ran to Dr. King, who had already fallen to the floor of the balcony. Dr. King appeared to Rev. Abernathy as if he wanted to say something but was unable to do so. Rev. Abernathy later took over as the head of the Southern Christian Leaders Conference, in Dr. King's place.

Number eight Rev. Andrew J. Young, male colored, 36, residence 1088 Veltre Circle, Southwest Atlanta, Georgia, phone 755-8320. In his statement, Rev. Young states that he was standing in the courtyard of the motel, talking to some of the staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference when the shot was fired. Young immediately ran up the stair to Dr. King, and helped to cover him with a blanket. Young then looked across Mulberry Street, in the direction where he thought the shot was fired from, but saw no one except Police Officers running toward the motel. He rode in the ambulance to the hospital with Dr. King.

Number nine, Rev. Vernard Scott Lee, male colored, 32, residence 334 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. Rev. Lee states that he came to Memphis with Dr. King and was occupying room 205 at the Lorraine Motel and at the time the shot was fired, he was standing in the courtyard talking to some of the other staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as he saw Dr. King fall he immediately ran up the stairs behind Rev. Young, and ran to where Dr. King had fallen. Rev. Lee rode in a car behind the ambulance to the hospital. He states from the sound he heard it sounded like the shot came from across Mulberry Street, and was made by a high powered rifle and not a shotgun.

Number ten, Solomon Jones, Jr., male colored, 33, residence 374 Vance Avenue, phone, 526-3264. In his statement he shows that he is a funeral director for the R. S. Lewis & Son Funeral Home, that he had been acting as Dr. King's chauffeur while Dr. King was in Memphis, and that at the time the shot was fired, he was standing in the courtyard approximately 10 feet from Dr. King, and just had a short conversation with Dr. King, concerning his overcoat. He states when the shot was fired, he saw Dr. King, he did not run toward Dr. King, but instead ran toward the street and attempted to see if he could see anyone. He states he saw a person leaving the thicket on the west side of Mulberry street with his back towards him. That it looked like this person had a hood over his head. He states that this man was a few feet west of the remaining wall, and in the bushes, and was going west toward Main Street when he observed him. Jones further states that this male appeared to have on a one piece jacket and hood and it appeared to be a white material. He appeared to be a small person and was moving rapidly. He could not describe the clothing below the jacket. He did not see any vehicles around that this male could have gotten into.

Number eleven, Chauncey Eskridge, male colored, 49, residence 123 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, home phone 752-5206. His statement shows that he is an attorney employed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and at the time the shot was fired he was standing in the courtyard, waiting for Dr. King, to come down, as he and Dr. King and several other of the staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had a dinner engagement. He observed Dr. King come out of his room and was standing on the balcony in front of his room. He was facing Dr. King when he heard the shot and glanced off momentarily, and when he looked back, Dr. King had fallen to the floor of the balcony. He turned around and ran toward Mulberry Street, and looked both ways, and saw nothing except a grey Cadillac with red numerals on the license plate, headed north on Mulberry Street, approximately one block away. When the ambulance arrived he got in the Cadillac with Solomon Jones, and Rev. Lee, and followed the ambulance to the hospital.

Number twelve, Bernell Finley, male colored, 40, Residence, 1468 Kyle, phone, 275-6524. In his statement Finley shows that he and Julius Graham had gone to Canipe's Amusement Co., at 424 So. Main, to buy some records. They were looking through the records. They heard a noise at the door, turned and saw a man walking away, and went to the door, and looked and saw that the man had dropped a box. He looked out, and saw a white Mustang driving off, after hearing tires squeal. He started out the door and was pushed back by Mr. Canipe, then saw a trooper coming around with his pistol in his hand. He stayed inside the record shop until the police arrived.

Number thirteen, Julius Leroy Graham, male colored, 22, Residence, 804 No. Fifth Street, Apt. 5, phone 527-3817. His statement shows that on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, he was in Canipe's Amusement Company at 424 So. Main where he had gone with Bernell Finley to buy some records. While there he saw a male caucasian, run by the doorway, in a southerly direction, and drop a package in the doorway. Upon hearing the sound of the package falling, he turned and viewed the man turning the corner of the building, in a southerly direction. He saw him only from the back, and immediately after he passed

P. 51 Arrest Report on JAMES EARL RAY.

the doorway, a white late model Mustang pulled off from the curb hurriedly. Shortly afterwards several patrolmen ran around the corner with their guns in their hands.

Number fourteen, Talmadge Wayne Martin, male white 43, Residence, 1727 Rockdale, phone, 396-7973. His statement shows that he is the Installation Supervisor for U. S. Fixture Company at 416 So. Main. His statement shows that he was working in his office on April 4, 1968, at approximately 6:15 PM, when he heard what sounded to him like a shot, or a loud noise, and at that time, he didn't associate it with anything out of the ordinary, but went and looked out the front door, and saw a man running south on Main Street, and he did hear tires squealing shortly afterwards, but did not see a car leave.

Number fifteen, Kenneth Wayne Foster, male white, 19, Residence, 3972 New Willow, Apt. 9, phone 452-7025. His statement shows that he is a City Desk Clerk for Taylor Paper Co. at 420 So. Front, and further shows that he was one of the customers in Jim's Grill at 418 So. Main, when Dr. King was shot. He had observed several cars parked in front of the grill when he entered at approximately 5:10 PM, and one of these automobiles was a white Mustang. He did not hear a gunshot.

Number sixteen, Lloyd Jowers, male white, 41, Residence, 2176 James Road, phone, 358-6650. His statement reflects that he is the owner and operator of Jim's Grill, located at 418 So. Main, and was inside the grill when the shooting took place. When he arrived at the grill at approximately 3:50 PM, he observed a white Mustang parked directly in front of his place of business. This Mustang had out of state tags on it, and appeared to be clean. In his statement Mr. Jowers identified other customers in his cafe at the time this happened.

Number seventeen, David Mitchell Wood, male white, 25, Residence, 3639 Townes, phone, 324-9488. His statement reflects that he is a telephone and counter salesman at Taylor Paper Company at 420 So. Front, and that on Thursday, April 4, 1968, at approximately 6:00 PM, he was in Jim's Grill located at 418 So. Main. In his statement he recalls that he arrived at Jim's Grill at about 5 minutes past five PM, he describes the cars parked in front of the cafe, one of which was a white Mustang, and in his statement he gives a detailed description of the Mustang, as well as other cars parked at the curb.

Number eighteen, Ralph Meredith Carpenter, male white, 34, Residence, 4844 Durbin, phone, 685-5618. His statement shows that he is a salesman for York Arms Company, and that on April 4, 1968 between 3:00 and 4:00 PM, he sold a pair of binoculars to a male white for \$41.55, and that these binoculars are 7 by 35 power, Bushnell, Banner model, with a leather case, four lens caps covers, a carrying strap, instructions on how to use them, the outside wrapping box, and that when he sold them, he put the binoculars in a grey-blue York Arms packaging sack, about 12 inches by 6 inches. In his statement he describes the male white that he sold the binoculars to.

Number nineteen, Pt. W. B. Richmond, male colored, 27, Residence, 1210 Dunnivant, Apt. 10, his statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to the Inspectional Bureau, under Insp. Tines for surveillance duty, mostly of the Sanitation Workers, and on April 3, 1968 his assignment was changed and he received instructions to work with Det. Redditt to keep surveillance on Dr. Martin Luther King. Pt. Richmond's statement is six pages long and he describes the surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King, and that he was looking at the Lorraine Motel, and saw Dr. King fall when he was shot. It also includes a letter that was written immediately after the shooting of Dr. King on April 4, 1968.

Number twenty, Pt. W. A. Dufour, male white, 37, Residence, 3044 Coleman Avenue, phone 452-2416. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit number 10, and at the time of the shooting he was at number two Engine House. His statement describes how he was told of the shooting, and he ran out of the Engine House, and directly to the side of Dr. King at the Lorraine Motel, was the first officer on the scene, asked for a blanket, and covered him up and stayed with him until an ambulance arrived and helped to put him on the stretcher. He then left and went to the corner of Main and Huling, where he took his post and directed the traffic to secure the area. In his statement he describes the position of Dr. King, after he was shot, the wound of Dr. King.

Number twenty one, Ptln. W. J. Berry, male white, 32, Residence, 1544 Rebecca, phone, 323-7112. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and that on Thursday, April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tactical Unit number 10, and in his statement, he describes his actions after hearing that Dr. King had been shot.

Number twenty two, Lt. J. E. Ghormley, male white, 40, Residence, 4124 Tonnie, phone, 386-6034. His statement shows that he is a Lieutenant with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit, number 10, and was at Number two's Engine House, Main and Butler, when Dr. King was shot. In his statement, he describes his activities, as well as that of some of the other Tact Unit Members.

Number twenty three, Det. Edward E. Redditt, male colored, 37, Residence, 1593 So. Wellington, phone, 946-4306. His statement reflects that he was assigned to surveillance duty on Dr. Martin Luther King on April 3, 1968 and was relieved of that duty on April 4, 1968, at approximately 4:00 PM, due to the fact that he had been threatened, in a phone call from a female colored. He further states that he did not see any white Mustangs cruising the area, during the hours of his surveillance, and did not see any suspicious males hanging around the Lorraine Motel. Attached to his statement are copies of Surveillance Reports submitted by Det. Redditt and also Ptln. Richmond.

Number twenty four, Vernon Vernard Dollahite, male white, 23, Residence, 3330 Dawn Drive, Apt. 12, phone, 358-8067. The statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit 10, along with Lt. Ghormley, and others, at the time Dr. King was shot, he was at the Fire House Station at Main and Butler. The statement reflects the actions of Ptln. Dollahite, as well as other members of the Tact. Unit at the time of the shooting.

Number twenty five, Ptln. Carroll D. Dunn, male white, 31, Residence, 4946 Teal, phone 363-3645. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and at the time Dr. King was shot, Dunn was assigned to Tact Unit 10, and was at Fire Station, number 2. His statement reflects his actions as well as others of the Tact Unit at the time of the shooting.

Number twenty six, Paul Edwards, male white, 44, residence 369 Marianna, phone, 324-6929. His statement reflects that he is the Service Foreman with the Southern Bell Telephone Company, his principal duty is to see that business phones are installed, and that on April 4, 1968 he was at 400 So. Main from approximately 3:45 PM, until 4:55 PM, he was driving a Chevy Van, red, parked in front of 387 So. Main, the loading zone at Gattas Store. In his statement he described his helpers, what time they left the store on April 4th, what kind of truck they were driving. It should be noted that this statement was taken because information had previously come in, and is already described in this report about a telephone truck being parked in the area of the Lorraine Hotel, the day of the killing.

Number twenty seven, Ptln. Willie B. Gross, male white, 39, Residence, 4728 Tutwiler, phone, 683-0463. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, that on April 4, 1968 at the time Dr. Martin Luther King was shot, Ptln. Gross was assigned to Tact Unit 10, and was at number two Engine House at Main and Butler. His statement reflects on his actions as well as others of his Tact Unit at the time of the shooting.

Number twenty eight, Paul W. Clay, male white, 39, Residence, 1402 Wilbec, phone, 685-1085. His statement reflects that he is a repairman for Southern Bell Telephone Company, working on Business Phones, and that on April 4, 1968 he was in the vicinity of 400 So. Main, working on a phone installation, that his helper on the job was a Mr. Huckaby. He further explains that on Wednesday, April 3, 1968 they were at that location, and Mr. Huckaby had a headache and spent quite a bit of time in the truck trying to ease his headac he, and the truck was parked on Huling, facing west, about 75 feet east of Main Street. This statement was taken to help clear up this part of the investigation regarding the telephone truck with a male white sitting in it for a good length of time, on April 3, 1968.

Number twenty nine, Ptln. Jason Carl Morris, male white, 23, Residence, 2251 So. Parkway, East, Apt. 3, phone, 458-5226. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and usually works out of Armour Center, and on April 4, 1968 he was a member of Tact Unit number 10, and was at the Fire Station number 2, Main and Butler at the time Dr. King was shot. His statement reflects his actions, and actions of others in his tact unit at the time he learned of the shooting.

Number thirty, Hasel Dean Huckaby, male white, 40, Residence, 5396 Lochinvar, phone, 398-7498. His statement reflects that he is a PBX Repairman for Southern Bell Telephone Company, that he was at 400 So. Main Street on April 4, 1968, leaving approximately 5:00 PM, he was with Paul Edwards, and P. W. Clay. In his statement, he shows that on

Wednesday, April 3, 1968 he had a headache and was in the truck, after taking some aspirin, trying to get it eased. His statement shows that there was quite a bit of activity around the Lorraine Hotel on Wednesday, April 3, 1968, but he guessed that it was just routine, and later heard that they had served some warrants or papers on people. He also noticed that they were building a loading ramp and putting a barricade fence across the drive way, on Huling, across from where he was parked in his truck. The only thing he noticed unusual on Thursday, April 4, 1968 where his truck was parked was that there was a drunk on the loading dock.

Number thirty one, Ptlm. Barney G. Wright, male white, 39, Residence, 4264 Dunn, phone, 327-6477. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact Unit 10, and at the time Dr. Martin Luther King was shot, he was at the fire house. His statement reflects the actions of himself, as well as other members of the Tact Unit at the time of the shooting.

Number thirty two, Ptlm. R. N. Baker, male white, 24, Residence, 53 No. Humes, phone, 324-9934. His statement reflects that Ptlm. Baker is employed by the Shelby County Sheriff's Department and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact Unit number 10, along with others, and at the time Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was shot, he, along with others were at Fire Station number 2 at Main and Butler, his statement reflects his actions, as well as others in his tact unit at the time of the shooting.

Number thirty three, Ptlm. Emmett E. Douglas, male white, 31, Residence, 1236 Inman Cove, phone, 324-3026. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that on April 4, 1968, he was assigned to Tact Unit number 10, and at the time of the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King he had remained outside of Fire Station number 2 at Main and Butler, to listen to the Main Car Radio while the other officers went in for a rest break. His statement reflects his actions as well as others in the Tact. Unit at the time of the shooting.

Number thirty four, Ptlm. Torrence N. Landers, male white, 33, Residence, 4085 Rennis, phone, 386-5206. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, regularly assigned to Armour Center, but on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tactical Unit 10, and at the time of the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King, he was at Fire Station #2, at Main and Butler. His statement reflects the actions of himself, as well as other members of his Tact Unit at the time Dr. Martin Luther King was shot, and it should be noted that in his statement, he describes how he went to the rear of 422 1/2 So. Main, by scaling the retaining wall on Mulberry Street side, after the shooting, and Ptlm. Landers is the man that found the footprints in between the buildings, fronting on Main Street.

Number thirty five, William Herbert Austain, male white, 22, Residence, 24 No. Montgomery Apt. 103, phone, 276-0986. His statement reflects that he is employed by Clendenin Heating and Air Conditioning Inc., and it further reflects on his activities on April 4, 1968 and what he heard over a Citizen's Band Radio from a mystery broadcaster regarding a high speed chase, involving a 1966 blue Pontiac chasing a white Mustang with the assailant of Dr. Martin Luther King driving.

Number thirty six, Charles Elvin Stone, male white, 24, Residence, 584 Orchard, phone, 358-3571. His statement reflects that he is a fireman with the City of Memphis, stationed at number 2's Engine House at Main and Butler, and he was on duty at that location on April 4, 1968, when Dr. King was shot. At the time of the shooting, Stone was in the rear of the firehouse, along with Ptlm. Richmond, which was being used as an observation post to keep surveillance on the Lorraine Motel and Dr. King. His statement reflects that he was watching Dr. King at the time he was shot, and saw him fall, and ran to the front of the firehouse, and told the Tact. Unit. The statement reflects his actions at the time of the shooting, as well as others at the firehouse.

Number thirty seven, Ptlm. Ronald Wesley Maley, male white, 23, Residence, 4683 Montgomery Millington, Tennessee, phone, 872-3524. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit number 10, and was at Number 2's Engine House at Main and Butler, and his statement describes his activities at the time Dr. King was shot, as well as the activities of others in the Tact unit.

Number thirty eight, William Bishop King, male white, 27, Residence, 1776 West Lloyd, Circle, phone 386-8290. His statement reflects that he is a fireman stationed at number 2's Engine House at Main and Butler, and that he was in the rear of the Engine House at the time Martin Luther King was shot, and witnessed him as he fell to the floor of the balcony. His statement describes his activities as well as activities of others in the Tact Unit at the Firehouse at the time of the shooting.

Number thirty-nine, George W. Loenneke, male white, 39, Residence, 1390 Smythe, phone 327-4264. His statement reflects that he is a fireman stationed at number 2's Engine House at Main and Butler, and that he was on duty at the time Martin Luther King was shot, and was looking at Dr. King as he was shot. His statement describes his activities, and the activities of the people around the firehouse, and the Lorraine Motel at the time of the shooting.

Number forty, Ptlm. David Tyndall Jones, male white, 33, Residence, 2138 Sussex, phone, 398-2612. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit 12, and there were either three or four vehicles in his Tact. Unit, that he received a call, along with his Tact. Unit to the Lorraine Motel at the time of the shooting, and arrived on the scene at 6:03 or 6:04 PM. His statement shows that he was one of the first police officers there, other than the ones from Tact Unit 10, and he describes the scene at the motel, also the position of Dr. Martin Luther King's body, and shows that he stayed on duty to protect the scene until after the Homicide Bureau had completed the phase of their investigation, which included the Lorraine Motel scene.

Number forty one, Delores Mildred Lee, female colored, 23, Residence, 1844 Earst, phone 947-3778. Her statement reflects that she is a waitress at the Lorraine Motel, and that she was on duty Thursday, April 4, 1968 until approximately 4:45 PM, however she was not on duty, or around the motel when Dr. King was shot. In her statement she describes serving Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy at approximately 1:00 PM, and went back to get the dishes in their room at approximately 3:00 PM. She states that she spoke to Dr. King as she was leaving at 4:45 PM. Her statement reflects that she heard talk around the motel, after the shooting, that a policeman was responsible for killing Dr. King. It further reflects, that she, herself, stated that she thought it was a policeman that killed Dr. King, and states that she made this statement due to what another employee named Ceola told her. She did not know who she made the statement to, it was some bystander that came by the motel, and asked where the shot came from. Her statement further reflects that a male colored came into the kitchen, on one occasion and told her that Dr. King wanted him to be a marshall, that Dr. King believed in non-violence, and that he was an invader and believed in violence. The male colored stated that he was the one who had shot two policeman when they had the last disturbance, in Memphis. She does not recall the male colored by name, but describes him as being a small fellow, and thin with a goatee, and stated he was the only one of the invaders that was ever with Dr. King.

Both Walter Bailey & Olivia Hayes say this woman had left around 3:00 PM
Number forty two, Olevia Hayes, female colored, 25, Residence, 224 Silverage, phone 942-1792. Her statement reflects that she is employed at the Lorraine Motel, and at the time of Dr. King's murder she was occupied at the switchboard in the motel, that she did not see the shooting but heard it. It describes her actions at the time of the shooting and she also describes the scene around room 306 in the Lorraine Motel, immediately after the shooting.

Number forty three, Mary Ellen Norwood, female colored, 21, Residence, 160 Walker, Apt. 2, phone, 947-3787. Her statement reflects that she is employed at the Lorraine Motel as a waitress and cook, that she was at the motel when Dr. King was shot, and she heard the shot, but did not see it. She thought a tire blew out. Her statement is brief, and in the statement she tells of a girl named Lois telling her that nobody killed him but a policeman.

Number forty four, Ptlm. Michael Von Sims, male white, 29, Residence 3910 Edenburg Drive, phone, 357-4042. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, only assigned to the Motorcycle Division, however on April 4, 1968 he was in a cruiser, along with Ptlm. Maharry and Mike Patrick and their assignment was to stand-by for accident call, in car 369. At 6:00 PM, they were on Peabody between Bellevue and East Street, when they overheard a statement from a car to the dispatcher, that King had been shot at the Lorraine Motel. They proceeded immediately to the scene. On their arrival at the scene, Sims took a medical filled first-aid kit with him, and ran to where Dr. King was lying, with the thought in mind of rendering first-aid, as he, Sims was a trained corpsman, having received his training in the Navy. In his statement, he describes the scene at the Lorraine Motel, the wound of Dr. King, and that he stayed at the Motel, until approximately 7:30 PM, when he was ordered, by the radio dispatcher, to report to the city lot.

Number forty five, Frank Brewer, male white, 38, Residence, at the time of the statement, 422½ So. Main, Apt. 2, Frank Brewer is now living at 382½ So. Main, with his wife, Bessie Brewer. His statement reflects that he did not see the male white who rented the room from his wife, on April 4, 1968, under the name of John Willard, however, he, Frank Brewer, was at home at approximately 6:00 PM, on April 4, 1968, when he heard what he thought was someone shooting a firecracker. His statement reflects that he and Bessie Brewer ran out of the office door, went to the back of the apartment to a little porch

area, which is on the top floor, and saw a policeman coming up through the back yard from Mulberry Street, and he was waving his hand, and his gun, and told them to get back in and lock the door. They went back into the hall, where the table was, and was sitting around the table, when Mr. Anschultz came running in and stated that their new renter was running down the steps and he had something wrapped up that looked like a gun. In his statement, Frank Brewer describes the people living at 422½ So. Main, at the time of the shooting, as well as the person that had room 5B prior to it being rented to a male white using the name John Willard.

Number forty six, Ptlm. Emmett E. Douglass, male white, 31, Residence, 1236 Inman Cove, phone, 324-3026. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that he had previously made a statement with regards to his activities on April 4, 1968, this statement being made on April 10, 1968, and the purpose of the statement described at this time was to correct some mistakes that he had made in his previous statement, as to the activities of some members of Tact. Unit number 10.

Number forty seven, Ptlm. Thomas Locastro, male white, 26, Residence, 4767 Gill Drive, phone, 398-7160. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that on April 4, 1968 he was assigned to Tact. Unit 12 in the third unit. That his Tact. Unit responded to the call about Dr. King being shot at the Lorraine Motel. His statement describes the scene on his arrival at the motel, the arrival of the ambulance and that he was one of the officers that stayed at the scene and secured the scene, until after the Homicide Bureau investigation.

Number forty eight, Lt. Judson Eugene Ghormlay, male white, 40, Residence, 4124 Ronnie, phone, 386-6034. This is Lt. Ghormlay's second statement, the first statement being made on April 9, 1968, and the second statement was made after he, Ptlm. Douglass, Gross, Wright, and Dollahite discussed the matter further, and decided that there were mistakes in his first statement. This second statement is to clear up the mistakes made in the first statement, and it should be crossfiled with his first statement.

Number forty nine, Ptlm. Vernon Vernard Dollahite, male white, 23, Residence, 3330 Dawn Drive, Apt. 12, phone, 358-8067. This is also Ptlm. Dollahite's second statement, relative to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide. His first statement being made on April 10, 1968, and this statement is to clarify certain things said in his first statement on April 10, 1968.

Number fifty, Ptlm. Louis E. McKay, male colored, 34, Residence, 1777 Westmore, phone, 947-6941. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department and on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, at the time Dr. King was shot, Ptlm. McKay was assigned to cruise in the loop area, and was at Fourth and Butler when the call came out about Dr. King being shot. The statement describes the route that they took to get to Butler and Mulberry, and his actions, after arriving there. His statement reflects that he was ordered by Capt. Ray, of the Internal Security to stand guard in front of 424 So. Main, and not to let anyone touch the evidence that had been found there. He took up a position between the sidewalk and the evidence, and stood there, guarding it, until it was taken away by Insp. Zachary of the Homicide Bureau.

Number fifty one, Ptlm. Horace A. Embrey, male white, 28, Residence, 4368 Aloha, phone 363-7206. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department and that on April 4, 1968 at the time Dr. King was shot, he was on duty in car one, with Ptlm. W. L. Pace. That he was northbound on Third Street approaching Madison when the call went out. It described the route taken by Ptlm. Embrey to the scene of the shooting. In his statement he describes the scene, the evidence in front of 424 So. Main, and he explains that he and another officer were posted by Capt. Ray, in the hallway of the bathroom door, and at the door to room 5B, of 422½ So. Main, and was instructed by Capt. Ray not to let anyone in.

Number fifty two, Ptlm. Robert Travis Maharrey, male white, 32, Residence, 2893 Capri, phone, 363-1894. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that at the time Martin Luther King was shot on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, he was in car 369, along with Ptlm. M. V. Sims, and Ptlm. Mike Patrick, and it reflects that they proceeded immediately to the Lorraine Motel, and his statement describes the scene at the motel, and that he was stationed on the balcony at the motel to guard the scene, until he was relieved at approximately an hour and a half later.

Number fifty three, Lt. James Vincent Papia, Jr., male white, 31, Residence, 2994 Capri, phone, 363-7544. Lt. Papia's statement reflects that he is assigned to the Inspectional Bureau of the Memphis Police Department, and that he was on duty in that office at 6:00 PM April 4, 1968 when he recieved a phone call from Ptlm. Richmond stating that Dr. King had been shot. His statement reflects that he alerted the other members of the office and he and Capt. Jewel Ray, of the Inspectional Bureau, proceeded to fire station #2, where they talked briefly with Ptlm. Richmond, and Capt. Ray instructed Richmond to report

to headquarters and write what he had seen, and further describes that they then went to 424 So. Main, where they observed a rifle in a bundle that had been dropped in the doorway, that Capt. Ray raised the lid of the box, holding the rifle, with a pencil, and then posted a guard over the rifle, that they went up to 422½ So. Main, on the second floor, briefly interviewed witnesses and posted guards at the bathroom from which the shot was fired, and at room 5B, which had been rented to the person that fired the shot.

Number fifty four, Ptlm. Michael Jerry Patrick, male white, 28, Residence, 4071 Meadow Drive, phone, 324-0475. His statement reflects that he is a patrolman with the Memphis Police Department, and that on April 4, 1968 approximately 6:00 PM, he was on duty in car 369, along with Ptlm. Maharrey and Sims, and describes the route that they took to the Lorraine Motel, after responding to the call that Dr. King had been shot, and describes the scene at the Lorraine Motel, after they arrived there.

Number fifty five, Capt. Jewell G. Ray, male white, 36, Residence, 1720 Merry crest, phone, 685-0182. His statement reflects that he is a Captain with the Memphis Police Department, and assigned to Internal Security, that on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, he was on duty in the Internal Security office, when he was notified by Insp. G. P. Tines, that Dr. King had been shot. He then went into the other office where he told Capt. R. A. Cochran, of the Homicide Bureau, and then Capt. Ray and Lt. Papis proceeded to number 2's Engine House at Main and Butler, where they briefly interviewed Ptlm. Richmond, and he instructed Richmond to report to headquarters. In his statement he describes examining the evidence, found in front of 424 So. Main, and placing a guard there, he describes brief interviews upstairs at 422½ So. Main, and placing guards outside the bathroom, where the shot was fired, and outside room 5B, where the assailant had rented a room.

Number fifty six, Ptlm. James L. Wolfe, male white, 30, Residence, 2240 Union, Apt. 27, phone, 278-4679. His statement reflects that on April 4, 1968 at approximately 6:00 PM, he was assigned to car 228, along with Ptlm. G. H. Strickland, Ptlm. B. J. White, and Ptlm. J. L. Wilson, that they were in the vicinity of Second and Beale when the call came out. In his statement he describes the scene that he was one of the first officers on the scene, other than the Tact. Unit number 10, and that he accompanied Martin Luther King, Jr. to the hospital, describes the trip to the hospital, and their arrival at the hospital.

Number fifty seven, Capt. Glenn Moore, male white, 34, Residence, 6496 Keswick, Cove, phone, 682-8149. His statement reflects that he is a Captain on the Memphis Police Department, assigned to the Emergency Squad, and at the time he learned Dr. King had been shot he was on Quince Avenue, just west of the Interstate, on his way home, after being relieved of duty. He describes his route, around the Expressway, getting off at the Brump Avenue exit, and estimates his time of arrival at approximately 15 minutes after the call went out. In his statement he reflects on the scene at the Lorraine Motel, that he left there, after conferring with other officers and went to 424 So. Main where he observed Ptlm. McKay standing guard over the bundle of evidence, that had Browning Firearms Company written on the box, that had a blue-steel barrel of a rifle sticking out of it. He talked with Ptlm. McKay and understood that his orders were not to allow anyone to touch these items, that they were to be held for the Homicide Division. His statement reflects that he talked with Chief J. C. MacDonald on the scene at the Lorraine Motel, and went to the balcony with Chief MacDonald, to where Dr. King was standing when he was shot, that he and Chief MacDonald then walked around Main Street by the way of Huling, south on Main Street from Huling to 424 So. Main, where Ptlm. McKay was still guarding the Browning Firearms Box, containing the rifle, blue suitcase, and the green bedspread. He observed Det. B. J. Whitney of the Homicide Bureau questioning the owner of the store at 424 So. Main, and his statement reflects other incidents in the vicinity of 422½ So. Main, and the Lorraine Motel.

It is the opinion of this writer that this report should contain some background on James Earl Ray, as to his activities before, and after the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The following paragraphs are devoted to that task, it should be noted that the information contained in this background, was taken from various news media, and FBI released to the News Media, and is without benefit of the FBI report of their investigation, as they did not see fit to furnish the Memphis Police Department with a copy of this report, however, it is understood that the Attorney General's office does have a copy of this report, therefore the following paragraphs will have to be confirmed, or discarded by the Attorney General's staff, after comparing it with the FBI's report of their investigation.

James Earl Ray was born March 10, 1928, in Alton, Illinois. He was the eldest son of James Earl and Lucille Ray. His father died in 1947, and his mother, who later used the name of Lucille Ryan is reported to have died in St. Louis, in 1959. He had two younger brothers, John Ray, and Jerry Ray, and a sister, Melba Ray, who also used the name Melba Ryan.

James Earl Ray attended school in Alton, and Quincy, Illinois, and dropped out of school at Ewing, Missouri during the ninth grade term.

He enlisted in the Army, at East St. Louis, Illinois, on February 19, 1946, and received a General Discharge from the Army on December 23, 1948. While in the Army he allegedly served a three months sentence at Hard Labor for being Drunk, and Breaking Arrest.

He was arrested in Los Angeles, California in 1949, on a Burglary charge and served ninety days, and then placed on a two year probation.

He was arrested for vagrancy in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 18, 1950.

On July 23, 1951, in Alton, Illinois, he was fined \$80.00 for driving without a license, and for operating a vehicle without state, or city license.

On May 6, 1952, he was arrested at Chicago, Illinois, convicted a month later of Robbery, and was sentenced to one to two years. On June 13, 1952, he entered the State Prison at Joliet, Illinois, was later transferred to the Prison, Rt Pontiac, Michigan on July 7, 1952, and stayed there until his release, March 12, 1954.

On August 30, 1954, Ray was arrested for Burglary in East Alton, Illinois, and was indicted on that charge, but never stood trial, because of a later arrests in other states

On March 23, 1955, James Earl Ray was arrested at Hannibal, Missouri on charges of Breaking and Entering a Kansas City Post Office. He was convicted of forging Government Documents, Stolen Money Orders, and sentenced to three years and nine months in the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Federal Prison. He was released April 5, 1958. On August 21, 1959 he and another male white robbed the Wegener Food Market, in Alton, Illinois, escaping with approximately \$2,000.00. The other male white was found in the wrecked get-a-way car, and identified his accomplice as Jack Sims, but several witnesses later identified the other man as James Earl Ray.

On October 10, 1959, a Kroger Store on Ohio Street in St. Louis was robbed of \$190.00 and witnesses led them to James Earl Ray. On December 17, 1959 a jury deliberated approximately 20 minutes, and then convicted James Earl Ray on two counts of Armed Robbery, and one count of Automobile Theft, and sentenced him to twenty years in prison. While on the way to the courtroom to hear his sentence, he broke away from the Deputy and attempted to escape, but was caught. He was then sent to the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1966 he made an escape attempt from the Missouri State Penitentiary by hiding in a Ventilating System, but was re-captured.

On April 23, 1967, James Earl Ray escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, by hiding in a bread truck.

On August 26, 1967, using the name Eric Starvo Galt, James Earl Ray rented a room at 2608 Highland, Birmingham, Alabama, in a rooming house, where he stayed until October 7, 1967. At the time he rented the room, he gave his occupation as a Ship Yard Worker from Pasagoula, Mississippi.

On August 30, 1967, James Earl Ray, using the name Eric Starvo Galt bought a 1966 white Mustang, in Birmingham, Alabama, from William D. Paisley, who was the sales manager of a lumber company. At the time of the purchase, James Earl Ray paid for the automobile with \$2,000.00 in cash.

On September 5, 1967, James Earl Ray, using the name Eric Starvo Galt applied for a driver license in Birmingham, Alabama. On September 6, 1967, James Earl Ray, using the name Eric Starvo Galt, took his driver's test in a white Mustang, and received a temporary driver license, and his permanent license was mailed to him on September 29, 1967 to his address at 2608 Highland, Birmingham, Alabama. When he applied for the driver's license, he gave his occupation as an Unemployed Merchant Seaman.

On October 2, 1967, James Earl Ray, using the name Eric Starvo Galt purchased his 1968 automobile license for his 1966 Mustang, the license was Alabama, number 1-38993 and was bought at the Jefferson County Courthouse in Alabama.

On October 7, 1967 he moved from his room at 2608 Highland in Birmingham, Alabama, and left no forwarding address.

The investigation reveals that he traveled in the 1966 Mustang to Los Angeles, New Orleans, Birmingham, and into Mexico, and that from the time he purchased the automobile until it was found abandoned in Atlanta, Georgia, he placed approximately 19,000 miles on the car.

On December 15, 1967 James Earl Ray left Los Angeles, California using the name Eric Starvo Galt and drove to New Orleans, Louisiana, and then returned to Los Angeles, California on December 21, 1967.

While in Los Angeles, California, James Earl Ray used the name Eric Starvo Galt, and attended a Bartending School, and was graduated from that school, on March 2, 1968, after a four-week course. At the conclusion of this course he was photographed at the time of his graduation, along with other graduates, and in this photograph his eyes were closed. This photograph was later found by the FBI, after his graduation from the school, he was offered a job by the manager of the school, but declined saying that he was going to visit a brother.

While attending the school in Los Angeles, and living there, he took his laundry to a local laundry which was later located and found that it used the same laundry mark that was found on the undershirt and undershorts in front of 424 So. Main, in a suitcase. And the laundry mark was registered to Eric Starvo Galt.

On March 29, 1968 the day after Martin Luther King's march down Main Street in Memphis had erupted into a riot, James Earl Ray entered the Wimberly-Thomas Hardware Store in Birmingham, Alabama, gave the clerk, Donald F. Wood his name as Harvey Lowmeyer, and also gave a fictitious address. He then bought from the clerk a Browning .243 caliber rifle for which he paid cash.

On March 30, 1968 James Earl Ray returned to the Wimberly-Thomas Hardware Store in Birmingham, Alabama, still using the name Harvey Lowmeyer, and traded the Browning rifle that he had purchased the previous day for a Remington GameMaster Pump Rifle, 30.06 caliber. He had the scope mounted on the Remington rifle, and also bought shells for the rifle. After the purchase, or trade on March 30, 1968, the Remington Rifle would not fit into the Remington Box, due to the fact that the scope had been placed on it, therefore the sales clerk, Donald F. Wood placed the Remington Pump Rifle in the Browning box that had previously contained the rifle traded in for the Remington. The clerk, Donald F. Wood recalls that the person giving his name as Harvey Lowmeyer appeared timid, and told him that he was going hunting in Wisconsin.

On April 3, 1968 on the same day that Martin Luther King, Jr., arrived at the Metropolitan Airport on a flight from Atlanta at approximately 10:33 AM James Earl Ray using the name Eric Starvo Galt registered in the Rebel Motel located at 3466 Lamar in this city, at 7:15 PM, and rented room number 34, for \$6.24. At the time he was driving a 1966 white Mustang, with Alabama license. He spent the night in the motel and left the next day, April 4, 1968. It should be noted that the entire investigation conducted at room 34, of the Rebel Motel was done so by the local office of the FBI, who dusted for fingerprints, and confiscated the motel registration card, showing the license number of the automobile.

It is possible that on April 3, 1968, while Dr. Martin Luther King was addressing a rally at Mason Temple that James Earl Ray may have attended this rally as previously described in this report, there was a lone male white at the rally, whose actions did not coincide with the male coloreds and female coloreds at the rally. The rally was partially televised and during the scanning of the audience by the TV cameras, this male white appeared. Photographs were taken of the video tape later, and the FBI was notified at that time there were no photographs of James Earl Ray, and the FBI stated that they would look into it as soon as they obtained photographs, however at the time of this writing, it is not known if the person that appeared on the television at the rally is James Earl Ray, or some other person.

On April 4, 1968 James Earl Ray purchased a Commercial Appeal Newspaper, and found that Dr. Martin Luther King was staying at the Lorraine Motel. At approximately 3:00 to 3:30 PM, that date, he went to the vicinity of the Lorraine Motel, and found that there was a rooming house at 422½ So. Main, that afforded a view of the Lorraine Motel from the rear of the rooming house. He went upstairs at 422½ So. Main, to the resident manager's office, where he talked to Mrs. Bessie Brewer, and gave him name as John Willard. He asked her if she had a room for rent, and she stated that she did, and showed him room number 8, which did not afford a view of the Lorraine Motel. He stated that he did not like that one, as it had a stove and refrigerator in it, and he just needed a sleeping room. She then showed him room 5B, and after looking the room over, and seeing that he could look out the window to the Lorraine Motel, he then stated that it was just fine. He went back to the office, and paid Mrs. Brewer, giving her a twenty dollar bill, and two quarters. She gave him a ten, two ones, in change, and wrote out the receipt for him, in the name of John Willard for a week's rent. She noticed that he did not have any luggage, with him.

James Earl Ray, alias John Willard then went downstairs, to his 1966 Mustang, which he had parked in front of Jim's Grill at 418 So. Main, got in it, and drove from that location. He then went to the York Arms Sporting Goods Company at 162 So. Main Street, where he purchased a pair of Banner Binoculars, 7 by 35 power, serial number DQ408664 from the clerk, Ralph M. Carpenter. This purchase was made between 3:00 and 4:00 PM, probably between 3:30 and 4:00 PM. He paid \$41.55 for the binoculars, giving the clerk, two twenties, a one dollar bill, and fifty five cents in change. The clerk put the binoculars, along with the binocular case, instruction booklet, lens cloth, guarantee card, into a binocular box, which was cardboard, which also held the binocular strap and binocular case strap, into a grey-blue sack, bearing darker blue letters, York Arms Company. James Earl Ray then left the store, went back to his 1966 white Mustang, and returned to the front of 422½ So. Main, where he saw that his parking space had been taken up by another car, therefore he parked just south of 424 So. Main. He then removed from the Mustang the bundle which consisted of the Remington rifle, with the scope, a small suitcase, containing toilet articles, and other items, clothing. This bundle was wrapped in a green bedspread, and taking this, along with the binoculars that he just bought, he went up the stairs at 422½ So. Main, to his room, which was 5B, and placed the bundle on the bed in room 5B. The rifle box and rifle was still lying on the green bedspread, which he had brought with him, and he went to the window on the south side of the room, which afforded a view of the Lorraine Motel, and moved from the front of the window a small chest of drawers which he placed on the other side of the room, and pulled a chair up to the window, raised the window, and looked out at the Lorraine Motel. Using the binoculars, which he had taken out of the sack, and box, but had not bothered to put the straps on the binoculars. During the next hour and half, or two hours, James Earl Ray went to the bathroom, located at the east end of the hallway, two doors from his room, either two or three times and on one occasion stayed for thirty minutes. He was seated at his room, looking out the window, when he saw Dr. Martin Luther King walk out on the balcony, from room 306 at the Lorraine Motel. Ray then jumped up, grabbed his rifle, and went to the bathroom, closing the door. He stepped into the bathtub, which was close to the east window of the bathroom, reached through the open portion of the window, and knocked out the screen and the runner of the screen to the ground, two stories below him, then rested his Remington GameMaster rifle, on the window ledge, took aim through his Redfield telescope sight, at Dr. Martin Luther King, and fired the rifle. He then saw Dr. Martin Luther King fall to the balcony floor. James Earl Ray, then stepped out of the bathtub, opened the door, and ran to his room, where he hurriedly placed the rifle in the Browning rifle box, which was laying on top of the spread, which also was under the rest of his belongings. He then grabbed up the bundle, leaving behind the binocular strap, and binocular case strap, and ran from his room, just as Charlie Stephens had stepped out of his room, after hearing the shot, and William Anshultz had stepped out of his room, after the shot, and observed Ray walking hurriedly west through the hall to the west end of the hall, where he turned back south, down the steps, to the sidewalk in front of 422½ So. Main, where he continued south on the sidewalk, until he reached 424 So. Main, and after reaching that location, he was able to observe the driveway of the Fire Station, located at Main and Butler, which was 210 feet away from 424 So. Main, and Ray saw that there was police vehicles parked in the driveway next to the sidewalk, and Ray saw that there was activity around the squad car, and probably observed Ptlm. Douglass who had ran partially back to the back of the Firehouse, and then returned to his squad car, where he got in and notified the dispatcher that Dr. King had been shot. James Earl Ray was afraid that he would be seen with the bundle in his arms, and might be found with the rifle on him, therefore he stepped into the outside of the doorway, which is an offset, and not visible to the Firehouse driveway, laid the bundle down, and then walked several steps south of the doorway, where he got in his 1966 white Mustang, and in his haste to get away, squealed the tires as he left. He was unobserved by police officers, however he was observed leaving by Mr. Guy Canipe, and Julius Graham and Bernell Finley, where were inside Canipe's Amusement Company at 424 So. Main, where the bundle was dropped.

James Earl Ray then drove his 1966 white Mustang, through the streets of Memphis, somehow avoided being stopped, and made his way to Atlanta, Georgia, where he abandoned the Mustang automobile, in the parking lot of the Capitol Homes Housing Project, in the early morning hours of April 5, 1968.

Although the Mustang was observed in the early hours of April 5, 1968, police were not called to the Mustang until April 11, 1968 at which time the car was impounded and processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On April 17, 1968, although James Earl Ray's true identity was not known, evidence had been left at the scene, and this coupled with other evidence found about his alias, Eric Starvo Galt, to ask for a First Degree Warrant in the name of Eric Starvo Galt, charging him with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. On April 17, 1968 at 9:00 PM, General Sessions Judge Wayne H. Lindsey, did issue a murder warrant for Eric Starvo Galt at the request of Capt. R. L. Williams of the Homicide Bureau, after hearing the evidence in the case.

On April 19, 1968 FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, announced that a systematic search of latent fingerprints uncovered in the case, against the prints of more than 53,000 persons led to the determination that Eric Starvo Galt was in reality James Earl Ray, that he was an escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he had been serving a twenty year sentence for Armed Robbery. He further stated that Ray had escaped on April 23, 1967.

On April 20, 1968 Lt. J. L. Harrison, of the Homicide Bureau went to the Bureau of Identification, where he filed request arrests for James Earl Ray, alias James O'Connor, alias, John Willard, alias, Harvey Lowmeyer, alias, Eric Starvo Galt, alias James McBride, alias James Walton, alias W. C. Herron. This request arrest was filed under R & I number 391-825, which is also the R & I Number for the Martin Luther King Homicide.

On May 7, 1968 Lt. J. L. Harrison accompanied by Mr. John Carlisle, Investigator for the Attorney General's office, presented the facts and evidence in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Homicide to the Shelby County Grand Jury, and on that date, they returned an indictment charging him with Murder in the First Degree, in the slaying of Martin Luther King, Jr.

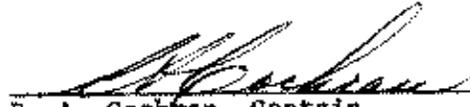
On June 8, 1968 James Earl Ray was arrested at the London, England Airport, after a world-wide search, and at the time of his arrest, he was carrying a forged Canadian Passport, identifying him as Ramon George Sneyd. He was charged by British authorities with having a forged Canadian Passport, and the United States Government immediately started extradition proceedings for the State of Tennessee to return him to the State of Tennessee to stand trial for the Murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

After first fighting extradition, James Earl Ray decided on July 16, 1968 to give up this fight for extradition, and on July 18, 1968 the British Charges were dismissed in a London Magistrate's court, and the extradition order was signed, and Ray was handed over to American authorities.

On July 19, 1968 Federal authorities transported James Earl Ray in an Air Force Jet, non-stop from London, England to the Millington Naval Air Station, arriving in Millington at approximately 3:48 AM. At the Millington Air Station James Earl Ray was turned over to the custody of Sheriff William N. Morris, Jr. and his deputies at the air field, and he was delivered to the Shelby County Jail under heavy police guard, arriving at 4:29 AM, and at the time of this writing he is in maximum security at the Shelby County Jail, awaiting trial, November 12, 1968.

As previously stated in this report, at no time has James Earl Ray been questioned, or seen by any member of the Homicide Bureau of the Memphis Police Department, he was not processed through the Memphis Police Department jail, due to security reason, however this writer requested of the Shelby County Sheriff's office a copy of the arrest ticket, full length photos, both front and profile, and a copy of James Earl Ray's fingerprints and palm prints to go in the Memphis Police Department's Bureau of Identification. Should the Attorney General's office not already have a copy of these, it will be made available to them by the Memphis Police Department, or the Sheriff's Office.

Respectfully submitted,


R. A. Cochran, Captain
HOMICIDE BUREAU

1216

VICTIM: Martin Luther King, Jr., MC, 39, 234 Sunset Dr., Atlanta, Georgia
R & I number 391-825 Homicide number 20/3367

CORPUS
WITNESSES: Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, MC, 42, 690 LaVerne Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, phone, 794-6580
Dr. Jerry T. Francisco, Shelby County Medical Examiner

WITNESSES: Guy Warren Canipe, MW, 58, 1078 Brower, phone 324-0344
William Charles Anshultz, MW, 57, 422½ So. Main, #4, 527-0167
B. L. Reeves, MW, 74, 422½ So. Main, phone 527-0167
Bessie Ruth Brewer, FW, 44, 382½ So. Main, 526-1414
Charlie Quitman Stephens, MW, 46, 336 Washington, #3, and Material
Witness, County Jail
Grace Hays Stephens, FW, 51, 336 Washington, #3, and Patient, Gailor
Psycho Unit

WITNESSES:

Rev. Andrew J. Young, MC, 36, 1088 Veltre Cl., S.W., Atlanta, Georgia
 phone, 753-8320
 Rev. Vernard Scott Lee, MC, 32, 334 Auburn, Atlanta, Georgia
 Soldmon Jones, Jr., MC, 39, 374 Vance, 526-3264
 Chauncey Eskridge, MC, 49, 16 So. Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
 phone 752-5206
 Bernell Finley, MC, 40, 1468 Kyle, 275-6524
 Julius L. Graham, MC, 22, 804 No. Fifth, #5, 527-3817
 Talmadge W. Martin, MW, 43, 1727 Rockdale, 396-7973
 Kenneth W. Foster, MW, 19, 3972 New Willow, #9, 452-7025
 Lloyd Jowers, MW, 41, 2176 James Rd, 358-6650
 David M. Wood, MW, 25, 3639 Townes, 324-9488
 Ralph M. Carpenter, MW, 34, 4844 Durbin, 685-5618
 Paul Edwards, MW, 44, 369 Marianna, 324-6929
 Paul W. Clay, MW, 39, 1402 Wilbec, 685-1085
 Hasel D. Huckaby, MW, 40, 5396 Lochinvar, 398-7498
 William H. Austein, MW, 22, 24 No. Montgomery, #103, 276-0986
 Charles E. Stone, MW, 24, 584 Orchard, 358-3571
 William B. King, MW, 27, 1776 Lloyd Circle, 386-8290
 George W. Laenneke, MW, 39, 1390 Smythe, 327-4264
 Delores Mildred Lea, FC, 23, 1844 Hearst, 947-3778
 Glevia Hayes, FC, 25, 224 Silverage, 942-1792
 Mary Ellen Norwood, FC, 21, 160 Walker, #2, 947-3787
 Frank Brewer, MW, 38, 382 1/2 So. Main, 526-1414
 Arthur C. Holbrook, MW, 52, 3730 Shirlwood, 323-8853
 Robert V. Wenzler, MW, 32, 4100 Ward Avenue, 386-7766
 Aaron Russell, MW, 54, 2119 Alta Vista, 357-3819
 Billy Pite, MW, 35, 2208 Cassie Avenue, 357-4522
 Joe Tidwell, MW, 21, 1992 Driftwood Avenue, 357-3804
 Thomas Boillot, MW, 24, 2085 Linden Avenue, 278-0504
 Charles Brooks, MW, 18, 4608 McCrory Avenue, 685-1223

MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS:

Director Frank C. Holloman	
Chief James C. Macdonald	(retired)
Insp. Sam C. Evans, Sr.	(retired)
Insp. Claude H. Cole, Jr.	1218
Capt. Glenn Moore	5192
Capt. Jewell G. Ray	7086
Lieut. James R. Marshall	5166
Lieut. George L. Utley	8926
Lieut. James V. Papis, Jr.	6523
Det. Edward E. Redditt	7120
Ptlm. W. B. Richmond	7138
Ptlm. Carroll D. Dunn	2110
Ptlm. William E. Gross	2964
Ptlm. Jason C. Morris	5279
Ptlm. Barney G. Wright	9130
Ptlm. Emmett E. Douglass	2102
Ptlm. Torrence N. Landers	4741
Ptlm. David T. Jones	4186
Ptlm. Michael V. Sims	7815
Ptlm. Thomas Locastro	4776
Ptlm. Louis E. McKay	5245
Ptlm. Horace A. Embrey	2506
Ptlm. Travis R. Maharrey	5250
Ptlm. Michael J. Patrick	6531
Ptlm. James L. Wolfe	9118
Ptlm. George H. Strickland	7820
Ptlm. Billy J. White	9142
Ptlm. James L. Wilson	9170

SHELBY COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT OFFICERS:

Sheriff William N. Morris
 Lieut. Judson E. Chormley
 Sgt. George Whitney
 Deputy W. A. DuFour
 Deputy W. J. Berry
 Deputy Vernon V. Dollahite
 Deputy R. N. Baker
 Deputy Ronald W. Maley

INVESTIGATING OFFICERS - HOMICIDE BUREAU:

Insp. Nevelyn E. Zachary	9961
Capt. Robert A. Cochran	1216
Capt. Robert L. Williams	9103
Lieut. Thomas H. Smith	7772
Lieut. Glyn King	4576
Lieut. James L. Harrison	3302
Lieut. Samuel T. McCachren	5133
Lieut. James D. Hamby	3245
Lieut. John B. Williams	9100
Lieut. Barry N. Linville	4760
Lieut. William S. Schultz	7743
Lieut. Larry G. Nevil	6284
Lieut. Nick L. Harvey	3256
Lieut. Bobby J. Johnson	4177
Lieut. Larry A. McKee	5151
Lieut. Jim D. Music	5209
Lieut. James G. Ferguson	2617
Lieut. George E. Dandridge	2084
Lieut. Bobby G. Hinson	3270
Lieut. Tom Marshall	5167
Det. Roy R. Davis	2088
Det. Benjamin J. Whitney	9086
Det. Elmo S. Berkley	0264
Det. Charles A. Gregory	2960
Det. William C. Hylander	3301
Det. James F. McQuarry	5156

INVESTIGATORS FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE:

John Carlisle
Larry Hutchinson

FBI INVESTIGATORS:

The entire Memphis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation participated in this investigation, under the direction of Special Agent in charge, Robert Jensen, and submitted a report of their findings in the investigation to the Attorney General's office. All the agents participating in the investigating are not known to the writer, and since the writer doesn't have a copy of the FBI's investigation, it is suggested that the Attorney General's office refer to the FBI's investigation report that was sent to them for the agents names.

MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT - BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION OFFICERS:

Insp. Harman L. McAden	5131
Capt. Nick J. Carimi, Jr.	1200
Det. Calvin C. Elliston	2503
Technician James H. Brandon	0318

RAC/maj

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS REPORT

Memphis Police Department
FORM 514

1 OFFENSE CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	2 CLASSIFICATION CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	3 DISTRICT 6	4 COMPLAINT # ina 391 825
5 LOCATION 406 Mulberry st.	6 DATE & TIME OFFENSE OCCURRED 4/4/68 at 6:03pm	7 DATE & TIME POLICE ARRIVED 4/4/68 at 6:03pm	8
9 VICTIM'S NAME MARTIN LUTHER KING Jr.	10 RES. ADDRESS 237 Sunset Drive CORINTH, ATLANTA GA.	11 RES. PHONE 522, 2333	12 BUS. PHONE 522 1420
13 PERSON REPORTING CRIME TO POLICE Ralph David Abernathy	14 RES. ADDRESS 690 Lavern Drive	15 RES. PHONE 794 6580	16 BUS. PHONE 522 1420
17 PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF VICTIM IF JUVENILE dna	18 RES. ADDRESS dna	19 RES. PHONE dna	20 BUS. PHONE dna
21 NAME OF PERSON WHO DISCOVERED BODY (HOMICIDES) Ralph David Abernathy	22 RES. ADDRESS 690 Lavern Drive	23 RES. PHONE 794 6580	24 BUS. PHONE 522 1420
25 WITNESSES NAME SEX RACE AGE	26 RES. ADDRESS	27 RES. PHONE	28 BUS. PHONE
Solomon Jones M C 33 374 Vance Chicago, Ill.		526 3264	526 3264
Chauncy Eskridge M C 49 123 West Madison st.		752 5206	372 1106
29 NAME OF FIRST OFFICER AT SCENE unknown	30 TIME OFFICER ARRIVED unknown	31 HOW OFFENDER APPROACHED - ENTRY - DIR dna	
32 VICTIM'S OCCUPATION Minister	33 SEX RACE AGE M C 39	34 TYPE OF PREMISES WHERE OCCURRED Lorraine Hotel & Motel	35 VICTIM LOCATION ON PREMISES in fr. of room 306 second floor balcony
36 WEAPON INSTRUMENT OR MEANS OF ATTACK Rifle	37 HOW MEANS OF ATTACK USED shot victim	38 VICTIM HOSPITALIZED WHERE st. Joe. Hospital	
39 NATURE OF INJURIES AND LOCATION ON BODY head	39 WHAT DID OFFENDER SAY nothing		
40 VEHICLE USED BY OFFENDERS unknown	41 YEAR	42 BODY STYLE	43 COLOR
44 MAKE	45 LICENSE	46 OTHER IDENTIFYING MARKS	
47 NAME OF PERSON IN C.I.D. NOTIFIED Captain R. A. Cochran	48 TIME NOTIFIED 6:04pm	49 CORONER NOTIFIED YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	50 TIME 7:10pm
51 PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY Lt. P H Smith	52 TIME TAKEN 6:35pm	53 ATTENDING PHYSICIAN Dr. Jerome Barraso	54 AMBULANCE UNIT Unit 101
			55 BASE CALL Private
			56 PROP. REC. NO. dna

49. NARRATIVE:
Victim was fatally shot in the head as he stepped on to the second floor balcony from his hotel room, room 306, of the Lorraine Motel. He was transported to St. Joseph Hospital by Fire dept. ambulance., where he expired at 7:05pm and was pronounced by Dr. Jerome Barraso. Stotts 4/4/68 at 12:05pm

57 REPORTING OFFICER Lt. G King	58 IBM NO. 4576	59 REPORTING OFFICER	60 IBM NO.	61 ASGMY 45	62 REPORT REVIEWING OFFICER	63 IBM NO.
---	---------------------------	----------------------	------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	------------

DATE April 5, 1968

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

Memphis Police Department

1. ORIGINAL OFFENSE Criminal Homicide		2. ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION Criminal Homicide		3. DIST. 6	4. COMP.	5. R & I NUMBER 391-825	
6. OFFENSE CHANGED TO Criminal Homicide		7. CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO 100 KILL		8. MULT. CLEAR-UP (IF YES, LIST OTHER OFF. REPT. NO. IN NARRATIVE.) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
9. VICTIM Martin Luther King Jr.		SEX M	RACE C	AGE 39	ADDRESS 234 Sunset Drive Atlanta, GA.		PHONE 522-2338
10. PROPERTY TAKEN	TYPE OF PROPERTY TAKEN <input type="checkbox"/> MONEY <input type="checkbox"/> JEWELRY <input type="checkbox"/> FURS <input type="checkbox"/> CLOTHING <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)				TOTAL VALUE	CONDITION	
11. PROPERTY RECOVERED	TYPE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> MONEY <input type="checkbox"/> JEWELRY <input type="checkbox"/> FURS <input type="checkbox"/> CLOTHING <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)				TOTAL VALUE	CONDITION	
12. DEFENDANT JAMES EARL RAY		SEX M	RACE W	AGE	ADDRESS		PHONE
13. NARRATIVE JOHN HIS NAME IS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION							
14. SUPPLEMENT NUMBER		15. ADDITIONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			16. STATUS CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
17. STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> CLEARED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PENDING <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		18. FURTHER POLICE ACTION AND REPORT REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
19. IF CLEARED CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTED & PROSECUTED <input type="checkbox"/> PROSECUTED OTHER AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> LESSER OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTED BUT RELEASED <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF PROSECUTION <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRADITION DENIED <input type="checkbox"/> RESTITUTION							
20. REPORTING OFFICER 3302		REPORTING OFFICER		IBM #	ASSGN.	SUPERVISOR APPROVING	IBM #