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1	IN THE CRIMINAL COURT O	F SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
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4	STATE OF TENNESSEE,	, A Charles March 1
5	Complainant,	}
6	versus) No. 16645 Murder in The
7	Child LAND NAL) First Degree
8	ALIAS ERIC STARVO GALT, ALIAS JOHN WILLARD,	No. 16819 Carrying a
9	ALIAS HARVEY LOWMEYER, ALIAS HARVEY LOWMYER,) Dangerous Weapon
10	Defendant.	
11	;	
12	BE IT REMEMBERED. Tha	it the above-styled cause came
13	on to be heard this loth day o	
14		udge, presiding, before a jury
15	duly impaneled and sworn to tr	
16	wherein evidence was introduce	
17	were had, to-wit:	
18		
19	APPEAR	ANCES
20	For the Complainant	Gen. Phil M. Canale
21		Mr. Robert K. Dwyer Mr. James Beasley
		Assistant Attorneys General Shelby County Office Building
22		GROADY VOULDY ULLIGE BUILING
22 23		Memphis, Tennessee.
		Memphis, Tennessee.

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1	Non the Defendent Mr. Daves Deverse
2	For the DefendantMr. Percy Foreman 804 South Coast Building Houston, Texas
3	Mr. Hugh W. Stanton, Sr. Mr. Hugh W. Stanton, Jr. Lincoln American Tower
5	Memphis, Tennessee
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14	성실에서 성장에서 대한 것이 않는 것이 많이 했다.
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20	주변하는 것은 바람이 많이 많이 많이 있는 것을 가지 않았다. 나 귀
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	에서 제가 들어도 한 것을 가지 못 수 있는 것을 위한 것이다. 이 것을 관계되었다.
1	MARCH 10, 1969 - 9:30 A.M.
2	THE COURT: All right, sir, I believe
3	the only matter we have pending before us
4	is the matter of James Earl Ray.
5	MR. FOREMAN: Would Your Honor give me
6	just a minute?
7	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
8	MR. FOREMAN: May it please the Court,
9	in this cause we have prepared, and the
10	Defendant and I have signed and Mr. Hugh
11	Stanton, Sr., and Jr., willnow sign, a pe-
12	tition for waiver of trial and request for
13	the acceptance of a plea of guilty, and we
14	have an Order, now.
15	Would the Clerk pass this up?
16	(Thereupon, the said document was
17	passed to the Court.)
18	THE COURT: I see. Then this is a
19	compromise and a settlement on a plea of
20	guilty to murder in the first degree on an
21	agreed settlement of 99 years in the peni-
22	tentiary; is that true?
23	MR. FOREMAN: Yes, that's it. That is
24	the agreement, Your Honor.

and the second second

THE COURT: Is that the agreement? MR. CANALE: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: All right, I will have to voir dire Mr. Ray.

Mr. James Earl Ray, stand.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: Have your lawyers explained all your rights to you and do you understand them?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you know that you have a right to a trial by jury on the charge of murder in the first degree against you, the punishment for murder in the first degree ranging from death by electrocution to any time over 20 years?

The burden of proof is on the State of Tennessee to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty, and the decision of the jury must be unanimous both as to guilt and punishment. In the event of a jury verdict against

you, you would have the right to file a

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motion for a new trial addressed to the trial judge. In the event of an adverse ruling against you on your motion for a new trial, you would have the right to successive appeals to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee and to file a petition for review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Do you understand that you have all of these rights?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You are entering a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and are compromising and settling your case on an agreed punishment of 99 years in the State Penitentiary.

Is this what you want to do? MR. RAY: Yes. I have been -- That's yes --

THE COURT: Is that what you want to do?

MR. RAY: That's right.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that you are waiving, which means giving up, a formal trial by your plea of guilty, although the laws of this State require the prosecution to present certain evidence to a jury in all cases of pleas of guilty to murder in the first degree?

By your plea of guilty, you are also waiving your right to:

One, your motion for a new trial; Two, successive appeals to the Supreme Court, to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee;

and

Three, a petition to review it by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By your plea of guilty, you are also abandoning and waiving your objections and exceptions to all the motions and petitions in which the Court has heretofore ruled against you, in whole or in part, among them being:

One, Motion to withdraw a plea and quash indictment;

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1	Two, Motion to inspect the evidence;
2	Three, Motion to remove lights and
3	cameras from the jail;
4	Four, Motion for private consultation
5	with Attorney;
6	Five, Petition to authorize Defendant
7	to take depositions;
8	Six, Motion to permit conference with
9	Huie;
10	Seven, Motion to permit photographs;
11	Eight, Motion to designate Court
12	Reporters;
13	Nine, Motion to stipulate testimony;
14	Ten, Suggestion of proper name.
15	You are waiving and giving up all these
16	rights?
17	MR. RAY: Yes, sir.
18	THE COURT: Has anything besides your
19	sentence of 99 years in the penitentiary been
20	promised to you to get you to plead guilty?
21	MR. RAY: No, no one has used pressure.
22	THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to
23	murder in the first degree in this case be-
24	cause you killed Dr. Martin Luther King under
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such circumstances that would make you legally guilty of murder in the first degree under the law as explained to you by your lawyers?

MR. RAY: Yes, legally guilty, uh-huh. THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty to murder in the first degree with agreed punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary freely, voluntarily and understandingly made and entered by you?

MR. RAY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is this plea of guilty on your part the free act of your free will, made with your full knowledge and understanding of its meaning and consequences? MR. RAY: Yes, sir. THE COURT: You may be seated.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.) THE COURT: All right, sir, are you ready for a jury?

MR. FOREMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, sir, call 12 names, take them one at a time out of the

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DEPUTY: James W. Ballard; Gus Cariota; Johnny Shaw; James N. Abram; John W. Blackwell; Amos G. Black, Jr; J. Paul Howard; Miller Williamson; Robert S. St. Pierre, S-t. P-i-e-r-r-e.

MR. ST. PIERRE: Here.

DEPUTY: James R. Pate; Joe Stovall, Jr; Richard Lee Counsellor.

Amos G. Black?

MR. BLACK: Yes.

DEPUTY: Have a seat in the box. John W. Blackwell; James N. Abram; Robert S. St. Pierre; Miller Williamson; J. Paul Howard; Robert Lee Counsellor. Last seat.

Joe Stovall, Jr.; James R. Pate; Johnny Shaw; Gus Cariota; James W. Ballard.

(Thereupon, the jurors were seated in the jury box.)

GEN. CANALE: May it please the Court, Gentlemen of the Jury, I will introduce myself. My name is Phil M. Canale, Jr. I am the District Attorney here in Shelby

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This is my Executive Assistant, Mr. Robert Dwyer, Assistant Attorney General, Mr. James Beasley, both in my office.

The next gentleman is Mr. Percy Foreman, who represents the Defendant, Mr. James Earl Ray, in this case; Mr. Hugh Stanton, Sr., also representing Mr. Ray; Mr. Hugh Stanton, Jr., representing Mr. Ray, and Mr. James Earl Ray is seated in the second row here behind his attorney.

Gentlemen, the case we have for consideration today is the case of the State of Tennessee against James Earl Ray, who is charged by the State of Tennessee in an indictment of murder in the first degree, growing out of the slaying on April 4th of 1968, of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Now, Gentlemen, this Defendant, Mr. James Earl Hay, has the right under our law to a trial by jury. He also has a right to enter a plea of guilty if he so desires. This morning, Mr. Foreman, his attorney,

has announced to the Court that James Earl

Ray desires to change his plea from not guilty to guilty.

The Court, before you entered the room in here, entered the courtroom in here, has questioned the Defendant, James Earl Ray, about the voluntariness of his plea, and making sure that he has been explained all of his rights. The Court has done that and the Defendant has stated that this is a voluntary plea on his part, and that was done before you came in the courtroom.

Now, in such a situation as this, representing the people of the State of Tennessee, I have to make a recommendation as to punishment in the case, and on the plea of guilty to the Defendant for the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I have recommended a sentence of 99 years in the State penitentiary at Nashville.

Now, Gentlemen, can each of you sit here as jurors, and we will put on some proof for your consideration, can each of you sit here as jurors and accept that plea

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of guilty of the Defendant, James Earl Ray, and the recommended punishment which has been accepted, offered by the State and accepted by James Earl Ray, the punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary at Nashville? Can each of you do that? (Thereupon, the jurors indicated that they could do so.) GEN. CANALE: All right, sir. THE COURT: Do you wish the jury to be sworn at this time? GEN. CANALE: Not just yet, Your Honor. I want to make a few more remarks. It is incumbent upon the State in a plea of guilty to murder in the first degree to put on certain proof for your consideration. We have to put on proof of what we lawyers call the proof of the corpus delicti which is the body of the crime. We will also put on several lay witnesses or police officers to fill you in on certain important aspects of this case, and then we will introduce certain physical evidence through these

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witnesses, and Mr. Beasley, or Mr. Dwyer will question these witnesses, and Mr. Beasley will give you an agreed stipulation of facts that the State has gotten up which contains what the State would prove by witnesses if this went to trial, and you will have the benefit of all that information through this stipulation of fact which has been agreed to by the State and by the Defendant as to what the State would prove if this matter went to trial.

I just want to make one more statement to you gentlemen before we proceed with this matter.

There have naturally in any case that has had this notoriety, there have been rumors going all around, perhaps some of you have heard some of these rumors, that Mr. James Earl Ray was a dupe in this thing or a fall guy or a member of a conspiracy in a plan to kill, conspired plan to kill Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

I want to state to you as your Attorney General that we have no proof other than

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that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray and James Earl Ray alone, not in concert with anyone else.

Our office has examined over 5,000 printed pages of investigation work done by local police, by national police organizations, and by international law enforcement agencies. We have examined over 300 physical bits of evidence, physical exhibits.

Three men in my office, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Beasley, and Mr. John Carlyle, the chief investigator in the Attorney General's Office, -- you can't see him over here -- have traveled thousands of miles all over this country and to many cities, in foreign countries on this investigation, our own independent investigation, and I just state to you frankly that we have no evidence that there was any conspiracy involved in this.

I will state this to you further: If at any time there is evidence presented, competent evidence presented, which we can investigate and bear out, that there was a conspiracy involved in this, I assure you as

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your Attorney General that we will take prompt and vigorous action in searching it out and in asking that indictments be returned, if there are other people or should have, if it ever should develop that other people were involved, and you have my assurance on that. Not only me but the local law enforcement officers and your national law enforcement officers, and I just wanted to give you that thought.

Thank you very much, Gentlemen.

MR. FOREMAN: May I?

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am Percy Foreman, permitted by His Honor to appear, and it is an honor to appear, in this court for this case.

I never expected, hoped or had any idea when I entered this case that I would be able to accomplish anything except perhaps save this man's life.

All of us, all of you were as wellinformed as was I about the facts of this case due to the fact that we do have such an effective news media, both electronic and press

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and magazines. Took me a month to convince myself of that fact which the Attorney General of the United States and J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last July; that is, just what Gen. Canale has told you, that there was not a conspiracy.

I have talked with my client more than 50 hours, I would estimate, and crossexamination most of that time, checking each hour, minute, each expenditure of money down to even 50 and 75 cents for shaves and haircuts, pursuing the ---

I have gone through agreed recommendations in capital cases many times, and I know from past experience some of the questions that come to your mind as jurors, and I think you are entitled to have them answered now before you are sworn as jurors.

One of the things you are wondering is, if this agreement has been made between the prosecution and defense, why should we be brought in here at all?

Gentlemen of the Jury, that goes back

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several hundred years in the jurisprudence of Anglo-Saxon law, and it's a part of the law of every state in the Union that I know about in capital cases, that capital case means a case where one of the alternate punishments is the possibility of infliction of death, and the law is so concerned about not establishing sordid chambered sessions where people's lives will be bartered, that they require what the Constitution calls a public trial, and you are the public in this case and you must understand what's going on. You are the brakes, but not one of you is required to sit on this jury. You have a right, any one of you, who thinks that it would be contrary to your conscience to write the penalty agreed upon by the prosecution and approved by the Court. If there is any one of you who feels, for any reason, you would rather be excused, why I am sure His Honor will excuse you at this time before the jury is sworn and call someone else to take your place.

Those of us who have spent our lives in

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the courtroom, and particularly in the field of what's called criminal law, we are supposed to be able to evaluate a case. This is the extreme penalty short of one step. The death penalty is by many people thought to be worse punishment than life or 99 years in the penitentiary. I don't think there is any punishment at all to death except from the time punishment is assessed until it is carried into execution, because certainly there is no punishment after than.

What, through the fact that you have a District Attorney General, who is as big as his office, if not bigger, a man who is not primarily concerned with the scalps on his belt. He is not trying to get a glorious reputation to run for some higher office, and the fact that you have a Judge, a sincere humane and compassionate man, has enabled us to do here what some of the other celebrated trials were not able.

There is just as compassionate a District Attorney in Los Angeles as there is here, just as big a man, but the Judge would not

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agree in that case, and that's why that case is going on.

But here in Shelby County, Tennessee, you are blessed with a judiciary and with a prosecuting attorney, who are able to look at this case as well as any other case and not be swept off their feet by the backwash of publicity, and there is no special consideration here.

I am advised by my co-counsel, Hugh Stanton, Sr., that there has never been a time in the history of Shelby County when a plea of guilty was entered that the death penalty was not waived.

So all that we have here is the same precedent, equal justice being applied as it would be if this were Joe Blow, John Doe or Richard Roe instead of James Earl Ray.

Now, with that, I want to ask each of you individually just one single question. It is polling the jury in advance.

Mr. Black, who is Mr. Black? Mr. Black, are you willing to assess the punishment that His Honor and Gen. Canale

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1	and the attorneys for the defense have
2	agreed upon in this case, 99 years?
3	MR. BLACK: Yes.
	MR. FOREMAN: You are. Thank you,
4	sir. And Mr. Blackwell, are you like-
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6	wise willing to is there anything in
7	your conscience that would rebel at
8	writing this penalty agreed upon in this
9	case?
10	And you, Mr. Abrams, is that your
11	answer also, and if accepted as a juror
12	in this case, you will underwrite the ver-
13	dict and the judgment of the Court and
14	prosecuting attorney and defense counsel?
15	MR. ABRAMS: Yes, sir.
16	MR. POREMAN: Thank you, Mr. Abram.
17	And you are Mr. St. Pierre?
18	MR. ST. PIERRE: That is correct.
19	MR. FOREMAN: That is St. Pierre,
20	isn't it?
21	I bet they haven't pronounced it
22	right here yet.
23	MR. ST. PIERRE: That is one
	MR. FOREMAN: Are you, Mr. St. Pierre,
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1	willing to subscribe to the verdict of
2	99-year sentence in this case if ac-
3	cepted as a juror?
4	MR. ST. PIERRE: Yes.
5	MR. FOREMAN: Thank you. And you
6	are Mr. Williamson?
7	MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.
8	MR. FOREMAN: Is that your answer
9	also?
10	MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.
11	MR. FOREMAN: And if you are sworn
12	as a juror in this case, you will assess
13	the penalty agreed upon and as recommended
14	by your Attorney General and approved by
15	His Honor, Judge Battle?
16	MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, sir.
17	MR. FOREMAN: And you, Mr. Howard?
18	MR. HOWARD: Yes, sir.
19	MR. FOREMAN: Will you likewise assess
20	the penalty of 99 years if you are accepted
21	as a juror in this case?
22	MR. HOWARD: Yes, sir.
23	MR. FOREMAN: Thank you. And you are
24	Mr. Counsellor?

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1	MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.
2	MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, Mr. Counsellor.
3	Is your answer the same as these gentle-
4	men on the back seat?
5	MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.
6	MR. FOREMAN: You will underwrite that
7	verdict
8	MR. COUNSELLOR: Yes, sir.
9	MR. FOREMAN: if accepted as a
10	juror.
11	And you, Mr. Stovall?
12	MR. STOVALL: That is my answer also.
13	MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, sir. We
14	have a Judge Stovall in Houston.
15	Mr. Pate?
16	MR. PATE: Yes, sir.
17	MR. FOREMAN: Would you underwrite
18	the verdict of 99 years as agreed upon and
19	recommended by your Attorney General?
20	MR. PATE: Yes, sir.
21	MR. FOREMAN: And agreed to by the
22	defense in this case and by the Defendant?
	And Mr. Shaw, is that your answer
23	also?
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1		MR. SHAW: Yes, t	sir.		1
		MR. FOREMAN: You	would write	the same	23
	ver	dict also? Your a	answer is the	same?	
		MR. SHAW: Yes, s	sir.		
		MR. FOREMAN: Mr.	. Cariota, is	that	
	you	r answer, sir?			
		MR. CARIOTA: Yes	5, Sir.		1
		MR. FOREMAN: And	l you, Mr. Bal	lard?	10 3
		MR. BALLARD: Yes	s, sir.		
		MR. FOREMAN: You	u would? Than	nk you.	
	The	ank you very much.			
		Thank you, Your H	Honor.		21
		THE COURT: Do bo	oth sides acce	ept the	
	jur	y?			
		MR. FOREMAN: We	do, Your Hond	or "	
		GEN. CANALE: The	e State does,	Your	
	Hor	lor.			
		MR. RAY: Your He	onor, I would	like to	81
	saj	something too, if	I may.		
		THE COURT: All n	right.		
		MR. RAY: I don't	t want to char	nge any-	
	th	ing that I have said	i. I don't wa	int to .	- 11 A
	ado	l anything onto it o	either. The d	only thing	
	II	nave to say is, I do	on't exactly a	iccept	
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1	the theories of Mr. Clark.
2	In other words, I am not bound to
3	accept these theories of Mr. Clark.
4	MR. FOREMAN: Who is Mr. Clark?
5	MR. RAY: Ramsey Clark.
6	MR. FOREMAN: Oh.
7	MR. RAY: And Mr. Hoover.
8	MR. FOREMAN: Mr. who?
9	MR. RAY: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The
10	only thing, I say I am not I agree to
11	all these stipulations. I am not trying to
12	change anything. I just want to add some-
13	thing onto it.
14	THE COURT: You don't agree with
15	whose theories?
16	MR. RAY: I meant Mr. Canale, Mr.
17	Foreman, Mr. Ramsey Clark, I mean on the
18	conspiracy thing. I don't want to add
19	something onto it which I haven't agreed
20	to in the past.
21	MR. FOREMAN: I think that what he is
22	saying is that he doesn't think that Ramsey
23	Clark's right or J. Edgar Hoover is right.
24	I didn't argue them as evidence in
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1 this case. I simply stated that under-2 writing and backing up the opinions of 3 General Canale, that they had made the 4 same statement. 5 You are not required to agree or 6 withdraw or anything else. 7 THE COURT: You still -- your answers 8 -to these questions that I asked you would 9 still be the same? 10 MR. RAY: Yes, sir. 11 The only thing is I just didn't want 12 to add anything onto them. That was all. 13 THE COURT: There is nothing in these 14 answers to these questions I asked you, 15 in other words, you change none of those? 16 MR. RAY: No. sir. No. sir. 17 THE COURT: In other words, you are pleading guilty and taking 99 years, and 18 I think the main question here that I want 19 to ask you is this: 20 Are you pleading guilty to murder in 21 the first degree in this case because you 22 killed Dr. Martin Luther King under such 23 circumstances that would make you legally 24

1	guilty of murder in the first degree under
2	the law as explained to you by your lawyers?
3	MR. RAY: Yes, sir, make me guilty on
.4	that.
5	THE COURT: Your answers are still yes?
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7	MR. RAY: Yes, sir.
- 21 - 15 - 1	THE COURT: All right, sir, that is all.
8	You may swear the jury.
9	(Thereupon, the jury was sworn.)
10	THE COURT: Swear the officers, too,
. 11	four or five of them.
12	Everyone who is to be sworn, ask the
13	officers to come in.
14	(Thereupon, the officers were sworn.)
15	GEN. CANALE: Your Honor, I will read
16	the indictment to the jury at this time.
17	THE COURT: All right, sir.
18	GEN. CANALE: Gentlemen of the Jury, the
19	indictment in this case reads as follows:
20	"State of Tennessee, Shelby County,
21	Criminal Court of Shelby County, January
22	term, 1968.
23	"The Grand Jurors of the State of
24	Tennessee, duly elected, impaneled, sworn
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and charged to inquire in and for the body of the County of Shelby, in the State aforesaid, upon their oath present that James Earl Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, alias John Willard, alias Harvey Lowmeyer, spelled L-o-w-m-e-y-e-r, alias Harvey Lowmyer, spelled L-o-w-m-y-e-r, late of the County aforesaid, heretofore, to-wit, on the 4th day of April, 1968, before the finding of this indictment, in the County aforesaid, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and with malice aforethought kill and murder Martin Luther King, Jr., against the peace and dignity of the State of Tennessee."

This is signed by myself, Phil M. Canale, Jr., Attorney General, Criminal Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, and it was returned a true bill by the Shelby County Grand Jury on the 7th day of May, 1968, and signed W. F. Bowld, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

MR. FOREMAN: To which, Gentlemen of

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the Jury, the Defendant, James Earl Ray, enters a plea of guilty. MR. DWYER: Mr. Gray, call Reverend Kyle, please, sir.

1		SAMUEL B. KYLES
2		The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified
3	as foll	OWS:
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5	DIRECT BY MR.	EXAMINATION DWYER:
3	Q	Will you state your name to this Court and Jury,
7	please,	sir?
3	A	Samuel B. Kyles.
	Q	And where do you live, sir?
	A	2215 South Parkway East, Memphis, Tennessee.
	Q	Your profession is what, sir?
	A	I am in the ministry.
3	Q	And what denomination do you belong to, Rev. Kyles?
	A	Baptist.
	Q	And the name of your church, please, sir?
3	A	Monumental Baptist Church.
	Q	And where is that located, sir?
3	A	704 South Parkway East, Memphis, Tennessee.
	Q	Rev. Kyles, I will ask you if you knew a man by the
	name of	Martin Luther King, Jr.?
1	A	Yes, I do.
2	Q	Was he a friend of yours, Rev. Kyles?
3	A	Yes, we were personal friends.
4	Q	And this was over a period of how many years,
	29	

1	please,	sir?
2	A	About ten years.
3	Q	Rev. Kyles, I am going to direct your attention and
4	memory	back to the date of April the 4th, 1968.
5		Do you recall that date, sir?
6	A	Yes, I do.
7	Q	And around 6:00 P.M. on that date where were you?
8	A	I was in the Lorraine Motel in Room 306.
9	Q	And the purpose of being down there was what, Rev.
10	Kyles?	
11	A	I had gone to pick Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. up
12	to go h	ome, go to my house at 2215 South Parkway East for a
13	soul fo	od dinner.
14	Q	And had Dr. King agreed to go out to your home and
15	eat din	ner with you?
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	All right, now, a few minutes prior to 6:00 P.M.,
18	Rev. Ky	les, do you recall your location at that time?
19	A	Yes. I spent about 45 minutes in Room 306 with Dr.
20	King.	
21	Q	Were you engaging with conversation with him at that
22	time, R	ev. Kyles?
23	A	Yes, I was.
24	Q	Was Dr. King alive and in good health and in good
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1	spirits at that time and at that location?
2	A Yes, he was.
3	Q All right, now, Rev. Kyles, I am going to ask you,
4	with the Court's permission, to step down from the witness
5	stand, if you will.
6	Will you come down here, Reverend?
7	I am going to show you a simulated mock-up of the
8	section of the city, Rev. Kyles, and ask you from this if
9	you can identify the Lorraine Motel?
10	A Yes, I can.
11	Q All right now, Rev. Kyles, if you would, step over
12	here so these gentlemen can see you, please, sir.
13	Can you give us the location on the mock-up for
14	the benefit of the Court and Jury where Dr. King's room was
15	on that date?
16	A Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel, approximately right
17	here (indicating).
18	Q That was the upper floor of that motel, is that
19	correct?
20	A Yes, that's correct.
21	Q And you were in the room with Dr. King, Rev. Kyles?
22	A Yes, I was.
23	Q All right, now, right at 6:00 P.M., did he leave the
24	room or did you leave the room or what took place down there?
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A Uh, fairly close to 6:00 P.M. we were going to leave for dinner. Dr. Abernathy was also in the room. Dr. King came out. I was still in the room. He came out on the balcony and was greeting some of the people who were in the courtyard, and he came back in the room, I believe to get his coat, and the both of us came out together, and we stood at this point on the balcony for about, about three minutes greeting some people who also were going to dinner with us. And we stood together there about three or four minutes, and I turned to my right to walk away and said I was going and get my car and take some of the people who were going to dinner.

I got approximately 5 or 6 steps away from him and I peard what I now know to be a shot, and I looked over the railing. I thought it was a car backfiring, or something, and when I realized what had happened, I turned back to my left and saw Dr. King lying in a position thusly with a tremendous wound in his right side. He was laying in this position with the wound here (indicating).

Q All right. Can you depict on there with your
finger, Rev. Kyles, whereabouts was Dr. King lying at that
time?

A In the little indented point here (indicating).
24 There is a little indented place where the balcony comes and

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2	goes in.
	He was he was he had fallen in this little
3	cove-like with his feet pressed against the railing, and he
4	was lying in a pool of blood at that point.
5	Q Reverend, you noticed a gaping wound, did you say,
6	about his face?
7	A Yes, and it tore this much of his face away that
8	I could see, and also noticed that the shot had cut his
9	necktie, just cut it right off at that point.
10	I remember that because he had been trying to find
11	out he thought somebody was playing a trick in the room
12	
13	we had had some conversation about his shirt and his neck-
14	tie.
15	Q All right, now, at that time did Dr. King say any-
16	이 것은 것 같아요. 집에 집에 집에 가지 않는 것 같아. 정말 가지 않는 것 같아. 신 것 같아.
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18	내 신문법 그는 가격에 실망한 것이 같아요. 그는 것 것 같은 것 같은 것 같아요. 사람
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21	Q No word. All right, now, what ald you do then,
2.2	Reverend?
	A 1 immediately came to him and when I saw this
23	wound in his face, I ran in the room and picked up the phone
24	to try and get an ambulance and I didn't have success at

that because I think the operator had left. She must have 2 heard the shot and come out.

So I came back out and looked over the railing and I hollered to somebody, police, I believe, to call an ambulance and they had already called one, and then I went back into the room and took the spreads off the beds in the room and covered him, covered him as he was lying there.

Did you go to the hospital with Dr. King, Rev. Q Kyles?

10 No. I didn't. I remained at the Lorraine to handle A 11 the phones. We were trying to get in touch with Atlanta and 12 Mrs. King.

13 Rev. Kyles, when you were on the balcony, after hear-Q 14 ing the shot, did you look over towards the rooming house? 15 Yes, I did. I heard some people asking, I think A 16 they were the police, which way the shot come from, and there 17 were some people pointing, and we all looked in that direc-18 tion.

19 0 I will ask you to point on the mock-up here, and I 20 will ask you, in the back of the rooming house, Rev. Kyles, 21 if you will.

> Do you see the area over there? Over here (indicating)?

Yes.

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1	A Yes.
2	Right in the back, did you look down in there, in
3	that area?
4	A Yes, I looked over here because there were bushes
5	and things. It wasn't clear like this (indicating).
6	All right. I am going to hand you a photograph
7	and ask you, Reverend, if this will depict, this photograph
8	will depict the area as it was when you looked over there
9	on that evening?
10	A It does.
11	All right, now, I will ask you, Rev. Kyles, did
12	you see anybody moving about over there?
13	No, I didn't.
14	All right. Come on back, if you will, Reverend.
15	(Thereupon, the witness resumed
16	the witness stand.)
17	I am going to show you another picture, Rev. Kyles,
18	and ask you if you can identify it for me, please?
19	Yes. This is a scene looking north on Mulberry
20	Street right in front of the Lorraine Motel, right on the
21	parking lot area.
22	As I asked you the area in back of the rooming house,
23	lid you look over in that area, Rev. Kyles?
24	Yes, I did.
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1	Q Did you see anybody moving about over there?
2	A No. At the point I looked, I could see the officers
3	coming, coming towards
4	Q Towards the motel?
5	A Yes, sir.
6	Q All right, now, Hev. Kyles, did you attend the
7	funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
8	A Yes, I did, in Atlanta, Ga.
9	Q I am going to hand you a photograph, Rev. Kyles,
10	and ask you if you can identify it, please?
11	A Yes. That's a photograph of Dr. King.
12	Q And does that depict the wound that you saw on his
13	face when you saw him on April the 4th, 1968?
14	A Yes, it does.
15	MR. DWYER: If the Court pleases, I
16	would like to have these photographs
17	passed to the Jury for its consideration.
18	THE COURT: Have they been marked?
19	MR. DWYER: We are going to make
20	them all a composite exhibit, if the
21	Court pleases.
22	THE COURT: Oh, you are.
23	MR. DWYER: All of them.
24	THE COURT: All right, sir.
	36

1	(Thereupon, the said photographs
2	were passed to the Jury.)
3	Rev. Kyles, what you have testified to, did it
4	happen in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, prior to May 7,
5	1968?
6	A Yes, it did.
7	MR. DWYER: That is all. You may
8	step down, Rev. Kyles. Thank you very
9	much.
10	(Witness Excused)
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12	MR. DWYER: Mr. Chauncy Eskridge,
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14	Mr. Gray.
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19	그는 그는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것이 같이 있는 것 같은 것 같
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22	그는 것 같은 것 물 것 물법 것 것 같아요. 정말 가지 않는 것 같이 많이 많이 많이 나라.
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	CHAUN	CY ESKRIDGE
	The said witness,	being first duly sworn, testified
as fol		
	EXAMINATION DWYER:	
Q	Will you state you	r name to this Court and Jury,
please	, sir?	
A	My name is Chauncy	Eskridge, E-s-k-r-i-d-g-e.
Q	And where do you 1	ive, Mr. Eskridge?
A	Chicago, Illinois.	
R	And your professio	on is what, sir?
A	I am attorney at 1	æw.
Q	Mr. Eskridge, I am	going to direct your attention
and yo	ur memory back to Apr	il 4, 1968. Do you recall that
date,	sir?	
A	I do.	
Q	And on that date d	o you recall where you were?
A	In Memphis, Tennes	see.
Q	Around 6:00 P.M. o	on that date, do you recall where
you we	re, Mr. Eskridge?	
A	I do.	
Q	And where was that	, sir?
А	At the Lorraine Ho	tel.
Q	And your purpose f	or being there was what, sir?
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	1	A Visiting with Dr. King, and I was his lawyer.
Second Second	2	Q You represented Dr. King?
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q Now, Mr. Eskridge, I am going to ask you to come
	5	down, if you will, please, sir, and let me show you a mock-
	6	up of that part of the city.
	7	(Witness complies with request.)
	8	Q If you will, if you will take the pointer, Mr.
	9	Eskridge, and orient yourself a little bit there.
	10	Around 6:00 P.M. on that date, where were you lo-
	11	cated, sir?
	12	Come around here, Mr. Eskridge, so the Jury can see
	13	what you are doing.
and the second	14	A I was standing in the courtway looking up at the
	15	door at 306, the room 306, and I would have been about here
	16	(indicating).
	17	Q All right, sir, now at that time were you engaging
	18	Dr. King in conversation or anything like that, Mr. Eskridge?
	19	A Well, at 6:00 o'clock he came out of the room. I
	20	was awaiting him to go to dinner and I was at the car. The
	21	driver of the car was standing in front of me. We were both
	2.2	on the lefthand side of the car, and Rev. Andrew Young was
	23	on the righthand side of the car.
	24	At any moment we were expecting Dr. King to come

No in the

L	from the room. He opened the door and came out one time and
2	he said something about, "Tell Jesse we are ready to go."
3	He went back in to put in his shirttail and a few
	minutes later he came out with his coat on and he put his
	coat on and put his hand on the rail and leaned over the
	rail and said, "Okay, start the car."
7	Whereupon, the sound came from my right ear and
3	said, "Zing!"
	And I looked to my left rear to see what it was.
	And I turned back and looked and he was laying on his back.
	Q Mr. Eskridge, when you turned to your left, did you
	look back over towards a rooming house there shown on the
	mock-up?
	A I did.
	Q Did you see anybody moving about over there at that
5	time?
	A I did not.
	Q All right, now, when you turned back, you saw Dr.
	King, he was sprawled out on the balcony; is that right?
	A That's right.
	Q Did you go to the hospital with Dr. King?
	A I did.
3	Q And at that time were you informed that he was dead
5	A I was.
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Barrister,

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1	Q Did	you attend his funeral, Mr. Eskridge?
2	A I di	.d.
3	Q And	that funeral took place where?
4	A In A	tlanta, Ga.
5	Q You	may resume the stand there, Mr. Eskridge.
6		(Thereupon, the witness resumed
7		the witness stand.)
8		MR. DWYER: You may step down. Thank
9	you	very much, Mr. Eskridge.
10		(Witness Excused)
11		
12		MR. DWYER: Dr. Francisco, Mr. Gray.
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핵심었다면서	
1	DR. JERRY THOMAS FRANCISCO
2	The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified
3	as follows:
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5	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. DWYER:
6	Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury,
7	please, sir?
8	A Jerry Thomas Francisco.
9	Q And your profession is what, sir?
10	A Physician.
11	Q Are you licensed to practice in the State of
12	Tennessee, Dr. Francisco?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you if you hold a position
15	in our County government here?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And that position is what, sir?
18	A County Medical Examiner for Shelby County.
19	Q What field of medicine have you specialized in, Dr.
20	Francisco?
21	A The field of pathology and forensic pathology.
22	Q Pathology is basically what, sir?
23	A Pathology in its simplest terms is defined as study
24	of disease, that branch of medicine that concerns itself with
	A MASABUS
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1	the causes of disease, the effects of disease upon the body,
2	including trauma, injuries to the body.
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4	방법을 가 없는 것 것 같은 것을 알려야 할 수 있는 것 같은 것 같이 많이 있다.
	that capacity as County Medical Examiner on April 4, 1968?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And I will ask you if around 8:47 P.M. on that date
7	if you remember where you were, sir?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And will you tell us, please?
10	A In the medical examiner laboratories at the University
11	of Tennessee.
12	Q I will ask you if at that time if you had an oc-
13	casion to view a dead body?
14	A Yes.
15	Q I will show you a photograph that has been shown
16	as an exhibit in this case and ask you if that is the body
17	that you saw at that time at that location?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you what if anything did
20	you do in relation to that body?
21	A An autopsy was performed.
22	Q And an autopsy is what, sir?
23	A An autopsy is a scientific and systematic examination
24	of the body after death in order to determine any wounds,

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injuries, or diseases present on the body.

Q Will you tell us what your examination reflected, Dr. Francisco?

A The examination revealed a gunshot wound to the right side of the face, passing through the body into the neck, through the spinal cord at the base of the neck, with the bullet lodging beneath the skin near the shoulder blade on the left.

Cause of death was what, Dr. Francisco?

A A gunshot wound to the cervical and thoracic spinal cord.

Q In your medical opinion, how soon did death occur from that wound?

A Shortly after death, shortly after injury.
 Q Did you recover anything from the body, Dr.
 Francisco?

17 A Yes.

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Q

Q I am going to show you an object and ask you if

19 you can identify those, Dr. Francisco?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And what is that, please, sir?

A This is the bullet that was removed from the body
 at the time of the autopsy.

What, if anything, did you do with that bullet,

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Q

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	2012년 1월 19일 - 1일
1	Dr. Francisco, that you recovered?
2	A This bullet was identified by number and delivered
3	to representative of the police department.
4	Q Dr. Francisco, pursuant to the first, let me ask
5	you, would you give me an angle or the gentlemen of the jury
6	an angle of that wound, Doctor, say, on your own body, if
- 7	you would, please, sir?
8	A The angle was from above downward, from right to
9	left, passing through the chin, base of the neck, spinal
10	cord into the back, an angle of something about like this
11	on the body (indicating).
12	Q Pursuant to our instructions, Dr. Francisco, did
13	you visit the scene, sir?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And did you make certain tests out there or observa-
16	tions at the scene?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Dr. Francisco, I will ask you if you will step down
19	please, sir, and come over to the mock-up, please?
20	(Thereupon, the witness complied
21	with request.)
22	Q The tests, Dr. Francisco, were what, please, sir?
23	A The tests included going to the floor, going to
24	the floor of the motel in this area and going to the room
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1	over here, viewing from this point in the room to this lo-
2	cation on the motel balcony, and in viewing from back of
3	the room in this area adjacent to the motel (indicating).
4	Q In other words, then, Doctor, you were angling from
5	
6	
7	A That is correct.
8	Q And then angling from the back on the ground of the
9	에 비행되는 것은 것이 있는 것이 같아요. 이 것이 같아요. 아이는 것이 가지 않는 것이 없는 것이 같아요. 나는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않은 것이 없는 것이 않이
10	에 가장 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많이
11	Q Which one was consistent with the angle of wound,
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13	A The location of the window.
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19	(aroness Excused)
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	M. DWIER: Inspector Zachary.
21	Mr. DEASHEI: Ibur honor please,
22	could I step over by Mr. Carlisle to pass
23	him
2.4	
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1	N. E. ZACHARY
2	The said witness, being first duly sworn, testified
3	as follows:
4	
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. DWYER:
6	Q Will you state your name to this Court and Jury,
7	please, sir?
8	A N.E.Zachary.
9	Q By whom are you employed, sir?
10	A Memphis Police Department.
11	Q How long have you been with the Department?
12	A Almost 22 years.
13	Q Do you have a rank or rating with the Department?
14	A Inspector of Police.
15	Q Insp. Zachary, I will ask you if you were employed
16	by the Memphis Police Department on April the 4th, 1968?
17	A I was.
18	Q You were in what capacity on that date, please, sir,
19	with the Department?
20	A Inspector in charge of the Homicide Bureau.
21	Q Inspector, I will ask you if you recall the hour
22	of 6:00 P.M. on that date?
23	A I do, sir.
24	Q And your location at that time?
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1	A I was at Police Headquarters at that time.
2	Q Inspector, what, if anything, occurred?
3	A I heard a broadcast on the radio that Dr. Martin
4	Luther King had been shot at the Lorraine Motel.
5	Q What did you do, sir?
6	A Immediately went to the Lorraine Motel.
7	And when you got down there were you the commanding
8	officer in charge of the scene at that time, Inspector?
9	A I was.
10	Q Did you issue certain instructions and have photo-
11	graphs and things of that kind made?
12	A I did.
13	Q Detail men to start making investigation of that
14	area; is that correct, Inspector?
15	A I did, yes, sir.
16	Q Inspector, I am going to ask you if you went up to
17	Nain Street at that time?
18	A I did.
19	Q Now, will you step down, please, sir, so we might
20	orient ourselves here?
21	(Thereupon, the witness complied
22	with request.)
23	Q In regards to Main Street on the mock-up, Inspector,
24	did you find anything up there, and in particular, in front
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	1	of Canipe Amusement Company?
	2	A I did.
	3	Q Would you point that out and let these gentlemen of
	4	the jury see where you are referring to?
	5	(Thereupon, the witness complied
	. 6	with request.)
	7	Q All right, Inspector, what, if anything, did you
	8	find there, please, sir?
	9	A I found a package rolled up in a bedspread which
	10	consisted of a blue briefcase and a Browning pasteboard box
	11	containing a rifle.
<u>.</u>	12	It was in this doorway at about this location right
	13	here (indicating).
	14	Q Let me show you a photograph and ask you if that
	15	reflects the package that you found on that evening,
	16	Inspector?
	17	A It does, yes, sir.
	18	Q What, if anything, did you have cause to be done
	19	to the package, please, sir?
	20	A At that particular time I put a guard on it with
	21	instructions to let no one touch it or move it until we
	22	could take photographs of it.
	23	Q Did you later take this package or bundle, as you
	24	might refer to it, to Headquarters?
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	[편] : 2017 - 20
	A I did, yes, sir.
2	Q All right, Inspector, if you will, come back over
3	here, please.
4	(Thereupon, the witness resumed
5	the witness stand.)
6	Q I am going to show you a spread, Inspector, and ask
7	you if that is the spread that wa's wrapped around the pack-
8	age?
9	A Yes, sir, it is.
10	Q All right. Can I have that back, please?
11	(Thereupon, the said object was
12	passed to counsel.)
13	Q Show you a box, Inspector, and ask you if that was
14	in the bundle down there?
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Q Show you a rifle, Inspector, and ask you if that
17	was in the box?
18	A It was, yes, sir.
19	Q All right. Show you a plastic zipper bag and ask
20	you if that was in the bundle, Inspector?
21	A It was, yes, sir.
22	Q You took these objects up to Headquarters, Inspector
23	Zachary?
24	A I did.
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	-	이 이 이 집에는 한 것같은 것 같아요. 이 이 관람이 있는 것이 같아요.
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	1	Q Did you go into the zipper bag at Headquarters?
	2	A I did, yes, sir, by using a coathanger to unzip it.
	3	Q I am going to ask you if you found a binocular case
	4	in there, Insp. Zachary?
	5	A Yes, sir.
1	6	Q A couple of cans of beer, Schlitz beer?
	7	A Yes, sir.
	8	Q Did you find those in there?
	9	A I did.
1	10	Q Shaving kit?
	11	A Yes, sir.
	12	Q Show you a garment that is wrapped up. I believe
1	13	that is a tee shirt, Insp. Zachary.
	14	A Yes, sir.
1	15	Q Pair of undershorts?
	16	A Yes, sir.
1	17	Q Pair of binoculars?
	18	A Yes, sir.
4	19	Q Pasteboard box that looks like binoculars came in?
	20	A Yes, sir.
	21	Q Was that in there, Inspector?
	22	A Yes, sir.
۹.	23	Q And a hair brush?
	24	A Yes, sir.
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MAN WAR

1	1	Q There is a transistor radio; was that in there,
	2	Inspector?
	3	A Yes, it was.
1-2-5	4	Q A pair of pliers and a hammer?
	5	A Yes, sir.
	6	Q A paper bag; was that in the bundle, Inspector, in
199	7	the plastic bag?
	8	A Yes, sir.
1	9	Q There is a newspaper, Commercial Appeal, Insp.
1	10	Zachary, was that in there?
	11	A Yes, sir.
	12	Q Inspector, what did you do with the plastic zipper
	13	bag at Headquarters?
	14	A I turned it and the contents, with the exception
	15	of the tee shirt and shorts, over to the F.B.I. sometime
	16	around 10:00 P.M. that night.
	17	Q Was that up there in your office, Inspector?
	18	A Yes, sir.
	19	Q And do you recall was Mr. Jensen of the Memphis
	20	F.B.I. there?
	21	A He was, yes, sir.
	2.2	Q And those objects were turned over to him; is that
	23	correct?
	24	A Yes, sir.
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1	Q There is some cartridges, Inspector; were they in
2	the zipper bag?
3	A No, sir. I believe they were in the pasteboard bag
4	with the rifle.
5	Q With the rifle?
6	A Yes, sir.
7	The purpose of turning these objects that you have
8	identified here over to the F.B.I. was to be sent to
9	Washington for its examination, Insp. Zachary?
10	A That is correct, yes, sir.
11	MR. DWYER: You may come down, Insp.
12	Zachary. Thank you very much, sir.
13	(Witness Excused)
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15	MR. DWYER: Mr. Robert Jensen, Mr.
16	Gray.
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1		ROBERT G.	JENSEN		
2	See 1	The said witness, bein	g first duly	sworn, testifi	ed
3	as foll				
4	1.1				
5	DIRECT DIRECT	EXAMINATION DWYER:			
6	Q	Will you state your na	me to this C	ourt and Jury,	
7	please,	sir?			
8	A	I am Robert G. Jensen.			
9	Q	And by whom are you em	ployed, sir?		
10	A	By the F.B.I.			
11	Q	And you are stationed	where, sir?		
12	A	In Memphis.			1
13	Q	Mr. Jensen, how long h	ave you been	with the	
14	Federal	Bureau of Investigation	?		
15	A	Be 22 years in April.			
16	Q	What position were you	in in the M	emphis area on	
17	April th	ne 4th, 1968, Mr.Jensen?			
18	А	I am the Special Agent	in charge o	f the Memphis	138
19	Divisior	1.			
20	Q	I will ask you around	6:05 P.M. on	that date, do	
21	you reca	all where you were, Mr.	Jensen?		
22	A	Yes, sir. I was in the	e office of	the F.B.I.	
23	Q	And did you receive a	call at that	time?	
24	A	I did.			
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And as a result of the call, what, if anything, did 1 0 2 you do, Mr. Jensen? 3 I called my Washington headquarters to advise them A 4 of the information which I had received, and then subse-5 quently dispatched men to assist in the investigation. All right, now, Mr. Jensen, you dispatched your 6 Q 7 agents to enter into this investigation, at what time on 8 that date, would you say? 9 Probably around 6:30. Δ 10 All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I will ask you if you Q 11 recall where you were at 10:00 P.M. on that date? 12 Yes, sir, I was in the Memphis Police Department. A 13 And I will ask you if anything was turned over to 14 you in your official capacity on that date at that time by 15 the Memphis Police Department? 16 A Yes. Certain evidence was turned over to me that 17 night. 18 I am going to ask you, Mr. Jensen, to look at ---0 19 there is a green spread here, here is some pliers and a 20 hammer, here is a rifle, here is some shaving articles, 21 binoculars, beer cans, newspaper, tee shirt, shorts, there 22 is a transistor radio over there (indicating). 23 I will ask you if those objects were turned over to 24 you by Insp. Zachary of the Memphis Police Department?

	.]	
	1	A Yes, they were.
	2	Q And the purpose of that was what, sir?
	3	A In order that I could send them to our laboratory
	4	for examination.
	5	Q And did you do that, Mr. Jensen?
	6	A Yes, I did.
	7	Q And can you tell us briefly how that was done, sir?
	8	A Yes. The evidence was taken over to my office,
	9	was personally wrapped under my supervision, and when all
	10	the material was wrapped, I dispatched an agent to
	11	Washington to physically carry the material to the labora-
	12	tory.
	13	Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, did you continue to
	14	make an investigation in your capacity in this killing of
	15	Dr. King?
	16	A Yes, we did.
	17	Q And I will ask you on the next date, April the 5th,
	18	if you instructed your men to make a canvass of the hotels
	19	and motels in Shelby County?
	20	A Yes, I did.
	21	Q As a result of that, was any evidence uncovered?
	22	A Yes, sir. We found a registration card at the
	23	Rebel Motel.
	24	Q The name on that registration card was what, sir?
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and the second second

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1	A Eric S. Galt.
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2	Q Did you find that this Eric S. Galt was driving a
3	Mustang, white Mustang automobile?
4	A Yes, sir.
5	Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I guess you were co-
6	ordinating the F.B.I.'s part of the investigation; is that
7	correct, sir?
8	A Yes, sir.
9	Q And in regards to the rifle, did that direct the
10	F.B.I. to any area in our country?
11	A Yes, sir, it did.
12	Q And to where, sir?
13	A Well, first to the manufacturer, and we determined
14	that based on the numbers appearing on the rifle that it
15	had been sent to a distributor in Birmingham, Alabama, and
16	was subsequently sold by Aero Marine Supply Company.
17	Q Were you looking for Eric S. Galt in Birmingham,
18	Alabama, at that time?
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q All right, now, Mr. Jensen, I will ask you if your
21	investigation led you to Atlanta, Georgia?
22	A Yes, it did.
23	Q Was the Mustang automobile recovered there, sir?
24	A Yes, it was. It was recovered on the 11th of
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SCHOOL BOSSING

1	April.
2	Q After the automobile was recovered, Mr. Jensen,
3	did you find stickers on it to indicate that it had been in
4	Mexico?
5	A Yes, it did. There were stickers on the automobile.
6	Q Did the investigation by the Federal Bureau of
7	Investigation extend into Mexico?
8	A It did.
9	Q Now, I am going to ask you, Mr. Jensen, the pliers
10	and the hammer that were shown to Insp. Zachary and to you,
11	did they lead the F.B.I. to any area of the country?
12	A It led us to Los Angeles, California.
13	Q Did you find where they had been sold out there?
14	A We found a hardware store that maintained comparable
15	items, yes, sir.
16	Q And the name of that, if you can recall it?
17	A Ramage, R-a-m-a-g-e, is the best of my recollection.
18	Q The tee shirt and shorts, did that lead the F.B.I.
19	to any area of our country?
20	A Yes, sir, the West Coast.
21	Q And did you find where the laundry marks originated
22	from out there?
23	A Yes, sir, we did. Also in Los Angeles.
24	Q _Did the F.B.I.'s investigation extend into Canada,
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1	Mr. Jensen?
2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q Did the F.B.I.'s investigation extend into Portugal
4	and to England?
5	A Yes, sir, it did.
6	Q Did the investigation made by the F.B.I. culminate
7	in the arrest of James Earl Ray?
8	A Yes, it did.
9	MR. DWYER: That is all. I thank you
10	very much, Mr. Jensen. You may come down.
11	(Witness Excused)
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13	MR. DWYER: That is all the proof the
14	State cares to offer at this time, if the
15	Court pleases, except some stipulations by
16	Mr. Beasley.
17	THE COURT: All right, sir. Is that
18	a lengthy stipulation?
19	MR. BEASLEY: Yes, sir.
20	THE COURT: Well, I think we have been
21	going about an hour and 15 minutes. Maybe
22	we had better have a short recess. Sup-
23	pose we take a short recess.
24	Gentlemen, go to your room.
	(RECESS)

THE COURT: Are you gentlemen ready for the jury, or do you want to do some more scene-shifting around?

MR. BEASLEY: No, sir. I think we are ready, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Bring them in. (Thereupon, the following proceedings were had in the presence and hearing of the jury:) MR. BEASLEY: May it please the Court, Gentlemen of the Jury, I propose at this time to narrate to you gentlemen a stipulation of the facts and evidence that the State would prove in addition to the testimony that you heretofore heard in the trial of this cause.

Gentlemen, if you look in this direction, this is an enlargement of this area that is reflected on the overall mockup here (indicating).

This, specifically, is the rooming house designated as 422 1/2 South Main, the upper floor. We have removed the roof so you can see the various rooms that are

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reflected in this mock-up.

The State would show in the course of its proof, Gentlemen of the Jury, through Mrs. Bessie Brewer, who was employed as manager of this rooming house, that on the afternoon of April the 4th, between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M. in the afternoon, the Defendant appeared here at Mrs. Brewer's office or apartment that was used as an office in this rooming house. Under the name, John Willard, requested a room for a week.

Mrs. Brewer showed him room 8 which is on the south side of the rooming house. This room was not satisfactory. There was some statement made with reference to not needing a refrigerator, stove, request for a single sleeping room.

Mrs. Brewer took him around this passageway. As you will note, there is a division between these two buildings, a space in between which has been closed out here (indicating). There is a passageway that leads over to the north

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side of 422 1/2 South Main. You see here rooms (indicating). This is a little corridor leading down by the rooms. He was taken to room 5-B which is located in this section (indicating). The Defendant did rent this room for a week from Mrs. Brewer.

The State's proof would then show that at approximately 4:00 P.M., the Defendant appeared at the York Arms Company which is located one mile north of this rooming house, one-half mile, excuse me, one-half mile north of the rooming house on Main Street here in Memphis; that at that time he purchased from Mr. Ralph Carpenter the binoculars, Bushnell binoculars, that have heretofore been shown in evidence. They were in a case. That case was likewise shown in evidence in a box on which the price was recorded of the binoculars. They were placed in a sack by Mr. Carpenter after collecting some \$41.55, including tax, from the Defendant.

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Now, Gentlemen, coming back to the overall mock-up, the State's proof would show that between 4:30 and 4:45 P.M., Mrs. Elizabeth Copeland, who worked across the street from this area designated as Canipe Amusement Company, observed a small white automobile pull up and park in this general area, as designated by the smaller car here on the mock-up, to the north of this light pole and to the south here of Canipe Amusement Company (indicating).

Mrs. Copeland told Mrs. Peggy Hurley, "Peggy, your husband is here for you." When Mrs. Hurley came to the window and looked out, she says, "No, that is not my husband. Our car is a Falcon, white Falcon. This is a white Mustang." She did note a man sitting in the car.

Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Hurley's husband arrived, she got in the car and left. When Mrs. Copeland left her place of employment, was picked up by her husband at approximately 5:20 P.M., the car was still there. There was no one in the

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car at that time.

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In the meantime, back upstairs at 422 1/2 South Main, Charles Quitman Stevens, who occupied these two rooms adjacent to a bathroom here (indicating), Mr. Stevens, who earlier in the afternoon had observed Mrs. Brewer as she talked to the Defendant with reference to renting the room, Mr. Stevens was working on a radio adjacent to this wall right here (indicating). He heard movements over in the apartment 5-B rented to the Defendant, movements around as if furniture being moved. He also heard footsteps from this area into the bathroom (indicating).

During this period of time, Mr. William Anchutz, who lived in this apartment, (indicating), had on several occasions gone and attempted the door to the bathroom and had even questioned Mr. Stevens about who was in the bathroom.

At approximately 6:00 P.M., Mr. Stevens heard the shot coming apparently through this wall from the bathroom (indicating).

He then got up, went through this room out into the corridor in time to see the left profile of the Defendant as he turned down this passageway which leads to an opening with a stairwell going down to Main Street (indicating).

Now, Gentlemen, in -- you can see here this mock-up, this offset area here is in front of Canipe Amusement Company (indicating). It is reflected here on this mock-up at this point (indicating). Mr. Guy Warren Canipe, along with two customers, Bernell Finley and Julius Graham, were in Canipe Amusement Company when they heard a thud in the area immediately here and up in this little offset (indicating), and, looking out, saw the back of a white man going away from that area in a general southern direction on down Main Street, observing momentarily thereafter a white Mustang pull from the curb, head north on Main Street with one occupant.

This package was subsequently guarded

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and found to be the rifle, the box, the suitcase, wrapped in the green spread, etc., that has heretofore been introduced to you gentlemen through some of the witnesses.

Various officers from attack unit, which consisted of three cars, had come in at approximately five minutes before 6:00 P.M. to utilize the facilities of the Butler Fire Station as depicted here (indicating), for a short break, having worked all day. This consisted of three squad cars. These cars had pulled in, parked with the foremost car up, extending out here toward the sidewalk (indicating). This is immediately south of the rooming house.

These officers being in the assembly room area, some in the rest room, etc., upon hearing the shot, various officers would testify as to coming out the rear door here (indicating), coming over into this area,jumping down some 10-foot wall here (indicating), and proceeding over

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into the motel where they could observe the body lying there, as has been heretofore described to you.

Some of these officers went back up into this area (indicating), particularly Patrolman Landers, climbed, scaled this wall, went back up in this area, checked this area (indicating). Other officers proceeded on down to the next intersecting street back and come back south, running south on Main Street.

As has been testified to, a guard was placed on the package of evidence in this area (indicating), and was subsequently turned over to Mr. Jensen of the F.B.I., who delivered it to one of his agents who carried it to Washington.

Upon the officers of the Memphis Police Department reaching the scene, going up into the area, talked with Mrs. Brewer, Mr. Anchutz, Mr. Stevens, they entered Room 5-B.

The testimony would show, Gentlemen, that there had been a chest of drawers

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sitting by a window located on the south side of this apartment. This chest of drawers had been moved from the time Mrs. Brewer rented the apartment. There was a straight chair sitting at that location. You could sit in this chair and could look from the window and could see the Lorraine Motel, in a rather awkward position you would have to get into to look out through there.

In the officers entering this room, they found two leather straps, one lying upon a couch in the room, one lying upon the floor, which was subsequently determined to be straps which would fit the case and the binoculars that were found down in front of Canipe Amusement Company.

There were certain items taken from this room by the officers, such as a pillow, some coverings on the bed for subsequent comparison, and I will touch on those briefly with you in a few minutes.

The proof would show, Gentlemen,

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that the homicide officers coming into this area of the bathroom, inspecting the bathtub here (indicating), found marks in the bottom of the tub consistent with shoe or scuff marks.

The window, which is in line, as I will indicate here, this is the window that's reflected here with the Lorraine Motel (indicating), was open. At the bottom, from the bottom, the screen was pushed off and was found down in this areachere (indicating).

The sill of this window in the bathroom was observed by Insp. Zachary to have what appeared to be a fresh indentation in it. This sill was ordered removed, was out away, was subsequently sent to the P.B.I. for comparison, and the proof would show through expert testimony that the markings on this sill were consistent with the machine markings as reflected on the barrel of the 30.06 rifle which has heretofore been introduced to you gentlemen. In an effort to identify any and all

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white Mustangs in the area of Memphis on that night, extensive investigation was made, including to the Rebel Motel, where a registration card reflected one, Eric S. Galt, had registered at approximately 7:15 P.M. on the evening of April the 3rd. He was driving a Mustang, bearing Alabama license 1-38993, with an address, 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama.

The proof would further show that Mr. Ivy Welch, who was the night manager of this Rebel Motel, observed this particular car parked there during that night; he observed the Mexican stickers on this car. and also verified the license number.

After having traced the rifle through the manufacturer and to Birmingham, the State would show through Mr. Hugh L. Baker of Aero Marine, a sporting goods place located in Birmingham, that on Friday, March 29th, he sold a 243 caliber Winchester rifle, which is a little smaller caliber than this 30.06, to the Defendant under the name of Harvey Lowmeyer, with an address in

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Birmingham that was different to the 2608 South Highland, proved to be no one of that name living at that address.

Capt. John DeShazo would be brought from his duty station in Japan to testify as to his being present and observing the purchase of this rifle along with a Redfield Scope which was mounted on the rifle by Mr. Baker at that time.

Mr. Donald F. Woods of the Aero Marine Supply Company would be called to testify that later in the evening or afternoon of March the 29th, he received a phone call from a person identified as Harvey Lowmeyer with reference to exchanging the rifle, the 243 caliber for a 30.06 caliber. Mr. Woods gave directions with reference to bringing the gun in at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday morning, which would have been Saturday morning, and that was done. He changed the scope from the 243 to the 30.06, and at 3:00 o'clock that afternoon delivered the 30.06, which is the same rifle which has been identified here in the

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courtroom to the Defendant along with --he didn't have a box with a scope on it. The regular Remington box wouldn't fit and that's the reason for the Browning automatic shotgun box being used to deliver this rifle in.

The proof would show in the investigation in the Birmingham area that the license on this vehicle, that this vehicle, the Mustang, was formerly owned by Mr. William B. Paisley. Mr. Paisley would be called to testify with reference to having sold this white Mustang for \$1,995 on August 30th, 1967, to Eric S. Galt after having run an ad in the Birmingham newspaper with reference to the car.

At the time Mr. Paisley delivered this car and received the money, there was some conversation with reference to not having a driver's license. He cautioned the person, the Defendant identified as Eric Galt about this, and was told that he would take, when he went to get his driver's license, he must have a licensed driver with

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him. So he said, "I will take the fellow from the rooming house."

Investigation would move over to 2608 South Highland in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Peter Cherpes would be called to testify as the manager of that place that he had rented a room to Eric Galt on August the 26th, 1967, for \$22.50 a week, including breakfast and supper, and proof would further show that Mr. Cherpes did accompany Galt to obtain his driver's license. The driver's license record which we would introduce in the cause in this case would reflect that the driver's license number of Mr. Cherpes on the application which was signed with the full name, Eric Starvo Galt.

The state would show through these records also that the 1967 license number, which was assigned to Mr. Paisley, was transferred to Eric S. Galt, and that subsequently on October the 2nd, that the new license number was obtained, the 1968 license, 1-38993, by the Defendant as

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The State's proof would further show that the Defendant left the Birmingham vicinity on or about October the 5th. He entered Mexico on October the 7th. He remained there in Mexico until about the middle of November, 1967.

The State's proof would then pick the Defendant up, using the name, Eric Starvo Galt, when he appeared in Los Angeles, California, at an address, 1535 N. Sirano, and rented an apartment from a Mrs. Marguerita Powers, who would be brought in to testify with reference to this.

Also from Los Angeles, the State would call Mrs. Marie Martin, who would testify that she met the Defendant under the name Galt, while she was working at the Sultan Room there in Los Angeles, and that pursuant to having met Mr. Galt, became acquainted with him, that she later introduced him to her cousin, one, Rita Stein, and Rita Stein had two children in

New Orleans, Louisiana, she wanted brought to Los Angeles.

As a result of this friendship between Miss Martin and having met Rita Stein and also her brother, Charles Stein, it was agreed on the 15th of December that the Defendant, driving his Mustang, would take and he did take Charles Stein to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The State's proof would introduce the records through the manager of the Provincial Hotel to show that the Defendant as Eric Galt, 2608 South Highland, Birmingham, Alabama, driving the Mustang, did register and stayed in room 126 on December 17th, checked out on December 19th.

At that time the proof would show that, along with Charles Stein and the two children of Rita Stein, the Defendant proceeded back to Los Angeles.

The State would show through Mrs. Mary Lucy Panella, the manager of the Home Service Laundry Company, located at 5280 Hollywood Boulevard, that the

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Defendant, as Eric Galt, was customer of her laundry during the period of December 1967 until early March '68. She will identify laundry markings as reflected on the shorts and the undershirt dropped in front of Canipe's as being laundry marks she had placed on these two particular garments while the Defendant was there as a customer.

Mr. Avidson, Rodney Avidson, who operated the dance studio at Long Beach, California, would testify with reference to knowing the Defendant as Eric S. Galt during the period from December the 5th until February the 12th while Mr. Galt was taking dancing lessons at his place of business.

Through the testimony of Mr. Thomas Reeves Lau, the State would show that the Defendant, under the name of Eric S. Galt, enrolled in the International School of Bartending there in Los Angeles, and he attended this school from January the 19th until March the 2nd, when he graduated.

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We were able to obtain a photograph in color reflecting the graduation picture from Mr. Lau, which you will see does show the Defendant along with Mr. Lau, who was standing, as you gentlemen view the picture, to the Defendant's left and is holding the diploma in front of him with the name, Eric S. Galt.

Dr. Russell C. Hadley, of Hollywood, California, would be called by the State to testify that, in his capacity as a plastic surgeon, he did perform an operation on the nose of the Defendant under the name, Eric Galt, on March the 5th of 1968.

We would show that on March the 17th of 1968, the Defendant, using the name of Eric S. Galt, executed a change-of-address card from the St. Francis Hotel, where he had moved to from 1535 N. Sirano, showing the new address to be General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia; that in route from Los Angeles back east across the country, the Defendant did deliver certain items of

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clothing and some books or a carton of personal belongings to the daughter of Mary Martin who was residing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Further tracing the Defendant still, as Eric S. Galt, he spent the night of March 22nd at the Flamingo Motel located in Selma, Alabama.

We would show through Mr. Jimmy Garner, who operates a rooming house in Atlanta, Georgia, that he rented a room to the Defendant under the name, Eric S. Galt, on March the 24th, 1968; that he collected a week's rent and subsequently on March the 31st, collected a second week's rent from the Defendant as Eric S. Galt; that at the time of collecting the rent on March the 31st, that the Defendant did write his name out as Eric S. Galt on an envelope, and this envelope was subsequently turned in in the course of this investigation.

That on the morning of April the 5th, Mr. Garner went into the room that had been

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rented to the Defendant as Eric Galt, and for purposes of changing the linen, at that time he found a note in substance saying, "I have to go to Birmingham. I will be back later to pick up my, within about a week to pick up my television set and my other articles"; that on April the 14th of 1968, some ten days after the murder in Memphis, Mr. Garner did give permission to the members of the Atlanta F.B.I. office to make a search of the premises there at his rooming house which had, the room which had subsequently been rented to the Defendant.

Mrs. Annie Peters would be called by the State to testify with reference to the operation of the Piedmont Laundry, which is located around the corner from Jimmy Garner's rooming house; that on April the lst, the Defendant, as Eric Galt, left certain laundry and cleaning there; that on the morning of April the 5th, 1968, at around mid-morning, he returned and picked up this laundry and dry cleaning.

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The State would then show that on the morning of April the 5th, 1968, several people who lived in the Capitol Homes Apartment Project, located in Atlanta, Georgia, included among them, a Mrs. Lucy Cate, who would be called as a State's witness, observed this white Mustang pull into this parking area of the Capitol Homes, back in, and a white man leave this Mustang, a sole white man.

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The State would further show that this car stayed in this location from approximately between 8:15 and 8:30 A.M., somewhere in that area, of the morning of April the 5th, until April 11th, when as the result of several of the people in the neighborhood talking about the car, a pastor of one of the people was called to the scene, and he subsequently called the Atlanta police, and we would show through Detective Roy Lee Davis of the auto theft division of the Atlanta Police, that he was dispatched to the scene; he did observe this 1966 Mustang, bearing license No. 1-38993. In the course of checking to check out whether or not this was a stolen car, of course, following the customary police procedure, the information on this car was picked up and, of course, it was the car being sought in reference to the investigation here in Memphis already. And, subsequently, the car was taken into custody by the officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And the officers, in checking this car out, observed several items in the trunk which proved to be significant.

Specifically, and without taking time to bring these all out, they are wrapped, we do have them here, a dark blue short sleeved shirt; there were two bed sheets in the trunk of the car; a pillowcase; a rug from the trunk was taken, along with a pillow; sweepings were made of the floor mats all through the car. There was a styrofoam case which was determined to be the styrofoam case in which, the type styrofoam case in which a Polaroid 220 .camera is packaged and shipped and sold.

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Also, the 1967 license number which had tag, which was in the car. This is the same tag that had been registered to Mr. Paisley, was transferred in early September to the Defendant as Eric S. Galt, and, of course, bearing the 1968 Alabama license, 1-38993.

The officers of the Bureau there, who made the search of the room rented by Jimmy Garner, would testify with reference to a number of maps that were found, including the maps of Atlanta, maps of Texas and Oklahoma, maps of Los Angeles, map of California, maps of Louisiana, map of Arizona and New Mexico, map of Birmingham, and also a map of Mexico; that these items along with the, these maps along with the handwritten name, Eric S. Galt, was delivered over to the laboratory and will be touched upon in the testimony from that end in just a moment.

The state's proof would then shift to Toronto, Canada, where we would show

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through Mrs. Adam Sokowski that on April 8, 1968, the Defendant appeared at her home. She had rooms for rent there at 102 Ossington West at Toronto, Canada. That the Defendant rented a room under the name, Paul Bridgeman. That after the Defendant had moved from her establishment, she received a letter from the office of the Registrar General, which handles, among other things, birth certificate applications, addressed to Paul Bridgeman, and it was returned unclaimed.

Mrs. Mable Agnew, who operates a photographic studio there in Toronto, Canada, would testify that on April the 11th of 1968, she took passport photographs of the Defendant under the name of Paul Bridgeman. Copies of those photographs would be, of course, introduced in evidence.

Mrs. Lillian Spencer of the Kennedy Travel Bureau, which is located in Toronto, Canada, would testify that the Defendant, using the name of Ramon George Sneyd, did contact her on April the 16th, made

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application for a Canadian passport and booked passage to London on an excursion flight that was to leave May the 6th and return May the 21st; that he subsequently returned to her place of business and picked up the passport and his tickets on May 2nd, 1968.

Mrs. Sung Fung Loo, who is a Chinese lady operating a rooming house or a home in which she rented rooms, would testify that the Defendant came to her place at 962 Dundas in Toronto, Canada, and rented a room from her on April the 19th under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

We would call the Hon. H.F.C. Humphreys, who is a Deputy Registrar of the province of Ontario, Canada. He would testify and produce from official records a letter signed Paul Bridgeman, dated 4/10/68, requesting a copy of a birth certificate. Said certificate was subsequently mailed to 102 Ossington West and returned not claimed.

He would introduce a letter signed

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George Ramon Sneyd, dated April 16th, 1968, requesting a copy of a birth certificate be mailed to 962 Dundas Street.

He would identify the birth certificate card in the name of Ramon George Sneyd as being the one sent by his office in response to this request, this being one and the same birth certificate card recovered from the Defendant at the time of his arrest in London, England.

The State would show through introducing these gentlemen, Eric S. Galt to be a prominent business man in Toronto, Canada; Paul Bridgeman is a Consultant with the Toronto Board of Education; Ramon George Sneyd is a member of the Toronto Metropolitan Police, and although these men live in rather close proximity to each other in the City of Toronto, until this investigation they never knew each other nor did any of them ever know the Defendant.

The State's proof would then con-

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Ramon George Sneyd, did fly to London, arriving on May the 7th, 1968.

A Miss Monica Baker, who is a receptionist for the BOAC in London, would testify with reference to exchanging the return ticket back to Toronto for the Defendant in exchange for a ticket to Lisbon, Portugal, and giving a small refund, as I recall, something around \$14.00.

Inspector Passou of the Portuguese National Police in Lisbon, Portugal, would be called by the State and would introduce through him official records reflecting the entry into Lisbon, Portugal, by the Defendant on May the 8th, 1968, and his exit on May the 17th, 1968, and, further, with reference to pursuant to law there, where they have to make a record of any foreigner staying even overnight in a motel or a hotel, with reference to his staying at the Hotel Portugal during this period of time.

Mrs. Manuella T. Lopez, employed by the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal,

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would testify as to how the Defendant came to the embassy on May the 15th of 1968, for the purpose of having a name corrected on the Canadian passport. The name reflected Sneya, S-n-e-y-a, rather than S-n-e-y-d. The passport was cancelled, a new passport was issued with the name correctly spelled S-n-e-y-d.

Mr. Fama, who was a member of the Portuguese Police there in Lisbon, checked both passports and allowed the Defendant to leave for flight to London on May the 17th.

The State's proof would show, Gentlemen of the Jury, that upon the Defendant's return to London, as Ramon George Sneyd, he lived at the Heathfield House Hotel from May the 17th to May 28th. He lived in New Earl's Court in London, England, from May 28th to June the 5th, and at the Pax Hotel from June 5th until June the 8th.

In the meantime, after many hours of extra duty by members of the Royal

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Canadian Mounted Police, including preparing this picture of James Earl Ray with all passports, it was determined that the picture on the passport of Ramon George Sneyd was identical to James Earl Ray, although in the passport picture the Defendant was wearing glasses.

Through the cooperative efforts in law enforcement, officials of New Scotland Yard in London, England, and the Portuguese International Police, the search was started for Ramon George Sneyd.

Upon request for assistance in this case, Chief Inspector Ron Burroughs of New Scotland Yard set up the investigation. All entry and exit points in the country were notified and a special fugitive team was set up.

We would show that Detective Chief Inspector Kenneth Thompson of New Scotland Yard and Detective Sgt. Peter Ayd were making an extensive investigation and learning the things that I have heretofore enumerated to you.

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The Defendant, as Ramon George Sneyd, appeared at the Heath Row London Airport, attempting to board a flight to Brussels; that at approximately 11:30 A.M. on June the 8th, 1968, Detective Sgt. Phillip Frederick Birch, of New Scotland Yard, who was seated next to the immigration officer checking passports, when the Defendant presented the two passports, the one cancelled in the name Sneya, the current passport in the name Sneyd, which both of these passports would be introduced and shown to you gentlemen.

Immediately Sgt. Birch, based on inquiries that had previously come to him, asked the Defendant to talk with him, step out of the line and talk with him with reference to these passports.

Sgt. Birch would testify that after the Defendant accompanied him from this area around to the office that was used there by the police and he placed a call to the headquarters and told them that he had Ramon George Sneyd, he was instructed

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at that time to make a safety search, which he did make, and he found one .38 caliber snub-nosed Liberty B revolver on the person of the Defendant.

Also on his person were the tickets from London to Brussels and some of the ticket stubs, etc., on the London to Toronto flight along with various items of correspondence which would be introduced as being relevant but not particularly for purposes of this inquiry.

Chief Insp. Arthur Bryan, of New Scotland Yard, would be called as the fingerprint expert with over 21 years experience. He would testify that he accompanied Supt. Butler of New Scotland Yard to Heath Row Airport in response to this call. He obtained prints from the Defendant. He compared them with prints that had been sent to them in the course of this investigation from the United States, and would testify that this was one and the same person, Ramon George Sneyd and James Earl Ray were one and the same person. Chief Supt. Thomas Butler, who is now

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retired after some 34 years of service with New Scotland Yard, would be called to testify with reference to his going to the airport in response to this call, his questioning the Defendant with reference to the passports and a pistol and cautioning him with reference to his rights, et cetera; that he then contacted the American authorities and subsequently turned the Defendant, was subsequently turned over to the American authorities.

From the luggage of the Defendant there were numerous items which, moving along I will just mention to you here rather than taking the time to pull them out of this area here, a Polaroid camera which was determined to fit the styrofoam box that had been recovered from the Mustang in Atlanta, Georgia; a suit of clothes which Mr. J. B. Pluvier, of the Tip-Top Tailors in Montreal, Canada, would testify he sold to Eric Galt of 2589 Notre Dame Street back on July 19th, 1967.

There was another suit of clothes.

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which Mr. Edward John Fagan, who is the owner of the English and Scotch Woolens and Linens-- that is a tailoring concern in Montreal, Canada -- would testify that on April -- excuse me -- that on July the 21st, 1967, Eric S. Galt was measured for a suit of clothes, at that time living at 2589 Notre Dame in Montreal, Canada; that between the ordering and the completion of the suit, their records reflect a request that this suit be forwarded to the Defendant, as Eric S. Galt, at 2608 South Highland in Birmingham, Alabama.

This was done. This is the same suit that was recovered from the Defendant at the time of his arrest in London, England. The State would also, in the Montreal area during the period of July and August of 1967, show that the Defendant, as Eric S. Galt, did rent an apartment at 2589 Notre Dame in Montreal, and that he occupied this in the general period of July the 18th through August 29th of 1967.

Also, and going even back beyond that,

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the State would introduce in evidence proof to show that during the period of May 3rd to June 24th, the Defendant, as John L. Raines, was employed by a Mr. and Mrs. Klingerman at the Indian Trail Restaurant which is located in Winnetka, Illinois.

Various experts from the F.B.I. laboratory would be called to testify, and their testimony would be in substance as follows:

Mr. George J. Bonebrake, who has been working with fingerprints since 1941, would testify that at 5:15 A.M., April 5th, 1968, he received the following items as has been heretofore testified to; that is, the rifle, the items that, from the bag, that were delivered to him by the representative from the Memphis F.B.I. office, with reference to this material from the front, recovered from the front of Canipe's Amusement place here, that he found a print of sufficient clarity, fingerprint - of sufficient clarity on the rifle itself;

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he found another print of sufficient clarity for identification on the scope, the Redfield scope mounted on the rifle; he found a print on the aftershave bottle, which is in the little packet that was obtained or purchased from the Rexall Drug Store in Whitehaven, Tennessee, which was part of the items that we have heretofore mentioned to you. He found a print on the binoculars. He found a print on one of the Schlitz Beer cans. He found a print on the front page of the April 4th issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal. That on April the 17th he received this map of Mexico which was, the State would have shown, was obtained from the room, Jimmy Garner's rooming house; that he found prints of sufficient clarity on that map for identification purposes; that he started an extensive investigation through fugitive files consisting of some 53,000 fingerprint cards, and on April the 19th he identified all the above-mentioned prints that I have mentioned to you from - these items as being identical with the

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records bearing the name and photograph of James Earl Ray.

That on June the 24th, 1963, he compared the prints from these items that I have mentioned to you with the prints that he obtained from Insp. Bryan in London, England. Mr. Bonebrake went to London. He also compared on July the 22nd the prints obtained from James Earl Ray when he was brought and delivered to the sheriff of Shelby County here at our jail, and would testify that in his opinion all the abovementioned prints were made by one and the same person to the exclusion of all other persons in the world.

That on May 6th, 1968, he also examined a modern photo book store coupon, bearing the name, Eric S. Galt, 2608 Highland, Birmingham, Alabama, and found a thumb print identical with the other prints heretofore mentioned and which he attributed to James Earl Ray. That further on August the 27th, 1968, he examined several checks from the - Indian Trail Restaurant payable to John L.

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Raines and found a thumb print identical with the left thumb print of James Earl Ray.

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, the chief, firearms identification unit at the F.B.I., with 27 years experience, would testify as to examination and firing of this rifle, 30.06, that has been heretofore introduced.

He examined the cartridges, the hull from the chamber of this rifle, the slug removed from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and would testify as to his conclusions as follows:

The death slug was identical in all physical characteristics with the five loaded 30.06 Springfield cartridges found in the bag in front of Canipe's. The cartridge case had in fact been fired in this 30.06 rifle. That the death slug removed from the body contained land and groove impressions and direction of twist consistent with those that were in the barrel of this rifle.

That he also made microscopic

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comparison between the fresh dent in the sill of the window at the bathroom, 422 1/2 South Main, and concluded that the microscopic evidence in this dent was consistent in all ways with the same microscopic marks as appear on the barrel of this rifle, 30.06 rifle.

That his examination of the 243 caliber Winchester rifle, which had been purchased on March the 29th and returned on March the 30th, was not capable of chambering or firing a slug. There were certain deposits on the end of the bolt which had to be chiseled away before this gun was capable of being fired. That is the gun that was returned.

Morris S. Clark would be called as another expert from the F.B.I., with reference to hair and fiber examinations, and he prepared microscopic slides from this green spread. He also made examinations of the pillow that was removed from 5-B, the bed clothing removed from 5-B, and he found fibers of the same type as is on this

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green bedspread on the following items which were obtained from Room 5-B; that is, on the bed coverings as well as this little pillow which was found on the sofa in Room 5-B. That is the room in the rooming house. That he found fibers of the exact same type on the following items recovered from the white Mustang in Atlanta, Georgia: on the sweatshirt, on the two sheets, on a jacket, pillowcase, walking shorts, rug from the trunk, pillow from the trunk, and sweepings from the car. That he prepared slides of hair, human hair he removed from this hair brush that was recovered at the scene in front of Canipe's, and that he found hairs on the sweatshirt, sheet, pillowcase, the rugs from the trunk, and in the sweepings from the Mustang, and found these hairs to have the same characteristics in every respect as the hairs found on the hair brush dropped in front of Canipe's, and also as to hairs which were recovered after a haircut here in the Shelby County jail as the Defendant, James Earl Ray.

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He would further identify the styrofoam covering that I have mentioned to you, or the styrofoam case, which was taken from the Mustang in Atlanta, as being identical as the type used to package Polaroid 220 camera, which was the camera that was found in Ray's luggage at the time of his arrest in London, England.

The State would also offer the testimony of James H. Morgan, who is an expert examiner of questioned documents, commonly referred to as a handwriting expert, and would show his examinations and conclusions, as follows:

That the same person who prepared and signed the application and note under the signature of Eric S. Galt, identified as the Defendant, along with Mr. Lau out at the bartending school in Los Angeles, also signed the registration card at the Rebel Motel in Memphis, signed the registration at the Provincial Hotel in New Orleans, - signed the motor vehicle transfer application

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from Mr. Paisley to Eric S. Galt; signed the driver's license application under the name of Eric Starvo Galt to obtain an Alabama driver's license, and to be the same person who rented a safety deposit box at the Birmingham Trust National Bank in August, 1967, under the name of Eric S. Galt.

Also to be the same person who prepared the writing on the Modern Book Store coupon which also bore a print of James Earl Ray; and also the same person who wrote on the envelope for Jimmy Garner at the rooming house in Atlanta the name Eric S. Galt.

There were many other documents used in tracing the Defendant in establishing who he was and bringing this case down to this point, and I've just tried to highlight those for you gentlemen.

If the Court please, that covers our stipulation.

THE COURT: All right, is there anything anyone would want to say at this time?

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MR. FOREMAN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. All of you who can do as you said you would do and accept this compromise settlement on a guilty plea and punishment of 99 years in the State penitentiary, hold up your right hand.

(Thereupon, the jury complied with the request of the Court.) THE COURT: I believe that is everyone. All right, you can have someone sign the verdict, Mr. Blackwell.

(Thereupon, the verdict was signed.)
THE COURT: James Earl Ray, stand.
(Thereupon, the Defendant complied
with the request of the Court.)

THE COURT: On your plea of guilty to murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, it is the judgment of the Court that you be confined for 99 years in the State penitentiary.

You may be seated.

(Thereupon, the Defendant complied with the request of the Court.)

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THE COURT: Now, we have been here for some time and I don't propose to keep us here much longer, but I think that the Court should make a few remarks at this place in the proceedings.

The fact was recognized soon after this tragic murder took place that there was no possible conclusion to the case which would satisfy everybody. And it was decided at that time that the only thing that the Judge who drew the unlucky number, which was me, could do was to try this case as nearly as possible like all other cases and to scrupulously follow the law and the dictates of his own conscience. I feel that I have done this.

Memphis has been blamed for the death of Dr. King, to me, wrongfully and irrationally. Neither the decedent nor his killer lived here and their orbits merely intersected here.

The State has made out a case of first degree murder by lying in wait. And the question might arise in many minds, "Why

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accept any plea at all? Why not try him, try to give him the electric chair?"

Well, I have been a Judge since 1959, and I myself have sentenced at least seven men to the electric chair, maybe a few more. My fellow Judges in this County have sentenced several others to execution.

There has been no execution of any prisoners from Shelby County in this State since I took the Bench in 1959.

All the trends in this country are in the direction of doing away with capital punishment altogether.

Then how about the conspiracy angle of this case and the punishment of any coconspirator?

It has been established by the prosecution that at this time they are not in possession of any evidence to indict anyone as a co-conspirator in this case. Of course, this is not conclusive evidence that there was no conspiracy. It merely means as of this time there is not sufficient evidence available to make out a

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case of probable cause against anybody. However, if this Defendant was a member of a conspiracy to kill the decedent, no member of such conspiracy can ever live in preact or security or lie down to pleasant dreams, because in this State there is no statute of limitations in capital cases such as this. And while it is not always the case, my 35 years in these criminal courts have convinced me that in the great majority of cases, Hamlet was right when he said, "Murder, though it hath no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."

I believe the settlement of this case is a just one to both the Defendant and the State. I have accepted and approved the settlement. The Defendant is represented by able and eminent counsel. All his rights and all the safeguards surrounding him have been zealously and conscientiously observed and adhered to.

I cannot let this occasion pass without paying tribute to Tennessee, Southern,

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American and Western free world justice and security which was truly a team effort involving scores and even hundreds of persons.

You have heard from stipulation here the police departments of Canada, of Mexico, of Portugal, of England, of the F.B.I., the local police, the State of Tennessee, the Sheriff's office here has had the onus of this prisoner's security. I highly praise them all. I think that it took the team effort to bring this case to a just conclusion.

I must also mention Mr. Charles Holmes, the Sheriff's liaison with the news media, and finally, my amici curaie committee, whose efforts have been of inestimable value to me.

I wish all these people to know officially and personally that I appreciate their efforts in bringing this case to a just conclusion, and if I have overlooked anyone I want to especially thank them too. Defendant in open court has voluntarily

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admitted his guilt to first degree murder, this in the presence of the Court and this company, and he has pled guilty before this jury and accepted his punishment. This Court, nor no one else, knows what the future will bring, but I submit that up to now we have not done too badly here for a "decadent river town".

If I may be permitted to add a light touch to a solemn occasion, I would like to paraphrase the great and eloquent Winston Churchill, who, in defiant reply to an Axis threat that they were going to wring England's neck like a chicken, said, "Some chicken, some neck."

I would like to reply to our Memphis critic, "Some river, some town."

Is there anything else?

GEN. CANALE: Yes, sir. Your Honor, we have this dangerous weapons indictment, and I would like for the Court to -- I recommend a nol pros on that without cause. As Your Honor knows, he was indicted for this before he was apprehended in

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London. Carrying a dangerous weapon is not an extraditable offense under our treaty with England, and the treaty also says that whatever he wasn't brought back on, he cannot be held to try it on, and as far as carrying a dangerous weapon, I recommend a nol pros'without cause on it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have already ruled that we couldn't travel ---

GEN. CANALE: Your Honor has already said we couldn't travel on that, didn't you?

Just one more thing for the record, Your Honor.

It was stipulated and agreed between the defense and myself that these mock-ups we have in the courtroom, the two mock-ups of the scene, were accurate replicas of the scene down there. We have referred to them quite a bit, but I just thought I better put it in the record, that it was stipulated and agreed that they were accurate mock-ups to scale.

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THE COURT: All right, sir. Now, 81 I believe that I have been told that 21 lunch has been prepared for the jury. 91 DEPUTY: Yes, Your Honor. 51 THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, 71 you have spent a long morning, so you 51 will get a lunch out of it anyway. 71 All right, is there anything else 11 before we recess? 01

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All right, you can adjourn the Court.

(ADJOURNMENT)

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