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p. 921. **Jack Saltman** former print journalist, television producer and director and editor of major TV programs for 35 years  
County Surrey in England

**Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper**

I went into television in 1962. I worked for BBC for 16 years and for Thames also for 16 years. but also did coproductions with American companies like HBO and ABC. My first contact with the case of Dr. King's assassination was in 1978 in connection with a one-hour documentary for BBC television. I spent four or five days in Memphis working on that. We saw James Earl Ray in the Brushy Mountain penitentiary. We went to New York and saw the former Attorney General. I read all the literature was then available on the case.

I became involved in the case again in 1990 after coproducing for Thames with HBO a program on the trial of Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general of the United Nations. After that I was approached with a view to making the trial of James Earl Ray. This took a year and a quarter in the making and cost around \$3 million, and we went to endless trouble to try and get everyone who was factually available, retired FBI agents, witnesses. This was not a television drama. This was reality in so far as we recorded everything over 10 days and finished up with 80 or 90 hours of material. With the agreement of both attorneys, we then tried to balance a fair representation of all the evidence. The judge was a real retired judge, a former federal judge in New York, and we agreed that he would use Tennessee law. The only concessions we made to television was to cut

it down to four hours.

The quality of the attorneys and judges in both the Waldheim and the James Earl Ray programs reflected our serious approach. For Waldheim, we had the former British Attorney General, Lord Rawlinsn, and Alan Ryan, chief prosecutor for the Office of Speciall Investigation in Washington as prosecutor.

The idea of the trial was to let the judge run the day exactly as a trial is run. The cameras would always be on the outside looking in, running continuously as long as the judge wanted the court to be in session. Both the Ray case and the Waldheim went for 10 or 12 days, 7 or 8-hour days. We had 50 odd witnesses both times. There was no script, only a running order of witnesses that the attorneys chose to call.

To get the jury, I employed a company to find candidates. First I got three cities that both attorneys agreed were fair cities. For an example, New York was too liberal a state socially, so the prosecution objected. We interviewed, I think 1200 jurors, chose 100, then played videotapes of their voir dire answers. We tried to balance male and female and get an ethnic mix as well.

The Trial of James Earl Ray was aired in the US and in the UK and in 34 countries as well. It was shown on the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the assassination. The jury sat for I think 17 hours and unanimously found James Earl Ray not guilty of the murder.

The program took 15 months and I got fairly involved with people peripheral to the case and then I retired, and the story chased me because people knew I had produced this and then came to me with different angles or new angles. Somebody said the program shook a few trees and one or two coconuts fell out. Together with an associate I began an independent investigation of a number of leads, and spent quite a lot of money pursuing them because I wanted to get to the truth.

The second major step was the focus on Raoul. The name had first been broadcast in the days when James Earl Ray had been arrested in London. As a result of the program I was approached to meet someone who claimed she had known "the" Raoul in the 1960s. That led to my associate getting a photocopy of a photograph of a man they believed was Raoul, and it led me to New York State.

The source was Ms. Glenda Grabow and she claimed that her friendship with Raoul had all been in Houston. Her story was so extraordinary that I was initially very skeptical, but I did go to Houston. Only parts of the story could be corroborated, but the bits I could check turned out to be accurate.

The lady left school when she was young and was abused by her father and uncle. She would forget things and she's under medication. I asked her to make notes between our meetings, and she wrote her life story--badly spelled, but it's her life story. The relevant bits are a tiny part of this.

In Houston, I spoke with a former judge, who I think had been a state judge, not federal. A contact of a contact gave me his name. I asked him if he knew anything about a man called Raoul and he came back with a raft of material with no prompting whatsoever. He said that as a young attorney he had defended a number of gunrunners and the name Raoul came up frequently as the Mr. Big of gunrunners. He said that he'd never met Raoul, but he was well-known and it was alleged that he had been involved with a federal agency in the illicit shipping of arms to the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

Ms. Grabow had told me that she had acted as a driver for Raoul, and for his cousin or uncle Amaro, and that she had driven down to the dockside in Houston. She had been given photographs of the guards at the gates and only if certain guards were on duty did she then drive in. At the bottom of the gangplank of a certain designated ship there were wooden boxes, which she subsequently discovered contained disassembled guns, large caliber weaponry. And this fit in with what we have discovered from Raul's naturalization application, that he had been working at an armory in Lisbon. I believe there was an FBI note on the papers suggesting that it was known that he had been sending disassembled guns out of Portugal at this time. He was supposedly a mechanic, but I think his papers said he was actually a clerk in charge of the paperwork which enabled him to do this.

Eventually I did meet with the judge face-to-face in Houston and he confirmed the details.

This was not a case in which you meet upper-middle-class people all the time. Somebody once said to me that in litigation, you tend not to meet too many upper-class people. This is a case of an awful lot of people whose words are extremely dubious. I was somewhat disappointed, because I thought with this Judge we had got a bona fide figure--well educated, well respected, and a Judge of considerable repute. But I think his career had taken a very steep downward turn and he was no longer judging. He was earning a living as an attorney. He gave me a lot of names, but they were all people who had moved or gone away. I was never able to corroborate anything he said, other than what he said that corroborated what Glenda Grabow said.

At some point I met with a former associate of James Earl Ray's last attorney, Percy Foreman. The company is still called Foreman DeGarren. Big portraits and photos of Percy Foreman are all over the offices. I met DeGarren there.

p. 939 Ms. Grabow had told me as part of her statement that her husband Roy, his brother was facing a murder charge and she had been told that Percy Foreman was the top man in the business. She said she had gone to see him and he told her he would charge her \$5000 but would give her \$3000 back if she would work for him. She said she painted houses. He said he wanted her to do some filing. Mr. DeGarrin acknowledged that the filing was more of a sexual nature. She never got the money.

According to her story when she told Raoul that she was working for Percy Foreman, he lost his temper and there were furious words between Raoul and Foreman. Foreman then allegedly rang up Glenda Grabow and said her life was in danger. She claimed that on one occasion she was driving and her brakes had a total failure and she was lucky to escape alive. When she got this warning that her life was in danger, she sold her house in Houston and moved away.

Ms. Grabow gave me a cartoon of Percy Foreman inscribed to her in his own handwriting, handwriting verified by Michael DeGarren.

Page 941 document marked as Exhibit 14

Investigative acts in Houston that made me more comfortable with Ms. Grabow's story included a seeing a house on the dockside where the guns were allegedly assembled, and a visit to the Seamen's Union, which yielded information that Raoul's cousin Amaro was a retired seaman and had about three years pension that had not been claimed and for which there was no forwarding address. A man, his cousin or uncle, had been in the hospital and Amaro had lived with this man for a few weeks and then gone to his sister or niece in Brazil. The lady in Brazil told me Amaro had died, so I let the Seamen's Union know that the pension should go to his estate. But I did

discover that Amaro did exist, consistent with Glenda Grabow's story. So the various elements began to convince me that much of what Glenda Grabow said was true, even if she was an unlikely source.

Amaro had the same last name as Raoul. I obtained four or five photographs of the relative of Raoul, and this one certainly is him.

p. 943 document marked as Exhibit 15.

At some point we obtained a photograph of Raoul that I believe was on his naturalization papers of 1967. I obtained a report that identified his original home in Lisbon, had the date and number of his passport, had his new Social Security number and the date he was naturalized, and his address, and also the FBI comment that it was known that he was shipping arms out of Portugal when he was there. I was subsequently told that he was alleged to have been employed at a motor company. Having obtained the immigration photograph, we got five similar photographs and made a spread of six and used that to when we asked witnesses to identify the one they thought was Raoul. In this spread is featured Carlos Marcello and a lawyer who went to jail for a couple of years for helping Mr. Hoffa. Raoul is the middle one on the right hand side. I think I showed this to four or five people.

After I had been to the prison in Nashville to get James Earl Ray to pick out the face he said was Raoul, I came back to my associate's house and there were a number of photographs on the table. An attorney representing James Earl Ray at the time of the Select Committee hearings, picked that photo up, totally unsolicited, and we were going out with her partner for a social evening, and she picked that photo up and said she saw this photograph in 1978. This created a direct link of that particular photograph to that person—not just any Raoul, but THE Raoul. She said the name written on the back of the photo turned out to be that of a policeman with no relevance to the photograph.

She said she had been shown the photograph by investigators from the House Assassinations Committee investigation that was going on; she said they had a copy of it in the office. I said, did you pursue it and she said they had no money backing them. James Earl Ray was in no position to pay, and they had no money to hire private investigators.

When I went to the prison with a notary to try to get a statement from James about who he thought was Raoul. As well as picking that person up, he said the photo was from around 1978. And I was shown it then by the House investigators. These two people are completely separate, no contact at all, one in Memphis, and one in prison in Nashville, and both identified not just the person, but the specific mug shot.

I showed this photograph to James Earl Ray in the form of a spread, with the notary as a witness. James Earl Ray had been under instructions from his attorney not to sign anything, which made my life difficult, but I got James to identify clearly on an audio tape that the photograph was the Raoul he met in the Neptune Bar in Canada and for whom he subsequently drove a car and to whom he gave the rifle, the .30-06, in Birmingham, Alabama. I have that tape still and also got the notary who witnessed this to swear an affidavit to the effect that James will Ray in his presence had identified that photograph.

At some point I tried to contact Raoul. I phoned him from my home in England, and I said that I had met his merchant seaman cousin in England, which was not totally true, and I said I was trying to contact Amaro. I can't remember his words, but he left no doubt that he was acknowledging a relation with Amaro, who was in Houston, and acknowledged that he had been

in Houston himself. There was a lot of excited voices in the background, because his daughter's wedding was taking place.

Some months later I went to Raoul's house in New York State and knocked on his door. There was a wrought iron grill door and a sort of mesh glass door so they could see out but all I could see inside was shapes. First, a lady came to behind the door speaking in Portuguese. It sounded like abuse. The she was pushed aside by someone I assume to be the daughter, dressed in white, who told me in perfect English to go away, what did I want, I was being a nuisance. I explained that I was an English journalist and I'd heard various allegations about her father and I wanted to sit down with him. And if he wanted to bring an attorney along that would be fine so I could share the allegations I'd heard and get his answers. I said if the conversation convinced me that he was the wrong Raoul and had nothing to do with this, I would never go near them again.

She said her father was indisposed. I could see vaguely a male figure and could hear loud whispers and I was fairly sure that was Raoul. Meanwhile, the mother was taking photos of me through a side window. The daughter kept saying I was not doing my job properly and I said, "I'm trying to do my job properly by checking. I don't go dashing in. We don't get a story today and print it tomorrow." Then I asked if she would confirm that my photograph was of her father. And she said something to the effect that anybody could get naturalization photos, and if I could get that then I could get all the other answers and not bother them. I showed her just the single photograph, not a spread, and she left me no doubt that she had positively identified it. I had taken the journalistic precaution of hiring a photographer with a long telephoto lens. In the end I said I would give her a mobile telephone number and asked her to ask her father. I'd thrown in various names of people I had associated with Raoul in the hope that this would provoke him to talk to me.

I did not name the hotel we were staying at because I was a little bit scared. I left my visiting card in the post box outside and after we had driven away we got photographs of the daughter in a white dress getting the card out.

The following day I phoned Raoul from the mobile and spoke to him for about 10 seconds and he basically just hailed abuse at me and slammed the phoned down. I rang back ten minutes later and said all I wanted was a sensible conversation. If you're totally innocent, what have you to fear? If you're not involved in this, the sensible thing-- in 40 years in journalism I've spoken to many people, many of whom were villains, but many of whom were innocent and caught up in something. And the people generally are more than happy to sit down and tell their side of the story. And often you say you're sorry you troubled them. The reason we have never gone public with the name is because I never felt I got the final piece of the jigsaw, and without that it would be wickedly irresponsible to go public and possibly give this person a lot of grief. That's the job of the law, not a journalist.

It was a modern house in Toronto, one of the more modest houses in a row of quite expensive houses. It was by itself, with quite a gap on both sides. There was, I think, three or four steps to the front door, which had an ornate decorative iron grill such as you see in Spain, and a sort of glass door with a sort of mesh substance. I could see the shape quite clearly inside, but it was dark inside. Outside I was in daylight and there was no doubt that she could see whatever I was showing her. She didn't say anything like I can't see the photograph. Her answers convinced me that she'd acknowledged that the photograph was of her father. I recorded our conversation for my own safety, against accusations of harassment. Most journalists these days carry tape recorders, to get an accurate version of what people say.

Page 961 Dr. Pepper plays a portion of an audio recording.

The other voice on the tape is that my associate, Kenneth Herman, a private detective now retired to Florida. Just Kevin and I went to the door.

Page 961, a portion of the tape is played.

Dr. Pepper: we believe she's saying "You've got a photograph from a naturalization file, and anybody could get that photograph." Then she goes on to say: "If you can get that photograph, you can get other information that you want."

The Court: I can't understand a word she's saying.

Page 963, a portion of the tape is played.

The Court: All right.

Mr. Saltzman: This is the conversation I recall. I had a photocopy of the photo from the naturalization papers.

964 audio tape marked as Exhibit 16

page 965. Dr. Pepper states that the next section of the case deals with a broader conspiracy of unknown co-conspirator defendants and proposes to put into evidence an article published by the Memphis newspaper, the Commercial Appeal on Sunday, March 21, 1993.

Dr. Pepper quotes from the article: "On March 31, the president of the United States became a casualty of Vietnam. Johnson announced he would not seek reelection. On April 3, King returned to Memphis, Army agents from the 111<sup>th</sup> military intelligence group shadowed his movements and monitored radio traffic from a sedan crammed with electronic equipment. Eight Green Beret soldiers from an operational detachment Alpha 180-14 were also in Memphis carrying out an unknown mission. Such A-teams usually contained 12 members."

p. 966, Document marked as Exhibit 17

Dr. Pepper: As a result of this publication, which followed an 18 month investigation by the reporter, plaintiff's counsel became involved in this aspect of the case and settled a procedure whereby evidence could be developed. I would like to move the admission of an affidavit into evidence with respect to the procedures that were followed by counsel in obtaining this evidence. I will only read a portion of the affidavit that deals those procedures.

*Paragraph 9: "From late summer of 1993 through August of 1995, the time this affidavit was developed, I have helped Dr. Pepper in his work. Initially, in response to precise questions, I provided him with detailed background information. Also at his request I carried specific questions to a number of the covert Army team, which was not in Memphis on that day of the assassination. This soldier, who now lives outside the United States, knew of Dr. Pepper and agreed to answer his questions. Because Dr. Pepper is a lawyer and, in particular, James Earl Ray's lawyer, he would not meet face-to-face with him. I have known this former Green Beret for a number of years and have always found him to be truthful and reliable.*

*On behalf of Dr. Pepper I traveled to see him on several occasions, taking with me detailed questions about the mission in Memphis and other assignments of his during 1967 to '68. After*

*each trip I was debriefed by Dr Pepper, usually face-to-face, and subsequently in numerous telephone conversations. Both the questions and the debriefings were detailed and comprehensive. The soldier would never volunteer information, neither would he speculate. If he didn't know the answer he would say so, and occasionally he refused to comment. I believe that he was true to form, truthful and candid in the responses he gave. Since I was unfamiliar with much of the subject matter I was not in a position to lead the soldier or influence his answers"*

. That was the procedure that was followed over quite a period of time and this affidavit was executed on 11 September, 1995.

p. 969 documents marked as exhibit 18

969 **Dr. Clayborne Carson**, Professor of History at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

### **Direct examination by Dr Pepper**

I am the editor of Martin Luther King's papers and the director of the Martin Luther King papers project at Stanford. I have been in that position 15 years and have published, edited, or authored five books on Martin Luther King. The King papers project at Stanford is an ongoing long-term project to publish all of the historically significant papers of Martin Luther King, has been going on for 15 years, and will probably go as long as I go on. We've contacted probably 200 or more archives to make sure we have all of the historically significant papers. Obviously the largest collections are those at the King Center in Atlanta and at Boston University.

As part of my responsibility, I received from Dr Pepper certain documents, certain reports, with respect to the assassination of Dr. King. I am not involved in attesting to the accuracy or validity of this information, simply reporting that I received them.

p. 972 Dr. Pepper explains that they will discuss a set of responses to questions he addressed to a resource who was traveling.

Referring to page 2 of the document and paragraph 2.1.4, the question was:

*was the operation, in re, our target, a one op, or were there other similar operations? If others, any details possible. Please, at least learn if they were domestic, foreign, or both.*

*Answer: Lots of other ops nationwide. These are the ones I was asked, summer of 1967 (June 12-15) Tampa, Florida. Two Alpha teams deployed during riots. Detroit, summer, July 23, riot. Washington, October 1967, riot. Chicago, just before Christmas, 1967, recon. February 1968, Los Angeles.*

*Question 2.1.5: When was the instant operation? (The instant operation is Memphis operations against the Martin Luther King.) When was the instant operation first raised by the source? Where and by whom?*

*Answer: Date unknown. Place, Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Briefed by Capt. Name. First, a recon op--not sure when killing King first mentioned.*

2.1.6: *What were the first details of the operation scenario put to him? Was target named?*

*Answer: Yes, King. Young added later.*

*What was site?*

*Site not set. Depended on our intel and recover. We positioned at rooftop ascent across Lorraine Motel, about 1300 hours, four April. Don't know why or how intel came in. At brief, 0430, reminded Dr. King was the leader of the movement to destroy American government and stop the war. We were shown CR, close range photos, of King and Young. Don't remember anyone worrying about killing those sacks of shit. One buddy on Team 1, remember bragged about him, had him in center mass (a sniper term meaning crosshairs and center of chest) during that big march in Alabama, should have done it then.*

Bill, I did some checking from my files. There is a John Hill listed among the 20th special forces team was that was deployed in Selma, Alabama in 1965 for the beginning of the march to Montgomery. I interviewed 2 team members who were there, and they said a sniper team had King in their scope until he turned left and cross the bridge. This may be the same Hill on main team. None of the other names match.

Another Name (that's me) asked about clothes. We were dressed as working stiffs working on the docks. (I believe this means their cover was day laborers on Presidents Island where the riverboat barge and the warehouses are located.) Equipment was stored in suitcases, moved along, came up in cars from Camp Shelby. Only place I remember eating in Memphis was a Howard Johnson's.

My spotter and I were met by a Name down near the train tracks where we were let out. I remembered this guy because he looked a lot like a buddy (buddy of mine). This guy got us into a building where we set up. I always figured he was a spook. From him, we got a detailed AO (area of operations) map, not the kind you buy a gas station, pictures of cars the King group was driving, and the guy got us to the building where we set up. I always figured he was a spook. Also, we got tactical radio frequencies, maybe some other stuff. Name gave no explanation of reasons. Everybody but my brother was there. The spooks, the company (CIA), feebds (FBI), police.

The only person I remember talking to besides the CO, Name, was the head of the Memphis tactical squad. I think his first name was Sam. Name put him on radio to describe what was in that hotel (Lorraine). He said friendlies would not be wearing ties. Took that to mean that someone inside the King group was an informant.

Also met one other guy on the sidewalk down a couple blocks from our perch. Directed by Name. This guy identified himself with police intelligence, said city was about to explode and blacks would be murdering whites in the streets. After a few minutes I figured he was asking me to sit tight and kill any rioters if things went to hell. He said he had met with Name before this day. Our part of the operation was military, coordinated as far as I know with units at NAS (Millington Naval Air Station). Scuttlebutt was that the 111th (Military Intelligence Group out of Fort McPherson) had a guy inside King's group.

At the time of the shooting I thought that Team 1 had fired early. I guess I still think they may have. After that day I only saw Captain Nam twice more, and both times he refused to talk to me about what happened. After the shot I radioed the CO to ask for instructions. After a wait, was told to exit building and head to pick up point.

I heard a lot of gunfire and remember thinking it was an Army sniper shot. It surprised me later to



hear that some wacko civilian had done it. Whoever fired that shot was a professional. Even from 300 meters, there's no way just anyone could make that shot.

Question 8: If the military unit did it, how does he explain the head shot and their not waiting for the coordinated hits from the second target, A-Y, Andrew Young?

Answer: When you have everybody's hands in someone's pants, it's a cluster fuck. That's what happened in Nam – what happened here. Their weapons were standard .45 caliber sidearms, M-16 sniper rifles, some knives, fragmentation grenades and two or three LAWs, light anti-tank weapon rockets.

Question 10 Answer: The two teams communicated by radio. The shot was fired just after TTR (the top of the hour) 18:00 situation report.

Question 11 Answer: We left Memphis by foot to waiting boat.

Next Section, Question 1: Where was Young?

Answer: Best I remember, a bunch of them had been upstairs. My spotter caught Young when they all left. He went downstairs. He had come out of his room below, it looked like he was headed for a car when the shot was fired. We were just getting ready to do the sit rep.

Question 2.15 and 2.16: What was the real purpose of the training?

Answer: This was a recon/surveillance mission to support major Army element at Millington and possible deployment of other heavy units--one of dozens in cities with large black populations. We were literally walking the ground, walking city streets to identify possible sniper and ambush sites, anything that would help aid the survival of guys coming into a riot. Target reduction (Bill, he means killing Young and King) was discussed as an option should the situation go in the toilet and we had a riot on our hands in the AO (area of operations). Then and only then was that option briefed. You need to talk to him (to Dr. Pepper) about how military missions are done. Logistics, intelligence, and communications make up 7/8 of a mission. Target reduction was briefed, but we had to get a riot before it was authorized.

Name digressed into an argument over radios, said team had unreliable PRC 77s and wanted AN/PRC 117s they couldn't get.

On the roof that evening I had Young targeted, but only to watch. There was a big psy-ops plan to discredit King and his party. SOP with 5th Special Forces was psy-ops included and everything, MACVSOG had long begged into this, we call this "gray operations" and spreading propaganda to newspapers and radio stations. This was done a lot against black pot-heads. I wasn't involved in this but I kept my ears open and this was a big push. Most guys I knew in 'Nam worked for the 4<sup>th</sup> Psy-Ops group at Teng Sau Nu, ran their own newspaper, radio, and TV operations.

Question 2.1.7: When was Memphis first mentioned?

Answer: Not sure. Original brief of 20th recon operations included Memphis among cities where rioting was possible at Camp Landing (in Florida). Memphis was scouted 22 February by a team for sniper communications and supply sites. What we were doing was similar to 'Nam. Maps, terrain studies, readouts of infrared imagery from aerial recon. (Bill, he's referring to SR 71

blackbird overflights of Memphis and other potential riot cities.) We shipped Intel to Camp Shelby S2. Not sure where the intel went from there.

Question 2.1.8: Who was in charge of training?

Answer: Name Captain. Can't remember how long the training period was.

2.1.13 Answer: During training we were told these were recon missions intended to reverse the cluster fuck in Detroit where our guys didn't even have maps of city streets. Our mission was to walk the ground before the heavies (Bill, he means tanks and APCs here) got there. Training was based on identifying communication links, supply sites, places where troops could quickly and safely be inserted where the black community was, where black churches were, where black leaders congregated—restaurants, churches.

Question 2.1.14: Other members of the team involved other sites.

Answer: Worked with Captain Name in Tampa.

Question 2.1.5: Were all those 9-0 second operations?

Answer: Don't know and don't care. You start asking a lot of questions about 9-0 second (ninety deuce) you'd better be digging a deep hole. (Bill, he was very reluctant to discuss 9-0 second.)

Question 2.1.6: Who controlled training and actual operations?

Answer: Team leader and his exact control.

Question 3.2: Who was on February 22 Memphis recon mission?

Answer: I was on February 22 Memphis recon mission. Will give other names if they are not made public. For the April 4 Memphis mission and we went in separate cars in two's.

The Name guy who met us down by the railroad yards smelled like a company guy. We had maps, but he gave us a detailed AO (area of operations) map, not a service station map but like a grid map you get in the field with street and building names. He reminded me of a friend. I got no proof, but he was definitely a spook.

Questions 3.9: Details of conversation.

A: We talked about the current situation, our location, and the radio net.

Questions 3.9 to 3.14.1: (Bill, he simply could not remember.)

page 988 Dr. Pepper asks Prof. Carson to discuss a one-page report of a meeting that took place in Chicago at Plaintiffs' counsel's request having to do with the location of photographers on the roof of the fire station in Memphis.

Dr. Carson: Trip to Meet Name, 1 December 1994, Chicago, Hyatt Regency, downtown off Michigan Avenue. Breakfast/lunch room off of the lobby. Description: about 5'10", 160 to 170 pounds, gray, short chopped hair, Brooks Brothers style suit, wingtip shoes, erect, obviously ex-

military.

Said in Vietnam, assigned first SOG (Special Operations Group) base, Kan Tu, worked 525<sup>th</sup> Psychological Operations Battalion. Refused to discuss personal info. April 3, 4 weekend, 9-0 second operation. New Colonel Name, worked with him number of assignments. Two agents in Memphis day of killing. Therefore, routine photos and surveillance copied to Name and Name, believed distributed to other agencies. Idea to pick up anyone in photos, might be considered as communist or national security threat, such as HUMINTSOP in King's surveillance.

When King came out on balcony, camera was filming. No photo moment King shot, but several of him falling. Second guy with Name watched approaching cars, heard shot, and saw a white man with a rifle. Quickly snapped his picture several times as this guy left the scene. Shooter was on the ground clearly visible. Name witnessed only his back as left scene, said never got visual face ID.

Name and second guy rooftop of fire station, both armed with .45 caliber automatics. Second guy carried small revolver in holster, small of back. Pictures hand delivered to Colonel Name, but second guy with Name kept negatives. Name has no copies. Said will approach second guy for \$2000, give us name and address.

Page 990 Dr. Pepper indicates that a final document, a chronology of important dates from January 17, 1967 to 4 April listing dates, times, and places and subjects of meetings that took place in government agencies throughout that entire year, will be introduced into evidence.

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