

1.

Report of 13.6.68 by ex-DCI K. Thompson
with supporting documents ——— 1A

Copy statement of Anna Thomas

Copy statement of Ian Colvin

Further copy report of 13.6.68 and

attached documents ——— 1B.

Report of 22.7.68 by ex-DCI K. Thompson
with supporting statements ——— 1C

Judgement of F. Milton, esq. Mag.
with report of ex-Dr. Batchelor and
supporting statements ——— 1D.

2.

Letter from U.S. Legal Attache with
memorandum of 16.11.78 ——— 2A.

3

Copy of H.O. letter of 7.5.76 ——— 3A

Solicitor

Before I prepare a reply for the Director of the FBI which may also be presented in the U.S. District Court I should be grateful for your views.

I have spoken to Mr Clark, Legal Attache U.S. Embassy and he tells me that if we permit the release of these documents then not only will they be released to the Court but they will be placed in the FBI public library where anyone has access, by right, to view.

I do not think we should accede to the request, not least because to do so would create a precedent and I gather from Mr Clark that this course accords with the wishes of the F.B.I.

Attached at 3A is a copy of H.O. letter on the subject. I note that the papers under consideration do not bear a 'Confidential' stamp, no doubt because of their dating, but obviously this does not affect the principle.

W. J. ...

Commander C5

29.11.78.

5

ldr c5. I agree we should not agree to any exemption being made to permit the release of these documents. 11/12/78

W. J. ...
lolh

- 6 -

D/A.C.'C' (Admin.)

Attached at 6A is a draft letter for your consideration, please. I have made copies of 1A to 3A inclusive to forward to the Home Office for their information and you will note that the consensus is against exemption.

7.12.78

*AM des
overed
RA 8¹²/₇₈*

W. Simpson
Commander C.5.

SENT
13 DEC 1978
C.5 (S) BRANCH

- 7 -

Letter dated 12th December 19787A

- 8 -

Copy of 1A - 3A and 7A forwarded to Mr. G. E. Guy, Home Office.

Our ref: CR 201/77/288

12th December, 1978.

Under Secretary of State,
Home Office,
F.4 Division,
Queen Anne's Gate,
London, SW1H 9AT.

For the attention of Mr. G. E. Guy

Dear

Enclosed herewith are copies of a letter and memorandum received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Office of Legal Attache, U.S. Embassy), together with copies of reports previously sent to the F.B.I. in relation to James Earl RAY.

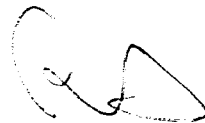
You will see that the application by Harold WEISBERG to the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, is a civil one. In addition, the F.B.I. cannot, apparently, tell us who or what Mr. WEISBERG is or indeed his motives.

I have sought the advice of the Commissioner's Solicitor and he agrees that we should not grant exemption in this case. If we were to do so the documents would not only be passed to the Court but would be placed in the F.B.I. public library to allow the public access to papers under the Freedom of Information Act.

It is also of interest to mention that the F.B.I. prefer the reports to be exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

You will note that the letter from the Legal Attache speaks of this matter being "the province of the Home Office" and I should be grateful if you would let me know whether the Home Office will in this case reply for the information of the Court, bearing in mind that the letter will in all probability be presented in Court, or whether you wish us to do so.

Yours



Assistant Commissioner (Crime)

FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. G. E. GUY

Under Secretary of State,

Home Office,

F.4 Division,

Queen Anne's Gate,

LONDON,

SW1H 9AT

Our ref: CR 201/77/288

December, 1978

Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith are

~~I am forwarding to you~~ copies of a letter and memorandum

received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Office of Legal

Attache U.S. Embassy) ^{together:} with, ~~also,~~ copies of reports we had in the ^{previously sent}

~~to the FBI~~

~~past referred to them~~ in relation to James Earl Ray.

You will ^{note} that the application by Harold WEISBERG to the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia is a civil one. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation cannot, apparently, tell us who or what Mr. Weisberg is or indeed his motives.

I have sought the advice of the Commissioner's Solicitor ~~in~~ ~~relation to the requested release of these papers~~ and he agrees that we should not grant exemption in this case. If we were to do so the documents would not only be passed to the Court but would be placed in a ~~public library~~ ^{public library} the F.B.I. ~~maintain~~ to allow the public access to papers under the Freedom of Information Act.

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/for

for the information of the Court, bearing in mind that the letter
will in all probability be presented in Court, or whether you wish us
to do ^{it} ~~it~~, and whether you agree with us that the exemption from the
~~Freedom of Information Act in relation to these papers should be~~
~~enforced.~~

Yours

Assistant Commissioner (Crime)

3A
CONFIDENTIAL



HOME OFFICE

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, LONDON S.W.1

Direct line: 01-211 3975

Switchboard: 01-211 3000

Telex: 24986

Please address any reply to

quoting: POL/67 19/2/22

Your reference:

The Chief Constable

7 May 1976

Dear Sir

HOME OFFICE CIRCULAR NO 68/1976

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM UNITED STATES POLICE OR OTHER
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Most requests for information from the United States are sent through the Interpol network but chief officers of police may receive such requests direct.

The United States Freedom of Information Act 1967 as amended permits access by members of the public to documents and records including those on investigative files unless information is specifically exempt from disclosure.

In order to safeguard information sent to the United States from possible public disclosure we have been advised that it should bear a confidentiality marking on each page - that used by Interpol is "Confidential - for police use only". The information forwarded should also be subject to the proviso that it should not be passed to any other executive or law enforcement agency without prior approval of the sender.

The National Central Bureau of Interpol located at New Scotland Yard will be pleased to advise, or deal with any such requests passed to them.

Yours faithfully

MRS S LITTLER

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office of Legal Attache

American Embassy

London W1A 1AE

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 88-228

November 16, 1978

Commander A. W. Lampard
C-2 Branch
New Scotland Yard

Re: HAROLD WEISBERG v. U. S. Department
of Justice

Dear Tony:

Enclosed herewith are documents received here November 15, 1978, from FBI Headquarters.

I am also enclosing a blind memorandum explaining the reasons for the forwarding of these documents. As noted our Department of Justice has requested contact with appropriate British authority to determine if a specific exemption can be made permitting the release of their documents relating to this matter.

Presumably this would be the province of Home Office. We are asked to reply and to follow with a letter from the appropriate official to the Director of the FBI. This letter and any response may be presented in U. S. District Court.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Clark
Legal Attache

1 Encl.



November 16, 1978

HAROLD WEISBERG v. U. S. Department of
Justice, ET AL; Civil Action 75-1996
U. S. District Court, District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

This lawsuit was filed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The suit resulted from Plaintiff's request for documents pertaining to the assassination of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

During the course of review and processing at FBI Headquarters the enclosed documents were located which originated with New Scotland Yard.

These documents have been declared exempt under FOIA (Title 5, U. S. Code, Section 552(B)(7)(D)).

These documents are not classified and primarily concern the original investigation of JAMES EARL RAY. The withholding of these documents was consistent with the policy that documents originated by New Scotland Yard and provided as an assistance to the FBI not be subject to release under the FOIA and Privacy Acts.

Copies of the documents in question are attached and described as follows:

Document #1 - Commences with report of Metropolitan Police, June 13, 1968;

Document #2 - Commences with statement of ANNA ELIZABETH THOMAS;

Document #3 - Commences with report of Metropolitan Police, July 22, 1968;

Document #4 - Extradition of JAMES EARL RAY

In connection with this suit appropriate British authorities are to be approached to determine whether a specific exemption can be obtained permitting the release of these documents.

A written reply directed to the Director, FBI is solicited noting that this reply may also be presented to the court.

November 16, 1978

HAROLD WEISBERG v. U. S. Department of
Justice, ET AL; Civil Action 75-1996
U. S. District Court, District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

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Document #3 - Commences with report of Metropolitan Police, July 22, 1968;

Document #4 - Extradition of JAMES EARL RAY

CENTRAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

New Zealand Yard,

13th day of June 1968.

1.

To Detective Chief Superintendent.

1. Ramon George SNEYD, C.R.C. No. 44572/68, born on 8.10.32, an American National, of no fixed address, stands remanded, in custody, until 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th June, 1968, to Bow Street Magistrates' Court, charged with the following offences:-

- (1) That you did on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport without lawful authority use for the purposes of the Aliens Order, 1953, a forged passport.

CONTRARY to Article 25(3) of the Aliens Order, 1953.

- (2) That you, not being a person exempted from the requirements of the Firearms Act, 1937, on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport, have in your possession a firearm, namely a .38 'Liberty Chief' revolver and 5 rounds of .38 ammunition to which Part I of the said Act applies, and did not hold a Firearms Certificate at the time.

CONTRARY TO Section 4 of the Firearms Act, 1937.

2. Before dealing with the evidential facts of this case, I will first make mention of the circumstances which existed prior to the arrest of SNEYD.

3. On the 4th April, 1968, at Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America, Doctor Martin Luther KING, a coloured Civil Rights Leader, with a large following of supporters in many parts of the world, was assassinated by a gunman.

4. As the result of enquiries, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., identified the assassin as James Earl RAY, a convicted criminal and a fugitive from Missouri State Penitentiary since the 23rd April, 1967, where he was serving a sentence of twenty years imprisonment for robbery.

5. On the 7th April, 1968, a Warrant for murder was filed in the State Court, State of Tennessee, naming James Earl RAY as the murderer of Doctor KING.

6. On the 17th April, 1968, a Federal Warrant was issued at Birmingham, Alabama, charging RAY as Eric Starvo GALT, with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a Citizen (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 241). Another Federal Warrant was issued charging RAY with Interstate Flight to avoid confinement for robbery.

7. Enquiries carried out on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Toronto, revealed that RAY had caused a false application to be made for a Birth Certificate in the name RAMON GEORGE SNEYA, born in Toronto on the 8th August, 1952.

8. Having obtained this, he presented it to support his application for a Canadian Passport at the Bureau of Passports, Ottawa, on the 24th April, 1968. It must be mentioned here that, in consequence of a clerical error made by the staff of the Passport Bureau, Canadian Passport No.

D.J. 909324 was issued to the accused, but showing RAMON GEORGE SNEYA.

9. On the 6th May, 1968, using this Passport, RAY travelled from Toronto to London by British

DOC. No.1.

DOC. No.2.
Pages 2-3.

Overseas Airways Corporation. He arrived on the 7th May, 1968, and later that day went along to the offices of the Corporation, situated in Regent Street, London, W.1, and changed his return half ticket to Toronto for a single ticket to Lisbon, Portugal. There is nothing unusual in itself in this action. It will, of course, be appreciated that most of this information was not available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

10. The assistance of this Force (Central Branch) was sought on the 4th June, 1968, by Mr. John MINNICH, F.B.I. agent attached to the American Embassy, London, and enquiries were commenced by other officers and myself.

11. These confirmed the flight to London on the 6/7th May, 1968, and the later flight to Lisbon on the 7th May, 1968, by British European Airways, using the B.C.A.C. ticket. This is quite normal procedure, for the two airlines operate reciprocally. At this juncture we were unable to establish whether "SNEYA" had left Lisbon, although it can now be said that he, in fact, returned to London on the 17th May, 1968. Enquiries regarding his activities in Lisbon and elsewhere outside the United Kingdom are in hand by agents of the F.B.I.

12. It was decided to send out a Port Warning requesting that if a man named SNEYA or SNEYD, possessing the relevant Passport (details of which we now had) presented himself at Immigration Control, he be detained and this office informed forthwith.

13. On Saturday, the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport Terminal No.2, the accused, having

/purchased

purchased a single ticket to Brussels, presented himself at the Immigration Desk and offered for examination TWO Canadian Passports, one in the name "SNEYA" and the other in the name SNEYD.

14. This action was witnessed by Detective Sergeant Philip BIRCH, of Special Branch, who, recalling the Port Warning, queried the two Passports. He discovered that the one in the name "SNEYA" was that referred to in the Port Warning, whilst the second, Serial No. Y.T. 602294, had been issued on the 16th May, 1968, in Lisbon to Ramon George SNEYD.

15. Quickly realising the position, the officer asked SNEYD to accompany him to an office in the Airport used by Special Branch officers. Here, he later searched SNEYD and discovered in his right hand hip trousers pocket a .38 revolver, loaded with five rounds of ammunition.

16. It is worthy of mention that the revolver was loaded in the very correct "safe" position, in that the hammer was at rest immediately upon the empty chamber. One merely pulls the trigger, the next chamber is presented and the bullet discharged. When one realises his background, it is odd that SNEYD did not take a more active move in this direction. It may well be, of course, that he believed the second Passport, supported by the Birth Certificate, would be sufficient to stifle any suspicion entertained about his identity. This belief is strengthened when it is realised that he could not know the information uncovered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was in the possession of only a selected few officers,

/in this

in this building, at London Airport, and other ports.

17. When Detective Sergeant BIRCH asked SNEYD about his possession of a loaded firearm, the accused offered the excuse that, as he contemplated travelling to Africa, he felt a need of the weapon.

2 - 3.

18. Mr. Kenneth Leonard HULLAN, Immigration Officer at London Airport Terminal 2, was present at the time the accused was detained and can corroborate that part of the officer's testimony.

5 - 9.

19. SNEYD was interrogated in the office at London Airport by Detective Chief Superintendent DUTLER and myself shortly after 1 p.m.

20. He asserted that his name was SNEYD and that he was a Canadian citizen who was born in Toronto on the 8th October, 1932. This facet was deliberately dealt with in an extremely brief fashion, for obvious reasons, and the questioning centred upon the possession of the revolver and ammunition.

21. He admitted that the weapon was his property and that he was travelling to Brussels. When pressed about the necessity of carrying a firearm in the Belgian capital, he added that he was considering travelling on to Rhodesia and that "things are not too good there just now".

22. He admitted that he had no Firearms Certificate for the weapon, and was told that he would be detained and taken to Cannon Row Police Station. He was cautioned and quite clearly understood what was meant by the caution.

23. The accused was brought to Cannon Row Police Station and detained whilst enquiries were continued.

24. At 4.45 p.m. Mr. BULLER & I again saw SNEYD in a cell. He was told that there was every reason to believe that he was not a Canadian citizen, but one of American origin. He replied, "Oh, well, yes I am". He was then told that there was reason to believe his name was not SNEYD, but SM, alias GALT, wanted in the United States for serious criminal offences, including murder in the course of which a firearm was used.

25. The accused had been standing up, but when he heard this, he suddenly sat down on the seat in the cell, put his head in his hands, and said, "Oh, God". He added after a moment or so, "I feel so trapped".

26. He was again cautioned, and then said, "Well, yes, I shouldn't say anything more now. I can't think right". He was obviously engaged in some mental struggle, and when we left the cell, again dropped his head in his hands.

27. He was charged at 5.20 p.m. with the two charges already outlined. They were read over to him and he was formally cautioned, and made no reply.

28. His finger prints have now been checked with copy fingerprints of James Earl RAY, sent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They prove beyond doubt that SNEYD and RAY are one and the same.

29. The accused appeared at Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrates' Court on Monday, the 10th June, 1968. A successful application was made for a remand in custody until 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th June, 1968, with no evidence

/being

being given. Legal Aid was granted forthwith.
 30. It is now known that the defence will be handled by Michael BIRNBAUM and Co., Solicitors, of No. 32, Tavistock Street, W.C.2 (telephone number 240.4436). It is believed that they intend to brief Roger FRISBY, of Counsel.

31. There would seem to be no defence to the two charges already preferred against the accused.

32. The American authorities are most anxious to secure the extradition of the accused to the United States with the minimum of delay, in order to launch proceedings against him for the murder of Doctor KING.

33. With this in view, the American Embassy has instructed ROWE and MAN and Co., Solicitors, of Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, to watch their interests. This firm have already made a successful application at Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrates' Court for a provisional Warrant.

34. In addition to the evidence which can be given by Detective Sergeant BIRCH, Mr. HUMAN, Mr. BUELLER and myself, the following individuals are also available if required.

35. Detective Chief Inspector Arthur BRINE, of Fingerprint Department, can say he has compared the fingerprints of SMYD and those of James Earl RAY sent to us by the F.B.I., and that they are identical.

36. Mr. George BONEBARKER, Senior Fingerprint Officer attached to the F.B.I., Washington, D.C., is competent to give fingerprint evidence of RAY's identity. No difficulty will be experienced in securing his attendance here.

/s/

37. The Canadian Passport No. W.S. 909224, was issued to Ramon George SNEYD (clearly intended to be SNEYD) in Ottawa. It is worthy of mention that there is, in fact, a Ramon George SNEYD, who is a Police officer serving in Toronto, Canada. This man has never held a passport, never applied for one, and, in fact, has never been outside Canada at any time.

38. The United States authorities have already made tentative arrangements for this officer to travel to this Country, if this step is considered necessary.

39. The enquiries concerning the issue of the Canadian Passport No. Y.T. 602294 at the Canadian Legation (or Embassy) in Lisbon are being carried out by an agent of the F.B.I. in that Country. The result is awaited. It is not thought anything relevant to this case will emerge.

10.

40. Mr. John McCAFFERTY, Senior Experimental Officer attached to the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, Holborn, has examined the .38 revolver taken from RAY's hip pocket. He can say that the firearm is in good condition and that the barrel shows fouling by firing, but not necessarily of recent origin. He can also confirm that the weapon constitutes a firearm under the provisions of the Firearms Act, 1957, Part 1.

41. At the time the accused was interrogated at Cannon Row Police Station, Detective Sergeant David DENCH was present. This officer has since gone on Annual Leave, and his pocket book is not available at present. He can, if required,


4 / corroborate

corroborate what Mr. BENDER and I can say about this interview.

42. Enquiries are still in hand to trace the movements of RAY whilst in this Country. Much has already been done, but the enquiry is far from complete. In any event, the information, although helpful to the American Authorities, do not affect this particular matter.

43. I ask that copies of this report, together with copy statements, etc., be forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, in order that a representative attend Court to conduct the prosecution on the remand hearing.

44. Form 153 submitted on the 10th June, 1968.


Detective Chief Inspector.
(K. THOMPSON)

Central Office,
New Scotland Yard,
London,
S.W.1.

INDEX TO DOCUMENTS

<u>DOC. NO.</u>		<u>PAGE NO</u>
1	Birth Certificate in name of RAYMON GEORGE SNEYD	1
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3	Canadian Passport No. VT 602294 in name of RAMON GEORGE SNEYD	4 - 6

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA
BIRTH CERTIFICATE M033785

NAME
SNEYD, RAMON GEORGE

DATE OF BIRTH
OCT. 8, 1932

BIRTHPLACE
TORONTO


SEX
M

REGISTRATION DATE
OCT. 15, 1932

ISSUED AT TORONTO.
APR. 24, 1968

YORK Co.
REGISTRATION NUMBER
32-05-020428

ONTARIO, CANADA.



REGISTRAR GENERAL

NAME OF BEARER NOM DU TITULAIRE		2		No DJ909	
MR RAYON GEORGE SNEYA					
BIRTHDATE - DATE DE NAISSANCE			BIRTHPLACE - LIEU DE NAISSANCE		
8 OCT 1932			TORONTO ONT CANADA		
HEIGHT - TAILLE		HAIR - CHEVEUX		EYES - YEUX	
5 FEET 10 INCHES POUDES		BLACK		BLUE	
PASSPORT ISSUED AT - CE PASSEPORT DELIVRE A		CHILDREN - ENFANTS		BIRTHDATE - NE LE	
OTTAWA					
ON - LE					
24 APR 1968					
PASSPORT EXPIRES - CE PASSEPORT EXPIRE					
24 APR 1973					
4-1-A					

See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

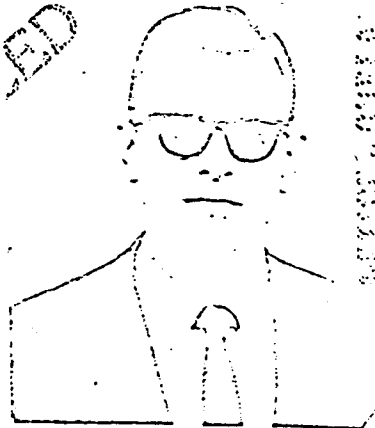
RENEWALS
PROROGATIONS

3

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE

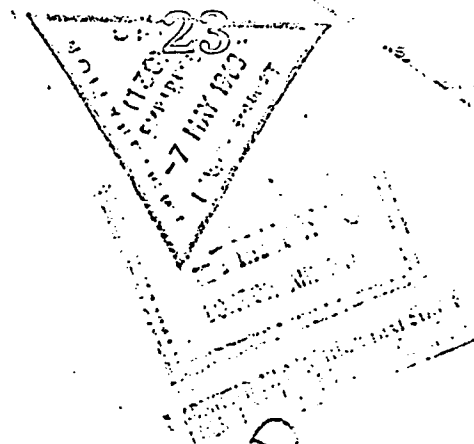
This passport is hereby renewed valid until
Ce passeport est prorogé jusqu'au

CANCELLED



Bearer - Signature du titulaire

22



CANCELLED

CANCELLED

les
 des
 romans
 de la série
 de les autori-
 versos. Circu-
 ars ressortissant.

13

2

DESCRIPTION OF BEARER
SIGNIFIANT DU TITULAIRE

2

No Y1602294

NAME - NOM MIA GYMON		CEREBRAL - CERVEAU DIRECTION - DIRECTION DE PASSAGE	
BIRTHDATE - DATE DE NAISSANCE 8 OCTOBER 1932		RESIDENCE - RESIDENCE ONTARIO	
HEIGHT - TAILLE 5 FEET 10 INCHES 157 CM		HAIR - CHEVEUX BLACK - NOIR	
PASSPORT ISSUED AT - CE PASSEPORT DELIVRE A LISBON, PORTUGAL		EYES - YEUX BLUE - BLEU	
ON - LE MAY 16, 1968		CHILDREN - ENFANTS DIRIGIBLE - ATE	
PASSPORT EXPIRES - CE PASSEPORT EXPIRE 24 APRIL 1973			
4-1-A			

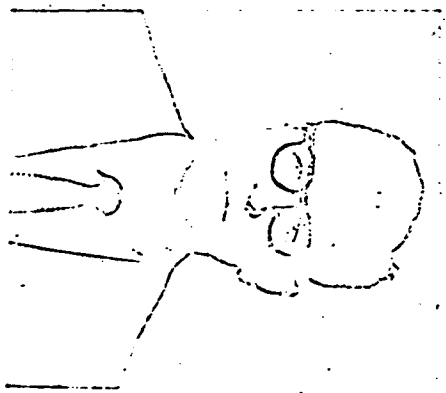
See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

RENEWALS
PROLONGATIONS

This passport is hereby renewed valid until
Ce passeport est prorogé jusqu'au

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE



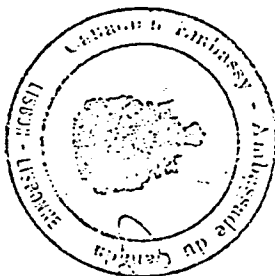
Mia Gymon
Signature of bearer - Signature du titulaire

Mia Gymon

OBSERVATIONS

4

THIS PASSPORT ISSUED TO REPLACE SECTION
PASSPORT PROCURED FROM OTTAWA ON
21 APRIL 1968. IT MAY BE RETURNED, NORMALLY,
LISBON, PORTUGAL
MAY 16, 1968



US UL

See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

ENDORSEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

5

MENTIONS ET RESTRICTIONS

This passport is valid for all countries unless otherwise endorsed (subject to any visa or other entry regulations of countries to be visited).

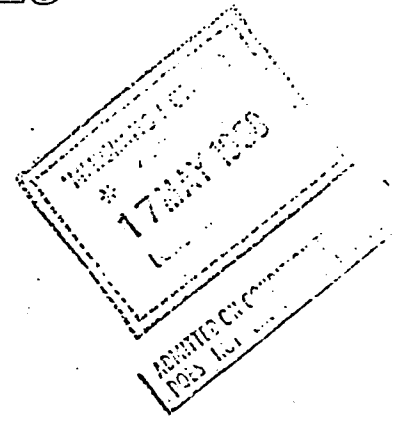
Ce passeport est valable pour tous pays, sauf mention spéciale (sous réserve des formalités de visas ou autres règlements d'entrée des divers pays).

See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

22

23





CANADA

INTERNATIONAL
CERTIFICATES
OF
VACCINATION

CERTIFICATS INTERNATIONAUX
DE VACCINATION

ISSUED BY

QUARANTINE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH
and WELFARE, CANADA

ISSUED TO—DÉLIVRÉ À

FRANÇOIS GEORGE SHERIDAN

PASSPORT NO. OR TRAVEL DOCUMENT NO.
NUMÉRO DU PASSEPORT OU DE LA PIÈCE JUSTIFICATIVE

DT 909324

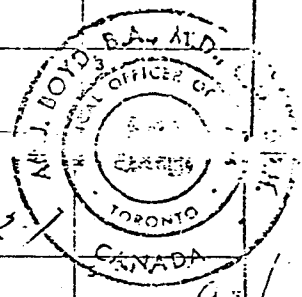
Q.S. 2006

International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination Against SMALLPOX
Certificat International de Vaccination ou de Revaccination Contre la VARIOLE

This is to certify that En soussigné(e) certifie que	<i>Ramon G. Sneyd</i>	Date of birth Né(e) le	Sex Sexe
Whose signature follows	RAMON G. SNEYD	<i>2.10.33</i>	<i>M.</i>
Don't signature suit	<i>Ramon G. Sneyd</i>		

Who on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine conforming to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization.
 A été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée ci-dessous, avec un vaccin lyophilisé ou liquide conforme aux normes recommandées par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé.

Date	Show by "X" whether: Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de:	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origine du vaccin et numéro du lot	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	
1a	Primary vaccination performed Primo vaccination effectuée			1a	1b
1b	Need as successful Prise Unsuccessful Pas de prise				
2	Revaccination			2	
3	Revaccination	<i>J. Clarke M.D. Physician 107 No 592</i>			
4	Revaccination				
5	Revaccination				
6	Revaccination			6	7
7	Revaccination				



APR 29 1968

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.
 The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.
 Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.
 La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primo-vaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.
 Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.
 Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

On the afternoon of June 4th, 1968, I found a note on my typewriter written by my temporary secretary to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd had telephoned and would telephone again. He did that, I think about 5 p.m. that day. The voice came up :

"This is Raymond Sneyd". He said he was a Canadian with a brother who had been in Angola, with whom he wished to get in touch. As his brother was a mercenary could I give him the telephone number of Major Alastair Wicks, so that he could get advice on the way to find his brother?

I was aware that Major Wicks had last year been troubled by informants who posed as mercenary volunteers and afterwards denounced his attempt to get volunteers for Biafra. So I offered instead to get Major Wicks to phone him. Would he give me a number? Mr. Sneyd gave me a telephone number which I later discovered to be that of the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road and an extension number which corresponded to the room that he occupied.

I telephoned to Major Wicks, passed the telephone number to him and asked whether he recognised the name. Wicks did not and for that reason did not take up the contact. I thought no more about it and on Thursday, 6th June, I found a

second note on my desk at the Daily Telegraph, to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd would telephone again. He came through again in the same voice and style - "This is Raymond Sneyd". I asked - had he been telephoned by Major Wicks? Sneyd said that he had since changed his hotel and then set about discussing his problem with me. He was no nearer moving on to join his brother, he said. All the officials had been unhelpful. I asked him more about his brother - how was he missing? ~~Mr. Sneyd~~ then said that his ~~brother~~ was not really missing, though he had not heard from him for four months. The fact was that he would like to join him and become himself a mercenary. Mr. Sneyd did not revert to enquiring for Major Wicks and seemed content to discuss his problem with me instead. As I had just published a book about Mr. Tshombe in which the mercenary force in the Congo is frequently mentioned, this did not strike me as extraordinary, and as the man seemed to be in some sort of troubled state of mind, I was patient and listened. Now and then the conversation was interrupted, as he was telephoning from a call box. I said to him that the mercenary forces had largely left Africa. He might find the remnants of them in Belgium and Jean Schramme was certainly there. There were ex-servicemen's associations and welfare organisations for the former settlers in Africa who might put him in touch with his brother. I had no idea of their addresses but mentioned to him the name of a research editor on Congo affairs, M. Jean Gerard - Liebor's of CRIPS, the Centre de Recherches et Informations Sociales et Politiques who could

tell him where to inquire next. Mr. Sneyd took care to note this name and appeared to be writing it down, as he got me to spell it out.

It occurred to me that I did not have the address of CRISP in the office and so offered to send him a postcard that evening with the address from my home. He mentioned the Pax Hotel, Warwick Way, as his address. I said I knew the street in Pimlico and would write as soon as I could find the address of CRISP.

On Thursday evening I reflected that this visitor might be a nuisance to M. Liebois and that it was perhaps not correct to pass on a total stranger in this way, especially as his manner and purpose gave an odd, almost unbalanced impression, so on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., I simply posted a postcard suggesting that he consult the Belgian Embassy or the Consular Section of the British Foreign Office about his brother. This postcard was returned to me by the Post Office on the following Monday, 10th, as having insufficient address. The card was handed over by me to Chief Inspector Thompson at Scotland Yard the same afternoon.

It was on reading the Sunday newspapers on the 9th that I realised that the suspect arrested at Heathrow must be the same Raymond Sneyd who had been telephoning to me. I told Mr. S. R. Pawley, Managing Editor of the Daily Telegraph and set out in a taxi to find the Pax Hotel, which was not listed in the telephone book. One hotel in Warwick Way had a sign without a name and on enquiring there

I was told by the proprietor, Mrs. Anna Thomas, that this was the Pax Hotel. I had previously telephoned the hotel number that Sneyd had first given me and this proved to be the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road.

Mrs. Thomas admitted me. She said that Mr. Sneyd had spent Thursday and Friday there and had left on Saturday morning. She thought that he had simply walked down from B.O.A.C. air terminal, she said later, and that her hotel was one of the first in sight. Until I mentioned his arrest Mrs. Thomas did not refer to it. She then said that he had made a bad impression on her, was nervous, furtive, locked his bedroom door at night and stayed in bed most of the day. He had laundered his own clothes in his room, had a lot of newspapers, and tore up a lot of papers. Mrs. Thomas went to the trouble to turn out her dustbins for me and I advised her to keep anything she recovered thus for the police. I then discussed with her how to keep the name of her hotel quiet as I did not wish, and nor did she, to have every reporter in London there later that night. She told me that she was ex-directory, that the Post Office would not give her number and that the name of her hotel was on her cards only. As to the lack of a sign, she was having a sign made and had meanwhile borrowed the glass HOTEL sign. I asked why she did not have her hotel in the telephone book. She replied that she did not want to have people who had lived in her hotel ringing her up and bothering her. She did not bring me in to see her husband,

but asked him through the door of a basement room whether he thought the photographs in the Sunday newspapers resembled their visitor. "It could be him" she remarked, "though he is much thinner in the face. The eyes are the same".

From this I assumed that the Thomases had noticed the reports about Raymond Sneyd earlier in the day and not simply heard his identity from me.

I asked about his departure. He had been trying to leave for Germany, Mr. Thomas said, on the Friday and a B.E.A. Ground Staff girl had rung up to tell him of a change of flight schedule and to remind him that he had not paid his coach ticket. Had he received a postcard from me before he left? I asked. She thought and said she remembered "something white" arriving for him in the Saturday morning post, which he had probably taken with him. The postcard, as I stated above, had never been delivered, but at the time of this conversation I did not know that.

As to how Mr. Sneyd found his way to me in the first place, I am still unclear. I do not believe that he just rang the Daily Telegraph foreign room, but that he was acting on advice that the paper had recently published something about mercenaries or about Major Wicks, and that he was seeking the address or telephone number of a mercenary officer in London. Indeed his first words to me related to this. I am now trying to work out what person could have put Sneyd up to this enquiry, whether he might have read some old cutting or picked up my recently

published book about Mr. Tshombe and the mercenaries from a bookstall. If I have a likely idea, I will be in touch with Chief Inspector Thompson again.

Signed: Ian Colvin
51 Cadogan Place,
S.W.1.
11.6.68

This statement, consisting of ten pages, each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it, knowing that if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution, if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 11th day of June 1968

Signed: Ian Colvin
"/
John Whitham
Detective Constable
New Scotland Yard

135
3 FLE 4242

JERARD LIEBOIS

CRISP

ALISTAR COLBIN

LD Brass

Have cut
Hogon, who to go + ...
Mark down name of ...

Statement of: Anna Elizabeth THOMAS

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21

Occupation: Hotel Proprietress

Address: Pax Hotel, 126 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

I am the proprietress of the above mentioned hotel. I live here with my husband and I have been proprietress of the hotel for one year. I let off four of my rooms to paying guests. On Wednesday 5th June 1968 at about 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. a man speaking with a Canadian or American accent called at my hotel asking to rent a room for three nights. The man was wearing a fawn raincoat and glasses that appeared to have dark lenses. He was about 5' 10", slim build with a slim face. I told him that the price was 30/- a night. He agreed to the price and he gave me a 25 note and I gave him 10/- change plus my hotel card. I then showed him into room number 2 on the ground floor, he closed the door. Before he went to his room he told me he was a Canadian and he came from Toronto and he looked very tired. On Thursday morning at 7.45 a.m. I brought his breakfast. I knocked on the door but his door was locked from the inside as I tried the key in the lock. I left the breakfast outside the door. After I had walked away a few paces he opened the door took the tray in and locked the door. On Thursday afternoon at about 4. p.m. I went

up to his room, let myself in with a key and the man was lying on the bed reading. I came to collect my visitors book which I had previously asked him to sign. I picked the book up without looking inside it and I said to him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sneyd". He opened his wallet and showed me a plane ticket. He said, "I have a flight booked for Germany." I left the room and I did not see him at all that day. On Friday I again took up his tray for breakfast and left it there. About 10.0 a.m. Friday I again went to his room and told him that I had to move him to room 3 because of a prior booking of Room 2. I think I caught a glimpse of him on Friday evening when he was going upstairs. I then did not see him again until Saturday morning about 9.30 a.m. I saw him rushing out of the hotel and jump into a taxi, he was carrying a small air flight bag which he had over his shoulder. He was not carrying a suitcase. During the time he was here he had 4 phone calls. He had two calls from a woman from B.E.A. who asked for Mr. Sneyd. The first call was on Wednesday night when the caller asked that I leave a message for him regarding a 7/- coach fare. The second B.E.A. call again from a woman on Thursday morning when she asked me to leave a message for Mr. Sneyd regarding the availability of a flight to the Continent. On Thursday evening a lady phoned asked for Mr. Sneyd, she sounded American, she left no name or message. The last call was on Friday morning from a man who left no name or message. On Friday morning a white post card came addressed to

Mr. Sneyd. I did not read it however I discovered that Sneyd had not signed the visitors book, but this is not unusual in the hotel. From the photographs I have seen of Sneyd I would not recognise him but the one in the News of the World was the nearest but he is now older. I would recognise the man if I saw him again.

This statement, consisting of 3 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1968.

(Signed) A. B. Thomas

Signature witnessed by John Whitham
Detective Constable

Statement of: Janet Elizabeth NASSAU MISS
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") 51 years
Occupation of Witness: Hotel Receptionist
Address: Flat 9, 29 Earls Court Square, S.W.5.
573 5433 (573 6431)

I am the receptionist of the New Earls Court Hotel, 36 Penywern Road, S.W.5. I have been so employed for two weeks. The procedure when a visitor comes to the hotel is for them to sign the visitors book first. I have examined the visitors book, and on the 28th May 1968 a man who signed the book as RAMON E. SNEYD giving the address "Toronto Canada" booked room No. 54 at the hotel. I produce the visitors book showing the entry. I have been shown by Detective Chief Inspector Thompson a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY which I positively identify as the man SNEYD who stayed at the hotel. SNEYD was a very shy man and because of this I tried to help him. I explained currency differences and talked to him generally. He used to go out most days but never said where he went. Whilst he was at the hotel he did not receive any mail or telephone calls. I can remember that on the 4th June 1968, he made two telephone calls which I know were made to the Daily Telegraph Newspaper. The gist of the conversation by SNEYD was as follows: "About eight to ten days ago he had read in the Telegraph about a man, (he mentioned the name but I cannot

remember it) who had been deported from "FOGO LAND"
and he (Sneyd) wanted to know the man's address. He
was most persistent in the enquiry to trace this man.
Because he was so incoherent nobody seemed able to
help him. I now remember that the man who was deported
was a Captain or Major. In the end I think he got
this man's address. I do not know who he spoke to
at the Daily Telegraph.

Sneyd eventually left the hotel on Wednesday,
5th June to go to the Air Terminal. He paid his bill
in English currency. I have been shown a receipt No. 59
in the name Mr. Sneyd. This refers to the £10 deposit
he paid on the 28th May 1968 when he first came to the
hotel. I can remember that at some stage of Sneyd's
stay he asked me how much the bill would be as he would
have to get English currency to pay for it. There is
no record at the hotel that he has stayed here on more
than the one occasion.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed
by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief,
and I make it knowing that if it is tendered in evidence,
I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully
stated in it anything which I know to be false or do
not believe to be true.

Dated day of 1968.

(Signed) J.E. Naessau

Statement taken down in writing and signature
witnessed by me in the presence of Detective Chief
Inspector Thompson, P. Elliott, Detective Sergeant



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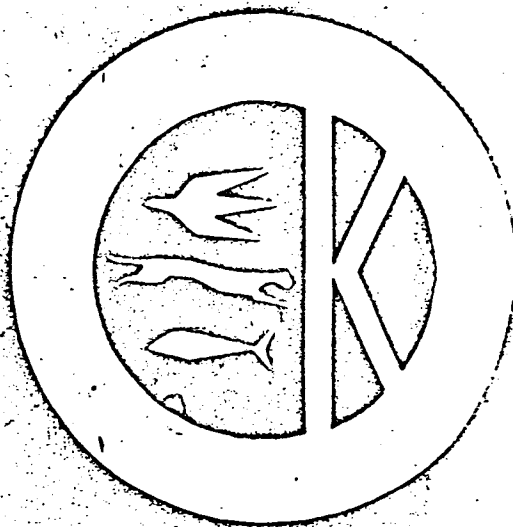
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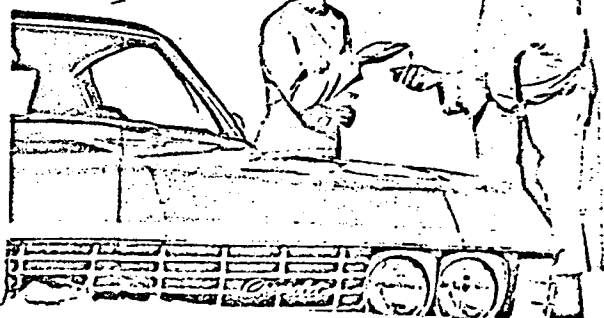
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SILENCERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Various types of silencing devices have long been used with varying degrees of success on nearly all types of small arms. The Maxim patent silencer (illustrated below) was widely used before silencers were declared illegal in the U. S. under the National and Federal Firearms Acts. It was supposed in principal to impart a spin to the exiting muzzle gas, thus preventing the muzzle blast and resultant noise. Other common types attempted to bleed off the gas after it was captured in chambers at the muzzle, usually with complicated arrangements of flutter valves or other devices. Perhaps the most common and indeed the most efficient design is patterned after the automobile muffler, in which the gas is captured in a chamber at the muzzle, and escapes slowly from the chamber through the same holes it entered, or through exit holes positioned at opposite sides.

LEGAL NOTE: Due to the effective use of silenced firearms by poachers and assassins, many countries have stringent legal control of any type of firearm silencing device. Indeed, in the United States they fall under the purview of Title 22, Foreign Relations, Chapter 1, Department of State Regulation 108.425 Revised Sub-chapter M, Section 121.01, Category 1, Paragraph (c) in that they are listed as an implement of war requiring a special license for importation. They also come under the purview of Part 179 of Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations (National Firearms Act) in that they are defined as a firearm requiring a special \$200 tax stamp plus federal registration upon manufacture or change of ownership. Application for the tax stamps and registration is obtained from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Treasury Department. Should one make such a silencing device without proper exemption (available to Police and other authorized agencies) he is liable to the tax, plus the interest and penalties thereon, in addition to possible criminal liability for penalties under Section 5861, I. R. C.

MECHANICAL THEORY: The noise on cartridges which travel slower than sound comes from the blast of hot expanding gas bursting from the muzzle, or around the breech in a revolver. A device which effectively captures this blast of gas and releases it slowly enough will therefore silence the firearm, at least in theory. There are exceptions to this, however, which must be noted. The more obvious are open-breeched weapons such as a revolver or revolving rifle, which allow a blast to escape around the cylinder. Indeed, even unlocked breech weapons such as sub-machine guns allow a flash to escape from the ejection port. The British Sten and the American M-3 were both fitted with rudimentary silencers which proved effective for special missions in spite of this minor defect, however.

The second notable exception becomes apparent when one considers that not all cartridges can be silenced, as projectiles which leave the muzzle faster than the speed of sound (about 1140 f. p. s.) create a noise of their own as they travel through the air, and the partial vacuum they leave behind creates noise when the air rushes back in. Therefore, we will hereafter consider only those cartridges which can be obtained factory loaded to velocities below the speed of sound (many other cartridges may also be hand-loaded to suitable velocities, but since the possibilities are inn umerable they will not be dealt with here). The most common cartridges in the silenceable category are: .22 CB Cap, .22 Short, .25 & .32 Auto, .32 S & W, .32 S & W Long, .32 Short Colt, .32 Long Colt, .32-20 Winchester, .38 S & W, .38 S & W Special, .38 Short Colt, .38 Long Colt, .38 ACP, .380 Auto, 9MM Luger (Parabellum), .38-40 Winchester, .41 Short, .41 Long Colt, .44 Special & Russian, .44-40 Winchester, .45 ACP, .45 Long Colt, .455 Webley (Eley) Revolver, .455 Webley (Eley) Automatic; plus a wide selection of shotgun cartridges loaded with solid balls.

Although the above-mentioned Maxim silencers attempted to stop the noise by not only capturing but also breaking up and giving spin to them, the most effective silencers have been the captive type, whether of the complicated "bleed-off" valve-release or the simple "automobile muffler" type. The most effective cartridge selection is obviously one with the heaviest possible projectile traveling at the lower velocity, such as the .45 ACP.

or .45 Long Colt. The favorites of professional poachers are single-shot rifles firing .43 or .45 rifle cartridges loaded to low velocities. The rifle has the additional advantage that its longer barrel tends to minimize the muzzle blast, as most of the powder is completely burned before it reaches the muzzle.

It is also obvious that since the purpose of the silencer is to capture the gas and release it slowly, the smaller caliber arms will need only a smaller chamber in which to contain this captured gas than does a larger cartridge with its resultant larger volume of escaping gas. The .22 "scratch" pistols used a silencer which was approximately one inch in diameter and eight inches long. The British Sten was fitted with a silencer which encircled the barrel and was about 2 1/2" to 3" in diameter. A .45 ACP weapon should have a chamber about 3" in diameter and at least 4" long in order to be effective and safe. It must be remembered that these escaping gases are under strong pressure, and the silencer must be very sturdily designed and constructed in order to withstand the working pressures involved. Certain modern designs have incorporated an outer chamber which is constructed of heavy rubber, which expands to contain the volume of gas at the instant of firing, but which is compact and not liable to burst and throw dangerous shrapnel. An old trick of country crow hunters is to put a baby-bottle nipple on the end of his .22, which is good for several rounds before it becomes too ragged to be effective.

As the length of the barrel is important due to the fact that a longer barrel allows the powder to be completely burned before the blast reaches the muzzle, it is readily seen that the faster-burning pistol powders (such as Hercules Bullseye) are more practical, since they accomplish the same thing in a shorter, more compact barrel.

"BLEED-OFF" DESIGNS: The "bleed-off" systems will be mentioned only in passing, as they are less practical, less safe and much more complicated in design than the more popular "automobile muffler" types. These must by their nature be built to much closer tolerances and constructed to withstand greater pressures than other types. This is largely due to the fact that they divert the gas pressure first to the pressure chamber through small check valves, then from the chamber through other small valves into the atmosphere, or in some designs merely through small exit ports. In these designs, the chamber is usually not filled with any type of acoustical packing. As these are more complicated to design and build, they are favored by neither designers nor gunsmiths. A schematic diagram is shown below to illustrate the principal of operation -- it is not intended as a blueprint for jack-knife gunsmiths who would break the law and jeopardize their safety with a soldered booby-trap.

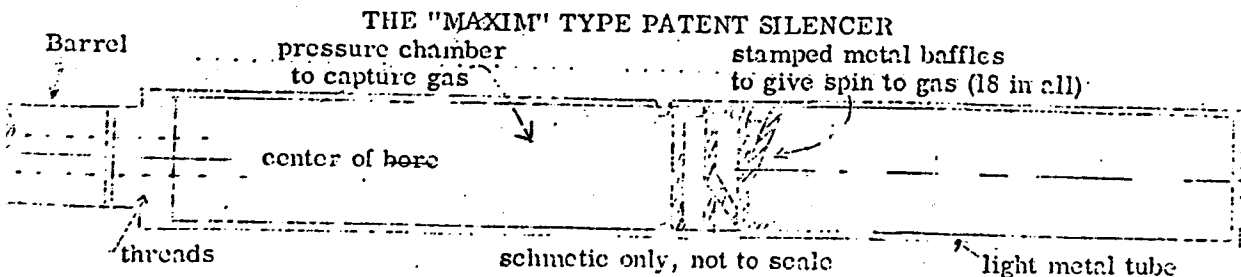
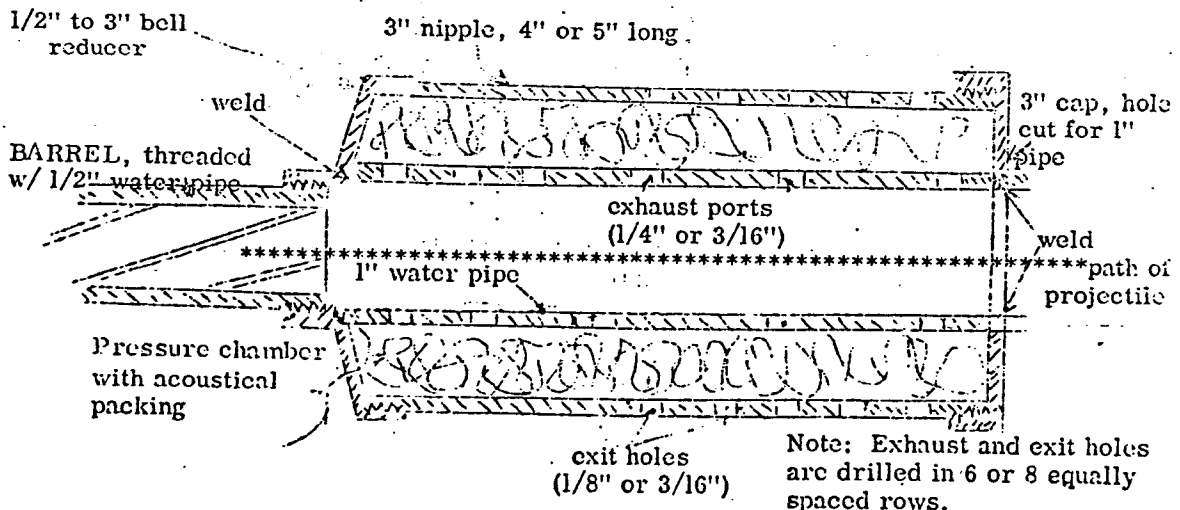
AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" DESIGNS: The effectiveness of this design depends on a pressure chamber of sufficient size and strength to capture the expanding gases from the burning gunpowder and allow a drop in pressure before the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. Therefore, these are usually fitted to the muzzle, although in the case of certain designs they telescope the barrel and the gas entry ports are just forward of the chamber (as in some designs built for the Sten and US M-3; the design for the Sten even allowed the pressure to drop to a point where the projectile left the muzzle at less than the speed of sound). The part of the barrel which is covered by the pressure chamber is slotted or perforated to allow the gases to enter freely. This chamber is usually packed with some type of acoustical deadening material (such as concrete gun glass, steel wool, bronze wool, etc.). This design, although very simple, serves a two-fold purpose in that the gases are baffled as they enter and exit the chamber, and the high pressure which causes the objectionable muzzle blast is lowered before the projectile leaves the barrel. For these and other reasons, this design has proved to be the most practical and satisfactory in use. It is well to note here that although these silencing devices seem very simple in design, they must be built to withstand tremendous pressures in use, and their construction should not be undertaken by any unqualified or unskilled persons merely because they have access to the necessary tools and machinery and a low regard for the laws involved.

SILENCERS...

For the sake of simplicity the below representative plan is of a silencer attached to a .45AC.P caliber M-3 "Greasegun" sub-machinegun. This weapon is ideal in that it has a handily protruding barrel, solid construction and a good cartridge. To be truly effective, the pressure chamber must have a volume in excess of 25 cubic inches (the smaller it is, the more sturdily it must be constructed, as the pressure will be greater). This is accomplished in a chamber 3" in diameter and about 4" long, but these proportions may be altered to conform to the particular weapon, as long as the volume remains the same or larger. For the sake of safety, a silencer of the captive type should be wrapped with heavy canvas or glass cloth. In case of a rupture, and for insulation, as nearly all silencing devices grow quite hot under sustained fire. Also, great care must be taken that the inside of the silencers align perfectly with the bore before a round is ever fired, and for this reason it is wise to have this inner wall larger than the bore and projectile size.

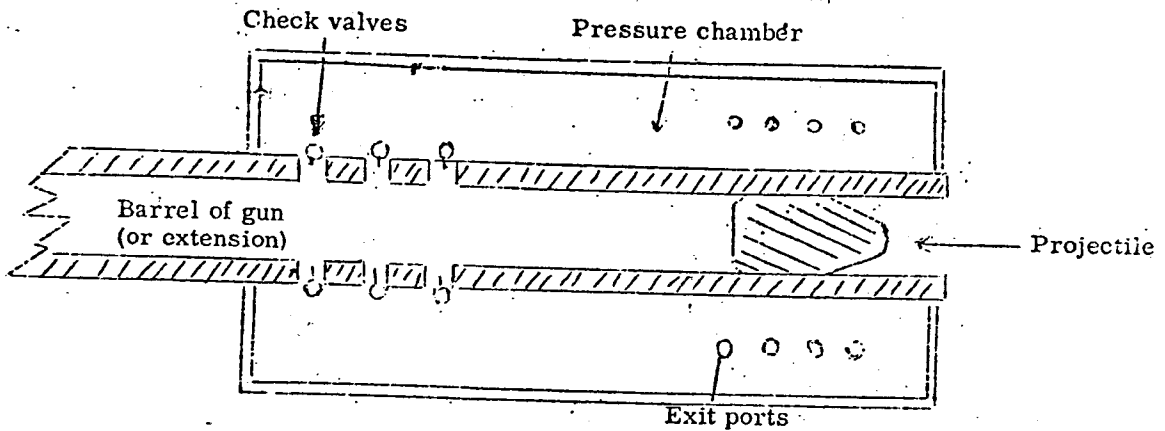
As it is usually impractical within the limits of existing regulations for the individual to construct silencing attachments, a very practical and inexpensive device may be constructed from a small crate about two feet square, from which is suspended cloth strips held with chicken wire on the inside in a circular lining which acts as an acoustical deadening device but does not actually attach to the weapon; this being very practical for indoor ranges when placed around the muzzle of the arm, or suspended from the ceiling for pistol shooting. As this sort of arrangement is more of a muzzle-blast muffler and is away from the muzzle by a foot or so on all sides, it has the advantage of not interfering with and sights.

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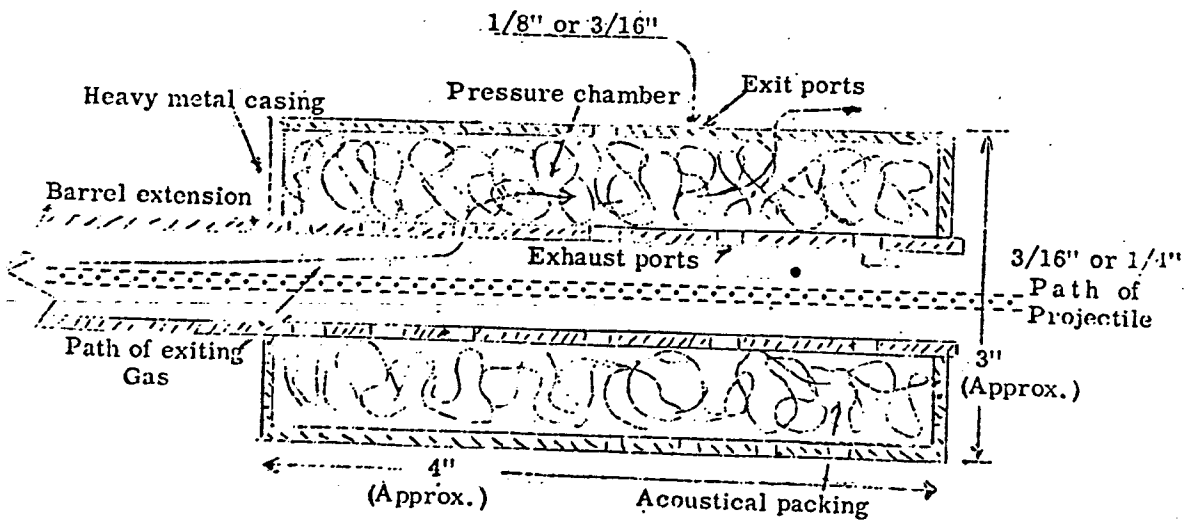


RESUME: Thus far we have learned that the silenced firearm is preferably of large bore and low velocity, closed-breech design (such as an automatic pistol or rifle); it has the longest possible barrel; the cartridge is best if as heavy as possible, and loaded to velocities less than 1140 f. p. s.; a fast-burning powder is preferable in order to lessen the length of barrel necessary for complete burning. The following schematic diagrams illustrate the principles involved in the various silencers, and show how effective silencers are built by authorized, competent gunsmiths:

"BLEED-OFF" SILENCER, SCHEMATIC



"AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" SILENCER (SIDE VIEW)



DATE OF ARRIVAL	NAME	ADDRESS	IN FULL	NATIONALITY	ROOM NO.	DATE OF DEPARTURE
28/5/68	Remon J. Joubert	Tourneville		Canadian	54	
27/5/68	Mr. W. Hickey	Hayes Street		British	11	29/5/68
28/5/68	William J. Matthews	Box 700, St. Paul, U.S.A.		U.S.A.	7	
26/5/68	R. R. R. R.	Abbe Dubat		British	29	29.5.68
25/5/68	John O'Hanley	1, Lincoln Avenue, SGR	Kilmoreland Dublin 8	Irish	33	29/5/68
28/5/68	A. Ross	6 Caspene de Sande		Irish	52	29/5/68
28/5/68	R. Dorman	76 Prudette Rd		"	57	
20/5/68	David F. O'Leary	4340 D. 5335 So. Kensington	DRAM BA118 - U.S.A.	American	55	31/5/68
28/5/68	John J. O'Leary	95 No. 1, St. Albans	USA	American	43	
25/5/68	James P. O'Leary	45.46 St. Albans NY	USA	American	43	
25/5/68	John J. O'Leary	8 Rue Hill, Put l'Esca	N. Canada	British	13	
21/5/68	Rochelle O'Leary	62 Av. St. Louis, Senlis	FRANCE (42)	French	35	
29/5/68	Barry Keel	71 Avenue des Sports		Irish	34	
29/5/68	McDonnell	50, Tazano Road, Barranmore		Irish	28	
29/5/68	Henry J. O'Leary	15/11, L'Esca	Edinburgh	British	9	
	John J. O'Leary	15/11, L'Esca	Edinburgh	British	9	
	John J. O'Leary	15/11, L'Esca	Edinburgh	British	29	

up to his room, let myself in with a key and the man was lying on the bed reading. I came to collect my visitors book which I had previously asked him to sign. I picked the book up without looking inside it and I said to him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sneyd". He opened his wallet and showed me a plane ticket. He said, "I have a flight booked for Germany." I left the room and I did not see him at all that day. On Friday I again took up his tray for breakfast and left it there. About 10.0 a.m. Friday I again went to his room and told him that I had to move him to room 3 because of a prior booking of Room 2. I think I caught a glimpse of him on Friday evening when he was going upstairs. I then did not see him again until Saturday morning about 9.30 a.m. I saw him rushing out of the hotel and jump into a taxi, he was carrying a small air flight bag which he had over his shoulder. He was not carrying a suitcase. During the time he was here he had 4 phone calls. He had two calls from a woman from B.E.A. who asked for Mr. Sneyd. The first call was on Wednesday night when the caller asked that I leave a message for him regarding a 7/- coach fare. The second B.E.A. call again from a woman on Thursday morning when she asked me to leave a message for Mr. Sneyd regarding the availability of a flight to the Continent. On Thursday evening a lady phoned asked for Mr. Sneyd, she sounded American, she left no name or message. The last call was on Friday morning from a man who left no name or message. On Friday morning a white post card came addressed to

Mr. Sneyd. I did not read it however I discovered that Sneyd had not signed the visitors book, but this is not unusual in the hotel. From the photographs I have seen of Sneyd I would not recognise him but the one in the News of the World was the nearest but he is now older. I would recognise the man if I saw him again.

This statement, consisting of 3 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1968.

(Signed) A. E. Thomas

Signature witnessed by John Whitham
Detective Constable

Statement of: Janet Elizabeth NASSAU MISS
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") 21 years
Occupation of Witness: Hotel Receptionist
Address: Flat 9, 29 Earls Court Square, S.W.5.
373 5433 (373 6431)

I am the receptionist of the New Earls Court Hotel, 36 Penywern Road, S.W.5. I have been so employed for two weeks. The procedure when a visitor comes to the hotel is for them to sign the visitors book first. I have examined the visitors book, and on the 28th May 1968 a man who signed the book as RAMON E. SNEYD giving the address "Toronto Canada" booked room No. 54 at the hotel. I produce the visitors book showing the entry. I have been shown by Detective Chief Inspector Thompson a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY which I positively identify as the man SNEYD who stayed at the hotel. SNEYD was a very shy man and because of this I tried to help him. I explained currency differences and talked to him generally. He used to go out most days but never said where he went. Whilst he was at the hotel he did not receive any mail or telephone calls. I can remember that on the 4th June 1968, he made two telephone calls which I know were made to the Daily Telegraph Newspaper. The gist of the conversation by SNEYD was as follows:
"About eight to ten days ago he had read in the Telegraph about a man, (he mentioned the name but I cannot

and he (SNEYD) wanted to know the man's address. He was most persistent in the enquiry to trace this man. Because he was so incoherent nobody seemed able to help him. I now remember that the man who was deported was a Captain or Major. In the end I think he got this man's address. I do not know who he spoke to at the Daily Telegraph.

Sneyd eventually left the hotel on Wednesday, 5th June to go to the Air Terminal. He paid his bill in English currency. I have been shown a receipt No. 59 in the name Mr. Sneyd. This refers to the £10 deposit he paid on the 28th May 1968 when he first came to the hotel. I can remember that at some stage of Sneyd's stay he asked me how much the bill would be as he would have to get English currency to pay for it. There is no record at the hotel that he has stayed here on more than the one occasion.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make it knowing that if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated day of 1968.

(Signed) J.E. Hassan

Statement taken down in writing and signature witnessed by me in the presence of Detective Chief Inspector Thompson, P. Elliott, Detective Sergeant

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	IN FULL
28/3/68	Remon G. David	Toronto Canada	
31/5/68	Mr M. Mackay	Glasgow Scotland	
20/9/68	Walter D. Wright	San Francisco Pa. U.S.A.	
20/5/68	W. Stanger	Disbrie Doherty	
25/5/68	John O'Donoghue	1, Christie Avenue, S.C.R.	Kilmorlan I
28/5/68	A. Ross	6 Cranborne Ave Sandwich	
28/5/68	R. D. Quinn	76 Parkside Rd	
26/5/68	David F. O'Leary	4340 W. 5375 St	KEARNS, UTAH 84118 -
26/5/68	John A. Quinn	4940 E. 1st St	USA
26/5/68	James Quinn	4546 61st Street	NY USA
26/5/68	Stanley Mack	8 Rose Hill	Port Isaac N. Cornwall
26/5/68	Rochelle Gamme	62 Av. M. Ferry	SEAUX FRANCE (42)
29/5/68	Barry Keck	71 Summerlee	Gorport
29/5/68	William J. Quinn	56, Toronto Row	Waterloo
29/5/68	Marjorie E. Quinn	45113, Lower market	Edinburgh
	John A. Quinn		
	A. J. Kelly	Edinburgh	Scotland

International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination Against SMALLPOX
Certificat International de Vaccination ou de Revaccination Contre la VARIOLE

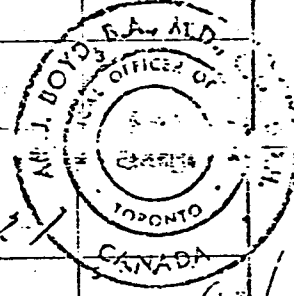
This is to certify that (Je soussigné(e) certifie)	<i>Dr. R. H. Sneyd</i>	Date of birth Né(e) le	Sex Sexe
		<i>2. 10. 35</i>	<i>M.</i>

Whose signature follows
 Dont la signature suit

Reiner Ernest Sneyd

Has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine certified to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization.
 A été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée ci-dessous, avec un vaccin lyophilisé ou liquide certifié conforme aux normes recommandées par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé.

Date	Show by "X" whether: Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de:	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et titre du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origine du vaccin et numéro du lot	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	
				1a	1b
1a	Primary vaccination performed Primo vaccination effectuée			1a	1b
1b	Read as successful Prise Unsuccessful Pas de prise				
2	Revaccination			2	
3	Revaccination	<i>J. Cappe M.D. Physician No. 107 No 592-7</i>			
4	Revaccination				
5	Revaccination				
6	Revaccination			6	7
7	Revaccination				



The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.
 The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.
 Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.
 La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primo-vaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.
 Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.
 Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

DATE 2/1/58

Foreign Currency entered below exchanged for

SIGNATURE [Signature]

ADDRESS
IN U.K.

Currency	Amount	Rate	Sterling Equivalent			Cashier's or Branch Stamp and Initials	How Paid Out/or Contra							
			£	s	d		£10 Notes	£5 Notes	£1 Notes	10s. Notes	Silver	Bronze	Copper	
	15 800	195	7	3	0									
TOTAL			7	3	0									

LE NO.

Checked by

COPY

ON PERSON

SILENCERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Various types of silencing devices have long been used with varying degrees of success on nearly all types of small arms. The Maxim patent silencer (illustrated below) was widely used before silencers were declared illegal in the U. S. under the National and Federal Firearms Acts. It was supposed in principal to impart a spin to the exiting muzzle gas, thus preventing the muzzle blast and resultant noise. Other common types attempted to bleed off the gas after it was captured in chambers at the muzzle, usually with complicated arrangements of flutter valves or other devices. Perhaps the most common and indeed the most efficient design is patterned after the automobile muffler, in which the gas is captured in a chamber at the muzzle, and escapes slowly from the chamber through the same holes it entered, or through exit holes positioned at opposite sides.

LEGAL NOTE: Due to the effective use of silenced firearms by poachers and assassins, many countries have stringent legal control of any type of firearm silencing device. Indeed, in the United States they fall under the purview of Title 22, Foreign Relations, Chapter 1, Department of State Regulation 108.425 Revised Sub-chapter M, Section 121.01, Category 1, Paragraph (c) in that they are listed as an implement of war requiring a special license for importation. They also come under the purview of Part 179 of Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations (National Firearms Act) in that they are defined as a firearm requiring a special \$200 tax stamp plus federal registration upon manufacture or change of ownership. Application for the tax stamps and registration is obtained from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Treasury Department. Should one make such a silencing device without proper exemption (available to Police and other authorized agencies) he is liable to the tax, plus the interest and penalties thereon, in addition to possible criminal liability for penalties under Section 5861, I. R. C.

MECHANICAL THEORY: The noise on cartridges which travel slower than sound comes from the blast of hot expanding gas bursting from the muzzle, or around the breech in a revolver. A device which effectively captures this blast of gas and releases it slowly enough will therefore silence the firearm, at least in theory. There are exceptions to this, however, which must be noted. The more obvious are open-breeched weapons such as a revolver or revolving rifle, which allow a blast to escape around the cylinder. Indeed, even unlocked breech weapons such as sub-machine guns allow a flash to escape from the ejection port. The British Sten and the American M-3 were both fitted with rudimentary silencers which proved effective for special missions in spite of this minor defect, however.

The second notable exception becomes apparent when one considers that not all cartridges can be silenced, as projectiles which leave the muzzle faster than the speed of sound (about 1140 f. p. s.) create a noise of their own as they travel through the air, and the partial vacuum they leave behind creates noise when the air rushes back in. Therefore, we will hereafter consider only those cartridges which can be obtained factory loaded to velocities below the speed of sound (many other cartridges may also be hand-loaded to suitable velocities, but since the possibilities are innumerable they will not be dealt with here). The most common cartridges in the silenceable category are: .22 CB Cap, .22 Short, .25 & .32 Auto, .32 S & W, .32 S & W Long, .32 Short Colt, .32 Long Colt, .32-20 Winchester, .38 S & W, .38 S & W Special, .38 Short Colt, .38 Long Colt, .38 ACP, .380 Auto, 9MM Luger (Parabellum), .38-40 Winchester, .41 Short, .41 Long Colt, .44 Special & Russian, .44-40 Winchester, .45 ACP, .45 Long Colt, .455 Webley (Eley) Revolver, .455 Webley (Eley) Automatic; plus a wide selection of shotgun cartridges loaded with solid balls.

Although the above-mentioned Maxim silencers attempted to stop the noise by not only capturing but also breaking up and giving spin to them, the most effective silencers have been the captive type, whether of the complicated "bleed-off" valve-release or the simple "automobile muffler" type. The most effective cartridge selection is obviously one with the heaviest possible projectile traveling at the lower velocity, such as the .45 ACP.

or .45 Long Colt. The favorites of professional poachers are single-shot rifles firing .43 or .45 rifle cartridges loaded to low velocities. The rifle has the additional advantage that its longer barrel tends to minimize the muzzle blast, as most of the powder is completely burned before it reaches the muzzle.

It is also obvious that since the purpose of the silencer is to capture the gas and release it slowly, the smaller caliber arms will need only a smaller chamber in which to contain this captured gas than does a larger cartridge with its resultant larger volume of escaping gas. The .22 "scratch" pistols used a silencer which was approximately one inch in diameter and eight inches long. The British Sten was fitted with a silencer which encircled the barrel and was about 2 1/2" to 3" in diameter. A .45 ACP weapon should have a chamber about 3" in diameter and at least 4" long in order to be effective and safe. It must be remembered that these escaping gases are under strong pressure, and the silencer must be very sturdily designed and constructed in order to withstand the working pressures involved. Certain modern designs have incorporated an outer chamber which is constructed of heavy rubber, which expands to contain the volume of gas at the instant of firing, but which is compact and not liable to burst and throw dangerous shrapnel. An old trick of country crow hunters is to put a baby-bottle nipple on the end of his .22, which is good for several rounds before it becomes too ragged to be effective.

As the length of the barrel is important due to the fact that a longer barrel allows the powder to be completely burned before the blast reaches the muzzle, it is readily seen that the faster-burning pistol powders (such as Hercules Bullseye) are more practical, since they accomplish the same thing in a shorter, more compact barrel.

"BLEED-OFF" DESIGNS: The "bleed-off" systems will be mentioned only in passing, as they are less practical, less safe and much more complicated in design than the more popular "automobile muffler" types. These must by their nature be built to much closer tolerances and constructed to withstand greater pressures than other types. This is largely due to the fact that they divert the gas pressure first to the pressure chamber through small check valves, then from the chamber through other small valves into the atmosphere, or in some designs merely through small exit ports. In these designs, the chamber is usually not filled with any type of acoustical packing. As these are more complicated to design and build, they are favored by neither designers nor gunsmiths. A schematic diagram is shown below to illustrate the principal of operation -- it is not intended as a blueprint for jack-knife gunsmiths who would break the law and jeopardize their safety with a soldered booby-trap.

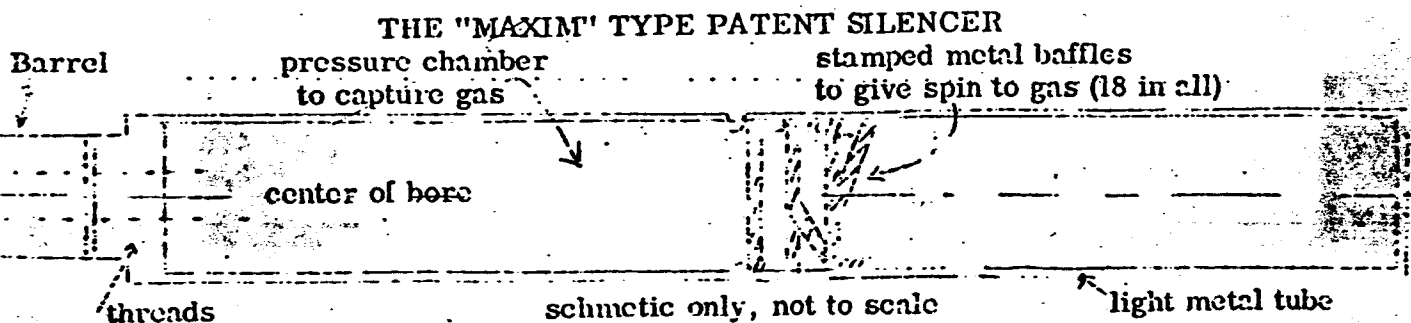
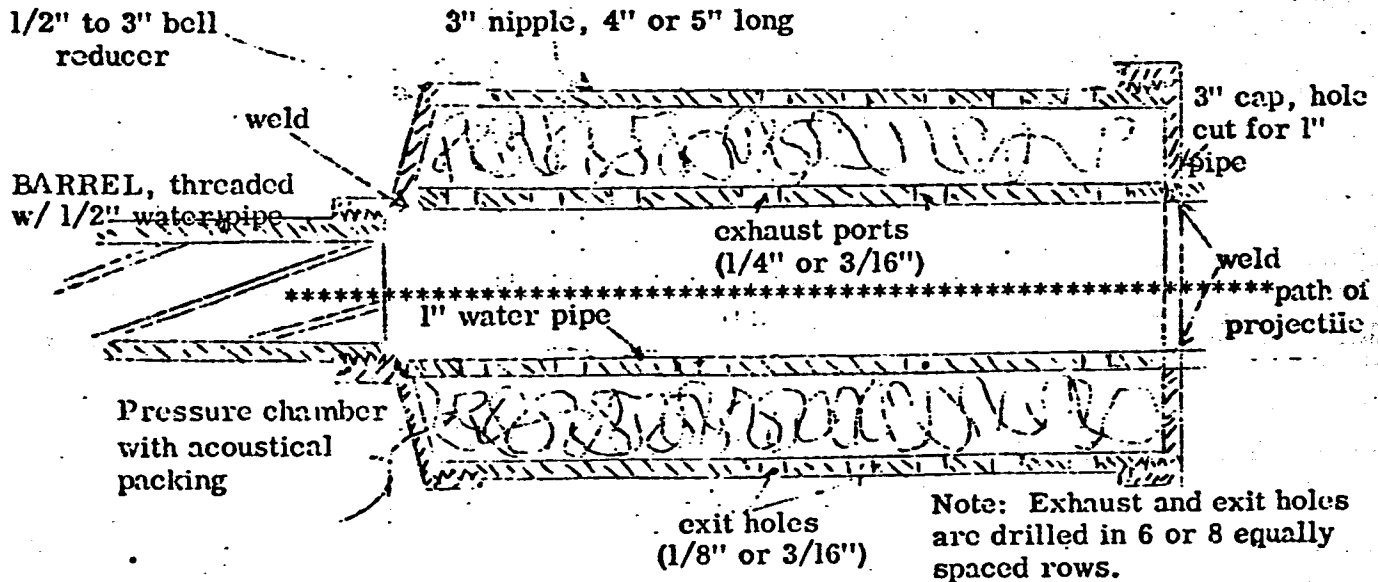
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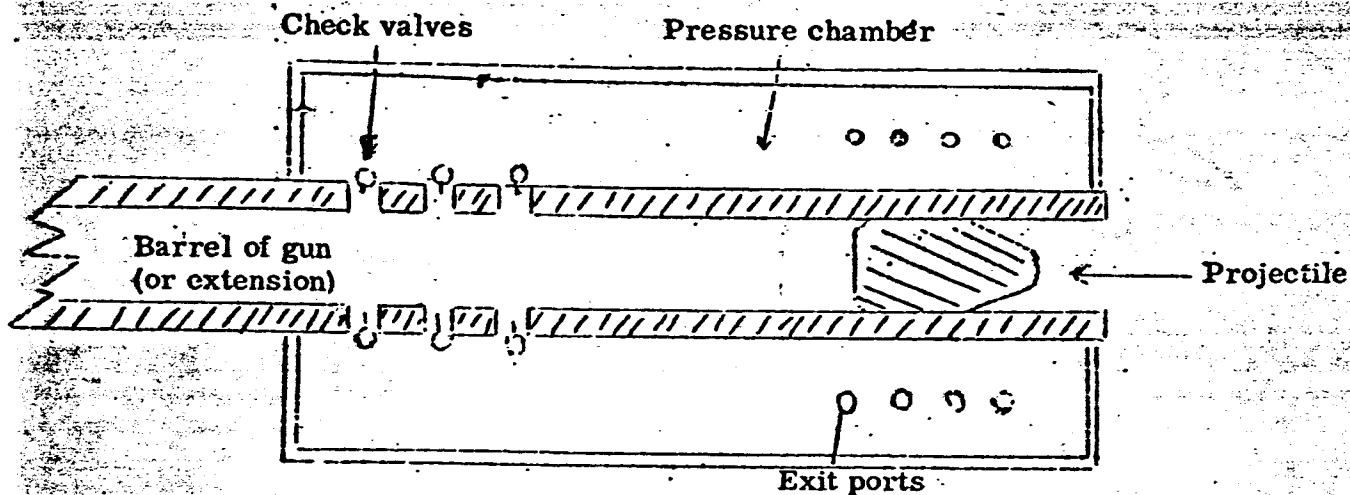
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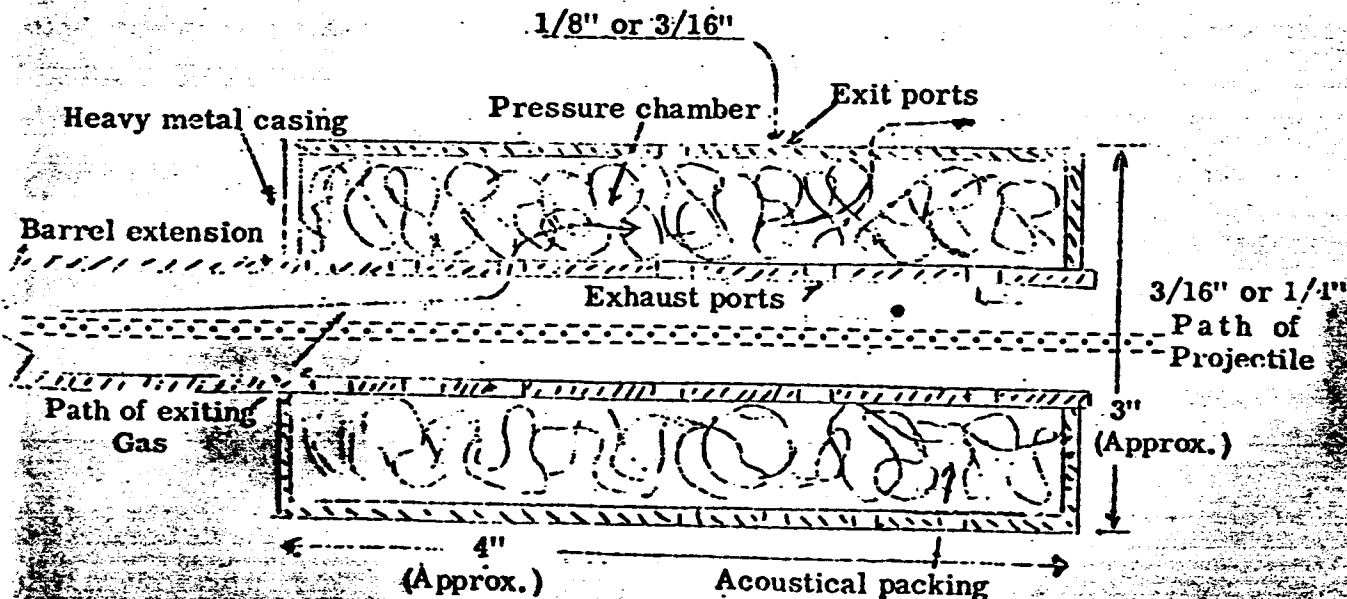


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"BLEED-OFF" SILENCER, SCHEMATIC



"AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" SILENCER (SIDE VIEW)

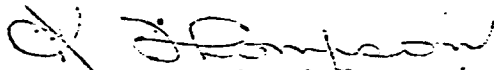


corroborate what Mr. BUELER and I can say about this interview.

42. Enquiries are still in hand to trace the movements of RAY whilst in this Country. Much has already been done, but the enquiry is far from complete. In any event, the information, although helpful to the American Authorities, do not affect this particular matter.

43. I ask that copies of this report, together with copy statements, etc., be forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, in order that a representative attend Court to conduct the prosecution on the remand hearing:

44. Form 153 submitted on the 10th June, 1968.


Detective Chief Inspector.
(K. THOMPSON)

S T A T E M E N T of: Ian COLVIN, Chief Foreign
Leader Writer, The Daily Telegraph, London, E.C.4.

On the afternoon of June 4th, 1968, I found a note on my typewriter written by my temporary secretary to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd had telephoned and would telephone again. He did that, I think about 5 p.m. that day. The voice came up :

"This is Raymond Sneyd". He said he was a Canadian with a brother who had been in Angola, with whom he wished to get in touch. As his brother was a mercenary could I give him the telephone number of Major Alastair Wicks, so that he could get advice on the way to find his brother?

I was aware that Major Wicks had last year been troubled by informants who posed as mercenary volunteers and afterwards denounced his attempt to get volunteers for Biafra. So I offered instead to get Major Wicks to phone him. Would he give me a number? Mr. Sneyd gave me a telephone number which I later discovered to be that of the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road and an extension number which corresponded to the room that he occupied.

I telephoned to Major Wicks, passed the telephone number to him and asked whether he recognised the name. Wicks did not and for that reason did not take up the contact. I thought no more about it and on Thursday, 6th June, I found a

second note on my desk at the Daily Telegraph, to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd would telephone again. He came through again in the same voice and style - "This is Raymond Sneyd". I asked - had he been telephoned by Major Wicks? Sneyd said that he had since changed his hotel and then set about discussing his problem with me. He was no nearer moving on to join his brother, he said. All the officials had been unhelpful. I asked him more about his brother - how was he missing? ~~Mr. Sneyd~~ then said that his brother was not really missing, though he had not heard from him for four months. The fact was that he would like to join him and become himself a mercenary. Mr. Sneyd did not revert to enquiring for Major Wicks and seemed content to discuss his problem with me instead. As I had just published a book about Mr. Tshombe in which the mercenary force in the Congo is frequently mentioned, this did not strike me as extraordinary, and as the man seemed to be in some sort of troubled state of mind, I was patient and listened. Now and then the conversation was interrupted, as he was telephoning from a call box. I said to him that the mercenary forces had largely left Africa. He might find the remnants of them in Belgium and Jean Schramme was certainly there. There were ex-servicemen's associations and welfare organisations for the former settlers in Africa who might put him in touch with his brother. I had no idea of their addresses but mentioned to him the name of a research editor on Congo affairs, M. Jean Gerard - Liebor's of CRIPS, the Centre de Recherches et Informations Sociales et Politiques who could

tell him where to inquire next. Mr. Sneyd took care to note this name and appeared to be writing it down, as he got me to spell it out.

It occurred to me that I did not have the address of CRISP in the office and so offered to send him a postcard that evening with the address from my home. He mentioned the Pax Hotel, Warwick Way, as his address. I said I knew the street in Pimlico and would write as soon as I could find the address of CRISP.

On Thursday evening I reflected that this visitor might be a nuisance to M. Liebois and that it was perhaps not correct to pass on a total stranger in this way, especially as his manner and purpose gave an odd, almost unbalanced impression, so on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., I simply posted a postcard suggesting that he consult the Belgian Embassy or the Consular Section of the British Foreign Office about his brother. This postcard was returned to me by the Post Office on the following Monday, 10th, as having insufficient address. The card was handed over by me to Chief Inspector Thompson at Scotland Yard the same afternoon.

It was on reading the Sunday newspapers on the 9th that I realised that the suspect arrested at Heathrow must be the same Raymond Sneyd who had been telephoning to me. I told Mr. S. R. Pawley, Managing Editor of the Daily Telegraph and set out in a taxi to find the Pax Hotel, which was not listed in the telephone book. One hotel in Warwick Way had a sign without a name and on enquiring there

I was told by the proprietor, Mrs. Anna Thomas, that this was the Pax Hotel. I had previously telephoned the hotel number that Sneyd had first given me and this proved to be the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road.

Mrs. Thomas admitted me. She said that Mr. Sneyd had spent Thursday and Friday there and had left on Saturday morning. She thought that he had simply walked down from B.O.A.C. air terminal, she said later, and that her hotel was one of the first in sight. Until I mentioned his arrest Mrs. Thomas did not refer to it. She then said that he had made a bad impression on her, was nervous, furtive, locked his bedroom door at night and stayed in bed most of the day. He had laundered his own clothes in his room, had a lot of newspapers, and tore up a lot of papers. Mrs. Thomas went to the trouble to turn out her dustbins for me and I advised her to keep anything she recovered thus for the police. I then discussed with her how to keep the name of her hotel quiet as I did not wish, and nor did she, to have every reporter in London there later that night. She told me that she was ex-directory, that the Post Office would not give her number and that the name of her hotel was on her cards only. As to the lack of a sign, she was having a sign made and had meanwhile borrowed the glass HOTEL sign. I asked why she did not have her hotel in the telephone book. She replied that she did not want to have people who had lived in her hotel ringing her up and bothering her. She did not bring me in to see her husband,

but asked him through the door of a basement room whether he thought the photographs in the Sunday newspapers resembled their visitor. "It could be him" she remarked, "though he is much thinner in the face. The eyes are the same".

From this I assumed that the Thomases had noticed the reports about Raymond Sneyd earlier in the day and not simply heard his identity from me.

I asked about his departure. He had been trying to leave for Germany, Mr. Thomas said, on the Friday and a B.E.A. Ground Staff girl had rung up to tell him of a change of flight schedule and to remind him that he had not paid his coach ticket. Had he received a postcard from me before he left? I asked. She thought and said she remembered "something white" arriving for him in the Saturday morning post, which he had probably taken with him. The postcard, as I stated above, had never been delivered, but at the time of this conversation I did not know that.

As to how Mr. Sneyd found his way to me in the first place, I am still unclear. I do not believe that he just rang the Daily Telegraph foreign room, but that he was acting on advice that the paper had recently published something about mercenaries or about Major Wicks, and that he was seeking the address or telephone number of a mercenary officer in London. Indeed his first words to me related to this. I am now trying to work out what person could have put Sneyd up to this enquiry, whether he might have read some old cutting or picked up my recently

published book about Mr. Tshombe and the mercenaries from a bookstall. If I have a likely idea, I will be in touch with Chief Inspector Thompson again.

Signed: Ian Colvin
51 Cadogan Place,
S.W.1.
11.6.68

This statement, consisting of ten pages, each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it, knowing that if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution, if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 11th day of June 1968

Signed: Ian Colvin
"/
John Whitham
Detective Constable
New Scotland Yard

GERARD LIEBOIS

CRISP

ALISTAR COLBIN

LD Brass

135
3 PLE 4242

Have cut
beginning, all to go + put in
with down side of coffee sack

Special Report

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

New Scotland Yard,

13th day of June 1968.

1.

To Detective Chief Superintendent.

1. Ramon George SNEYD, C.R.C. No. 44572/63, born on 8.10.32, an American National, of no fixed address, stands remanded, in custody, until 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th June, 1968, to Bow Street Magistrates' Court, charged with the following offences:-

- (1) That you did on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport without lawful authority use for the purposes of the Aliens Order, 1953, a forged passport.

CONTRARY to Article 25(3) of the Aliens Order, 1953.

- (2) That you, not being a person exempted from the requirements of the Firearms Act, 1937, on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport, have in your possession a firearm, namely a .38 'Liberty Chief' revolver and 5 rounds of .38 ammunition to which Part I of the said Act applies, and did not hold a Firearms Certificate at the time.

CONTRARY TO Section 1 of the Firearms Act, 1937.

2. Before dealing with the evidential facts of this case, I will first make mention of the circumstances which existed prior to the arrest of SNEYD.

3. On the 4th April, 1968, at Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America, Doctor Martin Luther KING, a coloured Civil Rights Leader, with a large following of supporters in many parts of the world, was assassinated by a gunman.

4. As the result of enquiries, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., identified the assassin as James Earl RAY, a convicted criminal and a fugitive from Missouri State Penitentiary since the 23rd April, 1967, where he was serving a sentence of twenty years imprisonment for robbery.

5. On the 7th April, 1968, a Warrant for murder was filed in the State Court, State of Tennessee, naming James Earl RAY as the murderer of Doctor KING.

6. On the 17th April, 1968, a Federal Warrant was issued at Birmingham, Alabama, charging RAY as Eric Starvo GALT, with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a Citizen (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 241). Another Federal Warrant was issued charging RAY with Interstate Flight to avoid confinement for robbery.

7. Enquiries carried out on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Toronto, revealed that RAY had caused a false application to be made for a Birth Certificate in the name RAMON GEORGE SNEYD, born in Toronto on the 8th August, 1952.

8. Having obtained this, he presented it to support his application for a Canadian Passport at the Bureau of Passports, Ottawa, on the 24th April, 1968. It must be mentioned here that, in consequence of a clerical error made by the staff of the Passport Bureau, Canadian Passport No. D.J. 909324 was issued to the accused, but showing his surname as SEMA.

9. On the 6th May, 1968, using this Passport, RAY travelled from Toronto to London by British

DOC. No.1.

DOC. No.2.
Pages 2-5.

Overseas Airways Corporation. He arrived on the 7th May, 1968, and later that day went along to the offices of the Corporation, situated in Regent Street, London, W.1, and changed his return half ticket to Toronto for a single ticket to Lisbon, Portugal. There is nothing unusual in itself in this action. It will, of course, be appreciated that most of this information was not available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

10. The assistance of this Force (Central Branch) was sought on the 4th June, 1968, by Mr. John MANNICH, F.B.I. agent attached to the American Embassy, London, and enquiries were commenced by other officers and myself.

11. These confirmed the flight to London on the 6/7th May, 1968, and the later flight to Lisbon on the 7th May, 1968, by British European Airways, using the B.C.A.C. ticket. This is quite normal procedure, for the two airlines operate reciprocally. At this juncture we were unable to establish whether "SNEYA" had left Lisbon, although it can now be said that he, in fact, returned to London on the 17th May, 1968. Enquiries regarding his activities in Lisbon and elsewhere outside the United Kingdom are in hand by agents of the F.B.I.

12. It was decided to set out a Port Warning requesting that if a man named SNEYA or SNEYD, possessing the relevant Passport (details of which we now had) presented himself at Immigration Control, he be detained and this office informed forthwith.

13. On Saturday, the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport Terminal No.2, the accused, having

/purchased

DOCS. 1
Pages 2-3.

purchased a single ticket to Brussels, presented himself at the Immigration Desk and offered for examination TWO Canadian Passports, one in the name "SNEYA" and the other in the name SNEYD.

14. This action was witnessed by Detective Sergeant Philip BIRCH, of Special Branch, who, recalling the Port Warning, queried the two Passports. He discovered that the one in the name "SNEYA" was that referred to in the Port Warning, whilst the second, Serial No. Y.T. 602294, had been issued on the 16th May, 1968, in Lisbon to Ramon George SNEYD.

15. Quickly realising the position, the officer asked SNEYD to accompany him to an office in the Airport used by Special Branch officers. Here, he later searched SNEYD and discovered in his right hand hip trousers pocket a .38 revolver, loaded with five rounds of ammunition.

16. It is worthy of mention that the revolver was loaded in the very correct "safe" position, in that the hammer was at rest immediately upon the empty chamber. One merely pulls the trigger, the next chamber is presented and the bullet discharged. When one realises his background, it is odd that SNEYD did not take a more active move in this direction. It may well be, of course, that he believed the second Passport, supported by the Birth Certificate, would be sufficient to stifle any suspicion entertained about his identity. This belief is strengthened when it is realised that he could not know the information uncovered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was in the possession of only a selected few officers,

/in this

in this building, at London Airport, and other ports.

17. When Detective Sergeant BIRCH asked SNEYD about his possession of a loaded firearm, the accused offered the excuse that, as he contemplated travelling to Africa, he felt a need of the weapon.

2 - 5.

18. Mr. Kenneth Leonard HUMAN, Immigration Officer at London Airport Terminal 2, was present at the time the accused was detained and can corroborate that part of the officer's testimony.

5 - 9.

19. SNEYD was interrogated in the office at London Airport by Detective Chief Superintendent DUTLER and myself shortly after 1 p.m.

20. He asserted that his name was SNEYD and that he was a Canadian citizen who was born in Toronto on the 8th October, 1932. This facet was deliberately dealt with in an extremely brief fashion, for obvious reasons, and the questioning centred upon the possession of the revolver and ammunition.

21. He admitted that the weapon was his property and that he was travelling to Brussels. When pressed about the necessity of carrying a firearm in the Belgian capital, he added that he was considering travelling on to Rhodesia and that "things are not too good there just now".

22. He admitted that he had no Firearms Certificate for the weapon, and was told that he would be detained and taken to Cannon Row Police Station. He was cautioned and quite clearly understood what was meant by the caution.

23. The accused was brought to Cannon Row Police Station and detained whilst enquiries were continued.

/At

24. At 4.45 p.m. Mr. BU ER and I again saw SNEYD in a cell. He was told that there was every reason to believe that he was not a Canadian citizen, but one of American origin. He replied, "Oh, well, yes I am". He was then told that there was reason to believe his name was not SNEYD, but RAY, alias GALT, wanted in the United States for serious criminal offences, including murder in the course of which a firearm was used.

25. The accused had been standing up, but when he heard this, he suddenly sat down on the seat in the cell, put his head in his hands, and said, "Oh, God". He added after a moment or so, "I feel so 'trapped'".

26. He was again cautioned, and then said, "Well, yes, I shouldn't say anything more now. I can't think right". He was obviously engaged in some mental struggle, and when we left the cell, again dropped his head in his hands.

27. He was charged at 5.20 p.m. with the two charges already outlined. They were read over to him and he was formally cautioned, and made no reply.

28. His finger prints have now been checked with copy fingerprints of James Earl RAY, sent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They prove beyond doubt that SNEYD and RAY are one and the same.

29. The accused appeared at Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrates' Court on Monday, the 10th June, 1968. A successful application was made for a remand in custody until 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th June, 1968, with no evidence

/being

being given. Legal Aid was granted forthwith.

30. It is now known that the defence will be handled by Michael BRISDEN and Co., Solicitors, of No.32, Tavistock Street, W.C.2 (telephone number 240.1436). It is believed that they intend to brief Roger FRISBY, of Counsel.

31. There would seem to be no defence to the two charges already preferred against the accused.

32. The American authorities are most anxious to secure the extradition of the accused to the United States with the minimum of delay, in order to launch proceedings against him for the murder of Doctor KING.

33. With this in view, the American Embassy has instructed ROWE and MAN and Co., Solicitors, of Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, to watch their interests. This firm have already made a successful application at Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrates' Court for a 'provisional Warrant.

34. In addition to the evidence which can be given by Detective Sergeant BIRCH, Mr. HULAN, Mr. BUTLER and myself, the following individuals are also available if required.

4.

35. Detective Chief Inspector Arthur BRINE, of Fingerprint Department, can say he has compared the fingerprints of SNEYD and those of James Earl RAY sent to us by the F.B.I., and that they are identical.

36. Mr. George RONEBARK, Senior Fingerprint Officer attached to the F.B.I., Washington, D.C., is competent to give fingerprint evidence of RAY's identity. No difficulty will be experienced in securing his attendance here.

/The

37. The Canadian Passport No. D.J. 909524 was issued to Ramon George SNEYA (clearly intended to be SNEYD) in Ottawa. It is worthy of mention that there is, in fact, a Ramon George SNEYD, who is a Police officer serving in Toronto, Canada.

This man has never held a passport, never applied for one, and, in fact, has never been outside Canada at any time.

38. The United States authorities have already made tentative arrangements for this officer to travel to this Country, if this step is considered necessary.

39. The enquiries concerning the issue of the Canadian Passport No. Y.T. 602294 at the Canadian Legation (or Embassy) in Lisbon are being carried out by an agent of the F.B.I. in that Country. The result is awaited. It is not thought anything relevant to this case will emerge.

40. Mr. John McCAFFERTY, Senior Experimental Officer attached to the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, Holborn, has examined the .38 revolver taken from RAY's hip pocket. He can say that the firearm is in good condition and that the barrel shows fouling by firing, but not necessarily of recent origin. He can also confirm that the weapon constitutes a firearm under the provisions of the Firearms Act, 1937, Part 1.

41. At the time the accused was interrogated at Cannon Row Police Station, Detective Sergeant David DEMON was present. This officer has since gone on Annual Leave, and his pocket book is not available at present. He can, if required,

/corroborate

corroborate what Mr. BUTLER and I can say about this interview.

42. Enquiries are still in hand to trace the movements of RAY whilst in this Country. Much has already been done, but the enquiry is far from complete. In any event, the information, although helpful to the American Authorities, do not affect this particular matter.

43. I ask that copies of this report, together with copy statements, etc., be forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, in order that a representative attend Court to conduct the prosecution on the remand hearing.

44. Form 153 submitted on the 10th June, 1968.

K. Thompson
Detective Chief Inspector.
(K. THOMPSON)



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MR. R. SNEYD

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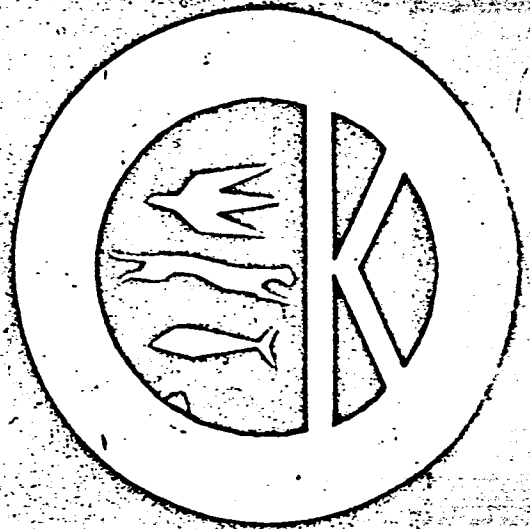
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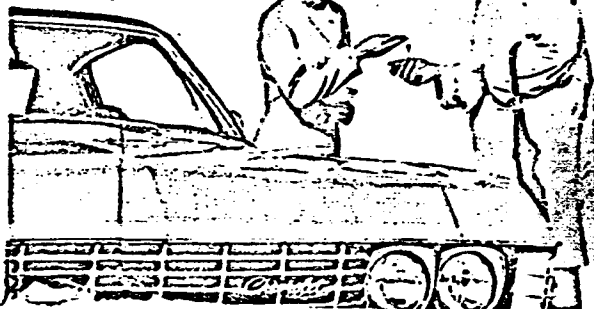
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FLYING SQUAD (C-8 BRANCH),

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

New Scotland Yard.

SUBJECT

MURDER.

JAMES EARL RAY

C.R.O. No.

44372/68.

Reference to papers

201/68/94.

22nd day of July, 1968.

1.

To Detective Chief Superintendent.

With further reference to correspondence marginally quoted, which deals with the arrest of Ramon George SNEYD, C.R.O. No. 44372/68, now known to be James Earl RAY, alias Eric Starvo GALT, wanted for the murder of Doctor Martin Luther KING.

Mr. John MINNICH, Legal Attache of the Embassy of the United States of America, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, has made a request, on the instructions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., to be furnished with a comprehensive report including all aspects of the investigation relative to the arrest of SNEYD.

On the 4th April, 1968, at Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America, Doctor Martin Luther KING, a coloured Civil Rights Leader, with a large following of supporters (mainly coloured) was assassinated by a gunman.

As the result of their enquiries, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., identified the assassin as James Earl RAY, a convicted criminal and fugitive from Missouri State Penitentiary since the 23rd April, 1967, where he was serving a sentence of twenty years imprisonment for robbery.

Enquiries carried out on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, revealed that RAY had caused a

/false

false application to be made for a Birth Certificate in the name Ramon George SNEYD, born in Toronto on the 8th August, 1932.

Having obtained this, he presented it to support his application for a Canadian Passport at the Bureau of Passports, Ottawa, on the 24th April, 1968. It must be mentioned that in consequence of a clerical error, a Canadian Passport, No. DJ.909324, in the name of SNEYA, and not SNEYD, was issued.

On the 6th May, 1968, using this passport, RAY travelled in the name of SNEYD from Toronto to London by British Overseas Airways Corporation. He arrived on the 7th May, 1968, and later went along to the offices of the Corporation, situated in Regent Street, London, W.1, for a single ticket to Lisbon, Portugal. The latter information was, of course, not available at that stage to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The assistance of this Force (Central Branch) was sought on the 4th June, 1968, by the United States of America, and I, Detective Chief Inspector THOMPSON, was deputed to take up the investigation to trace RAY.

My enquiries confirmed the flight to London from Toronto, Canada, on the 6th/7th May, 1968, and the late flight to Lisbon on the 7th May, 1968, by British European Airways, using the B.O.A.C. ticket. This is, of course, normal procedure, for the two airlines operate reciprocally.

At this juncture I was unable to establish whether 'SNEYD' had left Lisbon, although it was later established he returned to London on the 17th May, 1968.

/As there

As there was a likelihood of RAY using one of the Ports in this country, an All Ports Warning was circulated on the 6th June, 1968, including, of course, London Airport. Because of the delicate nature of the enquiry, 'SNEYD' was shown to be wanted for serious offences in contravention of the Aliens Order, no mention being made of his true identity. Further, in the event of his arrest, any interrogation would be carried out by myself.

Statement
Page 4.

On Saturday, the 8th June, 1968, Detective Sergeant Philip BIRCH, of Special Branch, was on duty at Terminal 2, London Airport, when RAY presented himself at the Immigration Desk, having previously purchased a single ticket to Brussels at the West London Air Terminal, Gloucester Road, London, S.W.5.

RAY produced two Canadian Passports, one in the name of "SNEYA", and the other in the name of "SNEYD". The officer, on examination of the two passports, established that the one in the name of "SNEYA" referred to the All Ports Warning, and the other had been issued on the 16th May, 1968, in Lisbon.

Quickly realising the position, Detective Sergeant BIRCH asked the man to accompany him to an office in the Airport used by Special Branch officers. Here he later searched "SNEYD" and discovered in his right hand trouser pocket a .38 revolver, loaded with five rounds of ammunition.

The revolver was loaded in the very correct position, in that the hammer was at rest immediately upon the empty chamber. One merely has to pull the trigger, the next chamber is presented and the bullet discharged.

/When

When one realises the background of RAY, it is odd and, indeed, fortunate for Detective Sergeant BIRCH that he never used the firearm. It may well be, of course, that RAY believed it was merely a passport enquiry and he could explain the possession of two passports satisfactorily.

This belief is strengthened when it is realised that he could not know of the information uncovered by the Royal Mounted Police, which was in the possession of only a few selected officers.

Detective Sergeant BIRCH, in accordance with the directions set out in the All Ports Warning, immediately informed New Scotland Yard, C.O. C.1.

The prisoner was later interrogated by Detective Chief Superintendent BUTLER and myself shortly after 1 p.m. on the 8th June, 1968.

He asserted that his name was "SNEYD" and he was a Canadian citizen. This facet was deliberately dealt with in an extremely brief fashion, for obvious reasons, and the questioning centred upon the possession of the revolver and ammunition.

"SNEYD" admitted the weapon was his property and that he was travelling to Brussels. When pressed about the necessity of carrying a firearm in the Belgian capital, he added that he was considering travelling on to Rhodesia and that "things are not too good there just now".

He admitted he had no firearms certificate for the weapon and ammunition, and was then taken to Cannon Row Police Station and detained whilst enquiries were continued.

At 4.45 p.m. the same day, after it had been established by Detective Chief Inspector Arthur BRINE,

/Fingerprint

Statements
Pages 5 - 9.

Statement
Page 4.

Fingerprint Department, New Scotland Yard, that "SNEYD" was identical with RAY, the prisoner was again interviewed by Detective Chief Superintendent BUTLER and myself in a cell.

The prisoner was told there was every reason to believe he was not a Canadian citizen, but one of American origin. He replied, "Oh, well, yes I am". He was then informed that there was reason to believe his name was not "SNEYD" but RAY, alias GALT, wanted in the United States for serious criminal offences, including murder, in the course of which a firearm was used.

The accused had been standing up, but when he heard this, he suddenly sat down on the bench in the cell, put his head in his hands and said, "Oh, god". He added after a moment or so, "I feel so trapped". He was again cautioned, and then said, "Well, yes, I shouldn't say anything more now. I can't think right". He was obviously engaged in some mental struggle, and when we left the cell, again dropped his head in his hands.

RAY was charged in the name of "SNEYD" at 5.20 p.m. at Cannon Row Police Station, with the following offences, but made no reply:-

1. That you did on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport, without lawful authority use for the purposes of the Alien's Order, 1953, a forged passport.

Contrary to Article 25(3) of the Aliens Order, 1953.

2. That you, not being a person exempted from the requirements of the Firearms Act, 1937, did, on the 8th June, 1968, at London Airport, have in your possession a firearm, namely a .38 'Liberty Chief' revolver and 5 rounds of .38 ammunition, to which Part 1 of the said Act applies and did not hold a firearms certificate at the time.

Contrary to Section 1 of the Firearms Act, 1937.

The accused appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on Monday, the 10th June, 1968, and was remanded, in custody, until the 18th June, 1968. Legal Aid was granted to the prisoner by Mr. Frank MILTON, the Presiding Magistrate.

On the 18th June, 1968, the prisoner again appeared before the Court, being remanded in custody until the 27th June, 1968, without any evidence being given. The prisoner was legally represented by Mr. EUGENE, of Michael Dresden and Co., Solicitors, of 32, Tavistock Street, London, W.C.2.

Accordingly, on the 27th June, 1968, the prisoner again appeared before Mr. Frank MILTON, Magistrate, at the Bow Street Magistrates' Court, and was defended by Roger FRISBY, of Counsel, instructed by the defending solicitors.

Mr. Nigel MAW, of Rowe and Maw and Co., Solicitors, of Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, acting on behalf of the American Embassy, had, through David CALCUTT, of Counsel, previously made a successful application for a provisional warrant for the extradition of RAY to the United States of America for:-

1. James Earl Ray, hereinafter called the defendant, suspected and accused of the commission of the crime of murder to wit, on April 4, 1968, in the Shelby County, State of Tennessee, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder Martin Luther King, Junior, within the jurisdiction of the United States.
2. Unlawful flight to avoid confinement in connection with the commission of a crime of robbery in violation of title 18, Section 1073 of United States code.

The hearing of the two British offences was not proceeded with, but the application for extradition

/commenced.

commenced. It was not completed on the 27th June, 1968, and the prisoner was further remanded, in custody, until the 2nd July, 1968, when the Magistrate recommended extradition on both charges. Since that time RAY has remained in custody and appeared on the 9th July, 1968/16th July, 1968, at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, being remanded, in custody pending any appeal against the order of extradition.

The appeal period terminated on the 17th July, 1968, when RAY decided to abandon any further proceedings.

RAY's American Attorney at Law is Mr. Arthur HANES, of 617, Frank Nelson Buildings, Birmingham, Alabama, who travelled to this country on two occasions but never interviewed the prisoner. The legal procedure in this country debarred him from taking any active part in the Court proceedings. He has, however, been allowed to visit RAY in Prison as a friend. Such visits are supervised and two Prison officers are present throughout their duration. HANES visited RAY under these conditions on four occasions, viz. the 5th, 6th, 17th and 18th July, 1968.

On Thursday, the 18th July, 1968, the hearings in relation to the two British offences, namely of possessing a forged passport and of being found in possession of a firearm and ammunition without a certificate, were heard at Bow Street Magistrates' Court before Mr. K.J.G. BARRACLOUGH, Magistrate.

The prisoner did not appear personally, but he was represented by Mr. LEVEY, Solicitor, and Mr. HOPKIN, of the Director of Public Prosecutions Dept., attended on behalf of Police.

/The

The Magistrate decided that the offence of possessing a forged passport be withdrawn by leave of the Court, and no evidence was offered in relation to the offence of possessing a firearm and ammunition, it being dismissed by virtue of Section 7 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952.

I will now deal with the enquiries leading up to and subsequent to the arrest of the prisoner.

ENQUIRIES MADE PRIOR TO THE ARREST OF "SNEYD" TO TRACE HIS WHEREABOUTS.

It has already been mentioned in this report that "SNEYD" travelled from Toronto, Canada, on Monday, the 6th May, 1968, arriving in this country on the 7th May, 1968, by B.O.A.C. Flight No. BA 600. His further whereabouts at this stage were then unknown.

Officers of the Passport Squad, C.O. C.1, under the supervision of Detective Sergeant ELLIOTT, were deputed to firstly interview the crew of the aircraft in which "SNEYD" travelled to this country, and further, to make enquiries at the numerous airlines which operate at Heathrow Airport.

The interview of the eleven members of the crew of Flight BA 600 (Document 1) revealed that only one member remembered "SNEYD" travelling as a passenger. This is Mr. Robert Keith JOHNSTONE, a Steward, of 57, Boothfields, Knutsford, Cheshire. He made mention in his statement that "SNEYD" sat alone during the whole of the flight and had no conversation with either crew or fellow passengers.

The passengers, totalling 73, have now been interviewed by Police, but none was able to identify "SNEYD" as a passenger (Document 2).

/Enquiries

Enquiries were continued at Heathrow Airport at the various airlines, to trace the movements of "SNEYD", but without success. It was not until this particular line of enquiry was extended to area booking offices of airlines that it proved successful.

Statement
Page 15.

Miss Monica BAKER, a reservation clerk, at the B.O.A.C. booking agency, Regent Street, London, W.1, remembered that SNEYD, whose photograph she was shown, called at the above mentioned office on the 7th May, 1968. He surrendered a return ticket from London to Toronto for a single ticket to Lisbon, being credited the difference in value by virtue of a miscellaneous charges order for 14 dollars, 60 cents.

Subsequent search of B.O.A.C. records revealed "SNEYD" travelled by B.E.A. Flight No. BE 074 on the 7th May, 1968, to Lisbon. The records, however, did not reveal at this stage his return to England. This is, perhaps, understandable because of the vast flow of passenger traffic at this time of the year, the airlines' records being in arrears in regard to documentation by at least two months.

I informed Mr. MINNICH, Legal Attache, of the United States Embassy in London, of the enquiries to date, and at his suggestion enquiries in Lisbon were conducted by a Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent. In addition, I had previously caused an "All Ports" warning to be circulated on the 6th May, 1968, relative to "SNEYD", showing he was wanted for serious emigration offences and that in the event of his being detained, any interrogation should be carried out by myself. For obvious reasons, "SNEYD's" true identity was not mentioned in the circulation. (Document 3).

/ "SNEYD"

"SNEYD" had, in fact, returned to England from Lisbon on Transportes Aereos, which is a Portuguese Airline, on the 17th May, 1968.

On the 8th June, 1968, after purchasing a single ticket from London to Brussels on a B.E.A. flight, at the West London Air Terminal, he made his way to London Airport, where he was arrested by Detective Sergeant BIRCH, of Special Branch; who was aware of the "All Ports" warning relative to "SNEYD". Immediately after "SNEYD's" arrest on the 8th June, 1968, it was realised that his suitcase and contents had already been sent by the aircraft on which he would normally have travelled, to Brussels. Arrangements were immediately made for its return, and it was taken possession of by Detective Sergeant ELLIOTT and Detective Constable WHITHAM, of C.1. Branch.

Examination of the contents of the suitcase by these two officers at Cannon Row Police Station proved most enlightening, as evidence indicating "SNEYD's" true identity was found. Amongst the property was a jacket bearing the name "Eric GALT", one of the many aliases used by RAY in the United States.

ENQUIRIES MADE RELATIVE TO "SNEYD" AFTER HIS ARREST.

Air Flight to Lisbon on the 7th May, 1968, made by "SNEYD".

Members of the crew and, where possible, passengers as set out on the Aircraft Manifest (Documents 4 and 5) have been interviewed, but no one remembers "SNEYD" or having any conversation with him. This line of enquiry was, of course, conducted as it was thought at one stage RAY was in the

/company

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Page 1.

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Pages 11 - 13.

company of another man. This proved negative and I have no reason to believe that he was accompanied by any other person.

ENQUIRIES TO TRACE MOVEMENTS OF "SNEYD" WHILE IN LONDON BETWEEN 7th MAY, 1968, AND 8th JUNE, 1968.

"SNEYD", when he first arrived in London from Toronto, Canada, on the 7th May, 1968, travelled the same day to Lisbon, and therefore his actual stay in this country amounted to only a few hours. There is no knowledge of where he spent his time on this particular occasion, except, of course, that he obtained his ticket to Lisbon at the B.O.A.C. office in Regent Street, London, W.1.

The movements of "SNEYD" in this country have now been checked and the details are shown on the attached Schedule (Document 6).

This information was only obtained after a protracted enquiry involving the personal visit of Police officers to over a thousand hotels and boarding houses in the West London area, by local officers and members of this Branch.

These enquiries established beyond any doubt that "SNEYD" stayed at the Heathfield House Hotel, 181/3, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5, from the 17th May, 1968, until the 28th May, 1968. He is identified conclusively by Mrs. Doris Catherine WESTWOOD, the hotel proprietress.

Mrs. WESTWOOD, members of her staff, and where possible, residents who stayed at this hotel during the material times, have been most carefully interviewed, but there is no information which shows that "SNEYD" had any visitors, mail or, indeed, telephone calls. He may well have made a telephone call on his last day at the hotel, but

/if

Statement.
Pages 16 - 17.

if reference is made to the statement of Mrs. WESTWOOD, there is some doubt whether he was responsible or not.

"SNEYD" stayed at New Earls Court Hotel, 36, Penywern Road, Earls Court, S.W.5, from the 28th May, 1968, until the 5th June, 1968, and is identified by Miss Janet Elizabeth NASSAU, the receptionist, as being a resident.

Miss NASSAU, who is a most astute person, paid particular attention to "SNEYD" during his stay and assisted him generally. She remembers he made two telephone calls to the Daily Telegraph newspaper, as she listened in to part of the telephone conversations to ensure correct connexion. She says he did not receive any mail, visits or telephone calls.

From the 5th June, 1968, until the 8th June, 1968 (the day of his arrest) "SNEYD" stayed at the Pax Hotel, 126, Warwick Way, London, S.W.1, and is identified by Mrs. Anna Elizabeth THOMAS, the hotel proprietress. Mrs. THOMAS, in her statement, mentions that "SNEYD" informed her he had booked a flight to Germany. Enquiries, however, have revealed that this did not, in fact, occur. She also mentions "SNEYD" received two telephone calls whilst at her hotel, one from a woman with an American accent, and the other from a man. Neither of these two persons has been identified by Police, and, on present facts, identification is not likely.

HIRE CAR FIRMS.

Enquiries have been made at every hire car firm in the locality of the aforementioned hotels and the West London Air Terminal, as it was thought

/that

Statement
Pages 18 - 19.

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Pages 20 - 22.

that "SNEYD" might well have utilised this service. This is supported by the fact that telephone numbers relating to three separate hire car firms were found written on correspondence found in his possession. Responsible persons of the three firms concerned, namely Charmaine Car Hire Limited, 54, Guildford Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex; Ambassador Mini Cab Limited, 65, Lisson Street, N.W.11, and Kenway Court Cars Limited, 9, Kenway Road, S.W.5, have been interviewed, but their records do not show that "SNEYD" was a customer. Enquiries have also been made at taxi cab ranks in the same locality, but without success.

LEFT LUGGAGE LOCKERS, ETC.

Members of the Passport Squad have personally searched Left Luggage Lockers and Left and Lost Property Offices at the places shown on the attached list (Document 7), as it was thought that "SNEYD", who was at one stage believed to have been in possession of a green holdall, may have deposited it in one of these places. This enquiry proved negative. The existence of the green holdall is now viewed with some doubt, but cannot be ignored completely.

SAFE DEPOSITS.

A special enquiry (Document 8) was also instituted at all safe deposits in the London area to establish whether or not "SNEYD" had deposited any large sums of money, but without trace.

CLUBS.

Enquiries were made at the Overseas Visitors' Club, Earls Court, and the Zambesi Club, Earls

/Court,

Court, as both are in the vicinity of the hotels where "SNEYD" stayed, and these clubs are places where fellow Americans of doubtful character and ex-mercenaries from Africa are sometimes known to congregate. Search of the Clubs' records revealed that he had not visited there.

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Pages 23 - 28.

During the course of my enquiries, I interviewed Mr. Ian COLVIN, Chief Foreign Lead Writer for the Daily Telegraph newspaper. "SNEYD" had contacted Mr. COLVIN on the 4th June, 1968, and later had a telephone conversation with him, which is set out in detail in Mr. COLVIN's statement. It will be seen that mention is made of "SNEYD's" interest in mercenary volunteers, and it appears obvious he had a desire to join them. Mention was also made of a Major WICKS.

The latter was interviewed, but declined to make any statement, or indeed, disclose his address, but he frankly admitted to me he had in the past associated with mercenary activities in the Belgian Congo and could, if necessary, put any would-be volunteer in touch with parties interested in employing mercenaries. He was able to tell me that there is a Biafran Mission in Lisbon which, at one stage, might well have enlisted mercenaries in the conflict which is taking place in that country at the present time. Major WICKS says he had no conversation with "SNEYD" concerning this matter.

Major WICKS also mentioned that in Brussels there is an information centre, known as Liebor of Corps, which would be able to furnish particulars of any mercenaries serving in Africa. This may well, of course, be the reason why "SNEYD" first visited

/Lisbon

Lisbon and then later booked a passage to Brussels.

I also interviewed Mr. Paul DANIELS, 13, Terrace Road, London, E.9, who arranges for volunteers to assist African countries against internal aggression, but he assured me "SNEYD" has never applied to him as a volunteer.

The firearm, a Japanese .38 Liberty Chief revolver, was forwarded to the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, where it was examined by Mr. John McCAFFERTY, Senior Experimental Officer. At the request of the American Legal Attache, test bullets were fired from the weapon and were later handed to Mr. MINNICH. In addition, of course, comparison of test bullets have been made with any spent bullets found at the scenes of major crimes coming to the notice of Police in this country.

The clothing found in the suitcase belonging to "SNEYD" has been examined by ultra violet ray and cleaning marks found thereon. Enquiries were made at cleaners in the Victoria area, and it was established that "SNEYD" had taken a shirt to Columbia Cleaners, 95, Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W.1, prior to the 6th June, 1968. He had also made purchases in local shops for toilet requisites. No useful information was obtained from these sources which would help in furtherance of the enquiry.

Examination of the shoes that "SNEYD" was wearing at the time of his arrest revealed that they were an English make bearing certain manufacturer's numbers. As the result of enquiries at the British Shoe Corporation, it was established that, although the shoes were an English make,

/they

Statement
Page 10.

they were exclusively produced for sale in Canada and America, and would not, therefore, be sold in this country. This is supported by the fact that the shoes were badly worn and the likelihood, of course, is that they were obtained by "SNEYD" in Canada or America prior to coming to this country.

Enquiries have been made of the Portuguese Airlines to establish the identity of any person who remembers "SNEYD" as a passenger, but to date this has proved negative, although the enquiry itself has not been completed, because difficulty has been experienced in tracing all the passengers and crew, who are now in widely separated locations.

During the period RAY was in London, two separate offences were committed in different localities, for which he may be responsible. He has been interrogated regarding his activities here, but, of course, denies the commission of any criminal offence. Enquiries have not been completed, so details are not outlined in this report. At the conclusion of the enquiries, anything of a helpful nature will be reported.

It will be seen from the facts already disclosed that "SNEYD's" visit to London and Lisbon and intended visit to Brussels was to make enquiries regarding the possibility of joining a Mercenary Unit in Africa. If successful he would have had little fear of his true identity being discovered or, if discovered, little or nothing would have been done about it.

It is also worthy of mention that on a South African Airline timetable found amongst his possessions, a pencil mark has been made against a

/flight

flight to Salisbury, Rhodesia. In addition, a newspaper cutting advertising cheap flights to South Africa was found.

The officers most closely engaged on the far reaching enquiries made are satisfied that "SNEYD" has no firm associates in this country, and most certainly received no financial assistance whilst here. This latter aspect is very firmly supported by the inescapable fact that he endeavoured to bargain with the three hotel managements in his anxiety to secure a cheaper rate for the rooms he rented.

As is to be expected in an investigation in which there has been world wide publicity, members of the public genuinely believe they have seen "SNEYD" and have accordingly informed Police. All such information has been properly investigated, but without any useful information being obtained.

On Thursday, the 18th July, 1968, the Home Secretary signed a Warrant of Surrender, enabling this Force to hand RAY to the United States Authorities.

He was taken to the United States Air Force Base at Lakenheath, Suffolk, and, with his property, was transferred into the custody of the official escort. He left this country by air at 12.38 a.m. local time, on Friday, the 19th July, 1968.

Submitted for information and directions as to whether copies of report and relevant papers may be handed to the Legal Attache, American Embassy, Grosvenor Square, W.1, for transfer to the appropriate quarter.

W. Seward

K J Hooper
Detective Chief Inspector.
K. THOMPSON.

Central Office,
New Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.1.

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Central Office,
New Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.1.

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Flying Squad Office,
New Scotland Yard.

10th June, 1968.

S T A T E M E N T O F Phillip BIRCH,
Detective Sergeant, Special Branch.

On Saturday, 8th June, 1968, at 11.30 a.m.,
whilst engaged on passport control duties at Heathrow
Airport, London, a man presented two passports to the
immigration officer. I noticed that one was a
cancelled Canadian passport, No. DJ.909324, in the
name of Ramon George SNEYA, and the other a current
Canadian passport, No. YT.602294, in the name of
Ramon George SNEYD.

As a result of what I had previously learned, I
asked SNEYD to accompany me to the Special Branch
office at the airport in order that he might later be
questioned by a senior police officer. After arriving
at the office, I made certain enquiries by telephone,
and as a result of what I learned I decided to search
the man. Amongst other property, in his right hand
back trouser pocket I found a .38 Liberty Chief Special
revolver loaded with five rounds of ammunition. I said
to SNEYD, "Why are you carrying this gun?" He said,
'Well, I'm going to Africa and I felt that I might need
it. You know how things are out there'. SNEYD was
detained in the office until the arrival of Detective
Chief Superintendent Butler and other officers.

P. Y. Birch

Detective Sergeant.

the Special Branch Officer intervened saying that he was a Police Officer and that he would like to ask Mr. SNEYD a few questions. Mr. SNEYD then accompanied the Special Branch Officer away from the control and this was the last I saw of him.

Since the action in the case of the circular concerning Mr. SNEYD was to point out to the Police and nothing more, I was not required to take any further action at all.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 11th day of June, 1968.

(Signed) K. L. Human

Signature witnessed by R. Birch,
Detective Sergeant

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of ARTHUR DRINE

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") OVER 21

Occupation of Witness Detective Chief Inspector

Address Finger Print Branch,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

On the 8th June, 1968, at 1.10 p.m. at London Airport, I took the finger prints of Ramon George SNEYD, which I compared with a set of finger prints which I had extracted from the records at New Scotland Yard in the name of James Earl RAY, C.R.O. No: 44372/68, which were received at the Finger Print Office, New Scotland Yard, on the 10th May, 1968 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. These two sets of finger prints I found were identical.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 12th day of June 1968

(Signed) Arthur Drine

Signature witnessed by.....

* I being unable to read the above statement I, of read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed).....

Flying Squad Office,

New Scotland Yard.

10th June, 1968.

S T A T E M E N T O F Thomas BUTLER,
Detective Chief Superintendent, Flying Squad, New
Scotland Yard.

On Saturday, 8th June, 1968, at about 1.5 p.m., with Detective Chief Inspector THOMPSON, I saw the accused in an office at London Airport. I said to him, "We are Police officers. I understand you have in your possession two Passports in the names SNEYA and SNEYD. What is your name?" He replied, "I can't understand why I am here. My name is SNEYD". I said to him, "Both Passports show that you are a Canadian citizen, born in Toronto on the 8th October, 1932. Are these details correct?" He replied, "Yes, of course they are". I said to him, "This .38 revolver with five rounds of ammunition in the chambers was found in your hip pocket when you were first seen. Is it your gun?" He replied, "Yes, it is mine". I said, "Would you like to tell us why you are carrying a gun at all?" He replied, "I am going to Brussels". I said, "Why should you want to take a gun to Brussels?" He replied, "Well, really I am thinking of going on to Rhodesia, and things are not too good there just now". I said to him, "You have to have a Firearms Certificate to possess a gun and even ammunition in this Country. Have you a Firearms Certificate issued by the competent Authority?" He replied, "No, I haven't any Certificate for it".

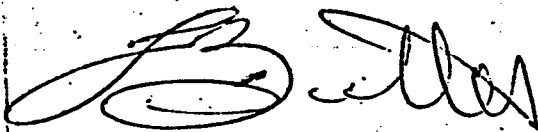
He was cautioned and told he would be taken to Cannon Row Police Station and detained.

/At

At 4.45 p.m., with Detective Chief Inspector THOMPSON, I saw the accused in a cell. I said to him, "As a result of enquiries made since you were detained, we have very good reason to believe that you are not a Canadian citizen, but an American". He replied, "Oh, well, yes I am", and nodded agreement. I said, "I now believe your name is not SNEYD, but James Earl RAY, also known as Eric Starvo GALT and other names, and that you are wanted at present in the United States for serious criminal offences, including murder in which a firearm was used". The accused had been standing up, but at this he suddenly slumped down onto the seat, put his head in his hands, and said, "Oh, God". After a moment or so he added, "I feel so trapped".

I cautioned him again, and he replied, "Well, yes, I shouldn't say anything more now. I can't think right".

He was charged at 5.20 p.m. The two charges were read over and he was cautioned formally, but made no reply.



Detective Chief Superintendent.
T. BUTLER.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Kemeth THOMPSON

Continuation of statement of.....

have a firearms certificate to possess a gun, and even ammunition, in this country. Have you a firearms certificate issued by the competent authority?" He replied, "No, I havn't any certificate for it".

He was then cautioned and told he would be taken to Cannon Row Police Station.

At 4.45 p.m. the same day, together with Detective Chief Superintendent Butler, I saw the accused in a cell. Detective Chief Superintendent Butler said to him, "As a result of enquiries made since you were detained we have very good reason to believe that you are not a Canadian citizen but an American". He replied, "Oh, well, yes, I am" and nodded his agreement.

Detective Chief Superintendent Butler said to the prisoner, "I now believe that your name is not Sneyd but James Earl Ray, also known as Eric Starvo Galt and other names, and that you are wanted at present in the United States for serious criminal offences, including murder in which a firearm was used". The prisoner had been standing up at this stage but suddenly he slumped down on a seat and said, "Oh, God". After a few minutes he added, "I feel so trapped". He was again cautioned and said, "Well, yes, I shouldn't say anything more now. I can't think right".

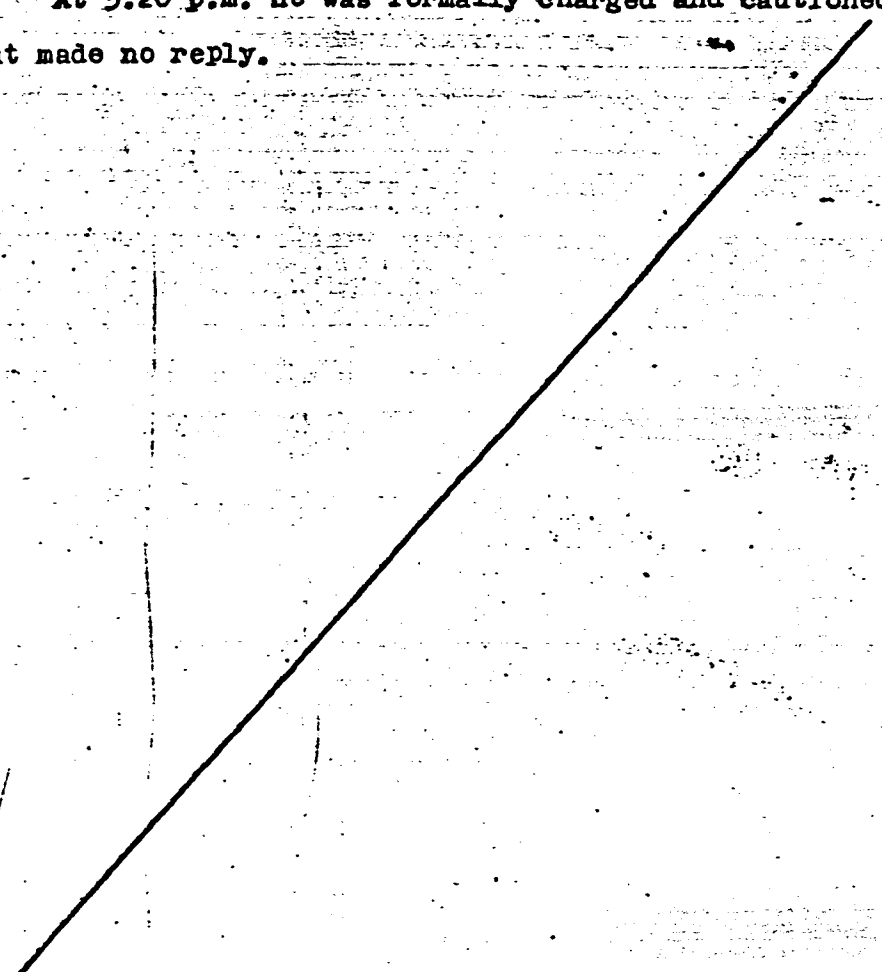
Signed.....

Signature witnessed by.....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Continuation of statement of Kenneth THOMPSON

At 5.20 p.m. he was formally charged and cautioned but made no reply.



This statement, consisting of 3 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1968

(Signed) _____

Signature witnessed by _____

being unable to read the above statement I,

of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Signed) _____

*Delete if inapplicable.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of John McCafferty,
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21,
Occupation of Witness Senior Experimental Officer,
Address The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory,
2, Richbell Place, Holborn, W.C.1.

I have examined this weapon. It was a JAPANESE made .38 (special) Revolver. It was in good condition and good working order. The barrel was fouled from firing, but not necessarily from recent origin.

It was a firearm subject to the provisions of the Firearms Act, 1937 Part I.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 12TH day of

June, 1968.

(Signed) John McCafferty
Signature witnessed by H. J. Doherty

I being unable to read the above statement I, _____ of _____ read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Signed) _____

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Peter ELLIOTT
 Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21
 Occupation of Witness Detective Sergeant
 Address Central Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.4.

On Saturday, 8th June 1968, with Detective Constable Whitham, I was at London Airport when an aircraft arrived from Brussels carrying a suitcase and contents belonging to Ramon George SNEYD. I took possession of the suitcase and contents and conveyed it to Cannon Row Police Station where, in the presence of Detective Chief Inspector Thompson, I showed it to Sneyd. I said to him, "Is this your suitcase and contents?" and he said, "Yes, Sir it is". I told him I had recovered it from a plane that had arrived from Brussels that day.

I later, with Detective Constable Whitham, examined and listed the contents of the suitcase which included a brown cloth jacket, on the inside pocket was a label bearing the name 'Mr. Eric GALT', the date July 21st 1967 and order No. 11526. I also found a pair of trousers which is an identical cloth to that of the jacket.

Later the same day I went to the cell in which Sneyd was detained and said to him, "I have been directed to take possession of the clothes you are wearing". At the same time I handed him another suit. Sneyd said, "I don't know what you're doing this for but it's no good for the Lab. boys if that's what you

Signed Peter Elliott Signature witnessed by _____

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Continuation of statement of Peter ELLIOTT, Det. Sgt.

think". I said to him, "I do not know the reason. I have been directed to do this by Detective Chief Inspector Thompson, who is in charge of the enquiry".

I took possession of the clothing he was wearing which I put into a cellophane bag.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of July, 1968.

(Signed) Peter Elliott Det Sgt.

Signature witnessed by.....

*(being unable to read the above statement I, of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed).....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of John WHITHAMAge of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21Occupation of Witness Detective ConstableAddress Central Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1

On Saturday, 8th June 1968, with Detective Sergeant Elliott, I was at London Airport when an aircraft arrived from Brussels carrying a suitcase and contents belonging to Ramon George SNEYD. Sergeant Elliott took possession of the suitcase and contents and conveyed it to Cannon Row Police Station where, in the presence of Detective Chief Inspector Thompson, he showed it to Sneyd. Sergeant Elliott said to him, "Is this your suitcase and contents?" and Sneyd said, "Yes, Sir, it is". Sergeant Elliott told him he had recovered it from a plane that had arrived from Brussels that day.

I later, with Detective Sergeant Elliott, examined and listed the contents of the suitcase which included a brown cloth jacket, on the inside pocket was a label bearing the name 'Mr. Eric GALT', the date July 21st, 1967 and order No. 11526. Also, a pair of trousers which is an identical cloth to that of the jacket.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of July 1968.

Signed  Signature witnessed by.....

S T A T E M E N T of: Robert Keith JOHNSTONE
Age of Witness: Over 21
Occupation of Witness: Flight Steward
Address: 57 Boothfields, Knutsford, Cheshire

I am a Flight Steward employed by B.O.A.C. and on the night of 6th/7th May 1968 was on flight B.A.600 from Toronto to London. There was about 60 passengers on this flight.

I have been shown a photograph of a man who I identify as being a passenger on this flight. He sat on the port side at a window seat amidships, approximately row 14 over the wings. He sat on his own and appeared to be alone. The photograph is a good likeness.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 26th day of June 1968

Signed: R. K. Johnstone

Signature witnessed by: P. Seymour, Det. Sgt.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Monica BAKER (Miss)
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21 years
Occupation of Witness Reservation Clerk, B.O.A.C.
Address 7, Winslow Way, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey,

I am employed as a Reservation Counter Clerk by B.O.A.C. On 7th May, 1968, a man speaking with a North American accent called at our Regent Street Office and booked a flight with me from London to Lisbon. This was a single flight. The man gave his name as Mr. R. SNEYD and he booked the flight for 7th May. I have been shown a photograph of a man by Police and I identify the subject of the photograph as the man who booked the flight with me.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1968

(Signed)..... M. Baker

Signature witnessed by..... J. Whitham, ..
Det. Constable,
being unable to read the above statement I
of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed).....

* Delete if inapplicable.

STATEMENT of: Doris Catherine WESTWOOD,
(Mrs.)

Age of Witness: Over 21

Occupation of Witness: Hotel Proprietress

Address: 25 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
(Eus. 8301. Eus. 3500)

I am the proprietress of the Heathfield House Hotel, 181-183 Cromwell Road, S.W.5. I have been shown a photograph by Detective Sergeant Elliott of a man whom I recognize as Ramon George Sneyd, who stayed at the hotel. I produce the visitors book and under the 17th May 1968 is the signature Ramon George Sneyd of 962 Dindas-W-Toronto, Canada. He remained here from 17th May 1968 until 28th May 1968. I remember that on 27th May he asked for his bill to be made out. It was made out and it came to £18. 11. 6d. which included a ten per cent surcharge. I gave it to him and he said, "Would it be possible for me to stay another night?" I told him it would be all right and he stayed the night of 27th/28th May. On the latter date he paid his bill in full, which now amounted to £20. 12. 8d. As far as I can remember it was paid in sterling.

Owing to his bad writing I thought his name was Snezel. I now realise this should have been Sneyd. His bill, a copy of which I produce, shows the first night to be 18th May 1968. This should be 17th May as shown in the visitors book and it is likely that I have undercharged him one night.

During his stay here he kept himself to himself and made very little conversation, except to ask for directions to the bus stop or tube. He did not receive any mail, phone calls or visitors. The telephone extension is outside his room and also serves another room. His bill shows a 6d. call which was either an error or could possibly have been for a hire car or taxi, in which case the call would have been made direct from the switchboard and therefore not recorded against his extension, which in fact it is not. He went out between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. every morning after breakfast and returned at about 1 a.m. I do not think he stayed out all night on any occasion but cannot be sure. It will be seen that receipt No. 05100 is headed 'College Place Hotel, 1-4 University Street, W.C.1'. These receipts are also used for Heathfield House, which is all part of the same firm.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 9th day of July 1968.

Signed: Doris Westwood

Signature witnessed by: P. A. Elliott
Detective Sergeant

Statement of: Janet Elizabeth NASSAU MISS

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") 21 years

Occupation of Witness: Hotel Receptionist

Address: Flat 9, 29 Earls Court Square, S.W.5.
373 5433 (373 6431)

I am the receptionist of the New Earls Court Hotel, 36 Penywern Road, S.W.5. I have been so employed for two weeks. The procedure when a visitor comes to the hotel is for them to sign the visitors book first. I have examined the visitors book, and on the 28th May 1968 a man who signed the book as RAMON E. SNEYD giving the address "Toronto Canada" booked room No. 54 at the hotel. I produce the visitors book showing the entry. I have been shown by Detective Chief Inspector Thompson a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY which I positively identify as the man SNEYD who stayed at the hotel. SNEYD was a very shy man and because of this I tried to help him. I explained currency differences and talked to him generally. He used to go out most days but never said where he went. Whilst he was at the hotel he did not receive any mail or telephone calls. I can remember that on the 4th June 1968, he made two telephone calls which I know were made to the Daily Telegraph Newspaper. The gist of the conversation by SNEYD was as follows:
"About eight to ten days ago he had read in the Telegraph about a man, (he mentioned the name but I cannot

remember it) who had been deported from "POGO LAND" and he (SNEYD) wanted to know the man's address. He was most persistent in the enquiry to trace this man. Because he was so incoherent nobody seemed able to help him. I now remember that the man who was deported was a Captain or Major. In the end I think he got this man's address. I do not know who he spoke to at the Daily Telegraph.

Sneyd eventually left the hotel on Wednesday, 5th June to go to the Air Terminal. He paid his bill in English currency. I have been shown a receipt No. 59 in the name Mr. Sneyd. This refers to the £10 deposit he paid on the 28th May 1968 when he first came to the hotel. I can remember that at some stage of Sneyd's stay he asked me how much the bill would be as he would have to get English currency to pay for it. There is no record at the hotel that he has stayed here on more than the one occasion.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make it knowing that if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated day of 1968.

(Signed) J.E. Nassau

Statement taken down in writing and signature witnessed by me in the presence of Detective Chief Inspector Thompson, P. Elliott, Detective Sergeant

Statement of: Anna Elizabeth THOMAS

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21

Occupation: Hotel Proprietress

Address: Pax Hotel, 126 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

I am the proprietress of the above mentioned hotel. I live here with my husband and I have been proprietress of the hotel for one year. I let off four of my rooms to paying guests. On Wednesday 5th June 1968 at about 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. a man speaking with a Canadian or American accent called at my hotel asking to rent a room for three nights. The man was wearing a fawn raincoat and glasses that appeared to have dark lenses. He was about 5' 10", slim build with a slim face. I told him that the price was 30/- a night. He agreed to the price and he gave me a £5 note and I gave him 10/- change plus my hotel card. I then showed him into room number 2 on the ground floor, he closed the door. Before he went to his room he told me he was a Canadian and he came from Toronto and he looked very tired. On Thursday morning at 7.45 a.m. I brought his breakfast. I knocked on the door but his door was locked from the inside as I tried the key in the lock. I left the breakfast outside the door. After I had walked away a few paces he opened the door took the tray in and locked the door. On Thursday afternoon at about 4. p.m. I went

up to his room, let myself in with a key and the man was lying on the bed reading. I came to collect my visitors book which I had previously asked him to sign. I picked the book up without looking inside it and I said to him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sneyd". He opened his wallet and showed me a plane ticket. He said, "I have a flight booked for Germany." I left the room and I did not see him at all that day. On Friday I again took up his tray for breakfast and left it there. About 10.0 a.m. Friday I again went to his room and told him that I had to move him to room 3 because of a prior booking of Room 2. I think I caught a glimpse of him on Friday evening when he was going upstairs. I then did not see him again until Saturday morning about 9.30 a.m. I saw him rushing out of the hotel and jump into a taxi, he was carrying a small air flight bag which he had over his shoulder. He was not carrying a suitcase. During the time he was here he had 4 phone calls. He had two calls from a woman from B.E.A. who asked for Mr. Sneyd. The first call was on Wednesday night when the caller asked that I leave a message for him regarding a 7/- coach fare. The second B.E.A. call again from a woman on Thursday morning when she asked me to leave a message for Mr. Sneyd regarding the availability of a flight to the Continent. On Thursday evening a lady phoned asked for Mr. Sneyd, she sounded American, she left no name or message. The last call was on Friday morning from a man who left no name or message. On Friday morning a white post card came addressed to

Mr. Sneyd. I did not read it however I discovered that Sneyd had not signed the visitors book, but this is not unusual in the hotel. From the photographs I have seen of Sneyd I would not recognise him but the one in the News of the World was the nearest but he is now older. I would recognise the man if I saw him again.

This statement, consisting of 3 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1968.

(Signed) A. E. Thomas

Signature witnessed by John Whitham
Detective Constable

S T A T E M E N T of: Ian COLVIN, Chief Foreign
Leader Writer, The Daily Telegraph, London, E.C.4.

On the afternoon of June 4th, 1968, I found a note on my typewriter written by my temporary secretary to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd had telephoned and would telephone again. He did that, I think about 5 p.m. that day. The voice came up :

"This is Raymond Sneyd". He said he was a Canadian with a brother who had been in Angola, with whom he wished to get in touch. As his brother was a mercenary could I give him the telephone number of Major Alastair Wicks, so that he could get advice on the way to find his brother?

I was aware that Major Wicks had last year been troubled by informants who posed as mercenary volunteers and afterwards denounced his attempt to get volunteers for Biafra. So I offered instead to get Major Wicks to phone him. Would he give me a number? Mr. Sneyd gave me a telephone number which I later discovered to be that of the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road and an extension number which corresponded to the room that he occupied.

I telephoned to Major Wicks, passed the telephone number to him and asked whether he recognised the name. Wicks did not and for that reason did not take up the contact. I thought no more about it and on Thursday, 6th June, I found a

second note on my desk at the Daily Telegraph, to say that Mr. Raymond Sneyd would telephone again. He came through again in the same voice and style - "This is Raymond Sneyd". I asked - had he been telephoned by Major Wicks? Sneyd said that he had since changed his hotel and then set about discussing his problem with me. He was no nearer moving on to join his brother, he said. All the officials had been unhelpful. I asked him more about his brother - how was he missing? Mr. Sneyd then said that his brother was not really missing, though he had not heard from him for four months. The fact was that he would like to join him and become himself a mercenary. Mr. Sneyd did not revert to enquiring for Major Wicks and seemed content to discuss his problem with me instead. As I had just published a book about Mr. Tshombe in which the mercenary force in the Congo is frequently mentioned, this did not strike me as extraordinary, and as the man seemed to be in some sort of troubled state of mind, I was patient and listened. Now and then the conversation was interrupted, as he was telephoning from a call box. I said to him that the mercenary forces had largely left Africa. He might find the remnants of them in Belgium and Jean Schramme was certainly there. There were ex-servicemen's associations and welfare organisations for the former settlers in Africa who might put him in touch with his brother. I had no idea of their addresses but mentioned to him the name of a research editor on Congo affairs, M. Jean Gerard - Liebor's of CRIPS, the Centre de Recherches et Informations Sociales et Politiques who could

tell him where to inquire next. Mr. Sneyd took care to note this name and appeared to be writing it down, as he got me to spell it out.

It occurred to me that I did not have the address of CRISP in the office and so offered to send him a postcard that evening with the address from my home. He mentioned the Pax Hotel, Warwick Way, as his address. I said I knew the street in Pimlico and would write as soon as I could find the address of CRISP.

On Thursday evening I reflected that this visitor might be a nuisance to M. Liebois and that it was perhaps not correct to pass on a total stranger in this way, especially as his manner and purpose gave an odd, almost unbalanced impression, so on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., I simply posted a postcard suggesting that he consult the Belgian Embassy or the Consular Section of the British Foreign Office about his brother. This postcard was returned to me by the Post Office on the following Monday, 10th, as having insufficient address. The card was handed over by me to Chief Inspector Thompson at Scotland Yard the same afternoon.

It was on reading the Sunday newspapers on the 9th that I realised that the suspect arrested at Heathrow must be the same Raymond Sneyd who had been telephoning to me. I told Mr. S. R. Pawley, Managing Editor of the Daily Telegraph and set out in a taxi to find the Pax Hotel, which was not listed in the telephone book. One hotel in Warwick Way had a sign without a name and on enquiring there

I was told by the proprietor, Mrs. Anna Thomas, that this was the Pax Hotel. I had previously telephoned the hotel number that Sneyd had first given me and this proved to be the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road.

Mrs. Thomas admitted me. She said that Mr. Sneyd had spent Thursday and Friday there and had left on Saturday morning. She thought that he had simply walked down from B.O.A.C. air terminal, she said later, and that her hotel was one of the first in sight. Until I mentioned his arrest Mrs. Thomas did not refer to it. She then said that he had made a bad impression on her, was nervous, furtive, locked his bedroom door at night and stayed in bed most of the day. He had laundered his own clothes in his room, had a lot of newspapers, and tore up a lot of papers. Mrs. Thomas went to the trouble to turn out her dustbins for me and I advised her to keep anything she recovered thus for the police. I then discussed with her how to keep the name of her hotel quiet as I did not wish, and nor did she, to have every reporter in London there later that night. She told me that she was ex-directory, that the Post Office would not give her number and that the name of her hotel was on her cards only. As to the lack of a sign, she was having a sign made and had meanwhile borrowed the glass HOTEL sign. I asked why she did not have her hotel in the telephone book. She replied that she did not want to have people who had lived in her hotel ringing her up and bothering her. She did not bring me in to see her husband,

but asked him through the door of a basement room whether he thought the photographs in the Sunday newspapers resembled their visitor. "It could be him" she remarked, "though he is much thinner in the face. The eyes are the same".

From this I assumed that the Thomases had noticed the reports about Raymond Sneyd earlier in the day and not simply heard his identity from me.

I asked about his departure. He had been trying to leave for Germany, Mr. Thomas said, on the Friday and a B.E.A. Ground Staff girl had rung up to tell him of a change of flight schedule and to remind him that he had not paid his coach ticket. Had he received a postcard from me before he left? I asked. She thought and said she remembered "something white" arriving for him in the Saturday morning post, which he had probably taken with him. The postcard, as I stated above, had never been delivered, but at the time of this conversation I did not know that.

As to how Mr. Sneyd found his way to me in the first place, I am still unclear. I do not believe that he just rang the Daily Telegraph foreign room, but that he was acting on advice that the paper had recently published something about mercenaries or about Major Wicks, and that he was seeking the address or telephone number of a mercenary officer in London. Indeed his first words to me related to this. I am now trying to work out what person could have put Sneyd up to this enquiry, whether he might have read some old cutting or picked up my recently

published book about Mr. Tshombe and the mercenaries
from a bookstall. If I have a likely idea, I will be
in touch with Chief Inspector Thompson again.

Signed: Ian Colvin
51 Cadogan Place,
S.W.1.
11.6.68

This statement, consisting of ten pages,
each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge
and belief and I make it, knowing that if it is
tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution,
if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know
to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 11th day of June 1968

Signed: Ian Colvin

" John Whitham
Detective Constable
New Scotland Yard

I N D E X T O D O C U M E N T S

<u>Document Number</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
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2	B.O.A.C. passenger manifest for Flight BA 600 - Toronto/London .	2
3	All Ports Warning message	3
4	B.E.A. crew on Flight BE 074 - London/Lisbon	4
5	B.E.A. Passenger manifest for Flight BE 074 - London/Lisbon . .	5
6	Schedule re movements of SNEYD . .	6 - 8
7	List of Left Luggage Offices searched re 'Air Bag'	9
8	Special Enquiry Message	10
9	List of Property Found in possession of SNEYD	11 - 13

B.O.A.C. CREW, FLIGHT No. BA600
TCRONTO/LONDON, 6th MAY 1968

Captain Edward Raymond BROWN,
'Sunnywood',
15 Cargate Close, Burwood Park,
WALTON-ON-THAMES.

First Officer Alan Edward WOOD,
'Heatherway',
Prince Consort Drive,
ASCOT, Berkshire.

First Officer Ronald THOMAS,
3 Sprine Woods,
Sandhurst, CAMBERLEY, Surrey:

Engineer Officer John Douglas MORTON,
25 Rossley Close,
Nea Estate,
HIGHCLIFFE, Hampshire.

Stewardess Marie Anne JAGINSKA,
45 Waldegrave Road,
TWICKENHAM, Middlesex.

Steward Dennis Albert HILL,
14 Chepstow Court,
Chepstow Crescent,
Notting Hill Gate, W.11.

Steward John Douglas MARTIN,
50 Solent Avenue,
Thornhill, SOUTHAMPTON.

Steward Robert Keith JOHNSTONE,
57 Boothfields,
Boothsmere,
KNUTSFORD, Cheshire.

Stewardess Suzanne May ELLIS,
7 Daver Court,
Chelsea Manor Street, S.W.3.

Stewardess Evelyn May CRUMP,
14 Charlemont Road,
LONDON, E.6.

Stewardess Alison Doris THICK,
103 Lexham Gardens,
Earls Court, W.8.

To: All Ports Warning where Special Branch
Officers are in attendance.

Raymond George SNEYD, born 8th October 1932,
at Toronto, Canada, 5' 10" in height, black hair,
blue eyes, in possession of a Canadian Passport
No. DJ 909324 issued on 24th April 1968 at Ottawa,
is wanted for interview by Detective Chief
Inspector Thompson of the Passport Squad C.1 for
serious offences in contravention of the Aliens
Order.

It is known that Sneyd may travel to either
Canada or Europe in the near future. In the
event of Sneyd presenting himself at a port to
travel abroad, he is to be detained and Detective
Chief Inspector Thompson informed immediately.
Sneyd is not to be interrogated.

Any information to Detective Chief Inspector
Thompson, telephone No. 230-1212, Ext: 2678.

ALL PORTS MESSAGE

DOVER	LYMPNE
FOLKESTONE	NEWHAVEN
GATWICK	PRESTWICK
HARWICH	SOUTHAMPTON
HEATHROW	SOUTHEND
PORT OF LONDON	TRAIN FERRY
Lower	GRAVESEND/TILBURY
Upper	
LYDD	

B.E.A. CREW ON FLIGHT BE074 TO LISBON
ON 6th MAY 1968

Captain J. PROCTOR,
Brentor,
Southill Avenue,
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

First Officer C. P. COWPER,
Bryn Cottage,
Spleen,
AYLESBURY, Bucks.

First Officer A. H. PYNE,
2 Spring Meadows,
BRACKNELL, Berkshire.

Senior Steward G. TUCKER,
310 Uxbridge Road,
RICKMANSWORTH, Herts.

Steward L. M. DAVIGE,
24 Manor Avenue,
NORTHOLT, Middlesex.

Stewardess M. MOSTYN,
100 Castlenau,
Barnes, S.W.13.

DOC

No.

5

PASSENGER LIST ON FLIGHT BE074 to LISBON
ON 6th MAY 1968

TURNER
BIRKETT
CHESTNUT
BROOKS
HUNN
DA COSTA (2)
HENDIA
CARVELO
SHELTON
HAYWARD
HOOPER (2 children)
BESWICK
GATEHOUSE
BARROS
PAIVA (2)
NUNES
LOPES
CAMOES
DE CARVALHO
DA SILVA
PIRES
RIBEIRO
CHAVEIRO
SOBREIRA
DE OLIVEIRA
AMGOGA
BENTO
CARNO
SNEYD
JAMES (2)
DEVEAUD
ENG

Day	Travelling Information,	Passport.	Persons Able to Identify.	Statement	Hotels	On his return from London he booked into this hotel. Mrs. Westwood identified him as staying there and produces the visitor's book. On 27th May asked for his bill, and when given it, asked to see another night, 27/2, which he did, eventually leaving on 28th May.
Monday, 28th May, 1968.	Returned from Lisbon by T.A.P. flight.	Canadian Passport Y.T. 602294.	Mrs. Doris Catherine WESTWOOD, Hotel Proprietress.	Pages 16-17	Heathfield House Hotel, 181-183, Cromwell Rd., S.W.5.	Left Heathfield House Hotel, after paying bill of £20.12.8d. in cash (Sterling).
Tuesday, 29th May, 1968.			Miss Janet Elizabeth NASSAU, Hotel receptionist.	Pages 18-19	New Earls Court Hotel, 36, Penywern Rd., S.W.5.	Later the same day he returned into this hotel, where he remained until 5th June 1968.
Wednesday, 30th June, 1968.						Miss Nassau states that prior to his departure RAY asked her how much his bill would be as "had to get some more". At about 2.15 p.m. in June, RAY entered a branch of The London Trustee Savings Bank, 11, Clem Attles Parade, 2nd Road, S.W.6, where the staff with a gun stole £95.10.- cash.

. Contd. . .

Day	Travelling Information	Passport	Persons Able to Identify	Statement	Hotels	
Thursday, 14 June, 1968.			Mrs. Anna Elizabeth THOMAS, Hotel Proprietress.	Pages 20-22	PAX Hotel, 126, Warwick Way, S.W.1.	Left Pen Duns Court Hotel after paying bill in cash (Sterling). Booked into this hotel later the same day, where he remained until 8th June, 1968.
Saturday, 15 June, 1968.			<u>ARRESTED.</u>			Left Pax Hotel after paying his bill in cash (Sterling). Later the morning, at about 11.30 a.m., was arrested at Heathrow Airport where he was about to embark for Brussels.

SEARCHES MADE IN RESPECT OF THE AIR BAG MENTIONED
BY MRS. THOMAS - Statement Pages 20 - 22

Left Luggage Lockers Searched

West London Air Terminal, Gloucester Road, S.W.5.	B.O.A.C. Air Terminal, Victoria, S.W.1.
Victoria Coach Station, Victoria, S.W.1.	Victoria Railway Station, Victoria, S.W.1.
Earls Court Underground Station, Earls Court Road, S.W.5.	Overseas Visitors Club, Earls Court Road, S.W.5.
Terminals 2 and 3, Heathrow Airport	Piccadilly Underground Station, Piccadilly, W.1.
Paddington Railway Station, London, W.2.	Charing Cross Railway Station, Strand, W.C.2.
Euston Railway Station, London, N.W.1.	Waterloo Railway Station, London, S.E.1.
King's Cross Railway Station, London, N.1.	

In addition to the above locker searches in respect of the 'alleged airbag' enquiries were also made at the following places in an effort to trace it :-

AIR LINGUS,
Cromwell Road, S.W.5
and also at Heathrow Airport

Gerald Row, Chelsea, Rochester Row,
Kensington and West End Central
Police Stations, re the possibility
of it being lost in the street or
a cab, and

Metropolitan Police Lost Property
Office, all without success.

All 'air bags' or similar items of property found within the Metropolitan Police District between 5th and 10th June 1968 have been opened, but nothing can be traced to the possession of Sneyd. Similar enquiries made at London Transport Lost Property Office, 200 Baker Street, N.W.1, also proved negative.

Enquiries have also been made at B.O.A.C., B.E.A. and Air Lingus in respect of lost property, especially the coaches carrying passengers between the Airport and central London, but without success.

PROPERTY IN RESPECT OF RAMON GEORGE SNEYD

On Person

- ONE .38 'Liberty Chief' revolver
- FIVE rounds of .38 ammunition
- ONE Canadian Passport No. YT 602294 in name of Ramon George Sneyd.
- ONE Canadian Passport (cancelled) No. DJ 909324 in the name of Ramon George Sneya.
- ONE Birth Certificate No. NO 33785 in the name of Ramon George Sneyd
- ONE black billfold
- ONE comb
- ONE pencil
- ONE Airline ticket B.E.A. No. 0602/9903/116- London to Brussels
- ONE Airline ticket B.O.A.C. No. 0614/4256/8753- London to Toronto
- ONE Key on ring
- ONE yellow metal tie clip
- ONE white metal wristlet watch on white metal bracelet
- A quantity of correspondence

Elsewhere

- ONE suitcase
- ONE light brown jacket
- ONE pair blue trousers
- ONE pair brown trousers
- ONE pair grey trousers
- ONE Polaroid 220 camera
- THREE gent's shirts
- TWO pairs of underpants
- TWO gent's singlets
- FIVE handkerchiefs
- THREE pairs of socks
- TWO towels
- ONE blue cap
- FIVE ties
- ONE Hifi Deluxe radio in case
- TWO pairs of sunglasses
- ONE Collin's dictionary
- ONE plastic wallet

Elsewhere (continued)

ONE Portuguese 50 centavos piece
TWENTY-ONE air mail envelopes
ONE bottle opener
ONE writing pad
ONE screwdriver
ONE pair of nail clippers
FIFTEEN Aspros
ONE can shaving foam
ONE safety razor
ONE can deodorant
ONE jar skin cream
ONE bottle shampoo
ONE tube hair dressing
TWO tubes toothpaste
ONE toothbrush
ONE inhaler
ONE bottle liniment
ONE suede brush
ONE tin shoe polish
ONE hand mirror
TWO bars soap
TEN safety pins
ONE book matches
THREE plasters
TWO metal clips
ONE reel thread
ONE comb
ONE roll adhesive tape
ONE raincoat
ONE vest
ONE tie
ONE belt
ONE pair of trousers
ONE jacket
ONE baggage ticket
ONE envelope bearing name 'R. SNEYD'
962 Dundas Street, Toronto
ONE Barclays Bank slip in name of Sneyd
ONE passenger ticket No. 0471"125363 T.A.P. Airlines
ONE envelope containing five photographs of self

Elsewhere (continued)

ONE receipt No. 177 from Hotel Portugal
ONE Kennedy travel bureau receipt No. 33273
ONE S.A.A. time table
ONE 1967 almanac
ONE book on Rhodesia
ONE book 'The Ninth Directive'
ONE map of London
ONE S.A.L. timetable
ONE map of Portugal
ONE picture magazine
ONE book 'Self Hypnotism'
ONE book 'Psycho'
ONE book 'How to cash on your hidden memory power'
TWO paper-backed books on hypnotism

~~SECRET~~
12

EXTRADITION OF JAMES EARL RAY

JUDGMENT OF MR. F. MILTON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL Police Gazette



Thursday, June 6, 1968

Vol. LV No. 133

Published by Authority

All manuscript for publication MUST COMPLY WITH POLICE GAZETTE REGULATIONS and the envelope should be addressed "THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, S.W.1" with "C.R.O. (P.G.)" in the top left corner

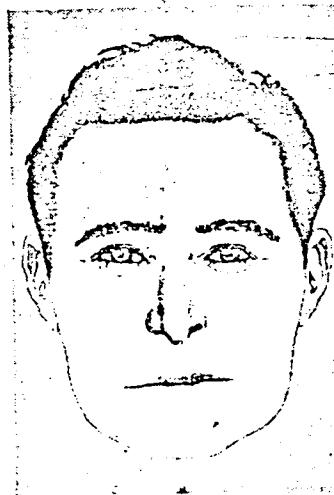
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JOHN WALDRON

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

Wanted

- 1 Devon and Cornwall, Plymouth—Robbery, 2.57 p.m. 31st ult.** Entered bank, threatened cashiers with revolver and ordered money to be placed in brown paper carrier bag. Stole money and ordered staff to lie on floor before leaving.—**Man,**



b. 1929 to 1934, 5ft. 9in., c. sallow (may be sun-tanned), h. black (wavy, brushed back), aquiline nose; wearing green/grey jacket and green plaid shirt. *Witnesses state that artist's impression of man wanted for murder at M.P. (BD), vide Special Notice, 6-12-67, is a truer likeness of offender.* Det. Supt. Roberts in case.

- 2 Beds. and Luton, Luton—Larceny, 5.45 p.m. 11th inst.** With others (in custody) boarded train en route from Bedford to London, entered guard's van and stole parcels from mail bags. Transferred to another train at Luton, saw guard approaching and absconded.—**Stephen Fitzgerald**, b. Tralee 26-12-32, 5ft. 7in., c. fresh, h. black (curly), e. brown, Mom, True Love, Pat, heart, two scrolls rt., sword, serpent l. arm. Frequents Kilburn (L.). D.S. Sparkes, British Transport Commission Police in case.

THE
POLICE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

NEW SERIES

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1967

No. 154, VOL. LIV

All manuscript for publication must comply with P.G. Regulations and the envelope should be addressed "THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, S.W.1" with "C.R.O. (P.G.)" in the top left corner.

Matter for circulation under the headings "Commonwealth Citizens" or "Aliens" should be addressed "THE ALIENS REGISTRATION OFFICE, 10, LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, THEOBALDS ROAD, W.C.1".

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

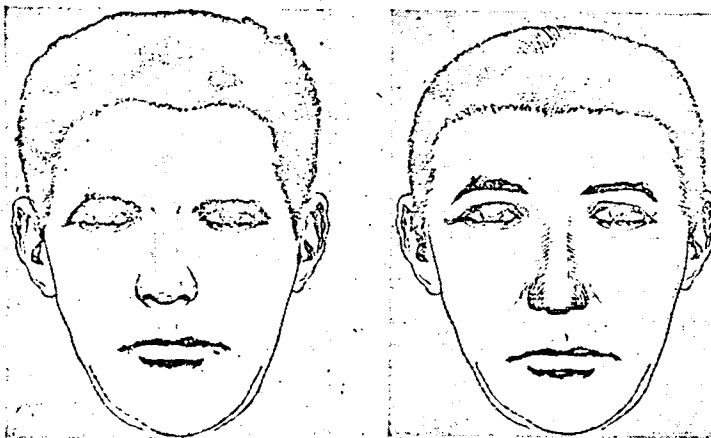
The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Special Notice

MURDER

M.P. (BD).—At 11.20 a.m. 29th ult., a man entered the National Provincial Bank, 74, Sloane Street, pushed a note demanding money across the counter, produced a firearm and attempted to rob an employee. The alarm was raised and the man fled. A chase ensued and in a near-by cul-de-sac Anthony Robin Fletcher, who had joined in the chase, was shot dead.

Wanted—MAN, b. 1937 to 1939, 5ft. 9in., proportionate build, c. sallow or tanned (swarthy), h. dk. (thick, inclined bushy), softly spoken; (may be of Mediterranean



SPECIAL NOTICE—continued.

extraction); wearing dk. brown and green mixture sports jacket with pronounced vertical dk. stripes, dk. or brown mixture trousers.

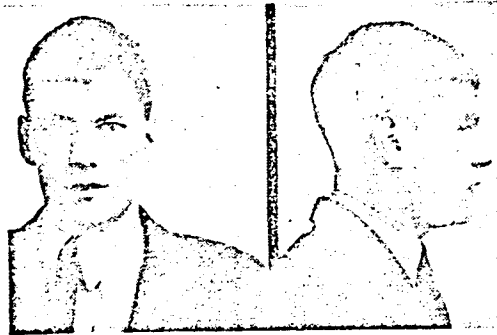
The firearm, which has not been found, was a 7.65mm. (.32) automatic pistol. It is asked that all such weapons found, handed to Police, or found in possession of persons coming into Police custody since 11.20 a.m. 29th ult., be carefully preserved for fingerprints and forensic examination.

The wanted man may attempt to leave the country and special attention should be paid at sea and air-ports and other likely places.

The photographs reproduced are impressions of witnesses and it is requested that suggestions as to identity, recovery of the firearm and details of any robbery where a threatening note and a firearm have been used by the offender be forwarded to Det. Supt. Huntley, telephone No. 01-589 1113, 2632 or 2466.

Wanted

- 1.—C.R.O.—Order of Recall to B.T.—Ronald Bushell, alias Ronald Dennis Bushell, C.R.O. No. 67342-61, b. Shepherds Bush (L.) 4-4-46. 5ft. 9in., c. fresh, h. fair,



Photograph taken 21-10-66

e. hazel, scar chin. back of hands. Sentenced to B.T. at C.L.S., 26-3-64, for house-breaking w.i. Released. 24-11-66, to Care of Borstal Division, C.A.C.A. Cons. for larceny, taking motor vehicle without consent, housebreaking, etc., at M.P. (D, H and N). If found to be in honest employment, Order of Recall should not be enforced, but report forwarded for information of Home Office, Prison Dept. Supn. expires, 23-11-68, after which date he should not be arrested on the Order.

- 2.—C.R.O.—Absconding, 30th ult., from Usk B.I.—Ernest William Hines, C.R.O. No. 23270-63, b. Kingswood, Bristol 7-3-48, 5ft. 9in., c. fresh, h. brown, e. blue, scar rt. eyebrow. Cons. for larceny, shop, store and garagebreaking at Staple Hill and Kingswood.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Falmer STATION.

F DIVN.

29th JUNE, 1968.

Reference to papers

C.O. 202/68/E99
Divnl. 1224/3/68.

Registry Folio No.

To Detective Superintendent.

1. This report deals with an offence of armed robbery committed by a man armed with a revolver type firearm who on Tuesday 4th June, 1968, at about 2.13 p.m., entered bank premises at 7, Glen Attlee Parade, North End Road, S.W.6., held up members of the bank staff and obtained £95 10s. cash.

2. The method used by this man was he entered the bank and handed to Mr. Edward VINCEY a bank cashier, a pink paper bag on which was written "Place all £5-10 Pound Notes in this bag". Produced the firearm in consequence of which Mr. Vincey took a bundle of £5 notes from the next till and gave them to the robber.

3. The pink paper bag was left behind at the scene and this was subsequently submitted to the Fingerprint Branch, New Scotland Yard, for a ninhydrin examination as a result of which a right thumb impression was found on the bag.

4. This fingerprint impression has been positively identified as being identical with the right thumb fingerprint impression of Francis George SNEYD, S.R.O. No. 14372/68, who is at present remanded in custody charged with (1) illegal entry to this country and (2) possessing a firearm. Extradition proceedings are in hand relative to an offence of murder committed by Sneyd in the United States of America.

5. Apart from the fingerprint evidence the following evidence is available to substantiate the charge of robbery against Sneyd.

6. Members of the bank staff who saw this man and can positively identify him are as follows:-

7. Mr. Edward VINEY, a Bank Clerk, of 122, Roxethgreen Avenue, South Harrow, Middlesex, was the cashier to whom the note was presented and he will give evidence of seeing the pistol held by the man and of going to the next till along the counter where he spoke Miss Penelope Mary LORD, a Bank Cashier, of 30, Elthiron Road, Fulham, S.W.6., and told her of the robbery.

8. Mr. Viney took a bundle of £5 notes from Miss Lord's till and handed them to the robber. Whilst he did this Miss Lord went to the back office of the bank which is occupied by Mr. Alan Cardinal PERKINS, the Bank Manager of 114, Consfield Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, and told him what was happening. Mr. Perkins looked from his office door and saw the robber he then went into his office and started to dial 999, when he heard a noise which he thought was a shot but which was in fact caused by Mr. Raymond Llewellyn HEATH, a Bank Cashier, of 32, Gastein Road, Fulham, S.W.6., who saw the man leaning over the counter, started to go towards him, saw the gun, stopped and slammed his till shut. In the meantime during the disturbance caused by the closing of this till which Mr. Viney and Miss Lord thought was a shot the robber left the bank.

9. Police were called, the area searched but no trace of the robber found. I (Detective Inspector Batchelor) attended the scene with other officers at 2.25 p.m., where I took possession of the pink paper bag which had been taken from the bank counter by Mr. Heath (Exhibit R.H.1) into Mr. Perkins office and placed on a chair.

10. Later that afternoon a Police photographer, Mr. Colin PURDUE

Photographer, Photographic Section, New Scotland Yard, visited the bank premises and there took six photographs of the bank and the pink paper bag. These photographs are in an album attached (Exhibit C.P.1).

11. During the course of Police enquiries it was established that the robber after committing this offence entered a tailors shop situated at the corner of North End Road and Lillie Road, S.W.6., where he was seen by Mr. John Bryan TAMES, a shop assistant of 299A, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6. This witness will say that at about 2.20 p.m., a man came into the shop from the North End Road entrance, walked straight through the shop to the Lillie Road exit, looked around him for about half a minute and then looked at some trousers on the racks behind Mr. Tames counter. The shop assistant approached this man, asked if he could help him but received no answer from this man who picked up a pair of trousers and started to examine them.

12. During the course of his stay in the shop, a period of three or four minutes. This man refused to allow Mr. Tames to measure either his waist or his inside leg but just looked at trousers as if to pass time away. He then left the shop by the Lillie Road exit.

13. All members of the bank staff have described the robber and their description fits Sneyd as also does the description given by Mr. Tames.

14. From the foregoing it will be seen there is ample evidence to prove the offence of robbery against Sneyd, both by means of the fingerprint found on the bag and his identification by the bank staff and Mr. Tames all of whom say they would recognise this man again.

14. Ramon George SNEYD, who is an American National was arrested on 8th June, 1968, at London Airport and was later charged at Cannon Row Police Station with being found in the possession of a forged passport and possessing a firearm containing five rounds of live ammunition.

15. The prisoner as previously mentioned is the subject of extradition proceedings relative to the murder of Doctor Martin Luther King, a coloured civil rights leader and which took place on 4th April, 1968 at Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America. The proceedings of extradition are in an advanced stage and it is anticipated they will be completed on Tuesday 2nd July, 1968, at Bow Street Magistrates Court. If extradition proceedings are successful it is considered no further proceedings will be taken in relation to the charges of possessing a forged passport and that of a firearm containing live ammunition.

16. The latter offences have been reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions by virtue of correspondence 201/68/94 and Mr. Hopkins of the latter department is conducting the case on behalf of the Police.

17. It will be appreciated that Sneyd has not yet been questioned for the offence previously mentioned in the report of robbery but this will be done on Tuesday 2nd July, 1968, in the presence of his solicitor Mr. Eugene of Michael Dresden and Co., Solicitors, of No. 32, Tavistock Street, W.C.2. It is anticipated that he will admit the offence of robbery and the necessity of holding an identification parade will be obviated.

18. I ask that copies of this report, together with copy

statements, etc., be forwarded to the office of the
Director of Public Prosecutions, in order that a representative
attend Court to conduct the prosecution on the remand hearing,
in relation to the further offense of robbery.

J. B. Bensen
Detective Inspector.

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Edward VINEY
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21
Occupation of Witness Bank Clerk
Address 122, Roxethgreen Avenue, South Harrow, Middlesex.

I am employed by the London Trustees Savings Bank at their branch at Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

At about 2.10pm today, 4th June, 1968, I went to the counter and opened my till to continue business. At this time, Miss LORD another of the cashiers was serving a woman and there was a man standing behind this woman forming the start of a queue.

I called the man over to my window in preparation to serving him and he passed a paper bag over to me and on it was written 'Put all the £5 notes in this bag'. On seeing this I looked up and saw that the man was holding what appeared to be a small revolver type pistol in his right hand.

I immediately shut my till which is self-locking so that he could not see the money that was inside it. The till used by Miss Lord which was on my right was still open and I knew did not contain much money, so I walked down to her, told her that the man had a gun and told her to tell the Manager. As I did this, I took the bundle of £5 notes out of her till, there could not have been more than ten, and went back my position where I handed them over to the man.

He then started to get up on to the

Signed E. Viney

Signature witnessed by [Signature]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Edward VINEY

Continuation of statement of.....

counter where he looked towards Mr. HEATH, the other cashier behind the counter, then jumped down again and there was a bang and the man left the Bank by way of the left hand door. I don't know what the bang was, I thought it could have been Mr. Heath kicking his box, but it could have been the gun held by the man going off.

I immediately ran to the road and turned left, but the man was no where in sight.

I would describe the man as being aged between 35 to 40 years, 5' 10"/11" tall, black wavy hair which was short cut and brushed back, tanned complexion, clean shaven and a round face. He was wearing a pair of sun glasses and a dark blue suit.

I think I would be able to recognize the man again.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 4th day of June, 19 68

(Signed).....

Signature witnessed by.....

being unable to read the above statement I,

of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of 19

(Signed).....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Penelope Mary LORD

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") 19

Occupation of Witness Bank cashier

Address 30, Elthiron Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

I am employed as a bank cashier by the London Trustee Savings Bank at their branch at 7, Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

At about 2.10pm yesterday, Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, I was on duty at my counter at the bank, which is the second from the right - number 4 till - and on the immediate right of Mr. Viney, when he came over to me and asked if I had any £5 notes. On looking up I saw a man on the other side of the counter holding a gun in his right hand and pointing it at us.

As Mr. Viney reached to my till he said to me, 'Tell Mr. Perkins there is a man with a gun'. As Mr. Viney walked back to his position, the man went back that way as well and I walked over to Mr. Perkins office.

I told him what was happening and he told me to shut the door and lock it. He started to use the telephone, when we heard a loud crash and I thought that some fighting had started. Mr. Perkins put down the phone and we both went into the front office. As he got inside he started to duck down and I followed suit, but the man had gone by now and Mr. Viney and Mr. Perkins went out to see where he had gone and Mr. Heath went to telephone the Police.

I cannot describe the man very well as I only glanced at him and once I saw the gun which appeared to

Signed P.M. Lord

Signature witnessed by

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Continuation of statement of Penelope Mary LORD

be a small revolver type gun, I didn't look at him any more. I would say that he was about 35 years of age, about 5' 10" tall, had black wavy hair which was short cut and brushed back, tanned complexion and high cheekbones. He had a long thin face and wore dark sun glasses and a dark blue suit. I am not certain whether I would recognize him again.

I later checked my till and found that it was £95.10.0d deficient.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1968.

(Signed) P. M. Lord

Signature witnessed by

*(being unable to read the above statement I, of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed)

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Alan Cardinal PERKINS
 Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21
 Occupation of Witness Bank Manager
 Address 114, Consfield Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.

I am the manager of the London Trustee Savings Bank at 7, Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

At about 2:10pm yesterday, 4th June, 1968, one of my cashiers, Miss Lord, came into my office door and said 'Mr. Perkins, Mr. Viney has asked me to tell you that there is a man pointing a gun at him,' I put my head round the door to assess the situation and saw Mr. Viney standing behind the second till position and a man standing opposite him on the other side of the counter with his right hand pointed towards Mr. Viney giving the appearance of holding a gun. I cannot say definitely that he was holding a gun but I have the impression of a small black gun in his hand.

I went back into my office and told Miss Lord to lock the door. I then went to my desk telephone and started to dial '999' but had only got as far as the second 9 when a sound which appeared to be a shot came from the front office.

I stopped dialling and hung up the phone and went into the front office and saw both Mr. Viney and Mr. Heath in a half crouched position with their hands raised. I immediately thought that it had been a shot I had heard and I crouched down as well. I then realized that they were both getting up and did likewise. I asked

Signature [Handwritten Signature] Signature witnessed by [Handwritten Signature]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Alan Cardinal PERKINS

Continuation of statement of.....

Mr. Viney where the man was and he told me that he was gone.

I then ran to the counter flap, told Mr. Viney to run out to North End Road to see if he could see the man and I told Mr. Heath to dial '999'. I ran after Mr. Viney to tell him to be careful, but the man had gone. I then returned to my office and took the call on the phone which was through to Scotland Yard.

I would describe the man as being aged about 40 - 44 years, about 5' 10"/11 1/2" tall, of well proportioned build, very tanned complexion, very dark brown to black hair which was wavy and I have the impression there was some grey in it. He was wearing a pair of dark glasses which appeared to be ski glasses and a dark blue suit. He was of very smart appearance and bearing and gave me the impression by his manner that he was continental, either Swiss or Austrian. I

don't think I would be able to recognize him again.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1968.

(Signed).....

Signature witnessed by.....

*(being unable to read the above statement I, of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed).....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Alan Cardinal PERKINS

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter " over 21 ")..... Over 21

Occupation of Witness..... Bank Manager

Address 114, Consfield Avenue,

..... New Malden, Surrey.

On Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, just after the robbery occurred at our bank, Mr. Heath, one of my cashiers brought a pink coloured paper bag into my office and gave it to me. I kept the bag in my office until Detective Inspector Batchelor arrived and then gave it into his custody.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 28th day of June, 1968

(Signed)..... A.C. Perkins

Signature witnessed by..... A. Lawrence, D/C

*(..... being unable to read the above statement I, of read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of 19.....

(Signed).....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Raymond Llewellyn HEATH

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21

Occupation of Witness Bank cashier

Address 32, Gastein Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

I am employed as a bank cashier by London Trustee Savings Bank at their branch at 7, Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

At about 2.10pm yesterday, Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, I was on duty at the bank and was working at my till which is at the left hand end of the counter. I had just used the telephone and my till was shut and I was at my part of the counter addressing an envelope.

There was a noise on my right hand side which attracted my attention and from the corner of my eye I saw on my right hand side, Mr. Viney with his hand on the till on my immediate right which is used by Mr. Longo and a mans hand stretched over the counter at that position.

I turned to my right and immediately saw that a man was sitting on the counter at Mr. Longo's position of the counter with his arm reaching over. As I moved forward a pace, the man turned towards me and his right hand was immediately in front of my stomach. I could see that he was holding a small revolver type pistol and this was only two inches from my stomach. I stepped back and in doing so I kicked my metal till box. The sound of me doing this must have sounded like a shot to the other staff, because Mr. Viney then ducked down and I immediately ducked down myself. I thought that the man

M.P.-67-80733

Signed Raymond Llewellyn Heath Signature witnessed by [Signature]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Continuation of statement of Raymond Llewellyn HEATH

was coming round to get over the counter at my position, so I held myself close in to the counter. Mr. Perkins then came out of his office and I saw him duck down, but then Mr. Viney looked over the counter and saw that the man had gone.

Mr. Viney ran out of the bank to see where the man had gone and was followed by Mr. Perkins. As I went to follow, Mr. Perkins told me to ring the Police and I returned to the telephone.

I would describe the man as being aged between 35 - 40 years, very tanned complexion, black hair which was wavy and short cut, high cheekbones with slightly sunken cheeks and was clean shaven. I could not tell how tall he was and I only saw him sitting on the counter. He was wearing dark glasses and a dark blue suit with a light blue square pattern on it. I think that I would recognize the man again if I saw him.

This statement, consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1968

(Signed) Raymond Llewellyn Heath

Signature witnessed by [Signature]

being unable to read the above statement I,

of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19____

(Signed).....

* Delete if inapplicable.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of Raymond Llewellyn HEATH

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21

Occupation of Witness Bank Cashier

Address 32, Gastein Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

On Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, just after the robbery occurred at the London Trustee Savings Bank, 7, Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6, where I work, I took a pink coloured paper bag from the counter near Mr. Viney's till position and took it to the Manager's Office where I gave it to Mr. Perkins.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 28th day of June, 1968

(Signed)..... R. Heath

Signature witnessed by..... A. Lawrence.. D/C

"(being unable to read the above statement I, of read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed).....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of John BATCHELOR
 Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21
 Occupation of Witness Detective Inspector 'F'
 Address Fulham Police Station,
 'F' Division.

On Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, at 2.25 p.m., as a result of a call for Police, I went to the premises of the London Trustee Savings Bank, Clem Attlee Parade, North End Road, to investigate an allegation of robbery.

On a chair in the Manager's Office I saw a pink paper bag which had writing on it (Exhibit R.H.1). I took possession of this bag and was present when it was photographed by Photographer Purdue at the bank. I then took this bag to Fulham Police Station and on 5th June, 1968, I took the exhibit to New Scotland Yard where I handed it to a member of the Fingerprint Department.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1968.

(Signed)..... *John Batchelor* John Batchelor, D/Insp. 'F'

Signature witnessed by.....
 being unable to read the above statement I,
 of

read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the day of 19

(Signed).....

* Delete if inapplicable.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Statement of COLIN PURDIE

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") Over 21

Occupation of Witness Photographer

Address Photographic Section,
New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

On Tuesday, 4th June, 1968, I went to the London
Trustee Savings Bank at 7, Clementlee Parade, North End
Road, S.W.6., and there took six photographs.

These photographs I now submit in an indexed album
(Exhibit Nos C.P.1), the unretouched negatives are in my
possession.

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that,
if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything
which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 7th day of JUNE, 1968

(Signed) Colin Purdie

Signature witnessed by F.S. Clarke

* I being unable to read the above statement I,
of _____
read it to him before he signed it).

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Signed) _____

* Delete if inapplicable.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Fulham Station

'F' Division

7th June 1968

STATEMENT of: John Bryan TAMES
(Age: 20 years - born 9.9.47)
(Shop Assistant)
299A, North End Road,
Fulham, S.W.6

I am employed as a counter assistant by FAITH BROTHERS, men's outfitters, at 238, North End Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

On Tuesday, 4th June 1968, I left the shop to have my lunch at 1 p.m. I returned to the shop at about three minutes before 2 p.m. to allow the other man who works on my counter to have his lunch. He left the shop at about five past two. I know he left at that time as I had checked the time on my watch just a minute or so previously. That left me alone on my side of the shop and a Mrs. CLARK on the other side.

Between both sides of the shop are high shelves full of clothing, which means that I could not see Mrs. CLARK's side of the shop and she can't see mine.

As soon as my friend left the shop I went to the end of my counter, nearest to the door, and started to put away some new stock that had come in. I was working there for about ten minutes when I heard the door open and I looked up. That's the door that opens onto North End Road.

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