

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, 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 ofCOLIN PURDUS.....

Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21").....Over 22.....

Occupation of Witness.....Photographer.....

AddressPhotographic Section.....

.....New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.....

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

These photographs I now submit in an indexed album
 (Exhibit No: C.P.2), 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 Purdus*.....Signature witnessed by.....*P.S. Clarke*.....

*(

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.

... cont ...

I saw a man come in, walking very fast. He left the door wide open and went past me without saying anything at all. He went down the length of the shop and round the corner by the till and stopped. He looked around for about half a minute with his back to me. He was facing towards the door that leads out into Lillie Road.

There was someone else in the shop at the same time because I could hear Mrs. CLARK talking, but I don't know who it was. They would not be able to see the man because of the high shelves.

The man turned round and started to look at the racks of trousers behind my counter. I walked down behind the counter till I was opposite the man and said to him, "Can I help you?" The man looked at me but didn't answer. He walked back towards the door that he had used to come in and stopped beside the trousers I had been sorting. He picked up a pair of trousers and looked at them.

I walked back to where he was and when I reached the man he said, "I want a pair of trousers." I was going to ask him what sort of trousers he wanted, when he said, "I want a slimmer leg." I said that I didn't think we had anything slimmer than the pair he was looking at. He didn't say anything to me then but again walked back down the shop and looked at the racks.

... cont ...

I started walking towards the racks and asked him, "What waist measurements are you?" He replied, "32". I went to the racks and got out all the size 32 trousers and then asked him, "What size leg are you?" He smiled and looked at me as though he didn't understand what I meant. I put the trousers onto the counter.

I then saw an elderly couple come round to my side of the shop and stop beside the till. They were talking.

I picked up the tape measure and said to the man, "I'd better check on your waist and leg measurements." He moved away from the counter, waved his hands at me and said, "No, 32". I said that I needed to know his leg size and he said something like, "My leg is 31". I told him to look at the trousers and I would see to the old couple. I left him looking at the trousers and went to the old couple.

I sold a cap to the man. I don't know who the old couple were. I think I would have taken about three minutes to serve them.

When I was serving the couple I saw the man pick up the tape measure and put it round his waist. He had his jacket open and thrown back at the waist. He was facing towards me and I could see he was wearing a thick leather belt. There was nothing else about him that I noticed then. He put the tape down and started looking at the trousers again.

... cont ...

TAMES, John Bryan
Page 4 ...

The old couple left the shop and I went back to him and asked if he saw anything he liked. He shook his head to say no. I turned to the rack to see if there was anything else and I heard the door open again. I think it was a woman whom came in. The man smiled again, then left the shop without a word.

The man was aged about 35 years, about 5 ft.8 in. tall, well built, dark hair, slightly waved at the front. He was wearing a greeny-blue suit. He had on a tie and was quite smart looking.

When he spoke he sounded foreign, like Spanish or Italian. He looked as though he was like an Italian or that type. His voice was low and rough.

I would recognise the man again if I saw him.

He must have been in the shop about ten minutes altogether. As near as I can remember, he left the shop a couple of minutes before half past two.

This statement, consisting of 4 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 7th day of June 1968:

(Signed) J.Tames

Signature witnessed by: Alex Lawrence
Detective Constable 'F'

London Communications To Bureau in Murkin matter

Cable	6-4-68		0	✓
"	6-5-68		0	✓
"	6-6-68		0	✓
"	6-7-68		0	✓
Airtel	6-5-68		0	✓
"	6-7-68			
Cable	6-9-68		0	✓
Airtel	6-9-68		0	✓
"	6-9-68		0	✓
Cable	6-10-68		0	✓
"	6-10-68		0	✓
"	6-13-68	# 56	0	✓
"	6-13-68	# 57	0	✓
"	6-13-68	# 58	0	✓
"	6-13-68	# 51	0	✓
"	6-14-68	# 60	0	✓
"	6-14-68	# 63	0	✓
Airtel	6-14-68		+	✓
"	6-17-68		0	✓
Cable	6-17-68	# 64	0	✓
"	6-17-68	# 67	0	✓

DATE	TIME	TO	FROM	REMARKS
7-9-68	18	0	✓	Cable
7-11-68	+	0	✓	"
7-11-68	0	0	✓	"
7-8-68	0	0	✓	"
7-5-68	0	0	✓	"
7-3-68	+	0	✓	Airtel
7-3-68	0	45	✓	"
7-1-68	0	83	✓	"
6-29-68	0	0	✓	"
6-27-68	0	0	✓	"
6-24-68	0	0	✓	Cable
6-24-68	0	0	✓	"
6-24-68	0	0	✓	Airtel
6-21-68	0	0	✓	Cable
6-20-68	0	0	✓	Airtel
6-20-68	0	0	✓	Cable
6-19-68	0	0	✓	"
6-19-68	+	0	✓	Airtel
6-18-68	0	0	✓	Cable

Cost DATA

Sent to Dept 7/24

#67	6-17-68	"
#64	6-17-68	Cable
	6-17-68	"
	6-14-68	Airtel

#63	6-14-68	"
#60	6-14-68	"
#51	6-13-68	"
#58	6-13-68	"
#57	6-13-68	"
#56	6-13-68	"

6-10-68	"
6-10-68	Cable
6-9-68	"

6-9-68	Airtel
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6-9-68	Cable
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6-7-68	"
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6-5-68	Airtel
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6-7-68	"
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6-6-68	"
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6-5-68	"
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6-4-68	Cable
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London Communication To Bureau in MURKIN matter

Cable 6-18-68

AirTel 6-19-68

" 6-19-68

Cable 6-20-68

AirTel 6-20-68

Cable 6-21-68

AirTel 6-24-68

" 6-24-68

Cable 6-24-68

" 6-27-68

" 6-29-68

" 7-1-68

" 7-2-68

AirTel 7-3-68

" 7-5-68

" 7-8-68

" 7-11-68

" 7-16-68

Cable 7-9-68

6/19/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (88-72) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN

Enclosed herein are copies of documents as follows:

(1) Telegram, American Embassy, London to Department of State dated 6/18/68 which elaborates upon subject's hearing on that date.

(2) Copy of the charges against subject as read in court on June 18, together with an extract of a decision handed down by the Queen's Bench Division of the British Court System which pertains to a writ of habeas corpus hearing in an extradition matter.

As is set forth in Document #1, it appears that the defense's only argument in this matter is on the grounds that it is a political extradition. In addition to information set forth in Document #1, NIGEL MAW, the solicitor for the States of Tennessee and Missouri, advised that on the basis of the extract the defense will not have any chance whatsoever if his only argument is that this is a political extradition.

Documents enclosed are for the information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(5)

*1 Copy in memo
folder under
6-24-68.*



SECRET

THE

SUBJECT: MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[illegible]

SECRET

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

10017
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

-2-

did unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought kill and murder Martin Luther King Jr. within the jurisdiction of the USA. Ray, hereinafter called the defendant, convicted of commission of the crime of robbery with violence to wit on February 19, 1968 was sentenced for the crime of robbery first degree by means of a dangerous and deadly weapon within the jurisdiction of the USA UNQUOTE:

Roger Frisby, Defense Counsel, wished to make a statement which Mr. Sneyd asked him to make. Frisby referred to the June 10 LONDON TIMES headlines which stated QUOTE U.S. Justice Department Chief Interviews King Case MAN UNQUOTE Frisby continued that Mr. Sneyd stated that he was not interviewed by Mr. Vinson nor any other U.S. official. Frisby advised that Counsel was authorized to state by Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler Metropolitan Police that at no time was Mr. Sneyd interviewed by Mr. Vinson or any other American official. Mr. New, Counsel for U.S., confirmed this statement. Hearing adjourned until June 27.

In discussion with New prior to the hearing, he advised Embassy official who also present at hearing that Defense Counsel stated off the record repeat off the record that his only argument in this case is on the grounds that it is a political extradition. New also advised that in discussions with Defense Counsel case would be completed on 27th.

In addition, two warrants for arrest were issued by the Court on June 27. Copies will be furnished Dept. request.

2 Q.B.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

415

In re MEUNIER.

Considered, R. v.
GUY, known as Guy
de la Roche, in p.
Surrey.
1891 (3 W.L.R.
1813, 11 J. 100).

1891

June 11.

*Criminal Law—Extradition—Offence of a Political Character—Anarchist
Outrages—Evidence of Accomplice—Corroboration—One Committed for
two Offences—Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52), s. 3, sub-s. 1.*

A prisoner committed for extradition, on two charges of committing anarchist outrages in France, by causing explosions at a café and at certain barracks, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The two charges were included in one committal:—

Held, that if the charges had depended on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice (which was not the case), that would not be a ground for discharging the prisoner, for absence of corroboration was not conclusive in favour of a prisoner's right to acquittal, but the magistrate had a discretion as to whether the evidence was sufficient to justify a committal, that separate committals were not necessary, that the outrage at the barracks was not an offence of a political character, within the meaning of s. 3, sub-s. 1, of the Extradition Act, 1870, for to constitute a political offence there must be two or more parties in the State, each seeking to impose the government of their own choice on the other, which was not the case with regard to anarchist crimes, and therefore the prisoner was liable to extradition.

R. v. Tate (1908) 2
K.B. 609.

R. v. Christie
(1914) A.C. 345; 83
L.J. K.B. 1097.

APPLICATION for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up and discharge a prisoner named Meunier, who had been committed by Sir John Bridge, the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, for surrender to the French Government under the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52; 36 & 37 Vict. c. 50).

The prisoner was charged with wilfully causing two explosions in France, one at the Café Véro in Paris, which caused the death of two persons, and the other at certain barracks. It was proved by the witnesses whose depositions were taken in France, as well as by a statement voluntarily made by the prisoner himself to the inspector of police who arrested him in London, that the prisoner was an anarchist.

The application was made in vacation (1) by summons at chambers, which Kennedy, J., referred to the Court.

The grounds of the application were four: (1) that there was no evidence that the prisoner Meunier, who was brought up and committed at Bow Street, was the same person as Meunier, who was charged with the offences committed in France, and was

(1) Crown Office Files, 1890, n.

1894

IN RE
DURNIE

referred to in the depositions taken in France; (2.) that the evidence relied on to connect the prisoner with the offences charged was the evidence of an accomplice, and was not corroborated; (3.) that two separate and distinct offences were included in one committal; (4.) that the explosion at the barracks was an offence of a political character, within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52), s. 3, sub-s. 1 (1), and therefore the prisoner was not liable to be surrendered in respect of that offence.

Durnie, for the prisoner, moved for an order for a habeas corpus, on the four grounds already stated.

The Solicitor General (R. T. Reid, Q.C.), (*The Attorney General (Sir John Rigby, Q.C.)*, and *H. Sutton*, with him), for the Crown. As to identity, there are numerous points in which the facts stated, and the description of the accused given, in the depositions taken in France, coincide exactly with the facts appearing on the hearing at Bow Street, and all these coincidences taken together amount to ample evidence of identity.

As to corroboration, it is not a rule of law that an accomplice must be corroborated, but the question is one of practice, and the absence of corroboration would not be sufficient to invalidate a committal, where the magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out. In the present case, however, there is, in the French depositions, sufficient evidence of corroboration, if it were necessary.

As to the committal, the statute does not require separate committals.

As to the question of an offence of a political character, the evidence against the prisoner is such as to support charges of murder, attempt to murder, and wilful damage to buildings which are in no sense political offences.

Durnie, for the prisoner. The evidence of identity is insufficient.

As to corroboration, it is a universal rule that no person ought

(1) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, s. 3: fugitive criminal shall not be rendered if the offence in respect which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character."

to be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, and there is no corroboration here. The Court has power to review the decision of the magistrate on this point: *In re Castioni* (1), per Denman, J., at p. 157, per Hawkins, J., at p. 161; *In re Guerin*. (2)

1891

IN RE
MURKIN.

The committal is bad, as it includes two separate and distinct charges.

As to the question of a political offence, it cannot be contended that the explosion at the Café Véry was a political offence; but, as to the explosion at the barracks, the case is different, for the evidence shews an attempt to destroy Government property, the quarters occupied by the soldiers of the French Government. The decision in *In re Castioni* (1) is in the prisoner's favour on this question.

CAVE, J. I am of opinion that this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* must be refused.

The principal ground relied on by Mr. Burnie on behalf of the prisoner is, that there was no evidence of the identity of the prisoner Meunier, who was brought up and committed at Bow Street, with the accused man Meunier, who is referred to in the depositions taken in France, to warrant the committal of the prisoner for the purpose of extradition. That is the point to which he attaches the most importance.

The second point is, that the evidence against the accused was the evidence of an accomplice, and there is no sufficient corroboration to warrant his committal.

The third point is, that there are two charges, and only one committal, and that there should be two committals.

The fourth point is, that, so far as relates to the outrage at the barracks, the offence charged is one of a political character, and therefore the accused is not liable to be surrendered under the Extradition Acts.

I will take the second point first. The question is whether the witness, on whose evidence the charges against the accused mainly depend, is corroborated by the other witnesses, whose evidence appears on the depositions taken in France.

(1) [1891] 1 Q. B. 149.

(2) 53 L. J. (Q.B.) 42.

Vol. II. 1891.

2 Q

2

1891

IN RE
MEUNIER.

Case J.

[The learned judge here dealt with the various statements of fact relied upon by the prosecution as corroboration, and continued as follows:—]

It is impossible to deal with the point by taking separately each single fact stated, and saying it is a small matter, and does not amount to corroboration; that may be so, but the whole of the facts taken together form a strong body of circumstantial evidence in corroboration. In my judgment the fact that there is not corroborative evidence is not conclusive in favour of the accused; but the magistrate must exercise his discretion in each case in arriving at a conclusion as to whether there ought to be a committal or not. It is not the law that a prisoner must necessarily be acquitted in the absence of corroborative evidence; for the evidence must be laid before the jury in each case. No doubt, it is the practice to warn the jury that they ought not to convict unless they think that the evidence of the accomplice is corroborated; but I know of no power to withdraw the case from the jury for want of corroborative evidence, and I know of no power to set aside a verdict of guilty on that ground. (1) The magistrate has a discretion in each case, as to whether the evidence is or is not sufficient to justify a committal; and in the present case, in my opinion, the magistrate has exercised that discretion rightly.

The next point which I will deal with is as to the evidence of identity. It is true that no one was called to identify the man Meunier, who was brought up at Bow Street, with the Meunier referred to in the depositions taken in France. But there were many circumstances tending to shew the identity, and the prisoner was before Sir John Bridge, who had the opportunity of comparing him with the description given by the French witnesses.

[The learned judge here dealt with the evidence as to identity, and continued as follows:—]

In the face of these facts the slight discrepancy between the christian name given by the French witnesses and that in the committal order (Théodule and Théodore) sinks into nothing, and in my opinion that point also fails.

(1) See *Reg. v. Stubb's*, Dearsley & Pearce's C. C. 553; *Reg. v. Doyes*, 1 B. & S. 311.

The next point is a technical one, namely, that there are two offences charged, and only one committal; but I find nothing in the statutes requiring separate committals.

The last point taken is, that, so far as regards the outrage at the barracks, the offence charged is one of a political character, and therefore the accused is not liable to be surrendered under the Extradition Acts; for it is said that the outrage was an attack on Government property, and was an attempt to destroy the quarters occupied by the troops of the French Government. It appears to me that, in order to constitute an offence of a political character, there must be two or more parties in the State, each seeking to impose the Government of their own choice on the other, and that, if the offence is committed by one side or the other in pursuance of that object, it is a political offence, otherwise not. In the present case there are not two parties in the State, each seeking to impose the Government of their own choice on the other; for the party with whom the accused is identified by the evidence, and by his own voluntary statement, namely, the party of anarchy, is the enemy of all Governments. Their efforts are directed primarily against the general body of citizens. They may, secondarily and incidentally, commit offences against some particular Government; but anarchist offences are mainly directed against private citizens. I agree, as to this question also, with the view taken by Sir John Bridge; and I am of opinion that the crime charged was not a political offence within the meaning of the Extradition Act.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the contention on behalf of the prisoner fails on all grounds, and that the application for a writ of habeas corpus must be refused.

COLLINS, J. I am of the same opinion, and on the same grounds.

Application refused.

Solicitor for the Crown: *The Solicitor to the Treasury.*

Solicitor for the prisoner: *T. O. Evans.*

P. B. H.



Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

To all and each of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable James Callaghan

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by order under his Hand and Seal, hath signified to Me, Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, that requisition hath been duly made to him for the surrender of

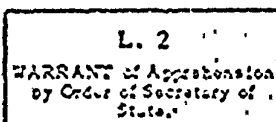
James Earl RAY

(hereinafter called the Defendant) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ convicted of the commission of the crime of robbery with violence, to wit on February 19th, 1960 was sentenced for the crime of Robbery First Degree by means of a dangerous and deadly weapon

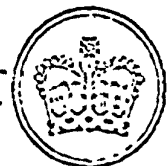
within the Jurisdiction of the United States of America

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Defendant pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870", wherever he may be found in the United Kingdom or Isle of Man, and bring him before Me, or some other Magistrate sitting in this Court, to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Bow Street, one of the Magistrates' Courts of the Metropolis, this 13th day of June
in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and sixty-eight.



Frank Aill



Street Magistrates' Court.



Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

To all and each of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable James Callaghan

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by order under his Hand and Seal, hath signified to Me, Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, that requisition hath been duly made to him for the surrender of

James Earl Ray

(hereinafter called the Defendant) suspected and accused ~~XXXXXX~~ of the commission of the crime of murder, to wit on 4th April 1968 in 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 of America

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Defendant pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870", wherever he may be found in the United Kingdom or Isle of Man, and bring him before Me, or some other Magistrate sitting in this Court, to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Bow Street, one of the Magistrates'

Courts of the Metropolis, this 13th day of June

In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and sixty-eight.

FBI

Date: 6/14/68

I-2erox to
Memphis
6/21/68Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (44-38861)
 FROM: Legat, London (88-72) (P)
 MURKIN

JENSEN was advised by R/S
 on 6/14/68 that reports were
 not to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau. For his
 information only.

Enclosed are a number of reports which have been
 made available on an unofficial and confidential basis by New
 Scotland Yard. These reports should not be disseminated out-
 side the Bureau. The items are numbered for ready reference
 and discussed below.

- (1) Report of Detective Chief Inspector K. THOMPSON to
 Detective Chief Superintendent dated 6/13/68.

This document is in effect a prosecutive summary in
 connection with the prosecution of subject for entering England
 with a false passport and unlawfully carrying a gun. It is
 noted that on page 2, item 7, the report states the RCMP con-
 ducted investigation on behalf of the FBI which revealed RAY
 had caused a false application to be made for a birth certificate.

It has been pointed out to New Scotland Yard that no
 information concerning a false application for a birth certificate
 had been furnished them by the FBI; and Scotland Yard advised
 that this information had been obtained by them through direct
 liaison with the RCMP in London.

On page 8, item 38, it is stated the U. S. authorities
 have made tentative arrangements for RAMON GEORGE SNEYD to
 travel to England to testify, if necessary. Scotland Yard has

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12)
 1 - Paris (direct)
 1 - Liaison (direct)
 1 - London

WLM:cm
 (6)

Memo to Mr. DeLoach
 and let to Mr. [unclear] cc's to Deputy AG,
 Mr. Vernon & Pallak, 6-21-68
 JH: [unclear]
 W.C. Bishop

6 JUN 17 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

LON 88-72

been advised that no arrangements have been made by the FBI, and it has been determined that the statement in the report actually is based upon information received by Scotland Yard directly from the RCMP.

- (2) Copies of documents used by Scotland Yard to support the above report.

These documents include copy of the birth certificate in the name of RAMON GEORGE SNEYD and copies of the two passports obtained by the subject.

- (3) Certificate of Vaccination.

- (4) Copy of registration at New Earls Court Hotel, London, showing registration of RAMON G. SNEYD on 5/28/68.

- ✓ (5) Statement of IAN COLVIN, columnist, The Daily Telegraph, London.

Scotland Yard advised that Major ALISTAIR WICKS, headquarters in Lisbon, is believed to be engaged in obtaining weapons for revolutionary elements in South Africa. The Yard has made arrangements to interview WICKS on a confidential basis in London and the results will be promptly furnished. The Yard has been advised that the subject was never in direct contact with WICKS, and COLVIN advised the Yard that he had never furnished RAY the address of WICKS or any address in Belgium where contact might be made with mercenary elements.

- (6) A page of notes, apparently in RAY's handwriting, which was on his person when arrested. "FLE 4342" is the telephone number of the London Daily Telegraph.

- ✓ (7) Statement of ANNA ELIZABETH THOMAS.

It is noted that RAY allegedly tore up a number of papers while staying at the Pax Hotel. Scotland Yard advised that specific and intensive investigation failed to corroborate this and an exhaustive search failed to locate any torn papers that may have come from RAY. Scotland Yard representatives who have interviewed Mrs. THOMAS do not consider her to be a reliable witness. No air flight bag such as she described has been found. RAY is only known to have had one piece of luggage, which is a large

LON 88-72

zipper fabric bag designed to carry two or three suits and a large number of accessories. In a search for other luggage Scotland Yard has checked every luggage room and every locker of every transportation station in London.

✓ (8) Statement of JANET ELIZABETH NASSAU.

(9) Memorandum of Kennedy Travel Bureau for Mr. R. Sneyd giving details of his flight from Toronto to London and copy of his ticket envelope. These were in the subject's luggage.

(10) Currency exchange voucher of Lloyds Bank Limited.

This document shows that on 5/30/68 RAMON SNEYD exchanged 15 South African rand for £7-13-10 in British currency. This would be approximately \$17.50 in American money. The voucher does not identify the branch of the bank involved, and these branches are most numerous in London. The Yard has attempted to identify the branch at which this transaction occurred without success.

(11) A 4-page document captioned "Silencers."

This is a detailed discussion of the theory and specifications of silencers for firearms, which was found in subject's luggage.

(12) Classified advertisements found in RAY's wallet at the time of his arrest.

This is a torn piece of a London newspaper containing several classified ads, including one for cheap flights to South Africa by International Air. Scotland Yard has conducted investigation at International Air and has determined that there is no record of subject's having contacted that firm, nor are personnel of the firm familiar with subject.

Scotland Yard is continuing extensive investigation to develop subject's activities between 5/17 and 5/28/68. They also are sending an officer to every institution in London which has either banking facilities or safe deposit boxes to determine if the subject opened a bank account or rented a safe deposit box while he was here.

LON 88-72

The complete manifest for the flight taken by the subject from Toronto to London has been obtained. Efforts are being made to obtain from Lisbon the manifest for the flight from Lisbon to London and Scotland Yard has access to the microfilm manifest of subject's flight from London to Lisbon. The three manifests will be cross-checked in a search for common passengers.

Written apparently by RAY on a South Africa Air Line schedule found in his luggage are the words "Cinco tres cinco zero quatra una," This is Portuguese for the number 535041. Legat, Paris, has instituted inquiries to determine if this is a Lisbon telephone number and, if so, to identify the subscriber and determine if the subscriber has any connection with the subject.

Scotland Yard is interviewing flight crews on the flights taken by RAY from Toronto to London and from London to Lisbon. This has been substantially completed with negative results, and will be concluded as soon as personnel on overseas runs are available for interview. Legat, Paris, has previously arranged for interview of the flight crew on RAY's flight from Lisbon to London.

Scotland Yard's investigation to date has not developed any indication of RAY's having had any associate or significant contact in London.

Exhaustive checks have been made of immigration and airline records. No record has been found to indicate RAY left England between 5/17/68 and 6/8/68.

The statement in the first paragraph of this airtel regarding reports received on an unofficial and confidential basis refers only to items numbered 1, 5, 7 and 8.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

New Scotland Yard

13th day of June 1968

1.

To Detective Chief Superintendent.

1. Ramon George SNEYD, C.R.O. 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, 1957, 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, 1957.

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.

/s/

3-1/3

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 SNEY, 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. 509324 was issued to the accused, but showing his name as RAY.

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

/Overseas

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 LEMMON, 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.O.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 submit 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.

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

/purchased

DOCS.

Page 1-3.

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, 1963, 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 SHEDD 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.

18. Mr. Kenneth Leonard HULAN, 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.

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

20. He asserted that his name was SHEDD 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.

/it

24. At 4.45 p.m. Mr. BUTLER and I again saw SKIND 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 SKIND, but M, alias GRIT, 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 SKIND 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 DUNSDEN 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 HAY 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. 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 GARY and those of James Earl RAY sent to us by the F.B.I., and that they are identical.

36. Mr. George BONTANE, 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. P.J. 909324 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. [REDACTED] 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 McCARTHERY, 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 4.

41. At the time the accused was interrogated at Cannon Row Police Station, Detective Sergeant David DICKIN 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. EVILER 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 my 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).

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

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA
BIRTH CERTIFICATE NO33785

NAME
SNEYD, RAMON GEORGE

DATE OF BIRTH
OCT. 8, 1932

SEX
M

BIRTHPLACE
TORONTO

REGISTRATION DATE
OCT. 15, 1932

REGISTRATION NUMBER
[REDACTED]

ISSUED AT TORONTO
APR. 24, 1968

ONTARIO

230-0

NAME OF BEARER NOM DU TITULAIRE		2		[REDACTED]	
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 POUCES		BLACK		BLUE	
PASSPORT ISSUED AT - CE PASSEPORT DELIVRE A		CHILDREN - ENFANTS		BIRTHDATE - NE LE	
OTTAWA		NO			
ON - LE					
24 APR 1939					
PASSPORT EXPIRES - CE PASSEPORT EXPIRE					
24 APR 1973					
4-1-A					

See information on inside back cover.

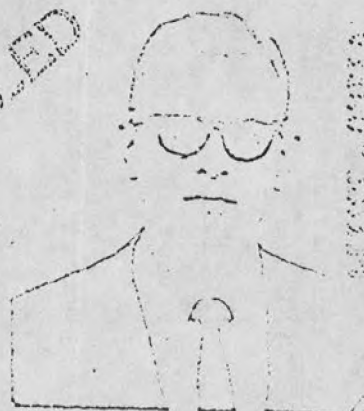
Voir l'Avis en troisieme page de couverture.

RENEWALS PROROGATIONS

3

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE

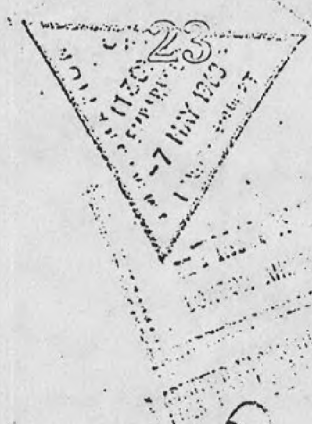
This passport is hereby renewed valid until Ce passeport est prorogé jusqu'au



Signature of Bearer - Signature du Titulaire

2015

22



CANCELLED

CANCELLED

U.S. AIR MAIL
10c
JUL 11 1963
7 JUL 1963
U.S. AIR MAIL
10c

DESCRIPTION OF BEARER
SIGNALEMENT DU TITULAIRE

2

NO

NAME - NOM		GEOFFREY SNEYD	
BIRTHDATE - DATE DE NAISSANCE		TORONTO, ONTARIO	
HEIGHT - TAILLE	5 FEET 10 INCHES PES	HAIR - CHEVEUX	BLACK
PASSPORT ISSUED AT - CE PASSEPORT DELIVRE A		EYES - YEUX	
LISBON, PORTUGAL		BLUE	
ON - LE		BIRTHDATE - NÉ LE	
MAY 16, 1968			
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
PROROGATIONS

3

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE

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

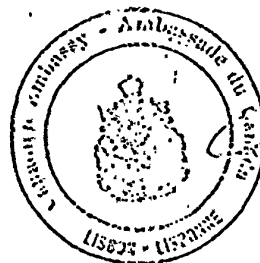


Geoffrey Sneyd
Signature of bearer - Signature du titulaire

Geoffrey Sneyd

OBSERVATIONS

4
THIS PASSPORT ISSUED TO REPLACE SPOLIED
PASSPORT DYC9524 ISSUED AT OTTAWA ON
28 APRIL 1968. IT MAY BE RENEWED NORMALLY.
LISBON, PORTUGAL
MAY 16, 1968



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).

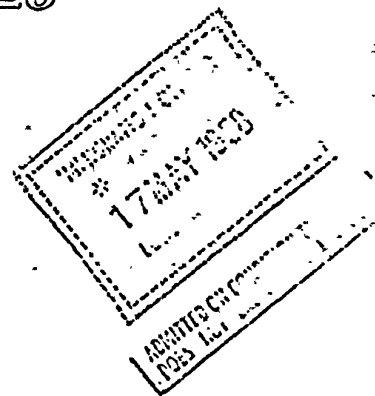
See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

COPIED

22

23



3



CANADA

INTERNATIONAL
CERTIFICATES
OF
VACCINATION

CERTIFICATS INTERNATIONAUX
DE VACCINATION

ISSUED BY

QUARANTINE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH
and WELFARE, CANADA

ISSUED TO—DÉLIVRÉ À

FRANK GEORGE SNEYD

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

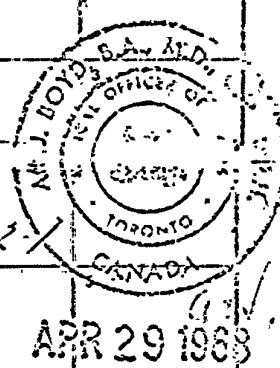
Q.S. 2006

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

This is to certify that Je soussigné(e) <i>Dr. Robert H. Lloyd</i>	Date of birth Né(e) le <i>8.10.33</i>	Sex Sexe <i>M.</i>
Whose signature follows Dont la signature suit <i>Robert H. Lloyd</i>		

This person has been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine to fulfil the recommended requirements of the World Health Organization.
 Cette personne a été vaccinée ou revaccinée contre la variole à la date indiquée ci-dessous, avec un vaccin lyophilisé ou liquide conformément 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	Read as successful Prise Unsuccessful Pas de prise				
2	Revaccination			2	
3	Revaccination				
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 modification ou effacement ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut rendre le certificat invalide.

E OF
IVAL

NAME

ADDRESS

IN FULL

NATIONALITY

ROOM
No.DATE
DEPART

3	Ramon D. Inez	Toronto Canada		Canadian	54	/
1	Mr. M. Hickey	Glasgow Scotland		British	11	29/5/6
8	Shelby C. North & Son	P.O. Nazareth Pa. U.S.A.		USA	12	/
	R.W. Finner	Swaine Dorset		British	29	29.5.6
	John C. Murney	6, Clonilla Avenue, S.C.R.	Kilmainham Dublin 8	Irish	33	29/5/6
	H. Ross	6 Clontarf Ave Sandwick		British	52	29/5/6
5	R. Down	76 Preskthorpe Rd		"	53	/
3	David F. Otley	4340 W. 5375 St.	KENNES, UTAH 84118 - U.S.A.	AMERICAN	55	31/5/6
8	John F. Quinn	4840 61 St Woodside	USA	AMERICAN	43	/
6	James P. Quinn	4540 61 St Woodside NY	USA	"	43	/
	Jennifer Park	3 Rose Hill Park Isac	N. Cannock	BRITISH	13	✓
	ROCHE Giamme	62 Av. H. Perrin SCEAUX	FRANCE (42)	Francaise	35	✓
	Darryl Keck	71 Turner Ave Gosport.			34	✓
	Nick Harris	56, TORLAND ROAD PORTSMOUTH			"	✓
	May & Edwin	1511, Leamington market	Edinburgh	British	23	✓
	Fin. Gough	Glasgow Scotland		"	9	✓
	T. Kelly	Glasgow Scot	Scotland	"	29	✓

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 ranging 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.

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

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