

Lon 88-72

should insure that the return flight should be non-stop from point of origin in England to destination - Tennessee.

2. Effect arrangements for a medical doctor with all equipment he deems necessary to his profession to be on board the aircraft and to accompany the aircraft on its return flight. It should be understood the doctor is to be available only if needed and he should not be considered part of the escort. In this regard, his name should not be put on the extradition paper requiring names of escorting officers.

3. Make appropriate arrangements for Immigration, Customs and U.S. Public Health clearances at point of destination into the U.S. Advise where this is to be done. In this regard, a Certificate of Identity will be issued to RAY by the Consular Section, American Embassy, London. However, in order for his entry to be a legal one into the U.S., he must be cleared by the foregoing agencies.

4. Advise by name the persons RAY is to be released to and where the official release is to be made.

5. We recommend absolute and complete blackout on any news releases concerning arrival in U.S. until RAY is turned over to appropriate local authority. In this regard, it is appreciated that the Bureau may not have the final decision as to what press releases are made; however, we suggest that press coverage could be achieved through a lottery of press representatives and the desired solution would be to limit press and photographic coverage to one reporter and one photographer each, these individuals to be checked out security-wise and not be told the actual destination of the aircraft but merely to be available for a 24-hour period and then taken under police escort to the destination with no opportunity to communicate with any outside individuals.

6. Concerning official release of RAY to local authorities, the local officers who are to assume custody should be accompanied by a Bureau representative to whom they are known. It is suggested that lapel pins for escorting and receiving officials be used for identification purposes and that this office be furnished a supply of these pins or else a description of them.

7. Equipment needed in London which can either be sent or put on the craft to be used, provided the craft leaves from the U.S. to England, is as follows:

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Two .38 revolvers with right-hand holsters,
and ammunition.

One restraining kit with locks and keys.

If there are no restrictions, send body armour -
Spoooner vest - of a size that would fit
subject's physical description. This to
be used at any point from jail in London
to aircraft at field, and from destination
to jail in Tennessee.

8. At point of destination, authorities concerned should
consider transporting RAY in a closed van with escorts front and
rear. Suggest a bullet-proof type vehicle be used, such as
Brinks armored vehicle or similar type.

9. Suggest we be permitted to make arrangements for
the return flight to touch down at destination in the early
morning hours (1 A.M. to 5 A.M.) provided this can be worked
out with Air Traffic Control. A touchdown at this time would
avoid a lot of local traffic and maintain much tighter security.

10. Suggest that in all planning an alternate field be
designated in England in the event fog or other conditions pre-
vent the craft from setting down at the designated field.
Similar arrangements should be made at point of destination.

11. Suggest code words be used for flight, for fields
to be used and for alternate back-up plan. In connection with
any alternate plan, if it involves any other FBI Field Offices,
they should be alerted.

12. In the absence of complete investigative knowledge
of this matter, personnel now in this office are not aware as
to whether there is any sound reason to believe the assassination
involves a conspiracy by right-wing forces, a hostile intelligence
service, etc. Consequently, for consideration, it is suggested
if there is any evidence to indicate an attempt could be made
against the craft when returning from England to the U.S. by
any other aircraft in the air, give consideration to a fighter
escort.

13. To insure that the Bureau is kept advised of the pro-
gress of the flight, arrangements will be effected in London to

block off a telephone line from the field used to this office and as soon as the craft is airborne, this office will be advised and will immediately advise the Bureau. It is suggested that the Bureau ascertain the location of the Communications set-up that will monitor communications from the aircraft and place an agent at this point to monitor the communications re progress of the craft and to report this information to the Bureau or any other pertinent authority who should receive same.

14. The foregoing are recommended on the basis that a military craft and military air fields at both points will be utilized. However, if the craft is a chartered commercial craft, it is recommended that arrangements be made for the craft to arrive at a military field in England and to land at a military field at destination, again for obvious security reasons. To bring a commercial craft into Heathrow (London) Airport would create almost unsurmountable security problems, primarily due to the fact that we would be dealing with foreign civilian authorities who under these circumstances would undoubtedly generate miles of red tape which could not be overcome in a hurry.

15. If chartered commercial craft is used, arrangements similar to those suggested for the military craft should be put into effect and in addition, the crew should be carefully checked for security reasons. The craft should be thoroughly searched and checked and in this regard it should be determined that even though a chartered commercial craft, perhaps under the circumstances it could be manned by a military crew.

16. Any crew used, whether commercial or military, should not be told the reason for the flight or the destination until the craft is in the air.

17. The security of the craft used, if departing from the U.S. or the European Continent, should be insured in all aspects. At destination here two of the agent personnel now in this office will be awaiting its arrival, liaison will have been set up with the Commanding Officer and all security arrangements, such as putting the craft under a complete military security guard, checking of fuel, food, etc., will be arranged and the Commanding Officer will be requested to put a complete clamp-down on the reason for the craft's arrival and any information concerning its departure.

Lon 88-72

18. A complete set of clothing, including shorts, tee shirts, pants (no metal buttons), shirts, shoes, socks, handkerchiefs and possibly a windbreaker type jacket will be purchased for RAY and when he is turned over to escorting officers at the aircraft, immediately upon being taken aboard, he will be afforded a strip-search and the new clothing given to him.

19. Food aboard the aircraft enroute to destination will be of a type that will not require the use of utensils, paper cups will be used and if the military cannot effect arrangements, escorting officers will do so, for the purchase of the food, water and soft drinks, at a place where its ultimate use could not possibly be ascertained.

20. As has existed since inception of this matter, close liaison will be maintained with Scotland Yard to insure security for transporting RAY from place of incarceration to the aircraft. In this regard, it is the responsibility of the British Government; however, we are in a position to make suggestions.

21. A complete log will be maintained regarding the operation from the time subject is delivered over to escorting officers until he is turned over to proper authorities at point of destination.

22. I strongly recommend that we be kept fully and completely advised of all arrangements being made in the U.S. so that we can make plans to dovetail into such arrangements.

The foregoing should not be considered complete or final in any way as continuous thought is being given to this matter, realizing the national importance of safely transporting RAY back to the U.S. Any observations or suggestions that the Bureau may have will be sincerely appreciated.

The extradition papers that I picked up at the airport did not contain on the form provided the names of the escorting officers. I recommend that the Bureau, through liaison, expeditiously have the names of the escorting officers provided to the Embassy. It is my understanding at this date that the escorting officers will be: GEORGE ZEISS, KENNETH BOUNDS, W. L. MARTINDALE, JOHN T. MINNICH and that I am to have the responsibility for the escort party. If I do not understand this correctly, I would appreciate the Bureau's advice.

Lon 88-72

All information pertaining to security arrangements being effected and all planning pertaining to aircraft movement and transportation of subject at point of origin, point of destination, should be limited in distribution to only those officials in the U.S. and local government who need to know. It is suggested some consideration may be given to maintaining a list of individuals who are furnished information concerning these plans. In this regard, in order to restrict distribution, I will send all communications from London to Assistant Director ROSEN in a sealed envelope marked "Personal and Confidential", via diplomatic pouch. Consequently, where copies of communications are normally sent to the Liaison Section at the Bureau, no such copies will be disseminated on this planning.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

6/10/68

I called Minnich with reference to the attached and gave him the name of George Bonebrake as the individual who had handled this matter and who would be able to testify if needed. Minnich said he does not know whether the English authorities will need him in connection with the local charges of false passport and carrying concealed weapons, nevertheless, he wanted to render them all possible assistance.

AR:WW

MEMPHIS POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

New Scotland Yard,

13th day of June 1968.

1.

To Detective Chief Superintendent.

1. Ramon George SNEYD, C.R.O. No. 44572/61, born on [] 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 6th 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 6th 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/

44-1987-Sub-M-95
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ll

JCH

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

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. 509524 was issued to the accused, but showing his surname as RENN.

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 2-5.

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.O.A.C. ticket. This is quite normal procedure, for the two airlines operate reciprocally. At this juncture we were unable to establish whether "SWEYA" 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 SWEYA or SWEYD, 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 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 - 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 [redacted] 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 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 I, 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 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 HAW 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.

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 BOWENBANK, 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/

DOC. No. 2.
2 - 3.

37. The Canadian Passport No. D.J. 909524 was issued to Ramon George SNEYMA (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.

DOC

4 - 1

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 .36 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 DUNN was present. This officer has since gone on Annual Leave, and his pocket book is not available at present. He can, if required,

/corroborate

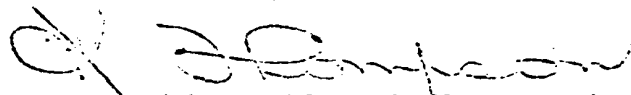
3-1/2

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.


Detective Chief Inspector.
(K. THOMPSON)

Cer al Office,
New Scotland Yard,
London,
S.W.1.

INDEX TO DOCUMENTS

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA
BIRTH CERTIFICATE M033785

NAME
SNEYD, RAMON GEORGE

DATE OF BIRTH
[REDACTED]

SEX
M

BIRTHPLACE
TORONTO

REGISTRATION DATE
OCT. 15, 1932

ISSUED AT TORONTO.
APR. 24, 1968

YORK Co.
REGISTRATION NUMBER
32-05-020428
ONTARIO, CANADA.

[Signature]
TREASURER GENERAL

235-03

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

See information on inside back cover.

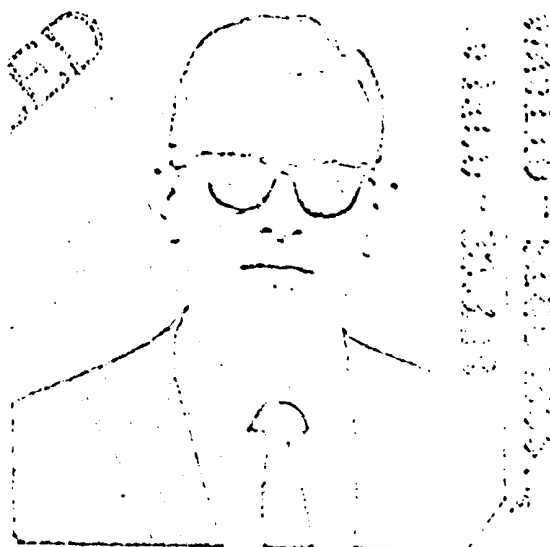
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RENEWALS
PROROGATIONS

3

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE

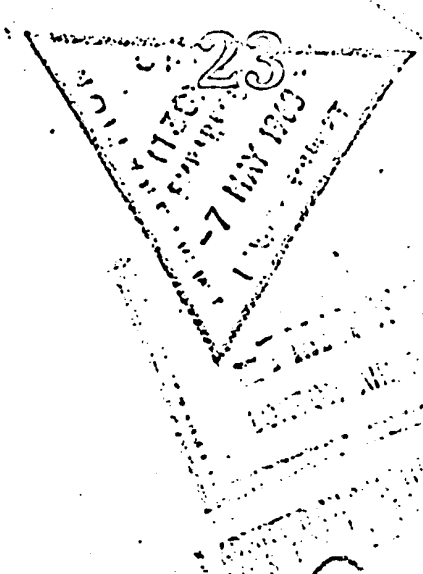
This passport is hereby renewed valid until Ce passeport est prorogé jusqu'au



Signature of Bearer - Signature du Titulaire

20713

22



CANCELLED

CANCELLED

vous
aussi
nement
leur de
les autori-
verses circon-
ars ressortissants.

DESCRIPTION OF BEARER
SIGNALEMENT DU TITULAIRE

2

No YT602294

NAME - NOM <i>MR. RAYMON</i>		GEOFFREY SNEYD	
BIRTHDATE - DATE DE NAISSANCE [REDACTED]		BIRTHPLACE - LIEU DE NAISSANCE TORONTO, ONTARIO	
HEIGHT - TAILLE 5 FEET 10 INCHES POUces	HAIR - CHEVEUX BLACK	EYES - YEUX BLUE	
PASSPORT ISSUED AT - CE PASSEPORT DELIVRE A LISBON, PORTUGAL	CHILDREN - ENFANTS		BIRTHDATE - NE LE
ON - LE MAY 16, 1968			
PASSPORT EXPIRES - CE PASSEPORT EXPIRE 24 APRIL 1973			
4-1-A			

See information on inside back cover.

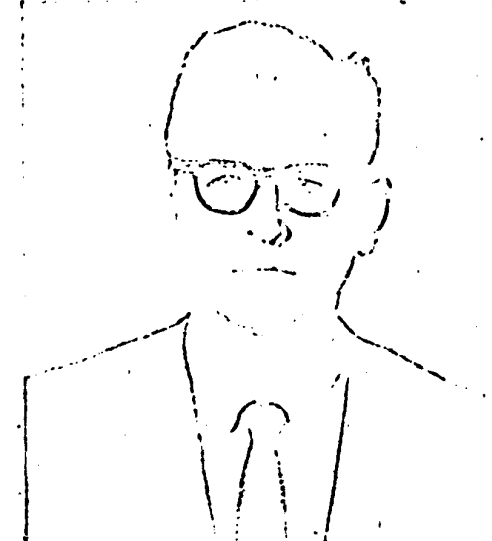
Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

RENEWALS
PROROGATIONS

3

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
PHOTOGRAPHIE DU TITULAIRE

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



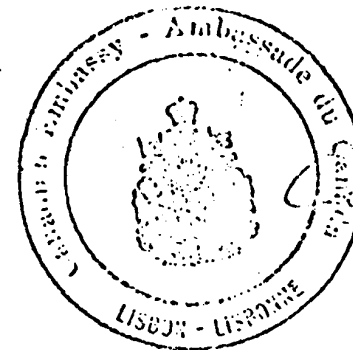
Raymond Sneyd
Signature of bearer - Signature du titulaire

Raymond Sneyd

OBSERVATIONS

4

THIS PASSPORT ISSUED TO REPLACE SPOILED
PASSPORT DYC9424 ISSUED AT OTTAWA ON
24 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).

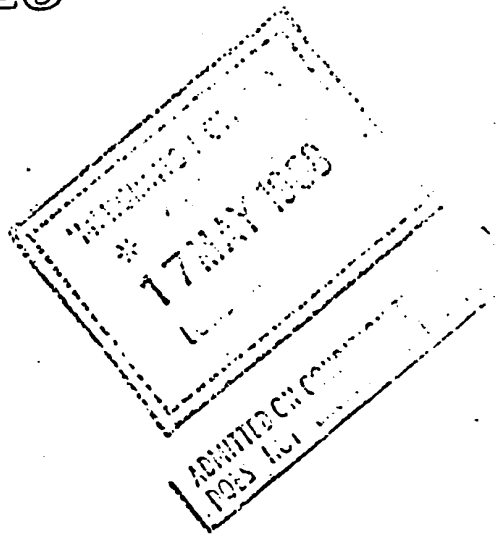
See information on inside back cover.

Voir l'Avis en troisième page de couverture.

COB-2

22

23





CANADA

INTERNATIONAL
CERTIFICATES
OF
VACCINATION

CERTIFICATS INTERNATIONAUX
DE VACCINATION

ISSUED BY

QUARANTINE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH
and WELFARE, CANADA

ISSUED TO—DELIVRE À

FRANK GEORGE SNEYD

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

015 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 Je soussigné(e) certifie que	<i>H. K. Smith, M.D.</i>	Date of birth Né(e) le	Sex Sexe
Whose signature follows Dont la signature suit	<i>Demetrius George Smith</i>		

Has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox with a freeze-dried or liquid vaccine
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	Read as successful Prise Unsuccessful Pas de prise				
2	Revaccination			2	
3	Revaccination	<i>J. C. P. M.D.</i>	<i>127 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.

OF
AL

NAME

ADDRESS

IN FULL

NATIONALITY

ROOM
No.DATE
DEPART

Ramon D. Sneyd	Toronto Canada		Canadian	54.	✓	
W. W. Mackay	Glasgow Scotland		British	11	✓	29/5/65
2 Selwyn C. North & Son	R.D. 2 Nazareth Pa. U.S.A.		USA	12	✓	
K.W. Fowler	Enschede Detsch		British	7	✓	
John C. Morrey	6, Abouida Avenue, S.C.R.	Kilmarnock Dublin	Irish	29.	✓	29.5.65
R. Ross	6 Clarendon Ave Sandwick		British	33	✓	29/5/65
R. Down	76 Princes St Rd		"	52	✓	29/5/65
David F. O'Leary	4340 W. 5375 St. KERNES, UTAH 84118 - U.S.A.		AMERICAN	53	✓	
John F. Quinn	48 to 61 St Woodside	USA	AMERICAN	55	✓	31/5/65
James P. Quinn	45-46 61 St Woodside NY	USA	"	43	✓	
Jennifer Mark	3 Rose Hill Port Isaac	N Cornwall	BRITISH	43	✓	
ROCHE Gammie	62 Av. H. Perrin SCEAUX	FRANCE (92)	Francaise	13	✓	
Barry Keck	71 Turner Ave Gosport.			35	✓	
Edwards	56, TORLAND ROAD PORTSMOUTH			34	✓	
Mary S. Quinn	151/15, Lower market	Edin.burgh	British	✓		
Liam Quinn	Glasgow Scotland		"	23	✓	
T. Kelly	Glasgow Scot	Scotland	"	9	✓	
			"	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 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

LA Brass

135-
3 PLE 4242

Threat

Have cut

begin, who to go to and the work done in a clear sense

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 reincoat 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 35 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 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, 1965.

(Signed) A. E. Thomas

Signature witnessed by John Whitham
Detective Constable

Statement of: Janet Elizabeth NABBAU 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 Pennywen 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 "ROGO 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.

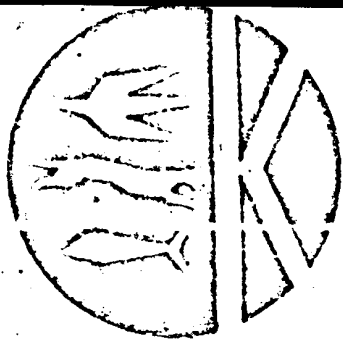
Sneyd eventually left the hotel on Wednesday, 5th June to go to the Air Terminal. He paid his bill in English currency. I have been shown a receipt No. 59 in the name Mr. Sneyd. This refers to the £10 deposit he paid on the 28th May 1968 when he first came to the hotel. I can remember that at some stage 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. Hassan

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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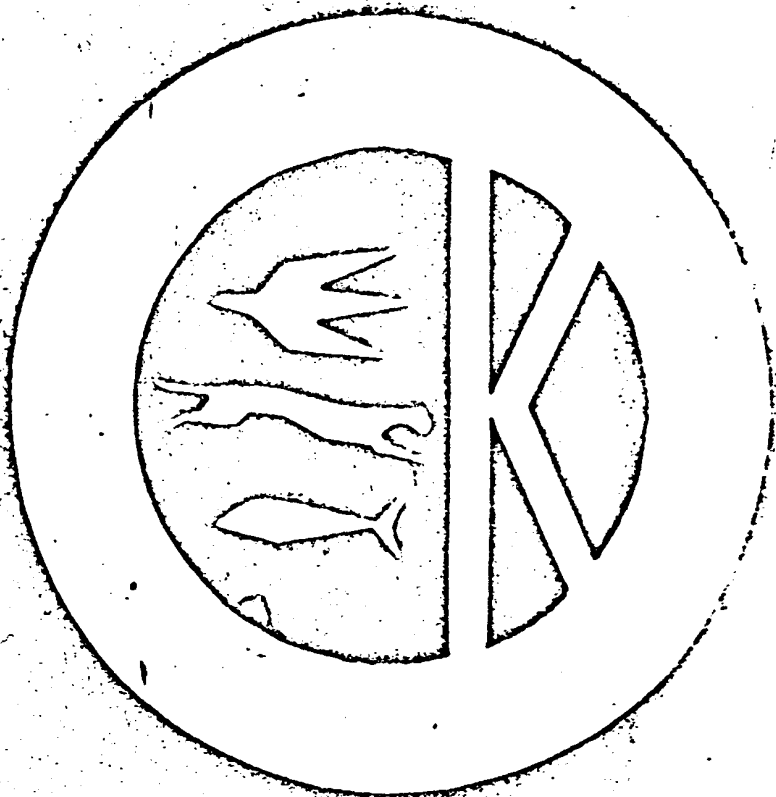
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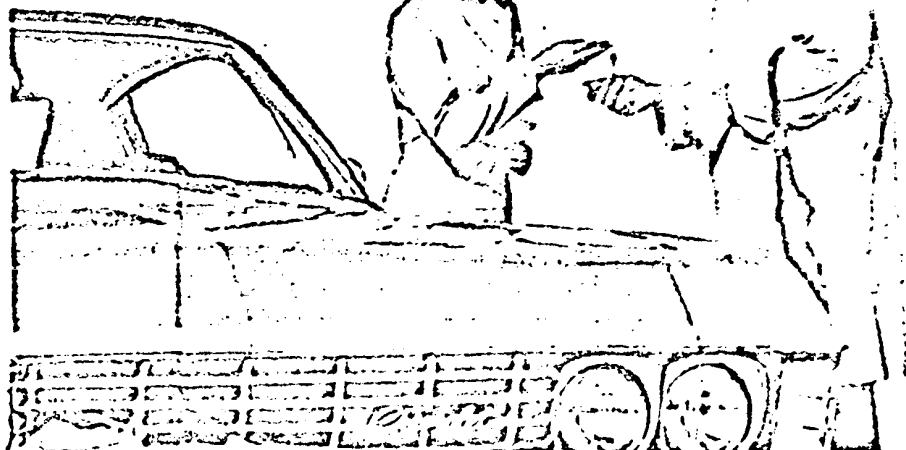
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SILENCERS

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.

SILENCERS.....

- 2

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.

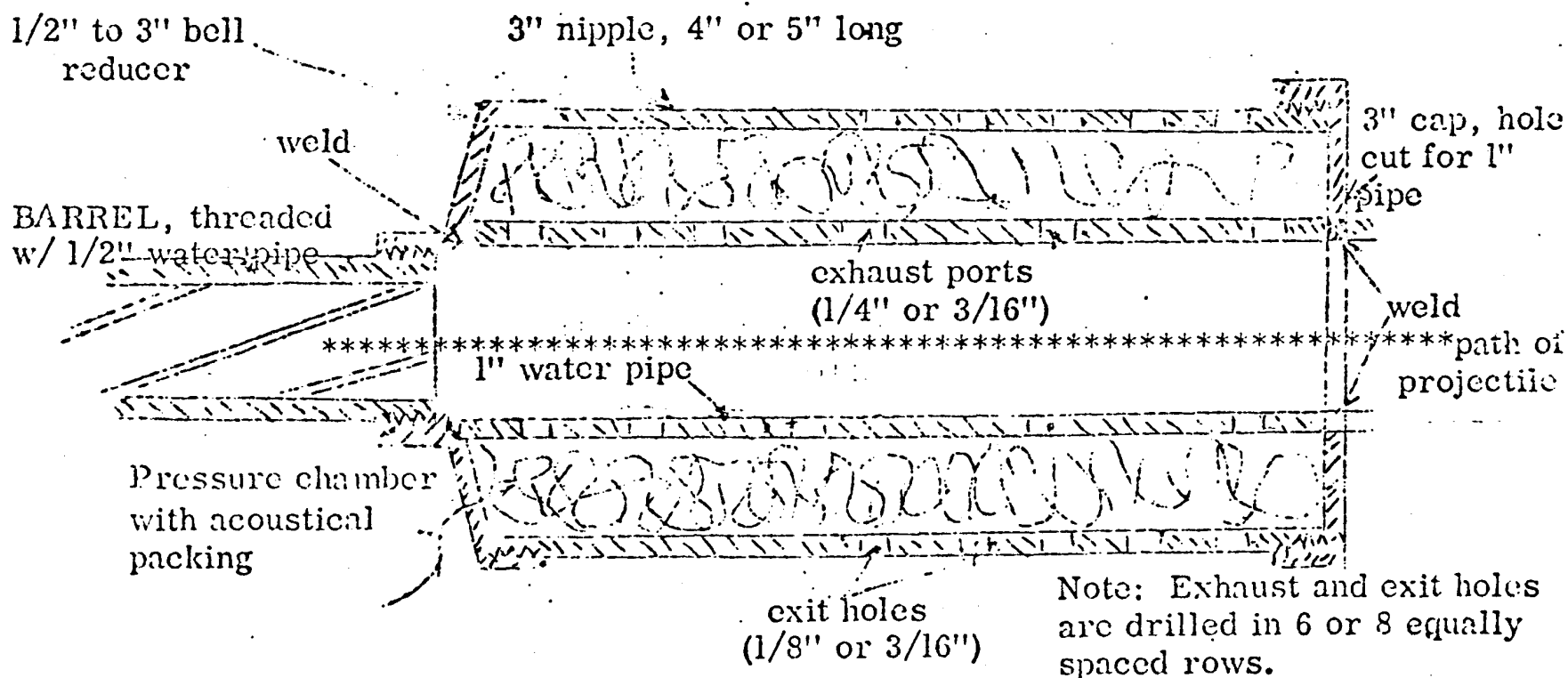
AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" DESIGNS: The effectiveness of this design depends on a pressure chamber of sufficient size and strength to capture the expanding gases from the burning gunpowder and allow a drop in pressure before the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. Therefore, these are usually fitted to 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 coarse spun 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...

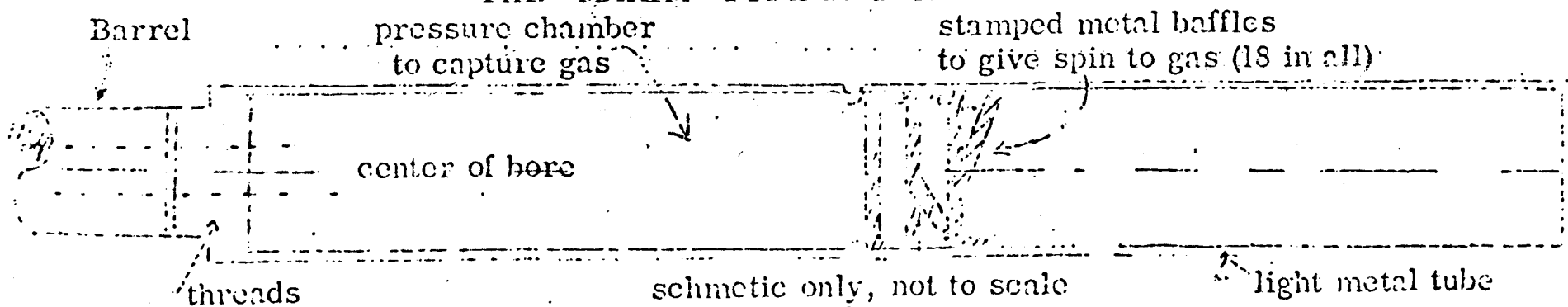
For the sake of simplicity the below representative plan is of a silencer attached to a .45ACP caliber M-3 "Greasegun" sub-machinegun. This weapon is ideal in that it has a handily protruding barrel, solid construction and a good cartridge. To be truly effective, the pressure chamber must have a volume 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.

Additional information on silencers may be obtained from: "Pistols, Rifles and Machine Guns", Maj. W. G. B. Allen, English Universities Press; "The World's Submachine Guns", Thomas Nelson, International Small Arms Publishers, Cologne; and the "Gun Digest" 1964 18th Edition.

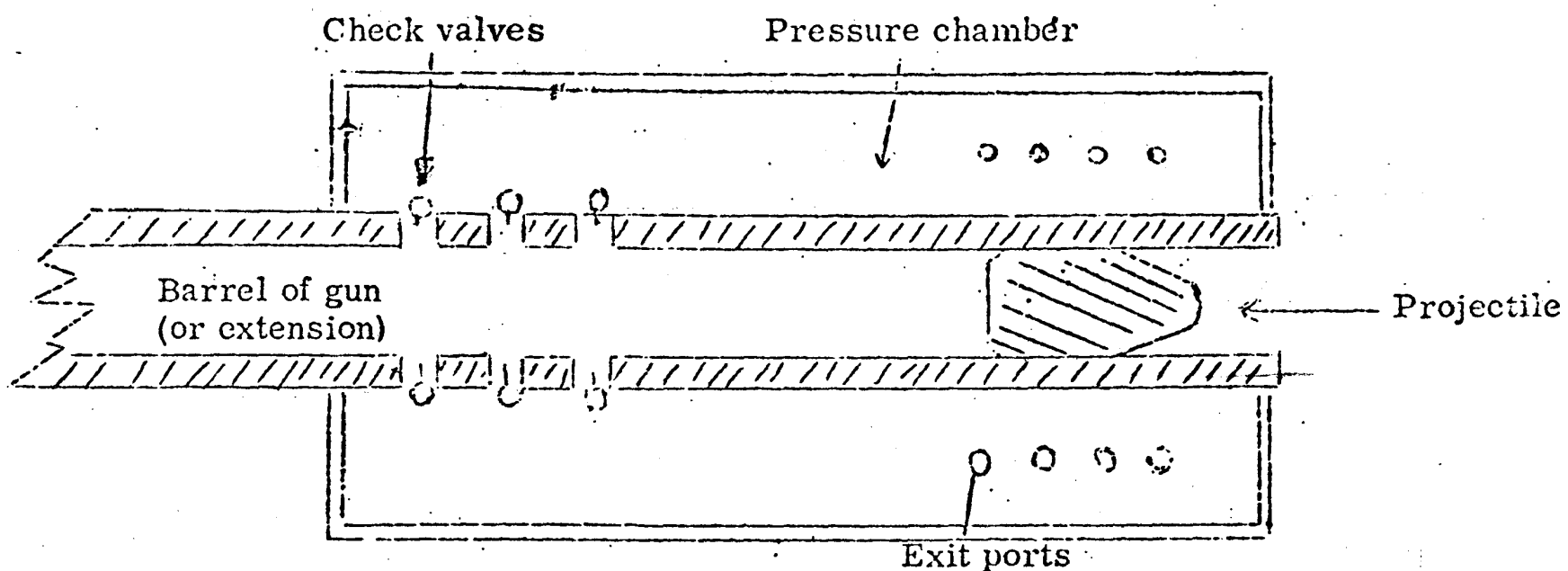


THE "MAXIM" TYPE PATENT SILENCER

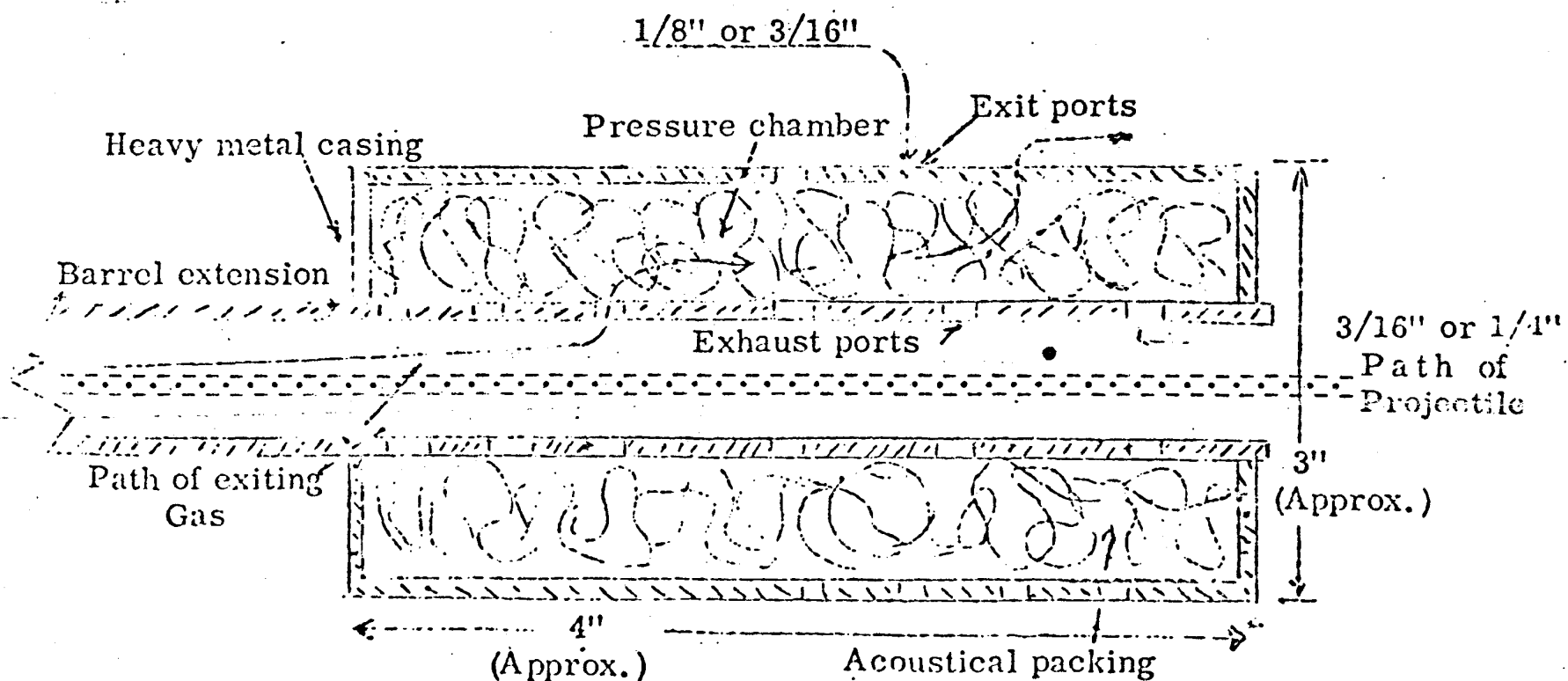


RESUME: Thus far we have learned that the silenced firearm is preferably of large bore and low velocity, closed-breech design (such as an automatic pistol or rifle); it has the longest possible barrel; the cartridge is best if as heavy as possible, and loaded to velocities less than 1140 f.p.s.; a fast-burning 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)



F B I

Date: 6/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

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 outside 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 conducted 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 (Encs 12)
 1 - Paris (direct)
 1 - Liaison (direct)
 1 - London

WLM:cm
 (6)

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

and let to Mr. [unclear] with cc's to Deputy AG, RAC, [unclear] & Pallak, 6-21-68
 JSH/16
 J.C. Bishop

6 JUN 17 1968

INDEXED	llh
SERIALIZED	llh
FILED	llh
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - [unclear]	

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

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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.