

U. S. Department of Justice

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WMFO

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/1/01 BY SPICER/CB

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

44-38861

DO NOT DESTROY  
HISTORICAL VALUE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
See also Nos.

X DO NOT DESTROY  
HISTORICAL VALUE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DO NOT DESTROY; HISTORICAL  
VALUE, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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~~44-38861-4568~~

SIAM-WALKER 18-37972

44-703

Volume Number 7  
Serials 581 THRO 706

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION  
5242 2/52

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DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

DATE: 6/10/68

FROM : SA ROGER D. ASHLAND

SUBJECT: MURKIN

(Letter dated 12/27/67 from ERIC S. GALT to American-Southern Africa Council which was furnished to FBI by JOHN ACORD, Chairman on May 9, 1968)

JOHN ACORD, Chairman, American-Southern Africa Council, Suite N-1, 800 Fourth Street, South West, Washington, D. C. telephonically advised he had read "The Sunday Star" issue dated 6/9/68, Washington, D. C. ACORD said the article captioned "Scotland Yard Seizes Ray in Dr. King Killing" contained a sentence on page A-3 as follows: "There is some indication that Ray may have tried to get from Portugal to Rhodesia, the former British colony in Africa which has broken away from Great Britain on the race issue."

ACORD said he does not want information he furnished to FBI released to the press. He also would like to have the above mentioned letter returned to him when it is no longer needed by the FBI.

ACORD also asked how materially this letter helped in the investigation? ACORD was told that since the writer worked on parts of the investigation, the answer to this question was not known by SA ASHLAND.

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RDA:rda  
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO

FROM : SA ROGER D. ASHLAND

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 5/10/68

(Letter from ERIC S. GALT to American-Southern Africa Council dated 12/28/67 furnished by JOHN ACORD, Chairman of Council)

On 5/10/68, JOHN ACORD, Chairman of American-Southern Council, Suite N-1, 800 Fourth Street, South West furnished to SA JOHN BLAZEK and SA ASHLAND the following items concerning Rhodesia:

"Rhodesia for the Tourist"

"Rhodesia 67"

"Rhodesia"

"Rhodesia In Brief"

"South Africa Travel Digest, revised, Jan., 1967, Opportunity in Rhodesia"

The above items were furnished to SA EDWARD J. MC DONOUGH at the Bureau per Bureau request.

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RDA:rda

RDA

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

FROM : SA ROBERT W. DAWSON

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 4/10/68

Re Albany airtel to Bureau 4/10/68, and Bureau teletype 4/9/68.

Between 4/10/68 and 4/24/68, all commercial laundries in WDC were contacted to identify Thermoseal markings in clothing of suspect ERIC STARVO GALT. Results of instant checks were negative.

Re Albany airtel 4/12/68.

On 4/18/68, Thomas Dunn, Manager, Naval Laundry, Navy Yard, WDC, advised SA ROBERT F. PETTY that Thermo Seal Marking Machines, serials 32920 and 32931 had been transferred to Quantanimo Naval Base, Cuba, about three years ago.

Since machines pertinent to this investigation have been located in other divisions complete details of investigation conducted are not being recorded as they are not pertinent to this investigation.

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RWD

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5010-108

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### The Arrest of James Earl Ray

The arrest of James Earl Ray at the London Airport Saturday morning provided the only good news in a weekend of national anguish. Its timing was appropriate because the careers of the man he is accused of murdering, Dr. Martin Luther King, and of the man the Nation is now mourning, Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy, were inextricably entwined. But it is vital that the trails of the men accused of these two murders not become entwined in the public mind unless some now unforeseeable event should link them. There has been more than enough talk already about conspiracy in the assassination of Senator Kennedy without any hard evidence to indicate any conspiracy existed.

Mr. Ray, if he is in fact the man who fired the fatal shot in Memphis, could tell the Nation much that it wants and needs to know. Why was Dr. King killed? Were others involved in the murder? These questions, we presume, will go unanswered until Mr. Ray goes on trial. That is as it should be. He is still only a suspect and the problem of finding an unbiased jury to judge the charges against him is comparable to finding one to judge Sirhan Sirhan.

These two spectacular trials, which may come within weeks of each other, together with whatever other information may be made public after the trials, could serve a useful function for the Nation. They could lay bare, in their most brutal terms, some of the underlying causes of the hatred and violence that surrounds us. The stories of the men who committed these two murders, whether they are the two now under arrest or others, may help to focus attention on what it is that ails our society.

The Nation, of course, owes a debt of gratitude to the various police forces involved in Mr. Ray's arrest. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has thrown all its resources into solving the murder of Dr. King and it is obvious that a superb investigative effort has been conducted. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police grasped the importance to the United States of finding Mr. Ray once the FBI said he was the man to be found and put untold days of effort into that task. Scotland Yard, which made the arrest, seems to have handled its end in its usual, efficient manner.

It is ironic that the major charge on which Scotland Yard is holding Mr. Ray involves the possession of a gun. In much of this country, which so desperately wants Mr. Ray held, no such charge could be levied against him, which is one big reason why it is this country, not Great Britain, that's plagued with gun shots and murders.

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# U.S. Is Expediting Ray's Extradition

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, July 9—A high official of the U.S. Justice Department flew to London today to arrange the return for trial of the man accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Legal experts said the process might be swifter than initially expected.

After his arrival, Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson Jr. visited briefly with James Earl Ray, 40, who was arrested at London Airport Saturday on charges of possessing a forged Canadian passport and carrying a pistol without a permit.

Ray is being kept under maximum security guard at the Cannon Row police station until 10:30 a.m. Monday, when he appears in Bow Street Magistrate's Court, London's chief police court. There are, broadly, three possibilities:

- Ray may waive extradition and agree voluntarily to return to the United States to face trial for the murder of Dr. King in Memphis last April 4. This is considered unlikely.

The Bow Street magis-

trate may rule that since Ray entered Britain using a forged passport bearing the name of Ramon George Sneyd, he is subject to immediate deportation.

- The United States may make a formal request for extradition of Ray, on grounds of either the Memphis indictment for murder or of Ray's status as an escaped convict from a Missouri jail.

If the last route is followed, the magistrate must decide whether a prima facie case exists against the accused man on the charge he faces in the country requesting extradition. Extradition law is complex, but in present circumstances it is felt that the procedure could be completed in three weeks or less.

The quickest process would be deportation, but in 1962 the British government was criticized by legal authorities for using a deportation order against Dr. Robert Sobell, who was returned to the United States to serve a jail sentence on spy charges. Sobell had wounded himself while on an

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Associated Press

Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr. talks to newsmen in London, where James Earl Ray faces extradition.

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### RAY, From A1

El Al airliner and was taken off the plane for medical treatment in London, where he contested the deportation order. It is felt that the Home Office would be reluctant to risk similar criticism of seeming to use a legal shortcut in the case of Ray.

*News agencies reported these other developments in London:*

A police source quoted by United Press International said an American airline provided a tip which narrowed the search for Ray.

The source said the airline's office in London, along with other airline offices, had been alerted that Ray was believed to be traveling with a false passport bearing the name Sneyd.

Checking its records, the airline found a passenger with that name had asked to have his ticket changed in London to re-route him through Lisbon in early May. Police were therefore alerted to watch for him on any flights arriving from Portugal.

Thus Scotland Yard was waiting for Ray when the man calling himself Sneyd arrived at London airport Saturday.

#### **Clark Says Ray**

#### **Apparently Acted Alone**

Attorney General Ramsey Clark said yesterday that the Justice Department has "no evidence that James Earl Ray was not acting alone" in the

assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"We have no evidence of any other involvement by any other person or people," Clark said on the ABC network's television-radio interview program "Issues and Answers" (WMAL).

As for the possibility that someone may have "bank-rolled" Ray's travels to Canada and Europe, Clark replied,

"He is a person . . . who lived a life of crime, who obtained funds, money, through crime, and I think we can reason that there is a very plausible possibility as to the source of his funds."

Clark praised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Scotland Yard for their work in apprehending Ray. He also said "this Nation is deeply indebted to all law enforcement throughout these United States who undertook the most massive manhunt in the history of this country."

The Attorney General said that so far as he knew Ray has made no statement to authorities in London.

(In Memphis, Tenn., Phil M. Canale, Shelby County attorney general, said Ray would be returned to stand trial for first-degree murder with all "deliberate speed," the Associated Press reported.)

#### **Ray Reported at Hotel In Lisbon for 9 Days**

*Reuters*

LISBON, June 9—James Earl Ray spent nine days at a third class hotel here last month living in almost complete isolation.

He received no callers and made no telephone calls, Gentil Luis, a porter at the Hotel Portugal near Lisbon's central Rossio Square told reporters today.

"On May 17 he called for his bill, paid it, gave us no tips and left without saying where he was heading," Gentil said.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Portuguese International Security Police confirmed Ray was here May 8-17 but said they were told by the FBI to look for him under the name Sneyd after May 17. The spokesman said P.I.D.E. had no information Sneyd was here Saturday, and airline officials said the flight to Brussels carried no mention of the name Sneyd on its passenger list.

The officials said that if he traveled from here he either used an assumed name or was on transit from another airport.

Sneyd was given a new passport here May 16, a spokesman for the Canadian Embassy confirmed. But, he said, the picture on the passport bore no resemblance to those of Ray which had appeared in local newspapers.

Sneyd requested a new passport after complaining an earlier one issued in Ottawa spelled his name "Sneya."

The embassy told him the original passport would have to be canceled, but only issued him a new one after he produced a birth certificate proving his identity, the spokesman added.

# Suspect's Extradition Might Take Months

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 8—James Earl Ray, sought in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will be formally arraigned at 10:30 a.m. Monday at Bow Street Magistrates Court.

After his arrest at London Airport today, Ray, under the name of Ramon George Sneyd, was charged with unlawful possession of a pistol and traveling with a fraudulent Canadian passport.

Extradition proceedings are expected to begin soon, but officials would not say precisely when. A Scotland Yard spokesman said the process could take anywhere from a week to six months, depending on the kind of legal objections that the accused man might choose to raise.

## Crowd at Police Station

By early afternoon, a crowd of photographers and onlookers surrounded Cannon Row police station, where Ray is being held until his formal arraignment. Police here would not say whether U.S. officials had questioned the suspect, but the belief here is that no such questioning has yet taken place because it would not accord with the scrupulous letter of British law.

This is how the arrest came about, as pieced together from sources at London Airport and Scotland Yard:

Ray was a passenger on British European Airways Flight 075 from Lisbon, which

arrived at London Airport at 6:20 a.m. He went with other passengers by airport bus through a heavy drizzle to the in-transit lounge in building No. 2, where he was due to take another BEA flight leaving at 7:50 a.m. for Brussels.

Normally transit passengers wait in the lounge without showing their passports but Ray was apparently singled out and questioned by police at 11:15 a.m. He was then formally arrested.

## Gives His Age as 35

Ray gave his age as 35 and said he was born in Toronto. Police would not say whether he was traveling alone.

After his arrest, Ray was promptly whisked to the Cannon Row station, a grim, fortress-like building that adjoins New Scotland Yard, the former headquarters of the metropolitan police. Two years ago the Yard moved to a new building on Broadway, though it is keeping the old name.

After appearing in Bow Street Court, prisoners are usually remanded to Brixton Prison, but it is felt that special provisions may be made for Ray. Scotland Yard would not disclose who was giving legal counsel to him.

Extradition proceedings can be long, awkward and complex if a defendant contests them. It may be necessary to try Ray first on the lesser offenses that he has been charged with in Britain, though this could be done quickly. Following that, Ray could use the appeals pro-

cess to stretch out a decision for up to six months.

Observers recalled the 1962 case of Dr. Robert Soblen, who was wanted in the United States to serve a life sentence for spying for Russia. On July 1, Soblen wounded himself on his wrists and abdomen while on an El Al airliner. He was taken off the plane to London, and then claimed that this amounted to "leave to land," entitling him to the protection of British law. The argument was ultimately rejected by British courts, but the appeals process lasted until September when Soblen was deported back to the United States.

In formal terms, extradition is first proposed by the U.S. Justice Department (in this case at the request of Memphis, where Dr. King was slain). The request is conveyed by the State Department to the U.S. Embassy in London, which presents it to the Foreign Office, which in turn passes it on to the Home Office.

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## Action Is Under Way To Return Ray to U.S.

State Department officials said yesterday that legal and diplomatic steps were being instituted to secure the return of James Earl Ray, the suspected killer of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., to this country from London.

The officials said that under a

U.S.-British treaty of 1931, Ray is "fully extraditable."

What is necessary is for the United States government to demonstrate to the British courts that the man being held is indeed Ray and that there is "probable cause" that he committed murder — one of the offenses covered under the treaty.

There is a formal machinery for extradition which covers both legal and diplomatic steps that must be taken — including informing the British government of the U.S. request and of hiring local counsel to present the U.S. case to the British courts.

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# Scotland Yard Seizes Ray in Dr. King Killing

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

Star Staff Writer

James Earl Ray, the escaped convict charged with the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was arrested yesterday by Scotland Yard agents at London's Heathrow Airport.

Ray was passing through a control barrier leading to a transit lounge as he waited to change planes for a flight he was making from Lisbon, Portugal, to Brussels, Belgium. The Federal Bureau of Investigation had traced Ray to Europe and alerted European police to watch for him.

He was traveling under a Canadian passport identifying him as Ramon George Sneyd of Toronto.

The announcement of the capture—65 days after King was killed in Memphis, Tenn., as he stood on a motel balcony—was made in Washington by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who credited his seizure to close cooperation by the FBI, the Royal Canadian Police and Scotland Yard.

The 40-year-old suspect was seized at 11:15 a.m. (7:15 a.m. EDT). He had a loaded, snub-nosed revolver in his hip-pocket and was charged by British authorities with carrying a concealed weapon and possession of fraudulent documents.

## Identified by Fingerprints

The suspect denied being Ray, but British police established his identity by matching his fingerprints against those of the man accused of slaying King on April 4. Ray was being held in the Cannon Row Police Station in London under maximum security guard to await arraignment at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow in Bow Street Court.

The FBI, Justice Department and State Department yesterday were conferring with authorities in Tennessee and the United Kingdom to determine procedures for extradition of Ray to the U.S. Officials indicated extradition would be sought on the basis of the Tennessee murder charge against Ray rather than the federal fugitive and civil rights charges against him.

Under British law, Ray does not have to answer any questions of law enforcement authorities unless he chooses to do so. However, this is not an impediment to his being extradited.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr., head of the Justice Department's criminal division, was leaving last night for London to assist in the proceedings to bring Ray to the U.S.

The Justice Department announcement of the arrest came while King's widow, Coretta, was attending the New York funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. She was told of the arrest as she left St. Patrick's Cathedral but had no public comment.

## Passport Led to Arrest

Hoover said Ray's Canadian passport led to his arrest.

The passport was issued to him under the name of Ramon George Sneyd of Toronto by the External Affairs Department in Ottawa on April 25. Sneyd is a 35-year-old Toronto policeman who, Canadian officials have established, knew nothing of the application. Ray submitted his own photograph but used Sneyd's address.

Ray also carried a second Canadian passport issued to him in Lisbon on May 16. Both passports, said Scotland Yard, described Ray as having been born [redacted] in Toronto, as being unemployed and having no fixed address.

Officials in Washington said more than 100,000 passport

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photos in Washington and Ottawa were examined before the Canadian passport form with Ray's photo was turned up.

As a reference on the application, Ray gave the name Paul Bridgeman of Toronto. A Paul Bridgeman is a Toronto school teacher and Ray knew a fellow prisoner named Paul Bringham during his stay in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Ray was traced to a Toronto rooming house where he had moved in early April. The trail jumped to England, where he flew May 6. The next day he flew to Lisbon.

There is some indication that Ray may have tried to get from Portugal to Rhodesia, the former British colony in Africa which has broken away from Great Britain on the race issue.

#### Authorities on the Lookout

The FBI and Portuguese authorities were looking for Ray when he made his surprise flight to London early yesterday.

It was not explained how Ray, traveling as "Sneyd," managed to pass through Portuguese immigration to board the airliner for London.

The FBI said he had checked his baggage on through to Brussels.

However, Scotland Yard had received a notice from the FBI, via the American Embassy in London, to be on the watch for a Canadian named Ramon George Sneyd.

The capture of Ray does not clear up the question of whether King's assassination was the work of a single person operating alone or whether he was slain by a paid triggerman.

#### Focus Turns to Money Source

The focus of the investigation now will turn with expanded emphasis on the source of the large sums of money Ray spent in the time between his escape from the state penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., on April 23, 1967, and his arrest yesterday.

The lowest estimate is that he spent about \$12,000 during the nearly 14 months although he had no known source of income.

Investigators will check points in Canada, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium and other nations to determine if Ray has even more money cached away.

The FBI is aware that a bank was robbed in Alton, Ill., Ray's hometown, shortly after his escape from prison, and that two unidentified men escaped with \$37,000. Half that loot would approximate the amount of money Ray spent in his farflung travels.

Until the source of his money is found, officials cannot rule out the possibility that he was part of a conspiracy.

Ray, it is now believed by the FBI, fled from Memphis in a 1966 white Mustang after the April 4 shooting. The next day he was in Atlanta, Ga., where he left the car.

#### Toronto Movements Traced

Canadian officials said Ray rented a room in a Toronto rooming house on April 8 and boarded a British Overseas Airways plane to London on May 6.

During his month in Toronto, Ray lived in two rooming houses. One on Ossington Street was in the heart of the city's central Italian district while the other was on Dundas Street, a small-shops district.

Ray's passport application was reported submitted by mail "from a point in Canada" and issued in Ottawa on April 25.

An employee of a Toronto travel agency, Lillian Spencer, said she had mailed passport application forms to a George Sneyd, a "completely normal" procedure in the travel business, and booked him for the London flight and a return flight May 21.

Ray "picked up his ticket and passport May 2 and paid for them in cash," Miss Spencer said.

Miss Spencer who works for Kennedy Travel Bureau Ltd., said the man calling himself Sneyd gave Bridgeman's address as 102 Ossington Ave., Toronto. A man who answered the telephone at that address identified himself as Paul Bridgeman but hung up when told he was talking to a reporter.

Deputy Chief B. O. Simmonds of the Toronto police said Ray somehow learned enough about Constable Sneyd to take out a passport in his name and "our job now is to ascertain how he got that information." He said the constable knew nothing of Ray.

Mrs. Mabel Agnew, operator of a photography studio, said the arrested man called himself Bridgman when he had passport photographs made at her shop.

The travel agency employe said the man who called himself Sneyd in buying plane tickets gave his address as 962 Dundas St. West, Toronto, and listed Paul Bridgman as the person to contact in case of illness or accident.

#### **From London to Lisbon**

On arrival in London on May 6, Ray turned in the return portion of his ticket and bought a ticket to Lisbon, where he is believed to have flown immediately.

The man who showed up at her office was "a completely nebulous character," Mrs. Spencer said. "If there had been anything distinguishable about him at all, I'd probably remember him."

#### **FBI's Most Intense Manhunt**

Canadian Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said the man arrested in London was carrying a Canadian birth certificate in addition to two Canadian passports under a false name. Birth certificates in Canada are issued by provincial governments; there was no indication whether the one mentioned by Sharp was forged.

Yesterday's arrest resulted from a routine name check, but

it was the product of an investigation that was far from routine.

The FBI spent \$1.4 million and agents put more than half a million miles on bureau cars in the process of carrying out the most intensive investigation in its history.

Hoover and every one of his 6,700 agents was aware that failure to find King's slayer would be attributed by some to Hoover's public dispute with King a few years ago. The FBI said 3,000 agents were assigned full time to the case.

One source said Hoover passed the word that he wanted the King case solved if it "breaks the health of every agent of the FBI."

Furthermore, federal officials considered a swift solution to the murder a matter of utmost national urgency in view of the violent reaction to King's murder.

The manhunt began within minutes of King's death. The FBI assembled a vast dossier on the suspect long before it knew his true identity.

#### Gun Purchased in Atlanta

The Remington Gamemaster 30.06 pump gun used in the slaying was traced to a gun shop in Birmingham, Ala., which had sold the weapon to a man who used the name Harvey Lowmyer on March 30. The weapon and a pair of binoculars yielded faint fingerprints, not quite good enough to trace the slayer through the print files.

A room in the Memphis rooming house from which the fatal shot was fired had been rented to a man using the name John Willard. The FBI established in a few days that Willard and Lowmyer were false names, and descriptions of the men who used them were the same.

On April 11 the FBI located the white Mustang seen leaving the murder scene and found threads in the trunk that were linked by laboratory technicians to the bed cover in which the discarded rifle was wrapped.

The registration of the auto led to identification of the owner

as Eric Starvo Galt, who was traced to Mexico, Canada, Los Angeles and New Orleans prior to the killing.

#### Fingerprint Found on Map

The FBI obtained several photos of Galt: one from a boarding school in Los Angeles, one from a Mexican woman in Puerto Vallarta and one from a California girl to whom Galt had written a lonely hearts letter.

The suspect's true identity came to light when FBI agents found a fingerprint on a road-map in a room in Atlanta that had been rented to Galt. The map had circles around King's home and office in Atlanta and around the rooming house and place where the car was abandoned on April 5.

On April 19, FBI fingerprint experts positively determined that Galt and Ray were the same person. Ray was identified as a holdup man and thief from Alton, Ill., who had been a fugitive from the Missouri prison for a year.

The trail ended, however, at the abandoned car in Atlanta on April 5 — until Ray's flight to Canada became known about a week ago.

The issue uppermost in the minds of officials now is to bring Ray to early trial in Tennessee and to guarantee his safety. It is not certain how long the extradition process will take or whether Ray will be returned to Tennessee in custody of state or FBI officials.

Officials are determined to use the tightest security possible to protect Ray from retaliation such as that visited upon Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rewards totaling \$160,000 have been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of King's slayer. At this stage it appears that the suspect's arrest was the result of cooperative efforts by the law enforcement agencies of the U.S., the United Kingdom, Canada and Portugal, not of any key information supplied by private persons.

# The Hunt for a Man

## of Many Names

By John Maifre

Washington Post Staff Writer

For a month, while the FBI and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States hunted for James Earl Ray, he was living in a shabby area of downtown Toronto.

The section Ray picked is also known for its large colony of American expatriates—mostly young men who have moved to Canada to escape the draft.

To this day, the 40-year-old Ray's month in Toronto remains largely a mystery to the city's division to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And when they moved in a week ago—after Ray's picture had been identified on a fraudulent passport application—Ray was gone, and few remembered him.

For weeks a team of 10 or 12 Mounties had sat in Ottawa's Bank street headquarters of the External Affairs Passport Office combing through more than 200,000 passport applications made in the last year.

They finally came across that give-away photograph, one that had been eluding the FBI in Washington in

its own search through more than 100,000 applications in State Department files. Within minutes the RCMP was on the phone to Toronto, the FBI's liaison man in Ottawa was alerted, Washington was called and the pinpoint search was on.

Strangely enough, the name submitted with Ray's passport application was that of Ramon George Sneyd, who (except for a minor difference in the first name) turned out to be an officer on Toronto's police force.

"He was a smart cookie" reflected Metropolitan Toronto Police Chief Bernard Simmonds. "He learned a lot about that name Sneyd and we would like very much to know how he did it."

(There's another irony in the name Sneyd. It's a common one in eastern Ontario, many being descendants of the United Empire Loyalists who trekked north to Canada like good Tories after the American Revolution, so they could continue living under the British flag. Pride of ancestry among the UEL matches that of the

Daughters of The American Revolution.)

Scarborough, where the real Sneyd lives, is about 15 miles outside Toronto, far from the shabby \$9-a-week rooming house at Ossington and Queen streets where Ray arrived April 8, four days after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot. What happened in those intervening days, or how and when Ray entered Canada, nobody can say. The border is an easy line to cross.

Ray lived at the rooming house until April 19, and during that period went to the Kennedy Travel Agency on downtown Bloor street, one of the major ones in the city. The agency sent his passport application on to Ottawa for him. With it went a required affidavit witnessed by a notary public saying that Sneyd really was a Canadian.

Passports are not difficult to obtain in Canada, and in due time Ray's arrived from Ottawa. The issue date was April 25.

On April 19 Ray had moved a few blocks away to a similar rooming house run by Mrs. Yee Loo at 962 Dundas Street. He told her to keep the room clean but he rarely slept in it, and kept few effects there. Through an interpreter, the owner told the RCMP she could recall little about him except that he had a small scar on his nose. He dressed simply, apparently had little money, but no one knows whether he took odd jobs around the city.

When the RCMP checked the travel agency, they found that it had handled Ray's request for a flight to London from Toronto aboard a British Overseas Airways Corporation jet. It was a return ticket, but as it turned out Ray was to cash the return portion in when he was in London.

He left Toronto on May 6. By coincidence on that date—a Monday—the RCMP team in Ottawa began its exhaustive search of passport files.

A day after he arrived in London, Ray flew to Lisbon, buying his ticket with the refund from the return half of his ticket back to Toronto.

There he applied for and received on May 16 another Canadian passport, for reasons that are not yet clear. Thereafter his movements were as secretive as his sojourn in Toronto.

But in the meantime the RCMP search in Ottawa and Toronto had turned up enough information to send an alert to police forces and international airlines in Europe.

At 11 a.m. yesterday in London Ray—still posing as Sneyd—arrived on a flight

from Lisbon en route to Brussels. He went through a routine immigration check, but authorities were on the lookout for him, and he was seized.

DATE 6-9-68

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& TIMES HERALD

THE EVENING STAR

THE SUNDAY STAR

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

WASHINGTON-AFRO AMERICAN

44-703-595

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# ●-Convict Ray ● Held in London For Extradition

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Staff Writer

James Earl Ray, accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was captured by Scotland Yard detectives yesterday at London Airport.

Ray, alias Eric Starvo Galt, was passing through immigration control at the airport, on his way to take a flight to Brussels. He was traveling on a fraudulent Canadian passport carrying his newest alias—Ramon George Sneyd.

The Justice Department announced the arrest in Washington at 11:30 a.m. Ray, who was carrying a fully loaded pistol when apprehended, was taken into custody at 6:15 a.m. (EDT), 11:15 a.m. London time.

Ray's trail since the April 4 shooting of Dr. King in Memphis led through Toronto, where he obtained a Canadian passport as Sneyd on April 25, and Lisbon, where he received a second Canadian passport, in the same name, on May 16.

A painstaking search by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police through more than 200,000 passport applications filed in Canada in the past year led to Ray's capture, according to a statement issued by the Canadian Embassy here.

The search turned up a photograph that closely resembled a picture of Ray distributed by the FBI. An investigation showed the application was a fake and the intensive search for Ray began to narrow.

Ray was arrested on charges of using a fraudulent passport to enter England and of carrying a concealed weapon. He was taken to London's Cannon Row police station and held under maximum security. He is to be arraigned Monday.

Ray, a 40-year-old escaped convict, was wearing glasses and was dressed in a light-colored raincoat, a sports jacket and gray trousers when arrested. He carried the revolver in his hip pocket.

The Justice Department announcement, issued in the names of Attorney General Ramsey Clark and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, said the United States will seek extradition of Ray on a murder indictment returned against him in Memphis on May 7.



Associated Press

This passport photo seized by police in Toronto led to the arrest in London of James Earl Ray, accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King.

One U.S. source said it normally takes a week before a suspect is remanded to American authorities in extradition cases. A Scotland Yard spokesman in London said the process could take anywhere from a week to six months, depending on whether the accused raises legal objections.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, was to leave Washington shortly for London to take charge of the case. England and the United States have an extradition treaty applying to persons ac-

See RAY, A2, Col. 1

DATE 6-9-68

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& TIMES HERALD

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DAWSON Rm



cused of murder.  
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Toronto police said Ray apparently arrived there April 8, four days after Dr. King was shot by a sniper as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

Ray lived in Toronto for a month, the police said. He applied by mail for a Canadian passport, and the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa mailed one to him April 25.

A Department spokesman in Ottawa said that Ray had provided fraudulent proof of citizenship. There is a Raymond George Sneyd in Toronto (he is a Metropolitan Toronto policeman) but he knew nothing of the passport, the spokesman said.

The Mounted Police, acting on a request from the FBI, which had information that Ray had been in Canada in 1967, began checking passport files in May, and discovered Ray's photograph.

The Canadians informed the FBI of the fake passport, and an alert was sent to Scotland Yard and other foreign police agencies.

The alert paid off yesterday as Scotland Yard's Detective Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler and Detective Chief Inspector Noel Thompson—known as the "Terrible Twins"—for their tenacity in tracking suspects—took Ray into custody. He offered no resistance.

FBI sources said later that the man arrested had definitely been identified as Ray through fingerprints. The arrest was requested by the legal section of the American Embassy in London.

#### Duplicate Issued

Ray is reported to have left Canada May 6 on a flight to London. He then immediately flew to Lisbon, where he told the Canadian Consulate that he was a Canadian whose passport had been lost or stolen. He was issued a duplicate.

Scotland Yard said that Ray arrived back in London on a flight from Lisbon yesterday, and was going to travel on to Brussels.

The FBI had no information on how Ray, a 10th-grade dropout who escaped in April, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary, where he was serving a 20-year term for armed robbery, could successfully obtain two fake passports or afford to travel to Europe.

Canadians applying for passports must have a guarantor, usually a professional man or a banker, to swear that they



**SUPT. THOMAS BUTLER**  
... Scotland Yard's man

have known the applicant for two years, or must present a notarized affidavit to support the application.

#### Reference on Application

Canadian officials said that Ray did not have a guarantor, but had presented an affidavit. The Associated Press reported that authoritative sources in Washington said that Ray gave the name Paul Bridgeman of Toronto as a reference on his application.

There was no Paul Bridgeman at the address in Toronto, the Associated Press said, but Paul Bridgeman was the name of one of Ray's fellow prisoners at the Missouri Penitentiary.

Ray was in Montreal in the summer of 1967, the FBI disclosed yesterday, where he enrolled as Eric Galt for a correspondence course in locksmithing offered by a school in New Jersey.

Immediately after the arrest, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp called for a "full study" on tightening Canada's passport regulations.

In the Justice Department announcement, Hoover singled out the Mounted Police and Scotland Yard for praise for their cooperation in one of the most wide-ranging searches for a suspect in recent times.

#### Shot From Rooming House

The 65-day-old search that ended yesterday began immediately after Dr. King's death. Police quickly determined that the fatal shot had come from a rooming house overlooking the motel. But the slayer had fled.

The FBI linked a man named Eric Starvo Galt to the slaying through an abandoned 1966 white Mustang found in Atlanta a week after Dr. King's death. The car was purchased in Birmingham and had Alabama license plates.

Galt was charged in a Federal warrant issued April 17 with conspiring to violate Dr. King's civil rights. But two days later the FBI revealed that Galt was a fictitious identity carefully built up by Ray.

Ray was identified after the FBI searched through 53,000 fingerprint files. Hoover said then that Ray was identified through latent fingerprints found at the scene of Dr. King's slaying.

It is known that several prints were found by the FBI



in the rooming house across from the Lorraine Motel.

Police also found a .30-06 hunting rifle with a telescopic sight in the rooming house on South Main Street. The gun was purchased March 30 in Birmingham, Hoover said.

The search extended through the United States, Canada and Mexico, with the FBI circulating numerous photos and sketches of Ray.

At several points, police thought they had traced Ray to definite locales—once Florida, once California, and once Mexico—but each time the trail, if it existed at all, vanished. There was conjecture that Ray was dead.

On May 7, the Shelby County grand jury in Memphis returned a first-degree murder indictment against Ray, who is also wanted on a Federal warrant for escaping prison.

The suspect, who has worked as a baker and laborer, according to Missouri Penitentiary officials, began a lengthy prison record in 1949.

He served prison terms for burglary in California, armed robbery in Illinois and forgery in Missouri in the 1950s. In 1960, he was convicted of robbing a grocery store in St. Louis, and began his 20-year term March 17, 1960.

He is thought to have concealed himself in a wooden crate that was driven out of the penitentiary in a bread truck.

Ray has been described by persons who say they have known him as a drifter and a loner who often voiced racist sentiments.

The arrest came on the day of the funeral of another assassinated American leader, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and helped to ease tensions that had arisen over the lack of results in the search for Dr. King's killer.

#### Complaints About Police

Many Negroes had complained that the Memphis police had not taken immediate action to apprehend the killer. On Tuesday, a delegation of the Poor People's Campaign angrily asked Attorney General Clark why no arrest had been made.

Dr. King's widow in New York for Sen. Kennedy's funeral, was told about the arrest by newsmen but made no comment.

Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb said he was "delighted" by the news. "Anything that the city can do to see that the culprit is brought to justice will be done." If extradition is successful, Ray will probably be tried in Memphis.

Civil rights leaders also expressed satisfaction at the arrest. "We are happy he has been caught if he is the man," said Hosea Williams, a leader of the Poor People's Campaign. "I want to see justice prevail, but not only with the man but with the system."

And the news brightened an otherwise sad day for many Americans. One representative response came from a Negro cab-driver here who said, when he heard the announcement on the radio: "That's the only good news I've had this week."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

DATE: 6/11/68

FROM : SA ROGER D. ASHLAND

SUBJECT: MURKIN

(Letter from ERIC S. GALT, 12/28/67 to  
JOHN ACORD, Chairman, American-Southern  
Africa Council, 800 Fourth Street, South West)

JOHN ACORD, Chairman, American-Southern Africa  
Council, 800 Fourth Street, South West telephonically  
advised at 9:53AM he had learned FBI guilty of "utter,  
total and complete breach of confidence," in connection  
with information furnished by him about a letter  
from ERIC S. GALT to American-Southern Africa Council  
dated 12/28/67. ACORD said, "I cannot describe how  
angry I am."

ACORD added he plans to make strong complaints  
in Washington, D. C. about how information furnished to  
the FBI confidentially can within a few days be a matter  
of public record. ACORD said he demands an apology and  
explanation of this.

ACORD said a reporter for "Life" magazine  
is preparing an article which will include information about  
this letter from GALT. The reporter has been to the  
Rhodesian Information Office for information for the article.

(1) - WFO (44-703)

RDA:rda

(1)

RDA

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Dawson	Rmd



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 44-703

JOHN ACORD was recontacted at 10:50AM by SA ASHLAND telephonically for the source of information that FBI leaked information about the letter. ACORD said he does not know the name of the "Life" magazine reporter who had contacted the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D. C. about the letter. ACORD said he realizes others outside of the FBI were aware of the letter from GALT to the American-Southern Africa Council, such as a United States Senator. ACORD added others in ACORD's office knew of the letter as did MICHAEL JAFFE, attorney and friend of ACORD's who accompanied ACORD when he brought the letter to the FBI. ACORD also said he, ACORD told the Rhodesian Information Office about the letter the same day he brought it to the FBI.

ACORD said he was hasty in calling the FBI and blaming the FBI for the leak. He said he believes now the information could have been obtained from someone outside of the FBI. ACORD said he would obtain names of individuals involved and furnish them to the FBI in the event he is told by anyone FBI released the information.

ACORD's telephone number is 347-0501, office of American-Southern Africa Council, Suite N-1, 800 Fourth Street, South West, Washington, D. C.

- 2\* -

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

6/11/68

SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

ReWFOtel 5/9/68.

On 6/10/68, Mr. JOHN ACORD, Chairman, American-Southern Africa Council, 800 4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C., advised SA ROGER D. ASHLAND that he had read in "The Sunday Star", dated 6/9/68, an article on page 3 captioned "Scotland Yard Seizes RAY in Dr. KING Killing", that there was some indication RAY may have tried to get from Portugal to Rhodesia.

ACORD said he did not want the information furnished by him on 5/9/68, concerning a letter dated 12/28/67, from ERIC S. GALT to the American-Southern Africa Council released to the Press.

On 6/11/68, ACORD advised SA ASHLAND that he was disturbed in that he felt the FBI may have violated the confidential nature of the information concerning above letter. ACORD said he had learned an unknown reporter for "Life" magazine is preparing an article which will include information about this letter and the reporter had visited the Rhodesian Information Office, Washington, D.C., seeking information.

ACORD was asked concerning his source that the FBI had released the information and he indicated he did not know and had not heard the FBI had released the information. ACORD said he was aware that persons outside the FBI were made aware of the existence of the letter such as the offices of at least one United States Senator; MICHAEL JAFFE, an attorney and friend

2 - Bureau  
1 - Memphis  
① - WFO  
RWD:acd  
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WFO 44-703

of ACORD who accompanied ACORD to WFO on 5/9/68; persons at the Rhodesian Information Office; and personnel of his own organization, none of which were informed by the FBI. He said he was hasty in calling the FBI in this regard and he now believes the information obtained from outside the FBI.

ACORD was assured the FBI had not furnished the information to the press or magazines. He said that in the event he learns of anyone attributing this information to the FBI he will advise WFO.

ACORD has requested the letter to be returned to him when it has served it usefulness to the Bureau as he feels it maybe valuable in the future. He was advised the letter would be returned when it is no longer needed.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau, it being noted that the Bureau has previously been advised concerning ACORD's request to have the letter returned to him.



June 10, 1968

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert D. Johnson  
Deputy Director  
Passport Office  
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20524

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have learned of the outstanding cooperation you extended to personnel of our Washington Field Office in connection with the investigation relating to James Earl Ray. I want you to know that my associates and I are most grateful for your many courtesies and willingness in this matter, and we want to express our sincere gratitude for your help.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

① - Washington Field (44-703)  
Reurlet 6-5-68.

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June 10, 1968

PERSONAL

Miss Frances G. Knight  
Director  
Passport Office  
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20524

Dear Miss Knight:

Special Agent in Charge Purvis has advised me of the splendid assistance you rendered personnel of this Bureau in connection with the investigation involving James Earl Ray. This instance is most indicative of the results that can be achieved by governmental agencies working together. My associates and I are indeed grateful for your outstanding cooperation and we want to express our sincere thanks to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

① - Washington Field (44-703)  
Reurlet 6-5-68.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/11/68

A brown envelope with unknown contents addressed to the Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. was received from VERN LAKE, United Airlines Pilot on United Flight 834 arriving at Washington National Airport from Buffalo, New York at 10:00 pm. This envelope was delivered to Inspector MC GOWAN at the Justice Department Building, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

On 6/5/68 at Washington, D.C.File # WF044-703-601by SA JOHN L. PATTERSON:sldDate dictated 6/11/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

6/12/68

SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

Re U. S. Postal Money Orders purchased  
by ERIC S. GALT

Re Newark teletype 5/20/68; WFO airtel 5/23/68;  
Buairtel 5/27/68; and Bulet (Lab Report) 5/27/68.

Enclosed for Memphis are 15 copies each of  
two (2) IRFs reflecting investigation concerning use of  
money orders.



2 - Memphis (Enc. 30)

① - WFO

RWD

(3)

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WFO 44-703

RWD:rwd

1

Re DONALD E. TURNER

TURNER, area code 703, Telephone Number 481-2948, was listed as a passenger on American Airlines Flight 338 from Dallas, Texas, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 6, 1968.

The Alexandria, Virginia City Directory reflects DONALD E. TURNER resides 5650 Gary Avenue, Alexandria, and is employed as an economist with the Department of Agriculture. The current Washington Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory reflects he is the subscriber to telephone number 481-2948.

On May 2, 1968, SA JOHN PATTERSON, was advised by the Personnel Office, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., that TURNER had been employed since 1957.

On May 2, 1968, Mr. DONALD E. TURNER advised SA PATTERSON that he had been scheduled to fly on the above flight from Dallas to Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, but changed his plans and took an earlier Braniff Airlines flight.

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WFO 44-703

HWJ:slb

1

SAs HARVEY W. JAMES and WALTER E. THOMAS conducted the following investigation at Washington, D. C., May 2, 1968:

DANIEL PRICE, Manager, Washington Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue at 15th Street, N. W., verified the telephone number at the hotel as 638-5900.

He further advised the records of the hotel disclosed G. I. CRIDER, Route 3, Lewisville, Texas, registered at the hotel at 1:57 p. m., April 4, 1968, and occupied room 924 until he checked out at 9:14 a. m., April 6, 1968. Reservation was made by a long distance telephone call from a Mrs. BORTH, on March 30, 1968, for CRIDER and listed business address as Denton County Electric Cooperative, Incorporated, Box 699, Denton, Texas.

While at the hotel, CRIDER made a long distance telephone call to number 214-242-5972 (Dallas, Texas), at 1:42 a. m., April 5, 1968. The call was approximately three minutes in duration.

Registration desk personnel advised they could not recall CRIDER to provide a description.

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SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987)

6/12/68

SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

Re New York teletype 4/30/68 re passengers  
American Airlines Flight 338, Dallas, Texas,  
to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 4/6/68; WFO  
airtel 5/2/68 re passenger CRIDER; WFO airtel  
5/3/68 re passenger GLORIA WILLIAMS; and WFO  
airtel 5/2/68 re passenger TURNER.

Enclosed for Memphis are 15 copies each of two (2)  
report inserts and one (1) IRF reflecting investigation  
concerning above passengers.

2 - Memphis (Enc. 45)

① - WFO

RWD

(3)

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44-703-605

# Toronto Police Sift Clues For Source of Ray's Money

By Ray Biggart

Special to The Washington Post

TORONTO, June 11—Two Toronto supermarket employees say a man that looked like James Earl Ray apparently planned to hold up their store April 23, but panicked and fled.

The two men, assistant store manager Samuel Marshall and manager Emmerson Benns, went to the police with the story that same day but the search for the man accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. centered at the time in the United States and Mexico.

The man was lurking in the back of the store, Marshall said. When Marshall approached him the man asked for a job, saying he had two years experience in supermarkets in the United States.

As Marshall called Benns over, the man broke and ran outside and jumped on a streetcar.

"I think he was going to hold up the store," Benns said. "He moved fast when he saw me."

The source of Ray's money to finance his travels to Canada and England has remained a puzzle to law enforcement officials. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and metropolitan Toronto Police are still working on the theory that James Earl Ray had help.

They are still looking for the "fat man" who called at Ray's rooming house and gave him an envelope and for the fair-haired man that witnesses say they saw him drinking with. But they discount a report that a woman claiming to be his aunt applied for a bogus birth certificate for him in the name of Paul Bridgman. The application was made in writing, officials say.

Police also disclosed today that Ray left in his Dundas Street rooming house almost everything he had brought there.

The room's contents included an empty overnight bag, six rolls of unused film, a camera light meter, an empty

safety deposit box, a map of Toronto, a dirty sheet, three empty beer bottles, an empty cigarette package and three girlie magazines. Two of the magazines have stories dealing with violence in the U.S., police said.

In one, called Modern Man, fingerprint smudges can be seen on an often-reread portion about violence on television. In another called Mr., a short article entitled "What makes a mass murder?" discusses the Richard Speck murder of eight Chicago nurses and the shooting spree of Richard Whitman at the University of Texas.

Mrs. Sun Loo, the landlady on Dundas Street, recalls that once during Ray's stay here he got a telephone call.

"Get Sneyd," the caller said. Ray apparently also borrowed identity of Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto policeman, for a birth certificate and a passport.

Mrs. Loo went to the upstairs room where Ray usually kept his door locked.

The door was open. Ray wasn't there. Mrs. Loo says he was often out most of the night, and slept during the day.

## Ray Is Transferred For Greater Security

LONDON, June 11 (AP) — James Earl Ray, the escaped convict accused of slaying Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was transferred today to Wandsworth Prison, where security has been tightened since one of Britain's Great Train Robbers fled over the walls four years ago.

American authorities, who last night obtained a provisional British warrant charging Ray with Dr. King's slaying, worked on plans to take Ray back to the United States as soon as extradition is granted.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said the Justice Department has received documents to buttress the U.S. request for Ray's return, and they "will be transmitted to London shortly."

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6/12/68

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*Dawson*

NEW YORK TIMES  
6-12-68

### 3 Whose Names Ray Used Resemble Him



Eric St. V. Galt



Paul Bridgeman



Ramon George Sneyd



James Earl Ray

First three photos depict men whose names were assumed by James Earl Ray. Sneyd photo was reversed for comparison.

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

TORONTO, June 11 — The Canadian police called attention today to the fact that all three Toronto men whose names were employed as aliases by James Earl Ray, held in London in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., bear a remarkable resemblance to Ray in height, weight, age and appearance.

All three men whose names Ray used live in the northeast neighborhood of the city. All have dark hair. So does Ray. All are about Ray's height, 5 feet 10 inches. All but one are close to Ray's weight, 174 pounds.

Ray came to Toronto using

Associated Press

This is how the real Mr. Galt, whose middle name is St. Vincent, used to sign. Ray changed middle name to Starvo.

the name of Paul Bridgeman, a consultant to the Toronto Board of Education.

While here, Ray shifted to the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a constable of the Toronto police force. He used this name in obtaining his passport for travel to Europe.

Long before coming to Toronto, Ray, while traveling in the United States, was using

the name of Eric Starvo Galt, who has been presumed to be Eric St. Vincent Galt, a supervisor for Union Carbide of Canada, Ltd.

Mr. Galt weighs 190 pounds. Mr. Bridgeman and Constable Sneyd are 35, while Ray is 40. Mr. Galt was 54 last Feb. 9, but passes for a much younger

In addition, Mr. Galt has

scars in the middle of his forehead and on the palm of his right hand. Ray has similar scars.

Mr. Galt has his own possible explanation for the difference between the middle name of the alias and his own, although he said in an interview tonight, "I have no idea how Ray came to adopt my name."

Mr. Galt said he used to sign his middle name with the initials St. V., and that for the two periods after the initials he drew two small zeros. Demonstrating how he used to sign his name, the middle initials looked similar to the name Starvo.

Mr. Galt said that he stopped

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using this St. V. about two years ago because "people asked what the initials stood for." He now uses a simple 'S' as a middle initial.

Some people here say they believe Ray used the Galt alias on a visit to Montreal last summer, checking into an east end rooming house in July and remaining until September.

Since the American authorities have evidence that Ray was in the United States during those months, there is some doubt that the Galt who was in Montreal was Ray. However, the police here say that a rooming house janitor identified Ray as the tenant from photographs shown him by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

It was this identification, according to the mounted police, that led the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ask them to check all passport applications for the last year to see if Ray had sought one in the name of Galt.

After searching more than 200,000 applications, the mounted police on June 1 found one bearing Ray's picture and Mr. Sneyd's name. The passport was issued on April 25.

Ten days before Ray left Canada on May 6, the Toronto police learned that a man resembling him had "cased" a Toronto supermarket.

The assistant manager of the store said today that he had encountered the man, who he later came to believe was Ray, in a back room leading to the manager's office and the store vaults.

"He told me he was looking for a job," Samuel Marshall, the store executive, told a reporter. But after being questioned, the man fled, boarding a passing street car, and never returned, he said.

Mr. Marshall said that he

had reported to a "policeman I know" his suspicion that the man planned to rob the store. He was visited two days later by detectives.

Tonight, however, spokesmen for the metropolitan police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police declined to disclose what assessments they had made of Mr. Marshall's information.

Ray's arrest last Saturday in London set off a city-wide search for clues to the suspect's activities during a stay here that began on April 8, four days after the slaying of Dr. King, and ended on May 6 with a plane trip to London and Lisbon.

The mounted police and the city police are assisting the Federal Bureau of Investigation in efforts to establish how Ray had supported himself in Canada for nearly a month and who may have helped him obtain a false birth certificate and passport enabling him to travel on to Europe.

Carl Doey, superintendent of the mounted police in Toronto, said in an interview: "We are urgently pursuing every lead that comes to us. But there are still many gaps—many hours, and several days of Ray's time to be accounted for."

Mr. Doey said that his organization had no evidence to confirm published reports, credited to police sources, that Ray entered Canada on April 8 in an automobile crossing the border at Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, Canada.

"We don't know how, and by what route he came to Canada," Mr. Doey said.

Among the leads being pursued was a theory developed by the police that, for the last two weeks of his stay here, Ray spent his nights with a woman.

There is no specific woman in mind, but the police based their theory on the statement of Ray's landlady, Mrs. Sun

Loo, that her roomer spent only

his days in her Dundas Street house and was absent at night.

The police are also looking for a fat man described by Mrs. Loo as a caller who delivered a package to Ray on May 2, the day he picked up and paid for his airplane tickets to London.

There is also a search on for a man in a yellow T-shirt who was seen drinking with Ray in a Toronto bar. Go-go girls at the Silver Dollar night club on Spadina Avenue reported yesterday that they saw Ray, alone, drinking beer at a table and staring as they danced.

Teams of detectives are checking bars, taverns and banks where Ray may have changed money.

The police have no explanation for Ray's choice as aliases the names of three Toronto men living in northeastern neighborhoods in the city.

Ray came to Toronto using the name of Paul Bridgeman, a consultant to the Toronto Board of Education. While here, he shifted to the name of Ramon George Sneyd, a constable of the Toronto police force, and used this in obtaining his passport for travel to Europe.

Long before coming to Toronto, Ray, while traveling in the United States, was using the name of Eric Starvo Galt, who has been presumed to be Eric St. Vincent Galt, a supervisor for Union Carbide of Canada, Ltd.

The police have been impressed by the fact that all three men bear remarkable resemblances to Ray in height, weight, age and appearance.

All have dark hair, as does Ray. They are about Ray's height—5 feet, 10 inches. They are about Ray's weight, 174 pounds, except Mr. Galt, who weighs 190. Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Sneyd are 35 years old, while Ray is 40. Mr. Galt was 54 last Feb. 9, but passes for a much younger man.

NEW YORK TIMES  
6-12-68

## Ray Remembered in Lisbon as Quiet and Frugal

Special to The New York Times

LISBON, June 11 — James Earl Ray led a frugal, solitary life while he was in Lisbon for nine days last month, according to various persons who came into contact with him. Ray, who called himself Ramon George Sneyd here, spent little and talked little in the third class hotel where he stayed from May 7 to 17 and in the various seamen's bars he frequented.

He kept late hours, leaving his room in the Hotel Portugal at about noon and returning at around 4 or 5 A.M. and occasionally not at all, according to employees of the hotel, which is in downtown Lisbon.

The Portuguese International Police, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are checking Lisbon's many bars to see where Ray spent his time and what contacts he made here.

Investigators are working on the theory that Ray, who is accused of killing the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., may have come to Lisbon to collect a payoff.

Another possible motive for Ray's visit to Lisbon under in-

### Hotel Workers and Bar Girls Tell of Meeting Suspect — Reason for Stay Sought

Investigation was an attempt to get in touch with some clandestine international organization for recruiting mercenaries for Africa.

However, sources close to the investigation generally rule out this theory. "That's no way to get lost," said one source who has been in contact with these secret organizations. "Mercenaries are too much in the spotlight now."

"He never talked to us, nothing more than good morning and good night," said Luis, night clerk of the Hotel Portugal. "He never made any phone calls or talked to any of the other guests."

The day clerk, Joao, said: "He was a timid guy, always walked around with his face down. He never had any guests and I never saw him with anybody except the local bar girls."

A chambermaid, Maria Celeste, said that Ray was a quiet customer and did not make any trouble. "He never said any-

thing to me, never even rang for room service," she said.

None of the hotel employees ever saw Ray with much money. They all remember well that he left no tips on checking out.

### Remembered by Girls

In the rough seamen's bars, several girls identified Ray from pictures published in the local press as "a tourist who hung around here about one month ago."

"He sat over there, alone, drinking beer I think," said Esmeralda, who frequents the Boemia Bar, around the corner from the Hotel Portugal.

"I saw him watching the floorshow here at the Ritz Club," Luisa said, adding: "But he didn't want to talk."

One pretty, dark-haired girl named Maria in a waterfront bar, admitted having gone to bed with Ray. "He didn't have much money on him," she said. "He paid me only 300 escudos [about \$10]. He didn't talk about himself . . . wouldn't even tell me what ship he came from. He asked whether I had any children, and that was all. I hope he's not in any big trouble?"

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NEW YORK TIMES  
6-12-68

## BRITISH SEEK CLUE TO CALLS FOR RAY

2 Phone Messages to Hotel  
in London Pose Mystery

By HOMER BIGART  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 11—Two mysterious telephone calls were made to James Earl Ray during his three weeks in London.

Scotland Yard knows of four telephone calls to Ray, who has been indicted in the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., while he was staying in cheap bed-and-breakfast hotels in West London under the name Ramon George Sneyd.

Two of the calls were from British European Airways and related to Ray's attempts to book passage to Brussels where, it is thought, he hoped to make contact with white mercenaries operating in Africa.

But Scotland Yard has been unable to trace the other calls.

However, the police are said to discount the possibility that Ray received and meaningful aid or encouragement in London.

He was believed to be running out of money and feeling desperate after having been unable to reach any mercenary agents in Portugal. On May 7, he flew from London to Lisbon. This was a day after he had arrived from Canada where he spent four weeks hiding out in seedy boarding houses in the West End of Toronto.

### Some Information Gaps

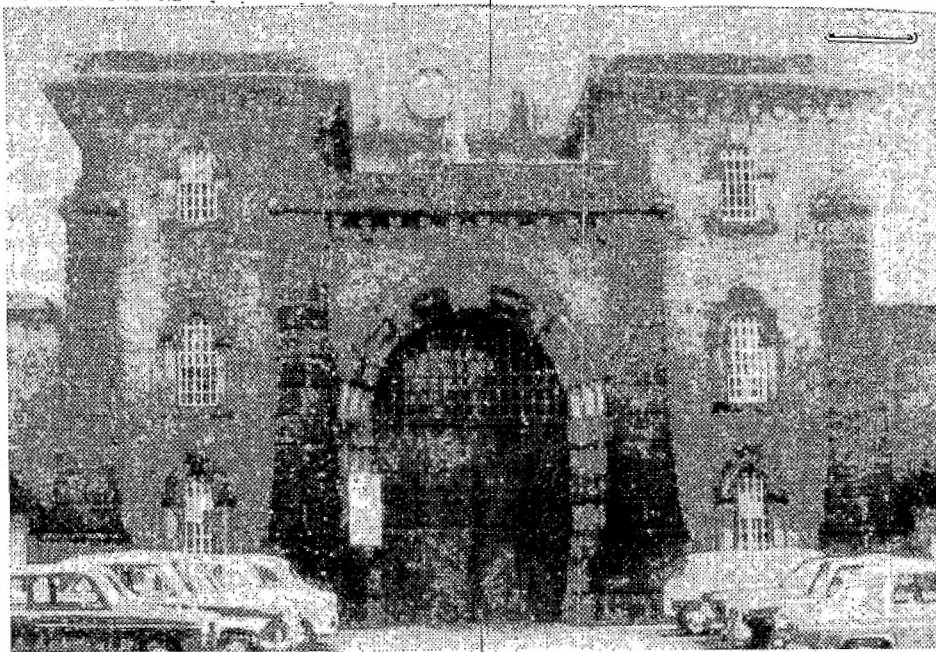
There are still two gaps in the known movements of Ray.

Where was he during the four days between the assassination of Dr. King in Memphis on April 4 and April 8 when he turned up in Toronto?

And where was he staying in London between May 17, when he returned from Lisbon, and May 28 when he registered at the New Earl's Court Hotel in Penywern Road?

He stayed at that small hotel until last Wednesday when, after a snarling comment to a receptionist who had mentioned the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, he moved to a smaller hotel, the Pax, in Pimlico, a district in London.

From a telephone box he called Ian Colvin, an editorial writer on The Daily Telegraph.



Associated Press

**MAXIMUM SECURITY:** Gateway of Wandsworth Prison, London, where James Earl Ray, indicted for murder of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is being held pending extradition.

who is one of that paper's experts on Africa.

The way Mr. Colvin recalled it today, Ray, speaking in a high, rapid sing-song voice said:

"I'm a Canadian in London for a while. I'm trying to reach my brother who is with 'these people' in Angola."

Ray implied that his missing brother had enlisted with mercenaries based in Portuguese Angola and operating against the Congo.

According to Mr. Colvin, Ray asked for the telephone number of a South African, now living in London, who was said to have been second in command of one group of mercenary soldiers.

Mr. Colvin promised to get in touch with the South African but would not give Ray the telephone number.

### Ray Phones Again

That was last Tuesday. On Thursday Ray phoned Mr. Colvin again and, when asked if he had heard from the South African, "replied 'no' in a kind of sheeplish way, according to Mr. Colvin.

By then, Ray had changed his hotel and had not left any forwarding address, Mr. Colvin said.

Again Ray was speaking "a torrent of words," Mr. Colvin recalled, and there was more desperation in his high-pitched voice.

"Nobody seems able to help," Ray kept saying.

What about the Canadian Embassy? Mr. Colvin asked.

"Well, they are just no help to me at all," complained Ray, who had identified himself as Raymond Sneyd.

"If your brother is missing someone will have to help you," said Mr. Colvin, suggesting the consular section of the British Foreign Office.

"Well, it's not so much my brother's missing," said Ray, changing his approach. "I just haven't heard from him in four months. Fact is, I'd like to join him and be a mercenary myself."

Mr. Colvin said he tried to discourage Ray, who "sounded highly distraught," from joining the mercenaries, but he promised to send Ray by postcard the address in Brussels of a man who might be able to give him information.

By that time, Mr. Colvin said today, "I was beginning to get uneasy about him. [Ray]." The postcard Mr. Colvin later sent was the only mail Ray received at the Pax. But instead of giving Ray the address of the man in Brussels, Mr. Colvin wrote:

"On second thoughts, go to the Belgian Embassy here or try the consular section of the British Foreign Office."

At the Pax, a narrow three-story building painted white in contrast to the yellow of other bed-and-breakfast hotels on the block, Ray stayed in his room, keeping the door locked. He

complained of headaches and asked the landlady, Mrs. Aena Thomas for aspirin.

It was Mrs. Thomas who took the messages from the British European Airway and relayed them to Ray, shouting through the locked door.

Ray had paid in advance for three nights' lodging and when he departed on Saturday he left his room littered with newspapers. He had abandoned a syringe in the sink, indicating he had taken drugs.

Earlier at the New Earl's Court Hotel, Ray had been equally withdrawn. The hotel has a tiny bar on the ground floor, but Ray never patronized it.

The receptionist, Miss Jane Nassau, tried to be friendly. Ray was having trouble with British currency, and Miss Nassau tried to explain it. On the last day she reported to him the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

"It's terrible," Ray said in a voice described by Mrs. Trudy Lloyd, the manager, as filled with savage sarcasm.

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NEW YORK TIMES  
6-12-68

## A MISTAKE BY RAY AIDED IN CAPTURE

Was Ahead of Pursuers but  
Doubled Back on Trail

By FRED P. GRAHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 — James Earl Ray had succeeded in leaving a cold trail for pursuing agents but was caught last week in London largely because he doubled back on his trail.

Sources here disclosed today that American officials did not learn until about June 1 that the man sought in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had fled to Canada on April 8, and from there on May 6 to London.

Agents immediately began a search of airline records in London, and about two days later they learned that Ray, using the alias Ramon George Sneyd, had flown from London to Lisbon on May 7.

The focus of the search shifted to Lisbon, and checks were being made there on June 8 when Ray was apprehended in London when he appeared at Heathrow Airport to catch a flight to Brussels.

Unknown to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Scotland Yard, Ray left Lisbon on May 17 — well ahead of his pursuers — and had doubled back to London, where he fell into the hands of the investigators following his trial.

### Announcement Corrected

This belief on the part of the F.B.I. that Ray was in Lisbon led to the agency's mistaken announcement last Saturday that he had been picked up at the London Airport when he disembarked from a Lisbon flight, on his way to Brussels.

Spokesmen for the agency corrected this today. They confirmed reports from London that Ray returned there on May 17.

Government sources insist that the recent disclosures of Ray's international travels and passport manipulations do not prove that he was helping the former ~~had~~ all-time holdup man, who ~~has~~ long record of bungled ~~cr~~

"Maybe he wasn't smart at all — maybe he was just lucky to get as far as he did," an official said today. "It wasn't so smart of him to double back to London when he was three weeks ahead of the chase."

### Computer Found Prints

The official also pointed out that the man believed to have killed Dr. King in Memphis April 4 left a rifle and other evidence behind him, and also abandoned his white Mustang automobile in Atlanta. The F.B.I. has declined to list all of the evidence that has been found, but there have been hints that it is voluminous.

An F.B.I. spokesman did confirm today that a computer had been used to identify Eric Starvo Galt as Ray. Galt was the alias Ray had been using

at the time of Dr. King's murder.

When the agency announced on April 19 that it had identified Galt as Ray, the announcement said that this had been done by means of "a systematic and exhaustive search" of latent fingerprints uncovered in the Dr. King case against the fingerprints of more than 53,000 wanted fugitives. The agency did not give details of this fingerprint check.

Today a spokesman explained that most of the search had been done by the agency's computer, which contains in its memory cells the fingerprints of 25,000 of the 53,000 fugitives.

This was possible because a technician of the agency had

been able to identify three prints found among Galt's possessions as coming from the left thumb. This was determined by the position of the prints, in relation to the other prints left by the hand.

With this information, the computer singled out about 2,400 sets of prints of wanted men. By adding the known information about the suspect's age and race, the computer was able to narrow the choice down further to about 1700 prints. When F.B.I. agents began checking these by hand, they found Ray's prints from among the first 100 they examined.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (44-703)

FROM : THOMAS K MARQUARDT, CLERK

SUBJECT: MURKIN

DATE: 6/13/68

At 1:15am, instant, SA KENNETH PLESS telephonically contacted WFO and advised that a package re captioned case which was to arrive at Memphis Airport at 3:38am, this date, would be delayed due to inclement weather conditions.

At 1:18am, instant, SAC ROBERT G JENSEN, Memphis, Tenn. was telephonically advised of the above.

At 4:12am, instant, SA PLESS telephonically advised WFO that the package had just departed Dulles Airport in the care of Braniff Airlines Capt. W D MANN, flight #617. He further advised that the package should arrive at Memphis at 5:45am, this date.

At 4:15am, instant, Security Patrol Clerk, C N FULKERSON FBI, Memphis, was advised of the above information.

TKM:tkm



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

44-703-611

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PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-3886) AND SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-1574)

FROM: SAC, WFO (44-703)

MURKIN

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TODAY.

BUREAU REQUESTED PASSPORT CHECK OF FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ,  
BORN [REDACTED] AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, RESIDING FOUR  
TILNEY STREET, LONDON W. ONE, UNITED STATES PASSPORT NUMBER

[REDACTED], WHO REGISTERED WITH AMERICAN  
EMBASSY LONDON LATE SIXTY-SEVEN AS A LAWYER. IN APPLICATION  
OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE SIXTY-SEVEN, SCHWARTZ FURNISHED PERMANENT  
RESIDENT AS TWO SEVEN FIVE FOUR WOODSHIRE DRIVE, LOS ANGELES,  
CALIFORNIA; FATHER, FREDERICK DREW SCHWARTZ, BORN COLORADO  
[REDACTED] MOTHER, DOROTHY KIEFER, BORN DETROIT,  
MICHIGAN [REDACTED] WIFE, NORMAJEAN MARIE SKIBEL SCHWARTZ

- 2 - Bureau
- 3 - Teletype Unit
- ② - WFO

RWD:sas  
(7)

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WFO 44-703

PAGE TWO

BORN LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] PERSON TO BE  
NOTIFIED LISTED AS DOROTHY GRAVES, MOTHER, ONE ZERO THREE THREE  
ZERO MONTE MAR DRIVE, LOS ANGELES.

MARTINDALE-HUBBELL LAW DIRECTORY REFLECTS SCHWARTZ  
ASSOCIATED WITH FIRM OF DAHLSTRUM, WALTON AND BUTTS, SUITE TWO  
ONE TWO, GUARANTEE BUILDING, SIX THREE THREE ONE HOLLYWOOD  
BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES CONDUCT CREDIT, CRIMINAL AND INDICES CHECKS  
AND ANY OTHER LOGICAL SOURCE. SUTEL RESULTS FOLLOWED BY LHM  
SUITABLE FOR FOREIGN DISSEMINATION. CAPTION LHM FREDERICK JOHN  
SCHWARTZ.

June 13, 1968

6 - Bureau (44-38861)

2 - LA (44-1574)

1 - WFO (44-703)

KJH:acd

(9)

FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on June 13, 1968, disclosed that Frederick John Schwartz was last issued Passport [redacted] at Los Angeles, California, on October 23, 1967, for proposed business travel of unstated duration to Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Spain. In his application dated October 23, 1967, at Los Angeles, he stated his intention to depart from Los Angeles by unnamed airline about October, 1967, not by organized tour. He stated that he expected to take another trip abroad within the year. According to a notice published in the Federal Register on March 16, 1967, this passport was valid for three years' travel to all countries except Cuba, North Korea, Mainland China, and North Vietnam.

This individual stated that he was born on [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan. The file shows that he was previously issued Passport [redacted] on May 21, 1962, but the previous portion of his file was not available for review at this time. He gave his permanent residence as 2754 Woodshire Drive, Los Angeles, California, and arranged to pickup his passport in Los Angeles. He listed his father as Frederick Drew Schwartz, born in Colorado in [redacted], and his mother as Dorothy Kiefer, born in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted].

He stated he was last married on February 1, 1963, to Normajean Marie Skibel Schwartz, who was born in Los Angeles, California, on [redacted] marriage not terminated. In the event of accident, he requested that Mrs. Dorothy Graves, his mother be notified at 10330 Monte Mar Drive, Los Angeles. He left a telephone contact number of HO4-9171.

The following description appeared in his file:

Height:

5 feet 8 inches

Hair:

Brown

Eyes:

Brown

Occupation:

Attorney

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44-703-613

6/13/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, WFO (44-703) (P)

MURKIN

ReButelephone call 6/13/67, concerning Legat, London teletype 6/13/68.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 6 copies and to LA 2 copies of an LHM dated as above and captioned FREDERICK JOHN SCHWARTZ. Also enclosed for the Bureau are two photos of SCHWARTZ.

This memorandum represents investigation at the Passport Office, Department of State by SA KENNETH J. HASER.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

Will conduct credit and criminal investigation concerning SCHWARTZ.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (44-1574) (AM)
- ① - WFO

RWD:acd  
(6)

AIRTEL

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44-703-614

## Governor Act To Get Ray Back in U.S.

The State Department said today it has launched the formal machinery necessary to extradite James Earl Ray from London on charges of murdering the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Robert J. McCloskey, a State Department spokesman, said that Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee had sent a telegram to the State Department on Saturday night formally requesting the State Department to begin proceedings to obtain the return of Ray for trial on the state charge.

That telegram, including the information that Ray has been charged by a grand jury with King's murder, was passed on to the U.S. Embassy in London.

Under terms of the 1931 extradition treaty between the United States and Britain, the Embassy will file a formal request with the British Foreign Office.

According to the machinery set up for such cases, a British judge or magistrate will hold a hearing to determine whether "probable cause" exists that the accused committed the crime he is charged with.

Then the case would be sent to the Foreign Office for a decision whether the request of the United States should be granted, McCloskey said.

U.S. agents, presumably FBI men, would be given custody of the accused if the Foreign Office decided that Ray should be extradited.

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\_\_\_\_ THE WASHINGTON POST  
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\_\_\_\_ THE SUNDAY STAR

\_\_\_\_ THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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44-703-615

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*Dawson* *Rub*



# Ray in London June 5, Woman Says

LONDON—Mrs. Anna Thomas, proprietress of a cheap London boarding house, said today that a man she "is sure" is Ramon George Sneyd was her guest Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

A man using that name, who Scotland Yard describes as "identical" to James Earl Ray, believed to be the killer of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was remanded without bail this morning until June 18 at London's Bow Street Magistrate's Court.

He had been arrested at this city's Heathrow Airport late Saturday morning, officials said, while on a flight from Lisbon to Brussels.

The Washington announcement of the arrest Saturday said Ray had been in Portugal since May 6, and officials in Washington today were putting no stock in what Mrs. Thomas had to say or in other reports in London newspapers that had Ray in Britain between May 17 and his arrest.



Comparison photos of James Earl Ray show the difference between one issued by the FBI (right) and one used on a Canadian passport..

—United Press International

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& TIMES HERALD

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#### In Seedy District

Mrs. Thomas, who with her husband runs the three-story Pax Hotel at 126 Warwick Way in a seedy district behind the in-town terminal of British Overseas Airways, said her boarder received four telephone calls and a postcard, all in the name of Sneyd.

According to Mrs. Thomas a brown-haired, middle-aged woman of Swedish origin, Sneyd arrived on foot Wednesday morning and asked for a single room for three nights.

She put him in Room No. 2 on the ground floor and told him it would be 30 shillings (\$3.60 a night). He paid with a five-pound note (\$12).

Mrs. Thomas said Sneyd was tanned and spoke with "a schooled Canadian accent."

"If he had said he was a school teacher or a small businessman, I would not have been surprised," she added.

Mrs. Thomas said Sneyd muttered "I have a headache, I have a headache" and re-

tired immediately to his room. Although he did not say from whence he had come, she said she had assumed that he was tired from an airplane trip from Canada.

Mrs. Thomas on Thursday told Sneyd he would have to move to Room No. 3, on the second floor, overlooking the backyard, because No. 2, which is near the only bathroom in the house, had been reserved by an elderly lady from that day.

She said: "I almost hoped he'd make a fuss so I could tell him to leave. Such a strange fellow. He didn't say much and kept acting sort of dazed, as if he were drunk or on drugs. But he never smelled of liquor."

But he made no trouble and moved quietly.

On her boarder's departure, Mrs. Thomas said she found a plastic syringe in Room No. 3. It is a small room with a single window and a floor cov-

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green throw rug.

The wallpaper is blue and white in striped pattern on some walls, flowered on others. There is a washbasin and a large single bed covered with a cheap blue bedspread.

Sneyd spent most of his time in his room and always took with him when he left it a blue flight bag that Mrs. Thomas said was his only piece of baggage.

She said that he had implied that he'd left another bag at the BOAC terminal two blocks away. He always wore a raincoat, she added.

#### Made Own Bed

The landlady said Sneyd insisted on "nothing fried" for breakfast. Each morning when she knocked on his door, he would tell her to leave a tray of fruit, rolls and coffee outside.

Mrs. Thomas said that her boarder made his own bed and washed his own clothes. The one time she entered the room, to leave the register book for him to sign, she said she noticed a blue undershirt and shorts of the same color drying on a rack by the basin.

Mrs. Thomas said that Sneyd did not sign the register and that she did not insist: "I didn't want to tackle him. I was glad to see his back," she said.

Mrs. Thomas said that two of Sneyd's telephone calls were from British European Airways, one from a man and another from a woman.

Sneyd refused to receive any calls, she said. Mrs. Thomas

said that on one of the BEA calls she took a message to the effect that an earlier flight he had wanted "to the continent" was full, but that a seat had been reserved for him for Saturday.

#### London Postmark

The postcard, she said, bore a London postmark. Ian Colvin of the London Daily Telegraph wrote this morning that he had sent Sneyd a postcard at The Pax Hotel and that the fugitive previously had been staying at the New Earls Court Hotel on Penywern Road.

Colvin said that Sneyd had telephoned him from a payphone in search of information about British mercenaries who could put him in touch with "my brother who has been in Angola." Colvin said that Sneyd arrived in Portugal on May 8 and entered Britain May 17.

London, Lisbon and Brussels are recruiting centers for white mercenaries bound for Africa.

Mrs. Thomas's description of the clothes her boarder was wearing when he left Saturday morning appeared to match those Ray had on when arrested a few hours later at Heathrow.

#### "Kept Head Down"

Mrs. Thomas said that her boarder "always kept his head down so that it was difficult to see his face."

She described him as about 5-foot-9 and of slim build with a thin face and brownish hair.

In one of her few conversations with him, Mrs. Thomas told Sneyd that her son was thinking of emigrating to Canada. "He said that things were bad there, that it was difficult to find jobs," she recalled.

Mrs. Thomas said that she had not been approached by police or by American authorities. This afternoon she put two hand-lettered signs on her black-painted front door.

One read "no rooms left" the other "no use ringing. There's nobody home."

"I'm going away," she said.

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— THE WASHINGTON POST  
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'Such a Gentleman,'

# Ray's Toronto Landlady Says

TORONTO (AP) — James Earl Ray spent two weeks of the month he lived in Canada in a bleak 15-by-12-foot room that had a television set, a "Home Sweet Home" design and a picture of Christ.

The woman who was his landlady in April said she thought she recognized him at the time from a newspaper sketch of the man wanted in the murder of Martin Luther King Jr. But her husband told her she was wrong and so they forgot it.

Later, said Mrs. Adam Szpakowski, she walked into Ray's room to clean and found a newspaper folded open to the sketch. She said her suspicions were not roused because "he was such a gentleman."

"How was I to know he was a bandit?" said Mrs. Szpakowski of the man who lived at her rooming house at 102 Ossington Ave. under the name of Paul Bridgman.

She said the man knocked on her door April 8, four days after the assassination of King in Memphis, Tenn.; asked the weekly rate and handed over the first week's rent — \$10.

He had one suit of clothes, a

raincoat and a small bag, she said.

Mrs. Szpakowski said the man she knew as Bridgman left his second-floor room about 8:30 a.m. every day, returned about noon and left again until after supper. She said he spent most evenings in his room.

"We never saw much of him," said Mrs. Szpakowski, a Polish immigrant. "He paid his rent and rarely spoke."

The man told her he was a real estate salesman, she said.

Mrs. Szpakowski said one letter arrived for him, addressed to Bridgman and bearing the return address of 70 Lombard St., Toronto — location of the provincial registrars' office, which issues birth certificates.

On that day, Mrs. Szpakowski said, the same day she noticed

the newspaper in his room, the man left the house and never returned.

Police now believe that King's accused assassin, captured in London on Saturday with two Canadian passports, was trying to assume the identity of a Canadian about 40 years old, Ray's own age.

Somehow, said Deputy Chief B. J. Simmonds of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, Ray was able to obtain enough information on a Paul Bridgman living in suburban Don Mills and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto constable, to apply for passports by mail in both their names. He eventually assumed Sneyd's identity.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp said Ray also was able to obtain a birth certifi-

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icate, but he did not say under whose name. Ontario's deputy registrar, H F. C. Humphreys, said enough information for a birth certificate application could be obtained from birth notices and telephone directories.

Before Ray left Canada on May 6 — the police were unaware of his presence in Toronto at the time—he took a room in another boarding house, a three-story building run by a Chinese woman, Mrs. Yee Loo. She barely speaks English.

She said Ray "never spoke to anybody. He came about four weeks ago with only a suit on his back and a newspaper in his hand."

Mrs. Loo said Ray gave his name as Sneyd, described himself as a hospital worker, took a back room for \$9 a week, stayed

in the room all day and was out all night.

She said he was an ideal roomer — quiet, never used the telephone and received only one letter, which presumably contained the passport he had applied for by mail.

Few leads on people who might have had contact with Ray or helped him were turning up, but police here were checking a report from Mrs. Loo that she saw a "fat man" pass a small envelope to Ray about four days before he flew to London.

She said she could not give a detailed description of the man and did not know what was in the envelope. She said Ray received the envelope on the day his rent was due and the day he paid \$345 for an excursion flight ticket to London.

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## Ray Is Held To June 18 At Hearing

By SMITH HEMPSTONE  
European Correspondent of The Star

LONDON—The man identified as James Earl Ray, believed to be the slayer of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., appeared in London's Bow Street Magistrate's Court this morning and was promptly remanded without bail into custody until June 18.

The proceedings lasted precisely one minute.

Ray, charged under the name of Ramon George Sneyd with using a fraudulent passport and carrying a firearm and five rounds of ammunition without a license, spoke only once.

Asked by Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton if he had anything to say after chief Scotland Yard Inspector Thomas Butler had requested that he be remanded until June 18, Ray replied: "No."

Butler had said there would be an objection to bail. Earlier, asked by Milton if he wanted the lifting of restrictions placed on the British press, Ray shook his head.

The magistrate granted Ray, arrested Saturday at London's Heathrow Airport while en route

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# Suspect Is Ordered Held Until June 18

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from Lisbon to Brussels, legal aid.

The court named Michael Dresden as Ray's solicitor to prepare his defense and choose a barrister to argue the case. Under British procedure the solicitor prepares the case and the barrister argues it.

Ray was taken to court today under British law that requires persons under arrest to appear before a judge within 48 hours. Milton's decision to remand him will give the prosecution and defense time to prepare for Ray's case and the charges under which he is now being held—carrying fraudulent documents (the passport) and a gun and ammunition without a permit.

Between now and then extradition proceedings also will be United States.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., assistant attorney general and head of the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice, who flew here yesterday from Washing-

ton, sat wordlessly against an oak-paneled wall to the white-haired Milton's left during the brief proceedings.

Vinson saw Ray yesterday but did not speak to him.

King was shot down by a sniper April 4 as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel. He had come to Memphis to lead a garbage men's strike.

Ray, who was carrying a Canadian passport identifying him as Ramon George Sneyd when arrested, was whisked under heavy guard from his closely watched cell at Cannon Row Police Station to Bow Street Magistrate's Court at 7:20 this morning. He rode in a blue-black paddy wagon escorted by two police cars. At Bow Street he was once again locked into a closely guarded cell.

A crowd of about 150 reporters and members of the public gathered outside the stone building, which is directly opposite Covent Garden Opera House in central London.

As the crowd surged forward to gain entry into the building, spectators were admitted one at a time to an anteroom where each was submitted to an intensive frisking by police before being let into the courtroom.

It was believed to be the first time such action ever has been taken in a British court.

About 50 members of the press

and a slightly smaller number of the public were allowed to enter the 50-by-30-foot room, illuminated by a large skylight and by a parallel row of five basketball-sized light globes hanging from the cream-colored ceiling.

Five uniformed constables and at least nine plainclothesmen stood facing the crowd between the spectators and the dock.

By the clock on the wall facing him, Milton entered the courtroom 10 minutes late at 10:40 a.m. Ray, surrounded by detectives, was ushered in less than one minute later.

The accused man was wearing a tieless dark blue shirt buttoned up at the neck and a blue checked suit. He looked as if he had not shaved this morning. He entered through a side door about six feet to the left of Vinson, but looked neither to right nor left.

He started to move toward the magistrate's bench until detectives took his unhandcuffed arms and guided him into the dock facing Milton at a distance of about 12 feet.

At the conclusion of the brief proceedings, Ray was whisked

out of the court room by the same side door through which he had entered.

A few minutes later, a Black Maria escorted by a patrol car sped out of Bow Street Court's yard. This presumably was a decoy, as another Black Maria with an identical escort car left the courtyard a few minutes later and drove off at high speed in the opposite direction.

Normally remanded prisoners are confined at Brixton Prison in south London, although it could not be confirmed that this was Ray's destination.

Some discrepancies appeared to be cropping up over details of Ray's whereabouts between the time he arrived in London May 6 and his arrest Saturday.

Original reports Saturday said he flew to Lisbon on May 6 and stayed in Portugal until his flight to London Saturday.

But Inspector Jose Paco, head of the Portuguese section of the International Police Organization, INTERPOL, said in Lisbon today, according to United Press International, that Ray did not arrive in Lisbon until May 8 and left the city May 17 on a flight to London.

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—UPI Photo

The passport photo from which James Earl Ray was identified.

## Suspect Held on British Charges

# Ray Extradition Won't Be Quick

LONDON, June 10 (UPI) — A magistrate today ordered a scowling James Earl Ray held without bail on gun and passport violations in Britain. U.S. attorneys sought his extradition to stand trial in America for the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

At an 11:30 a.m. second hearing in Bow Street court in London's wholesale fruit district, the 40-year-old escaped convict — half dragged to the dock by 12 police guards — spoke twice.

### NOES HAVE IT

Ray said "no" both times. Once he was asked by Magistrate Frank Milton if he objected to limiting press coverage of his hearing. The second time he had been asked if he had a lawyer.

Mr. Milton granted him legal aid, a free attorney, and ordered him held in jail until at least June 18. It gave prosecution and defense more time to prepare to argue Ray's case against charges he held fraudulent passports and a gun and five bullets illegally when arrested Saturday at London airport at the end of a worldwide hunt that began April 4 when Mr. King was slain in Memphis, Tenn.

U.S. legal officials had hoped for a quick extradition. But Ray was given benefit of the civil rights Mr. King championed in the United States.

Bundled into a paddy wagon, escorted by black police cruisers, Ray was taken from the court to Brixton Prison, a grimy, brick compound in a working class area of London.

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He spent his moment in court inside an eight by three foot wrought iron dock, six uniformed and six plainclothed police around him. One was Thomas Butler, the Scotland Yard "flying squad" chief who arrested him.

#### SAME CLOTHES

The defendant wore the checked, gray green sports jacket, the blue cotton sports shirt and dark slacks he wore when caught in the airport en route from Lisbon to Brussels.

To Ray's right, on a hard wooden bench in the court where Charles Dickens once took notes for his novels, sat U. S. Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson, son of the late U. S. Chief Justice. He flew in yesterday to help speed up extradition. Behind Ray — kept eight feet distant — were newsmen and spectators, all searched for weapons by police.

The court where Russian spies occasionally and Soho's dregs daily appear for justice was under special security guard. British law requires an arrested person come before a judge within 48 hours of detention. The special guard was very special. So is the extradition Mr. Vinson seeks.

Legal experts were not sure how long that might take. It could take a month or even more. British law goes far to protect civil rights.

Ian Colvin, writer and journalist, said in today's Daily Telegraph that Ray apparently was the man who kept phoning him for data about joining a mercenary army in Africa. There was a cover story about a lost mercenary brother. Brussels was the place to go, said Mr. Colvin. Ray was arrested en route from Lisbon to Brussels.

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