

Statement of: Anna Elizabeth THOMAS

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

Occupation: Hotel Proprietress

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

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

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

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

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

Dated the 10th day of June, 1965.

(Signed) A. E. Thomas

Signature witnessed by John Whitham
Detective Constable

Statement of: Janet Elizabeth HASSAU MISS
Age of Witness (if over 21 enter "over 21") 21 years
Occupation of Witness: Hotel Receptionist
Address: Flat 9, 29 Earls Court Square, S.W.5.
373 5433 (373 6451)

I am the receptionist of the New Earls Court Hotel, 36 Penywern Road, S.W.5. I have been so employed for two weeks. The procedure when a visitor comes to the hotel is for them to sign the visitors book first. I have examined the visitors book, and on the 28th May 1968 a man who signed the book as RAMON E. SNEYD giving the address "Toronto Canada" booked room No. 54 at the hotel. I produce the visitors book showing the entry. I have been shown by Detective Chief Inspector Thompson a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY which I positively identify as the man SNEYD who stayed at the hotel. SNEYD was a very shy man and because of this I tried to help him. I explained currency differences and talked to him generally. He used to go out most days but never said where he went. Whilst he was at the hotel he did not receive any mail or telephone calls. I can remember that on the 14th June 1968, he made two telephone calls which I know were made to the Daily Telegraph Newspaper. The gist of the conversation by SNEYD was as follows:
"About eight to ten days ago he had read in the Telegraph about a man, (he mentioned the name but I cannot

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

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

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

Dated day of 1968.

(Signed) J. E. Nassau

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



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MR. R. SNEYD

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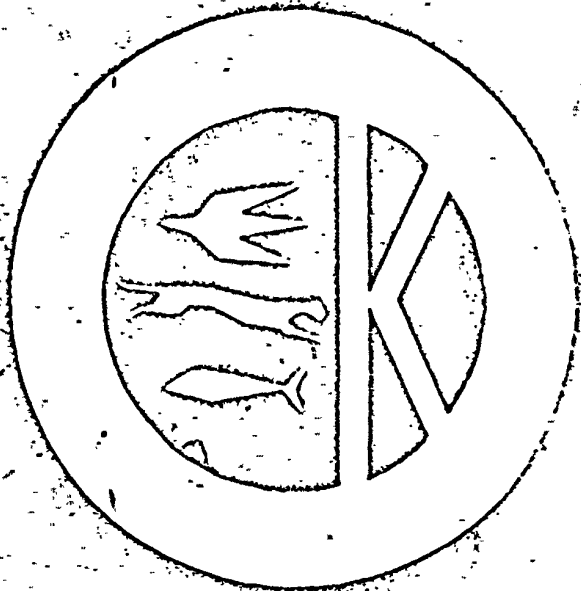
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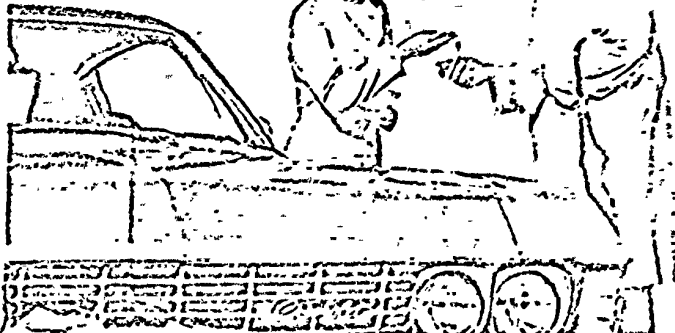
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SILENCERS

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

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

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

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

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

SILENCERS.....

- 2

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

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

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

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

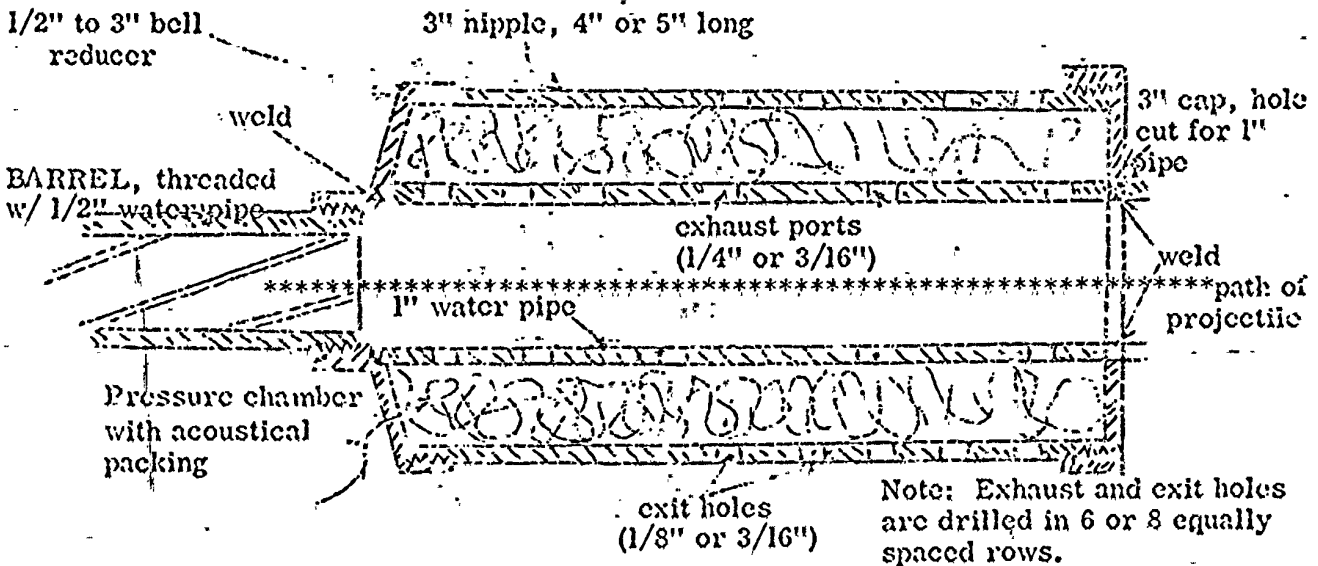
AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" DESIGNS: The effectiveness of this design depends on a pressure chamber of sufficient size and strength to capture the expanding gases from the burning gunpowder and allow a drop in pressure before the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. Therefore, these are usually fitted to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

SILENCERS...

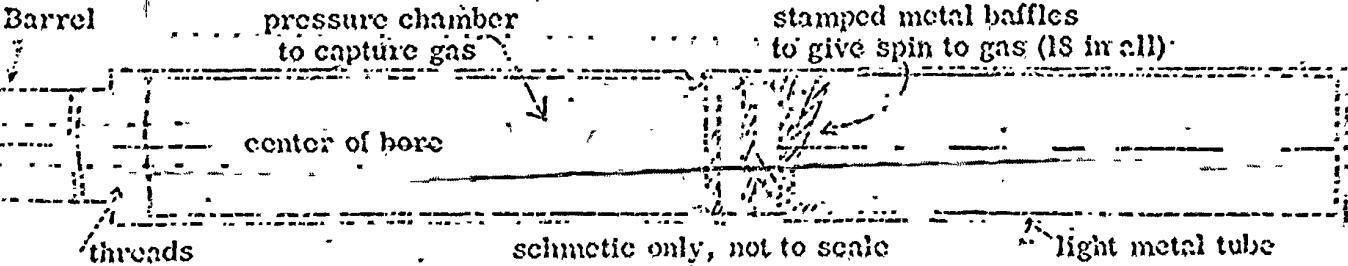
For the sake of simplicity the below representative plan is of a silencer attached to a .45AC. caliber M-3 "Greasegun" sub-machinegun. This weapon is ideal in that it has a handily protruding barrel, solid construction and a good cartridge. To be truly effective, the pressure chamber must have a volume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

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

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

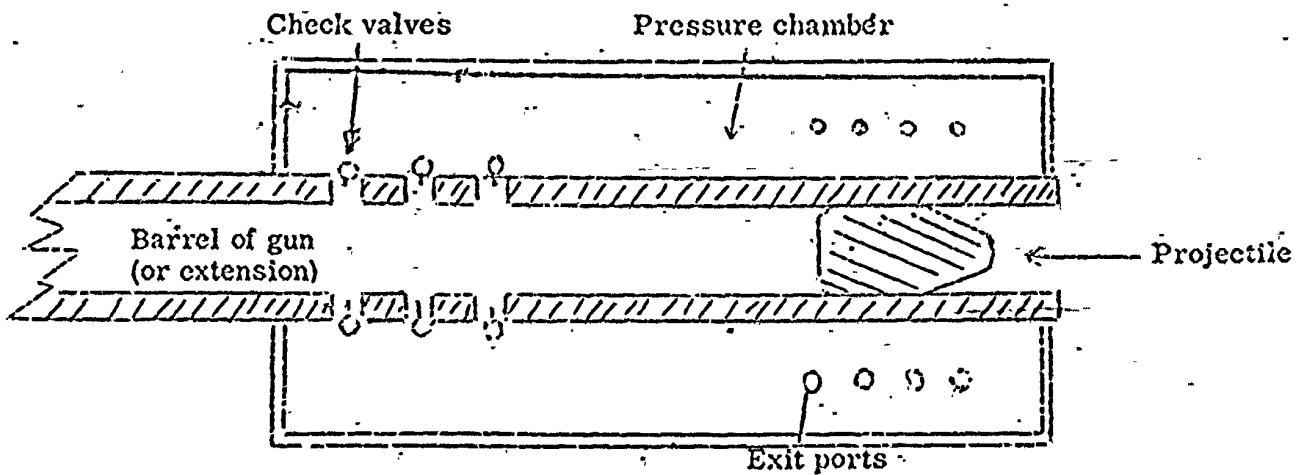


THE "MAXIM" TYPE PATENT SILENCER

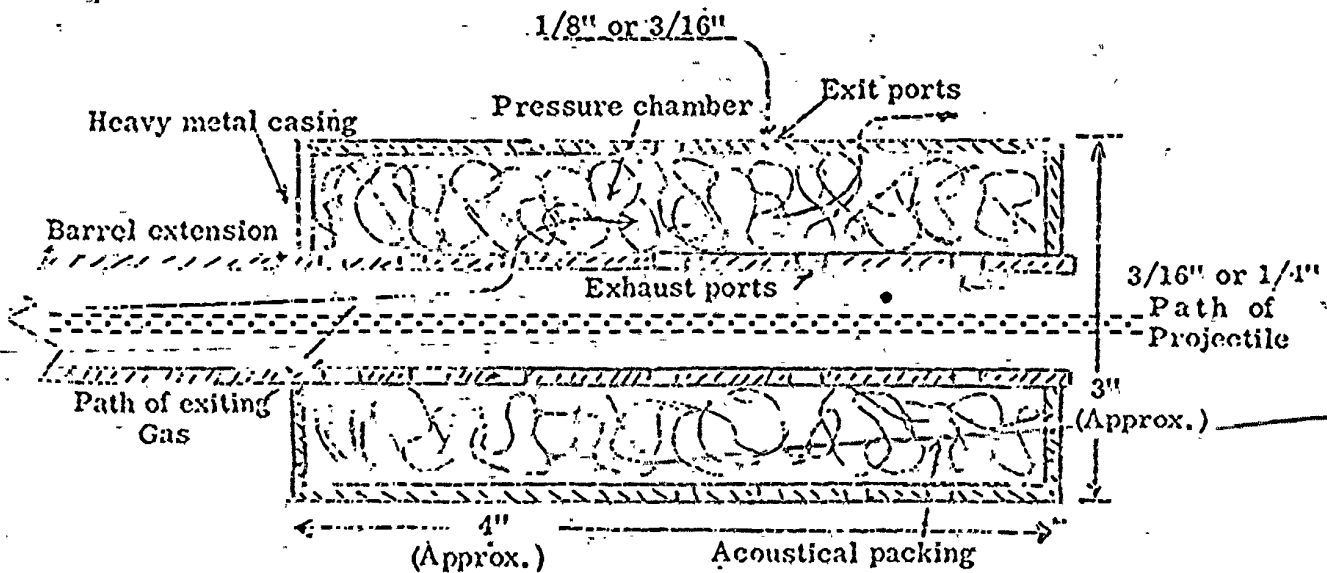


RESUME: Thus far we have learned that the silenced firearm is preferably of large bore and low velocity, closed-breech design (such as an automatic pistol or rifle); it has the longest possible barrel; the cartridge is best if as heavy as possible, and loaded to velocities less than 1140 f.p.s.; a fast-burning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

"BLEED-OFF" SILENCER, SCHEMATIC



"AUTOMOBILE MUFFLER" SILENCER (SIDE VIEW)



XEROX *tiebles Austin - Right Sample*

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dated _____

Remarks:

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Enc. (2)

Bufile 44 - 38861

Urfile 44 - 1987

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

7/30/69

LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (173-1)(RUC)

MURKIN

Re mylet 5/23/69.

On 7/18/69 MEX 24, an investigative informant, advised that he had conducted investigation in captioned matter at Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, on 7/16/69:

The informant stated that he interviewed members of the Jalisco State Judicial Police stationed in Puerto Vallarta and all advised that they had no knowledge of any dealings in marijuana or other narcotics by ERIC S. GALT, and that they had never known LUIS GARCIA to be involved in the narcotics trade.

On the same date, the informant located and interviewed ELISA ARELLANO TORRES at Puerto Vallarta. She recalled that GALT had wanted her to buy marijuana for him; however, she said she had never purchased any type of drug for GALT. She said that during the time she had known GALT she could not recall that he had actually purchased any marijuana. She also said that she was quite certain that GALT had not been in business with LUIS GARCIA, the bartender at Puerto Vallarta.

5 - Bureau
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DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

5/23/69

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MURKIN

Remyairtel 4/2/69.

On 4/14/69, PCI RAMON DEL RIO CARBAJAL, Chief of the Federal Judicial Police, Acapulco, Guerrero, advised that additional investigation conducted by him confirmed that the original registration card of ERIC S. GALT had never been found at the Hotel San Francisco, 92 Miguel Aleman, Acapulco. He said that he was advised that these cards are destroyed shortly after the departure of guests and any record of telephone calls by a guest would have been kept on this card and that no other records of telephone calls are maintained.

Continuing, the PCI said that the investigation at the telephone company in Acapulco had established that it would be impossible at this time to locate any records of long distance calls made in 10/67.

Concluding, the PCI stated that he had been unable to establish whether any other persons, police officials or otherwise, had been checking on subject's presence at the hotel.

On 4/10/69, ROBERTO H. ORELLANA R., General Traffic Manager, Telefonos de Mexico, Mexico City (protect identity), advised on a confidential basis that he had directed inquiries to the regional offices of this company in Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Guadalajara. He said that records of long distance phone calls made from hotels in these cities are destroyed when they are approximately 9 months old. Consequently, Mr. ORELLANA advised, he obtained no information from records as a result of his inquiries with the telephone company regional offices in these cities.

Mr. ORELLANA further advised that he had been told by officials in the regional office in Guadalajara that a police officer in that city had inquired about telephone calls made in 1967, from the Pancho Villa Motel. This is believed to be a reference to the inquiries made by MEX 24, who carries police credentials, in November, 1968.

5 - Bureau
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Memphis) (44-1987)
2 - Mexico City
JJF:kzh
(7)

MEX 173-1

MEX 24 advised on 5/21/69, that he has not had the opportunity to go to Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco in recent weeks. Informant stated, however, that he will soon visit that city in connection with other leads being handled for this office and, at that time, will contact representatives of the State Judicial Police in an effort to obtain information indicating that GALT was involved in traffic in marijuana while in Puerto Vallarta.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

AT PUERTO VALLARTA, JALISCO. Will follow and report results of the above inquiries being made by MEX 24.

7-24-68

Sent to
Memphis

Not Disseminated
to Dep't.

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (173-1) (P)

MURKIN

Enclosed for the Bureau are 18 copies (15 to be forwarded to the Memphis Office) of a letterhead memorandum captioned "JAMES EARL RAY, aka," and dated 7-24-68.

Remycab 6-6-68, Buairtel 5-7-68 and San Antonio airtel 5-20-68.

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad mentioned in enclosed LHM is SA RICHARD S. CLARK.

The second confidential source abroad is SA RUSSELL JEAN GRAY, JR.

The third confidential source abroad is MEX-24, who has furnished reliable information in the past.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D.F. and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

Will follow and report efforts of sources to identify subscribers to telephones listed in San Antonio airtel 5-20-68.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 18)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Memphis 44,1987)
1 - Mexico City

JJF:wr
(7)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 24, 1968

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

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.

Information set forth below covers the
established activities of captioned individual who, as
ERIC STARVO GALT, visited Mexico during October and
November, 1967.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT RECORDS

On April 11, 1968, at Atlanta, Georgia, a 1966
white Mustang bearing Alabama license 1-38993, was
recovered. This car had vehicle identification number
6T07C190647, and on the car was Mexican tourist sticker
bearing Folio number H294486, showing that the car had
crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Investigation at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on
April 12, 1968, showed that this automobile crossed the
border on October 7, 1967. Documents for the automobile
were issued to ERIC S. GALT, who had tourist card number
7475449 and listed his address as 2608 Highland,
Birmingham, Alabama.

At Mexico, D.F., Mexico

On April 24, 1968, a confidential source abroad
advised that contact with an official of the Inspection
Service of Mexican Immigration in Mexico City disclosed
that this agency had searched records for all departures

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

by land from Mexico during the second half of November, 1967. This search included all exit points from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, and no record was located of the departure of GALT bearing tourist card mentioned above.

On July 18, 1968, the source advised that the same official was contacted on that date and reported that efforts to locate the Mexican tourist card, which should have been surrendered by GALT upon his departure from Mexico, had been unsuccessful. The official stated that his office had directly contacted every exit point along the border between Mexico and the United States, in an attempt to locate this card, with negative results. He stated, therefore, that GALT probably left Mexico without surrendering his tourist card, which is a fairly common occurrence because of the volume of traffic at all of the border crossing points.

On July 18, 1968, this same source advised that contact had been maintained on a regular basis, since April 12, 1968, with headquarters of the Mexican Federal Automobile Registration Bureau at Mexico, D.F., the agency where all documents issued to vehicles of tourists are eventually received and filed. Officials of this agency have advised that, despite extensive review of their records, the tourist importation permit for the 1966 Mustang which was issued to GALT at the border on October 7, 1967, had not been returned to that agency from any border crossing point. It was the conclusion of these officials, therefore, that GALT left Mexico in the Mustang without surrendering this document.

HOTEL RECORDS

At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco

A second confidential source abroad advised on April 14, 1968, that on that same date EDUARDO MARROQUI, owner, Hotel Rio, Morelos 86, advised that ERIC S. GALT was a guest in that hotel from October 19, 1967, through November 5, 1967. MARROQUI stated that,

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

according to his recollection, GALT was alone, and MARROQUI did not recall anything concerning GALT's car or possible friendships with other guests.

On April 15, 1968, ROBERTO WONG, clerk, Hotel Rio, furnished the registration card for ERIC S. GALT, giving his address as 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama. He occupied Room 212 at the rate of 60 pesos (\$4.80 U.S.) per day. The card shows his arrival on October 19, 1967, and that he checked out on November 6, 1967. It also bears the signature "ERIC S. GALT."

The Document Section of the FBI Laboratory examined two photostatic copies of the registration card of the Hotel Rio in the name of ERIC S. GALT and concluded that the questioned writings on the registration card were prepared by the writer of other specimens received in this matter which have been attributed to ERIC S. GALT.

ROBERTO WONG also advised on April 15, 1968, that there were no long-distance telephone calls charged to GALT's room.

On April 17, 1968, WONG stated that he remembered GALT as a "loner" at the hotel. He said GALT was never seen around the hotel during the day and did not stay around the hotel in the evening. He did come in to eat. He was always alone, with the exception of one occasion on which LUIS GARCIA, a bartender from another hotel, came to the Hotel Rio one morning trying to find GALT since he, GARCIA, stated he had left some important papers in GALT's car.

On May 9, 1968, a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY taken in California in early 1968 was shown to WONG. He identified this photograph as the same person who had lived in the Hotel Rio as ERIC S. GALT.

The source advised that MARIA DE GUADALUPE DIAZ, Calle Galeano 127, was interviewed on April 25, 1968, and stated that she was formerly employed as a maid at the Hotel Rio. She recognized photographs of RAY as an individual who had been a hotel guest some

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

months ago and recalled that he had a white sports car. She said he was friendly but never asked her for a date. She said she did not recall ever seeing anyone visiting the Subject and could not recall the type of luggage he was using. She said she never observed any weapons in his room, but did recall that there were several nights when he apparently had not slept in his bed. She said she mentioned this to the hotel owner, but that there are no records kept concerning incidents of this nature and she was unable to recall the dates when GALT did not spend the night in his room.

The same source advised that the records of the Hotel "Tropicana" were reviewed on April 15, 1968, and showed that ERIC GALT, with an address of 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, registered there on November 7, 1967, and departed on November 13, 1967. He occupied Room number 417 and paid 90 pesos (\$7.20 U.S.) per day. Accountant CARLOS MANZO, made these records available for review and stated that there were no long-distance telephone charges appearing on this account.

On May 10, 1968, OSCAR MENDIOLA, clerk, Hotel "Tropicana," advised the source that, according to the hotel accounting department, GALT probably checked out between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on November 13, 1967.

The Document Section of the FBI Laboratory examined two photostatic copies of the registration card of the Hotel "Tropicana" in the name of ERIC GALT. It was reported that although handwriting characteristics noted indicate the common authorship of the questioned "Galt" signature on this item and the other signatures in this name, a definite conclusion was not reached, partly because of the indistinctness of the photocopies and partly because of the presence of some variations.

On April 23, 1968, FELICITAS ZAVALA, Supervisor, Telefonos de Mexico, Central Exchange, advised the source that all toll tickets for long-distance calls made by anyone from the Central Exchange in Puerto Vallarta during the period from October 15, 1967, through November 20, 1967, had been forwarded to the company's offices at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, and were kept on file there.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

At Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico

On May 17, 1968, a third confidential source abroad advised that a review had been made of over twelve thousand toll tickets on file at the Telefonos de Mexico offices in Mazatlan. These toll tickets represented long-distance telephone calls made from the Central Exchange in Puerto Vallarta during the period in which GALT is known to have resided there. The source stated that no record was located of any calls in the name of GALT.

BANK RECORDS

At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco

On April 19, 1968, the second source caused the records of the Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A. to be reviewed and no account was located for ERIC S. GALT, JOHN WILLARD or HARVEY LOWMYER. Employees of this bank were unable to recognize a photograph of the Subject.

On April 19, 1968, the same source was advised by PASCUAL MORAN GONZALEZ, Manager, Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.C., that no record could be located in the files of that bank for any transactions by ERIC S. GALT, JOHN WILLARD or HARVEY LOWMYER. Employees of this bank were unable to recognize a photograph of the Subject.

On April 25, 1968, MARCO ANTONIO ROMO, Assistant Manager, Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.A., advised the source that no record is kept in that bank of travelers checks issued or cashed there. He said that he had personally reviewed the files of all Americans opening accounts in the bank for the past year without encountering the name of any individual who might be identical with GALT.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

At Mexico, D.F., Mexico

On June 28, 1968, an official of the Special Investigations Department of the Bank of Mexico advised the first source that there is only one bank in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, with safety deposit boxes, and this is the Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A. This official determined that no safety deposit boxes had been rented at that bank in the second half of October or the first fifteen days of November in 1967. He also determined that the bank has no safety deposit boxes rented to anyone but Mexican citizens.

ASSOCIATES AND GIRLFRIENDS

At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 15, 1968, LUIS GARCIA, bartender, Hotel Oceano, advised that he knew ERIC GALT when the latter was staying in Puerto Vallarta. He said that GALT came to the Oceano Hotel bar several times. He said GALT told him he had served nine years in the U. S. Army, but never went anywhere and was now just traveling around. He said GALT spoke little Spanish, had a serious demeanor, and his walk was slow and very erect. He also described him as an individual who was dark from sunburn, had a sharp nose, and wore his hair in a crew cut.

GARCIA said that he and GALT had gone out together on two separate occasions after GARCIA finished work. He said GALT always drank screwdrivers, but only one or two at a time. He said GALT was not a big spender and recalled that GALT once paid a bill with a U.S. five dollar bill, but usually paid in pesos.

GARCIA told of a night when he and GALT were at the Posada Vallarta to see a floor show and, upon leaving, saw a girl named ELISA waiting for a bus to return to downtown Puerto Vallarta. They offered this girl a ride and the three went to the Club Los Lobos where GALT became drunk or a little ill and went

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

out to sit in the car. Afterwards, GALT took GARCIA to the latter's home and said he wanted to stay with the girl.

GARCIA described the car as a white Mustang with automatic transmission and a red interior. He said the car had blue license plates with letters of another color. He said he told GALT that the plates said "La Habana," and joked with him about FIDEL CASTRO. GALT corrected him, replying that the plates were from Alabama. GARCIA also recalled that GALT complained that one tire on the car was too large.

GARCIA said that he went to GALT's room at the Hotel Rio on the morning after he and GALT had picked up ELISA. He said he saw a portable typewriter there, but no firearms.

On May 9, 1968, the photograph of JAMES EARL RAY which was taken in California in early 1968 was shown to LUIS GARCIA, and he told the source that this photograph was identical with ERIC GALT.

On April 23, 1968, MARGARITA MONTES MEZA, a prostitute employed at the Casa Susana, Matamoros 503, advised the second source that she recalled the Subject, but could not remember his name. She said she also uses the name "La Chilindrina." She said the first night that Subject came to this house, which she estimated as being in October or November, 1967, he told her he was on a forty-day vacation in Puerto Vallarta, but did not say where he came from or where he was going. She explained that she has a very limited capability in the English language and that he could speak hardly any Spanish. She said he told her he had a car outside and wanted to take her to the Posada Vallarta where they could spend the night. She refused to leave the Casa Susana, and told him he could spend the night in her room, which he did, leaving the following morning at about 8 a.m.

Continuing, MARGARITA MONTES said that she was absent from the city about eight days, and that

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

when she returned, the Subject was going with "IRMA," another girl employed at the Casa Susana. She recalled that one day when the Subject came in, IRMA was drunk and Subject tried to renew his association with MARGARITA. She told him he had better stay with IRMA, but he replied that he was through with IRMA. He then left the Casa Susana and she never saw him again.

On May 9, 1968, a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY taken in California in the early part of 1968 was shown to MARGARITA MONTES MEZA, and she stated that this was the same individual about whom she had furnished the above information.

On April 23, 1968, ARCELIA GONZALEZ, another prostitute employed at the Casa Susana, advised the second source that she remembered the Subject as having come to the Casa Susana in about November, 1967, but did not recall his name. She said she saw him at least three times in one week, and that she slept with him on one occasion, but that he was mainly interested in IRMA. She recalled that he had a white Mustang automobile and invited her to go to Yelapa, a nearby recreation area on the coast, but she refused to go. She recalled that he was using both pesos and U.S. dollars in paying his bar bills, but was not able to remember the denominations of the bills he used.

On May 10, 1968, ARCELIA GONZALEZ examined one photograph of JAMES EARL RAY in which the Subject was wearing sunglasses, and a second photograph which was taken in California in early 1968. She said she recognized the photograph with sunglasses as the person about whom she furnished the foregoing information, but she did not think the second photograph was a very good likeness.

On April 23, 1968, RODIMIR BISCARA, bartender, Casa Susana, advised the second source that he recalls the Subject and that at one time he was talking about buying the Subject's Mustang. He said that he did not have sufficient money for the car and had discussed trading some land for it. He said he went out in the car with the Subject and IRMA, and the three of them went

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

to see some lots which BISCARA owned. He said that they looked at the lots, but that no serious discussion regarding the trade ever took place. He said the Subject invited him to go to Mismaloya, a beach area near Puerto Vallarta. He said that he and the Subject and IRMA all went there and spent some time at the beach.

BISCARA also stated that, while at the Casa Susana, Subject usually drank tequila and Squirt, or a drink made from Bacardi rum. He did not recall that the Subject smoked, and stated that he knew nothing about the Subject seeking or using marijuana.

On April 23, 1968, the second source was advised by JOSE MANUEL GUZMAN GARCIA, Boca de Mismaloya, that GUZMAN and his brother, ELENO, operate a cantina and beach-front recreation area. He recalled the American with the white Mustang who came to the beach with IRMA, a cabaret girl, and "RODI," a bartender from Puerto Vallarta, several months earlier. He said he did not get a good look at the American because the latter stayed on the beach, but that "RODI" said that the American was spending a great deal of money on IRMA.

GUZMAN said the American came back two more times and that he had a different American girl with him on each occasion. He did not know these girls and presumed they were tourists. He said all of this activity was within the space of about one week's time, and took place several months ago.

On May 3, 1968, ELENO GUZMAN GARCIA, Boca de Mismaloya, advised the second source that he immediately recognized the photograph of the Subject with sunglasses as a man who had been at this beach several months earlier in a white Mustang, accompanied by IRMA, a bar girl, and a Mexican whom he believes was RODIMIR from the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta. He stated that this man had a noticeable scar on his forehead. He recalled that the Subject was fully dressed at all times and did not wear sunglasses that day. He said that the Subject spoke very little Spanish.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

On April 17, 1968, RODOLFO GONZALEZ, photographer, Posada Vallarta, advised the second source that ELISA had been a cigarette girl at the Posada Vallarta and also worked as a camera girl. He remembered that she told him that she had an American boyfriend with a nice car, some kind of Ford. He said this man gave ELISA enough money to get a place to live by herself so he could visit her but, instead, she took the money and left for Guadalajara.

On May 3, 1968, FRANCISCO PEREZ GOMEZ, captain of the main bar, Posada Vallarta, stated to the second source that he recalled the Subject only vaguely and knew very little about him or his activities. He said he did recall that the Subject was dating a girl named ELISA who worked in the bar selling cigarettes. PEREZ stated that one evening ELISA asked him to write a note for her in English to the Subject, whose name PEREZ could not recall. He said it seemed that ELISA had accepted some 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.) from the Subject to rent an apartment for them, but that she had used the money to take two of her children to Guadalajara. The note was to explain to the Subject how she had spent his money and to ask his pardon. He recalled that the Subject came into the bar, perhaps that same evening, and PEREZ delivered the note to him. PEREZ said all this took place about four or five months ago, and that he did recall the Subject had a white Mustang. He did not remember ever seeing him again, and was not certain that he could even recognize him if they should meet.

On April 18, 1968, the second source was advised by Mr. and Mrs. SALVADOR MEZA, proprietors of a cheap motel at Playa la Gloria, that they remembered an American who drove a white Mustang and came to the hotel in about November, 1967, with ELISA, who was the girlfriend of the photographer at the Posada Vallarta. They said he came to the hotel once with ELISA and twice alone, and on the latter occasions took a corner room. He left about dawn and returned sometime later, locking himself in the room all day. They stated that they considered this very strange behavior.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

Mrs. MEZA also stated that she recalls the same individual coming back a fourth time with a prostitute whose name she did not know. She said this woman had left Puerto Vallarta for Tijuana, Baja California, some time ago.

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 18, 1968, the third source advised that ELISA ARELLANO TORRES, age 20, was located at Guadalajara on the night of April 17, 1968. She was living at Apeninos 1764, Colonia Independencia, and stated that she was born on January 9, 1948, at Durango, Durango, Mexico.

ELISA ARELLANO said that she had been employed as a cigarette girl and photographer at the Posada Vallarta at Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, in November, 1967. She said that one night after work she was offered a ride back to the central part of town by the bartender of the Oceano Hotel and a white male American, who later identified himself to her as ERIC STARVO GALT. She said that GALT at that time lived at the Hotel Rio, but later moved to the "Tropicana" Hotel. She recalled his automobile as a white Mustang with Alabama license plates. She stated that after this first meeting she had marital relations with GALT for about five days at a place she identified as the Hotel Las Glorias, which is located on the road to the airport from Puerto Vallarta.

ELISA ARELLANO said that she parted company with GALT because he wanted her to buy marijuana, which she refused to do. She said he told her he had made various trips to Yelapa in order to buy marijuana. She said she saw him around Puerto Vallarta for about fifteen days after they parted company. She described him as a white male American, about 36 years old, five feet eleven inches tall, regular to slender build, brown hair and a thin nose.

On April 18, 1968, ELISA ARELLANO told the third source that while she and GALT were going together, he had asked her to rent an apartment. She said he gave

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

her 600 pesos (\$48 U.S.) and was to get more money from the bank. She said she went to a person called "CHICO" PEREZ in the main restaurant of the Posada Vallarta, and asked him to write a letter to GALT apologizing and stating that she could not see him again.

Continuing, ELISA ARELLANO said that she recalled that GALT only had two or three drinks during the time she spent with him, and recalled that he had a screwdriver or a vodka and tonic. She said he did not smoke, and she never saw him smoking marijuana. He told her that he had gone to Yelapa several times and he seemed to have a lack of energy, and it appeared to tire him to carry on a conversation. She described him as a complete introvert. She said he did not like noisy crowds or sounds, and stated that he did not like children. One of his favorite expressions was that he was very tired, and she thought that he might be a mental case. She said that he had no scars on his body and appeared to have thin legs with a heavy upper trunk.

On June 6, 1968, ELISA ARELLANO advised the third source, after examining photographs of the Subject wearing sunglasses and the photograph taken in California in early 1968, that she recognized both of these photographs as being the same individual whom she knew in Puerto Vallarta, but that in the California photograph he appeared heavier than when she knew him.

On April 21, 1968, the third source advised that IRMA MORALES, the prostitute who was formerly employed at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, had been identified as MANUELA AGUIRRE MEDRANO. She was born on December 26, 1943, at Rancho San Isidro, which is in the municipality of Atotonilco, Jalisco, Mexico.

At Atotonilco, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 22, 1968, MANUELA AGUIRRE MEDRANO advised the third source that she was formerly employed at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, as a

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

prostitute. She identified a photograph of JAMES EARL RAY as the individual known as ERIC GALT whom she had met one night at the Casa Susana. She said she could not be certain of the date, but thought it might have been about October 24, 1967. She recalled that during this first visit, GALT spent the evening with another prostitute called "La Chilindrina."

The next day, GALT came to the house looking for "La Chilindrina," who was out of town. He then began his friendship with MANUELA and, she stated, slept with her nearly every night for the next several days during his visits to the house.

She recalled that GALT was very methodical and had allowed himself 100 pesos (\$8 U.S.) for drinking money and another 100 pesos each day for a girl. She recalled that he drank beer during the daytime and gin at night. She said he invited her to go to Mismaloya, a nearby beach, and that, after postponing the trip for two or three days, they did go to Mismaloya with RODIMIR BISCARA, the bartender. She described GALT's automobile as a white automobile with Alabama license plates, and as having a red interior with reclining seats. She said this was a two-door automobile, but she could not remember the make. She said that after swimming, drinking beer and having a seafood lunch, they began the return trip to Puerto Vallarta at about 4 p.m. About half-way along the distance from Mismaloya to Puerto Vallarta, GALT stopped the car and took what appeared to be a new Polaroid camera from an ice chest in the back. He said that this was one of the first rolls of film in the camera and that there were only two pictures left. He mentioned that the camera had cost him a little less than \$80. He took a photograph of MANUELA seated at the steering wheel of the car with her skirts up. This photograph was bad and he destroyed it. A little farther on, they stopped at a place called Punta Negra, where GALT took another photograph which was also bad, and he tore it up. She recalled that this was a Saturday and that they arrived back at the Casa Susana about 5 p.m. and GALT departed saying that he would not return that night.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

On the next day, a Sunday, MANUELA stated that GALT arrived at the Casa Susana about 9 p.m. She believed that this might have been on October 29, 1967. GALT drank with MANUELA and noted that there were four Negroes and some white people seated at a nearby table. These were sailors from a yacht or private boat which had stopped at Puerto Vallarta.

She said that one Negro was very tall and another was short and fat, about five feet four inches tall. The latter was very drunk, and the whole group was rowdy and having a good time. GALT appeared angry at the Negroes and said insulting things concerning them. He said he hated Negroes. He left his table, said something insulting to the short Negro and returned to his table. All of the individuals at the other table appeared to be talking about GALT.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT then went to his car and came back to the table. He went again to the table where the Negroes were seated and insulted them and returned to his own table. He asked her to feel his pocket and she felt what appeared to be an automatic-type pistol. She believed it to be something similar to a Walther .380 automatic. GALT said he was going to kill them. The tall Negro came to GALT's table and said something in a peaceful manner, but GALT replied in an insulting manner. The tall Negro then returned to his table and took the shorter Negro in his arms and took him out of the house. GALT wanted to go after them, but MANUELA told him this would not be a good idea since it was about 10 p.m. and the police were scheduled to visit the house momentarily. GALT said he wanted nothing to do with the police.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT visited the house again on the following day and told her that he would not see her for several days. He said he wanted to rest and would only sleep and eat. He next returned on what MANUELA recalled as a Thursday of the same week and told her that he planned to move to the "Tropicana" Hotel. He spent more than 200 pesos (\$16 U.S.) for drinks and left about midnight.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

On the following day, according to MANUELA AGUIRRE, GALT arrived between 8 and 9 p.m. and she, MANUELA, was drunk and said that she did not want to go to bed with him. GALT remained to drink at one of the tables and there was a photographer present, causing MANUELA to request that a photograph be taken of GALT with her. GALT did not want his photograph taken, but she insisted. He told her that he planned to go to Yelapa on Saturday or Sunday, and that he did not like to go out in Puerto Vallarta on Saturday or Sunday because there was so much noise and so many people around.

She said that GALT arrived at the house between 8 and 9 p.m. on the following Monday. He invited MANUELA for one drink and was very serious and impolite. He was angry with her for her actions on the previous Friday. He asked her to marry him and she refused. She said that he had previously asked her to marry him. He said that if she would not marry him he was going to invite out some of the other girls. He spent the rest of that evening with ARCELIA and went to bed with ARCELIA.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that she saw GALT again about three days later, but did not talk with him. She said she did not believe that he saw ARCELIA or any of the other girls again, and that she herself did not see him again.

She recalled that GALT drank gin or whatever other drink the bartender at the Casa Susana served him. He did not smoke, and sometimes stated that he did not smoke anything except marijuana. She stated, however, that she never saw him smoke marijuana.

MANUELA AGUIRRE said that GALT spoke practically no Spanish and the bartender interpreted for him. She said that GALT had an old pair of sandals that he liked very much and which he said had been bought in Europe. She said she told him to throw the sandals away and buy new ones, but he did not want to get rid of them. She recalled that he definitely could not dance.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

MANUELA AGUIRRE made available the photograph of GALT wearing sunglasses, which had been taken at the Casa Susana in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, on or about November 3, 1967. She said the photograph was taken by a traveling group known as "Foto Rapida."

At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco

On April 22, 1968, CARLOS PEREZ, Foto Taurino, Hotel Oceano, advised the second source that Foto Rapida was a concern made up of four or five men who came to Puerto Vallarta in the fall of 1967 and were there less than a month. This group spent most of its time in the nightclubs, bars and other places frequented by tourists. They used only Polaroid cameras, and there were no negatives or records kept of the photographs taken. He said all members of this group had left Puerto Vallarta and that their current whereabouts was unknown.

On April 24, 1968, LEOPOLDO CISNEROS, Assistant Manager, Dairy Queen Shop, Main Plaza, advised the second source that in the fall of 1967 this shop was known as the Discotheque Cafe. He recognized a photograph of the Subject immediately as an almost daily customer for a period during the fall of 1967. He said that Subject came in for three or four weeks about 3 p.m. each day and had a hamburger and a Pepsi Cola. He said that the Subject, in the beginning, usually ate a half-dozen small green chilies with his hamburger. After he stopped ordering these chilies, he told CISNEROS that a doctor had advised him to stop eating them.

CISNEROS recalled that the Subject drove a white Mustang which he parked outside the shop. He said he had also seen the Subject around the Hotel Rio. He said that on two occasions, the Subject was accompanied by a heavy-set Mexican man whose name was not known to CISNEROS. CISNEROS said this man had been a regular customer in the past and is believed to be a United States citizen. When CISNEROS asked the Subject whether he had known this man in the United States, the Subject replied that he was just someone he had met on the beach.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

With regard to the information that the Subject may have consulted a physician in Puerto Vallarta, the second source contacted the following doctors on the dates indicated with negative results:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>
April, 1967	
24	Dr. ERNESTO CORDOVA IBARRA, Director Public Health Juarez 71
24	Dr. ALFONSO RODRIGUEZ G. Physician for Hotel "Tropicana" Morelos 74
24	Dr. ANTONIO R. SAHAGUN Juarez 178
26	Dr. AGUSTIN LOPEZ Y ALCALA Juarez 259
26	Dr. ANTONIO TOPETE PALERMO Zaragoza 30
26	Dra. A. ELIZABETH ORTIZ M. Public Health Clinic and Hospital
26	Dr. LIZANDRO NAVARRO PORTILLO Hotel Rosita Building
29	Dr. PABLO MORRIS and Dra. ANA JOSEFA RAMIREZ Clinic of Las Glorias

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

FIRESTONE DELUXE CHAMPION TIRE, SIZE 7.50 X 14

In connection with the recovery of the white 1966 Mustang at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 11, 1968, it was discovered that the right front tire on this car was a Firestone Deluxe Champion, size 7.50 x 14, six-ply rating. Stamped on the tire were the words "Hecha en Mexico," with the following identifying numbers: 2-ME-2; BD-33595; N20Z031154. The tube of this tire had a stamp thereon: "G7, General Popo 7.50 x 14. Made for Helke Poc, General Popo, S.A., Mexico D.I."

At Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico

On May 7, 1968, JUAN MANUEL FREGOSO GUTIERREZ, Avenida Mexico 50, advised the second source that he operates a gasoline station at the corner of 31 de Octubre and 31 de Mayo, and that his wife operates a Firestone tire store which he owns at Avenida Mexico 50.

On May 7, 1968, Mrs. GENOVEVA CURIEL DE FREGOSO, proprietor of the Firestone Store, advised the second source that she did not personally recall seeing the Subject or his car since she was upstairs in her apartment at the time of the transaction. She did recall that an American came in several months earlier to buy a 7.45 x 14 tire and, since they did not have one in stock, the clerk sold him a 7.50 x 14. Mrs. FREGOSO said that this man asked for a discount because the tire was the wrong size, and the clerk called up to the apartment for authority to give the discount. Mrs. FREGOSO said she authorized a ten percent discount on the sale.

Mrs. FREGOSO could recall nothing further about the actual sale, and stated that her brother had mounted the tire on the car, but could recall nothing of the incident. She said the store kept no record of tire serial numbers except to note them on the sales slip at the time of the sale for guaranty purposes. She searched invoices of tires received by the store from the Firestone factory and noted that there were no serial numbers in these invoices. She was, therefore, unable to state whether a particular tire had ever been in their inventory.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

TERESA FERNANDEZ, clerk, Firestone Store, Avenida Mexico 50, advised the second source on May 7, 1968, that the photograph of the Subject wearing sunglasses was immediately recognizable as a man who came into the store one morning to buy a tire. She said he had apparently come from the General Popo Tire Store two doors away. She could not recall the date, but believed that it was in January, 1968.

Miss FERNANDEZ remembered that the Subject's white Mustang had a tire which was badly road-damaged and he asked for a replacement, size 7.45 x 14. Since there were none of this size in stock, she said, he took a size 7.50 x 14 Firestone tire, but requested a discount since it was the wrong size. Miss FERNANDEZ said she spoke to Mrs. FREGOSO, who was in the upstairs apartment, and a ten percent discount was authorized. She said that, since the tire was slightly larger, and because the use of tubes is always recommended due to the difficult terrain, the Subject walked to the General Popo Store and came back with a tube which he had purchased himself. The tire was mounted outside the store by Mrs. FREGOSO's brother.

Miss FERNANDEZ searched for the sales slip recording this transaction, but was unable to locate it. She said that the Subject did not give her his name, and that, since he was not a Mexican, she did not bother to ask his name or to note the serial number of the tire on the sales slip, since this is only done for guaranty purposes.

Continuing, Miss FREGOSO said she lives near the Casa Susana and, after she sold the tire, she remembered seeing the same white Mustang parked on Calle 31 de Octubre around the corner from the Casa Susana. The car was parked in front of a vacant lot and she thought this strange since she saw it there about 3 in the morning on several occasions while she was walking to work. On one occasion as she was on her way to lunch, she saw the Subject park his car and walk up and turn into Matamoros Street. She said she never saw him with any other person and that he was alone the day he came to the store to purchase the tire.

JAMES EARL RAY, aka

On May 7, 1968, ANA MARIA MADERO, clerk, General Popo Tire Store, Avenida Mexico 32, advised the second source that the code "G7" indicates that a tube with this marking will fit a 7.50 x 14 tire. She said she did not recognize the photograph of the Subject or recall his car. She could find no record of a sale of any item to ERIC GALT from October 7, 1967, to May 7, 1968.

Miss MADERO stated that if she did not know the name of the person to whom she made a sale, but knew that the sale was connected with a purchase made at the Firestone Store, she normally put the name of MANUEL FREGOSO on the sales slip. In this connection, a review of the sales slips showed that a G7 tube was sold for cash to MANUEL FREGOSO on October 26, 1967, and on January 13, 1968. In each case, the price was 57 pesos (\$4.56 U.S.):

Director, FBI (44-38861)

6/13/68

Legat, Tokyo (173-1) (P)

MURKIN

(OO: Memphis)

Remycab 6/9/68.

Enclosed are five copies of National Police Agency of Japan letter dated 6/10/68, containing results of National Police Agency's investigation concerning the revolver in question.

7 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
 (2 - Los Angeles)
 (2 - Memphis)(44-1987)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Tokyo
RVP:lw
(8)

MURKIN

12

Sullivan - Murkin

XEROX

7/5/77
 REVIEWED

EXCISED & XEROXED

OTHER

COMPLETED

7/5/77 jmr

7/5/77 Rjd



MURKIN

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Memorandum



- Exec AD Adm. _____
- Exec AD Inv. _____
- Exec AD LES _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

To : Mr. Cook *AKC*

Date 9/30/83

From : S. I. Wiles *fiw*

Subject : FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST OF HAROLD WEISBERG FOR RECORDS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., (MURKIN) *fu*

PURPOSE:

To facilitate the placement of the ticklers of the Civil Rights Program, (CRP), General Investigative Division (GID), concerning the MURKIN investigation into Bufile 44-38861.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the MURKIN ticklers be made an enclosure to this memorandum and maintained as a bulky exhibit to Bufile 44-38861, inasmuch as they have been released to the public through litigation and have been made available to the HSCA.

Jam Sol

190 - 709 - 231

7
15 OCT 1983

DETAILS:

Pursuant to a Court Order issued October 26, 1978, by District Judge June L. Green in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit styled Harold Weisberg v. U.S. Department of Justice USDC, DC C.A. No. 75-1996, the ticklers of the former Civil Rights Section (CRS), GID, concerning the MURKIN investigation were to be processed for release to plaintiff. These ticklers, which were on loan at that time from CRS to the former Congressional Inquiry Unit (organized in order to respond to requests from the House Select Committee on

fiw
(BOXES)

BULKY ENCLOSURE

1. E. Hatfield, Jr., Civil Rights Program Room 5131

fiw
A:jch (3)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

FBI

Memorandum to Mr. Cook from S. I. Wiles
Re: Freedom of Information Act request of Harold
Weisberg for records concerning the assassination
of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (MURKIN)

Assassinations for FBI records concerning President Kennedy
and Dr. King) were borrowed by the Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section for processing in compliance with
the above Court Order.

At the conclusion of the review by FOIPA, the
Congressional Inquiry Unit advised that as that Unit had
served its purpose, it was disbanding and no longer required
possession of the CRS ticklers.

SA Eugene E. Hatfield, Jr., CRP, GID was contacted
and advised that CRP no longer desired to maintain the MURKIN
ticklers and requested that they be made a part of the MURKIN
investigation files.

Date 7-5-77

The following material has been reproduced
for excising and review at FBIHQ by representatives of
the House Select Committee on Assassinations:

File No. Tucker Murkin

Section _____

Serials _____ through _____

(except following serials not in
file on this date:

Enclosure Behind File or Bulky Enclosure:

No. Copies 2 BY _____

RETAIN THIS FORM AS TOP SERIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: 6/30/75

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 6/11/75
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ an LHM
dated 6/25/75 at Atlanta.

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1
NOTE: Results of interview of [redacted] in 1971 were furnished to Civil Rights Division on 4/13/71. During that interview, [redacted] revealed that the information he furnished concerning the death of Martin Luther King was fabricated.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

June 25, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to Atlanta memoranda, March 16,
and April 7, 1971.

The following information was received by the
Atlanta Office of the FBI, from A. Reginald Eaves, Commissioner
of Public Safety, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 20, 1975.
Commissioner Eaves declined to identify the writer of the two
letters, however, from examination of the information contained
in the letters, the writer would appear to be [REDACTED]

In February, 1971, FBI Headquarters furnished Atlanta
with information pertaining to the assassination of Martin
Luther King, Jr., attributed to [REDACTED], which had
been received through the U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C. That information is identical in content
to that furnished by Commissioner Eaves.

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.



Recently you should have received my story concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King; also, information concerning U. S. paid informants smuggling narcotics under the protection of the Federal Government. This is additional information pertinent to my story which will aid in your investigation.

First of all, Mr. Larry McDonald of Marietta who is now a Congressman has been closely associated with Mr. Jerry Adams of Adams and Associates as well as with Herman and Bill Jackson. Mr. Larry McDonald was a very frequent visitor to Magellan Galleries and he was well acquainted with Larry Meier, Bane Culley, Gene Purcell, Southerland and all of the other associates of Mr. Jerry Adams.

Back in the summer of 1974, when Herman Jackson was involved in a gold bullion smuggling operation from South America, upon his return to the United States, he contacted me as he wanted to involve me in some illegal "syndicate" transaction. It was at this time that Herman Jackson told me that he and Mr. Jerry Adams had provided a tremendous amount of campaign funds to Mr. Larry McDonald. Mr. Herman Jackson informed me that Mr. Jerry Adams was responsible for seeing to it that Mr. Larry McDonald received these campaign funds in such a way that they would not prove to be a source of embarrassment to Mr. Larry McDonald. Mr. Herman Jackson took great pride in the fact that the campaign funds for Mr. McDonald had been raised from sales of marijuana which he personally distributed in association with other members of the "syndicate."

The following information which I'm about to provide you is rather complicated and involved but I shall start to explain the operation to you to the best of my ability. This is such a big thing, that I find it difficult to fully explain everything that I know as there are so many people involved with so many "business ventures" going on.

Mr. James Long (also referred to as Buster) was involved in a "syndicate," South American operation. This operation involved the stealing of electronic equipment, industrial equipment, farm equipment, computers, etc. These stolen goods were sent to South America where payment was made by a South American Country (Chile and Peru) in gold bullion. Mr. James Long (who was living with Cyndi Langley, telephone (404) 874-8072 here in Atlanta) was in charge of securing these stolen goods and transporting them to Key West, Florida where Mr. Jimmy Powell and his brothers (whom I've mentioned in my earlier materials) along with some other people were in charge of transporting these stolen goods to South America. I believe that they also mentioned Columbia as being one of the countries which they transported these stolen goods to.

Herman Jackson was in charge of smuggling the gold bullion