

PAGE TWO

BLUE LABEL .

REBUCAB JUNE THIRTEEN . SCOTLAND YARD HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF MONEY
ALLEGEDLY TRANSFERRED FROM SWISS ACCOUNT . INVESTIGATION INDICATES
HE ARRIVED ALONE AT NEW EARLS COURT HOTEL .

RECEIVED 1:05PM WLM

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 14 1 51 PM '68

SECRETARY 1:32PM AGW

RE ADVISED ABOVE VI WAS EMERGENCY HOTEL.

ALLEGEDLY INVESTIGATED KNOW SWISS ACCOUNT. INVESTIGATION INDICATES

REPOUSE JOKE UNCLE. SCOTLAND YARD HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF WOMAN
DECEASED.

PAGE TWO

SA Michael Sullivan
USSS advised
SA H. H. [unclear]
11:15 PM 6-14-68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 14 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI SANDIEGO

7.00PM URGENT 6-14-68 JLN

TO DIRECTOR (44-38861), MEMPHIS (44-1987), LOS ANGELES (44-1574)
AND (56-156), SEATTLE (44-371) AND RICHMOND.
FROM SAN DIEGO (44-387) AND (44-594)

McDonnell
Lofgren

MURKIN.

KENSALT.

L

RE SAN DIEGO TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MEMPHIS, LOS ANGELES,
SEATTLE AND RICHMOND, JUNE ELEVEN LAST, AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPE
TO BUREAU AND SAN DIEGO JUNE ELEVEN LAST, AND SAN DIEGO TELEPHONE
CALL TO SEATTLE, JUNE TWELVE LAST.

ON JUNE TWELVE LAST, SEATTLE DIVISION ADVISED GEORGE ROBERT
LETSINGER, FBI NO. FIVE EIGHT FOUR SEVEN FOUR TWO F, POSSIBLY
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL REFERENCED SAN DIEGO TELETYPE, WAS
WANTED AT SEATTLE AS A BENCH WARRANT WAS ISSUED AGAINST SUBJECT
IN SUPERIOR COURT, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

REC-58 44-38861-4526

END PAGE ONE

6 JUN 18 1968

77-103

79 JUN 24 1968

cc - Shroder

SLX

PAGE TWO

SEATTLE DIVISION ADVISED DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WOULD EXTRADITE.

ON BASIS THIS INFORMATION, GEORGE ROBERT LETSINGER, DETERMINED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL IN REFERENCED SAN DIEGO TELETYPE, WAS ARRESTED BY SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ON OUTSTANDING WARRANT, SEATTLE.

GEORGE ROBERT LETSINGER INTERVIEWED JUNE THIRTEEN LAST AND ADVISED HE HAS A MENTAL HISTORY. HAD ALSO STATED HE HAD PREVIOUSLY HAD CLAN-TYPE CONNECTIONS AT BIG STONE GAP, VIRGINIA.

SUBJECT EXHIBITED STRONG ANTI-NEGRO SENTIMENTS AND STATED HE WAS GLAD DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, AND PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED.

HE FURTHER STATED IF TED KENNEDY ATTEMPTS PRESIDENCY, HE WILL BE ASSASSINATED AS WELL AS VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

SUBJECT QUESTIONED SPECIFICALLY REGARDING KNOWLEDGE JAMES EARL RAY AND KING AND KENNEDY ASSASSINATIONS, TO WHICH HE INDICATED HE DID NOT PREFER TO SPEAK ON THESE SUBJECTS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HAND PRINTS SAMPLES TAKEN FROM LETSINGER CLOSELY RESEMBLE HAND PRINTING NOTE DEPOSITED AT U. S. POST OFFICE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; HOWEVER, SUBJECT DENIES BEING AUTHOR OF NOTE.

SAN DIEGO PD, JUNE FOURTEEN INSTANT, ADVISED RECEIVED WORD FROM SEATTLE AUTHORITIES THAT THEY DID NOT NOW DESIRE TO EXTRADITE SUBJECT, BUT THAT WARRANT AGAINST HIM STILL OUTSTANDING IN STATE OF WASHINGTON.

ON BASIS OF ABOVE, SUBJECT BEING RELEASED JUNE FOURTEEN INSTANT.

ORIGINAL NOTE AND HAND WRITING SAMPLES OF SUBJECT BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION.

IN VIEW OF STRONG ANTI-NEGRO SENTIMENTS OF SUBJECT, HIS ADMITTED MENTAL HISTORY AND HIS STATEMENTS CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF TED KENNEDY AND VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY IF BOTH CONTINUE EFFORTS TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES, THIS INFORMATION BEING FURNISHED LOCALLY TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE AND A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SETTING

END PAGE THREE

6/14
San Diego was
immediately
advise SS if
not already
done
Holt

PAGE FOUR

COMPLETE DETAILS OF SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES BEING FORWARDED BY
SEPARATE COMMUNICATION TO BUREAU TO DISSEMINATION TO U. S.
SECRET SERVICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED SEPARATELY.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
JUN 14 11 00 AM '68
DIVISION 2110
RECEIVED

JUN 14 11 04 PM '68

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 14 10 16 PM '68

TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 10, 1968

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

1-Mr. DeLoach 1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen 1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Malley 1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Gale 1-Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Bishop ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

Legal Attache (Legat) Minnich, London, called me at 5:30 a. m., Sunday morning, June 9, 1968.

Minnich told me that U. S. Ambassador Bruce had received a lengthy telegram signed by Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee. Governor Ellington's telegram inquired if Ray had been identified through the medium of fingerprints. The telegram also requested the identity of the arresting officers as well as the officers who would escort Ray back to the United States in the event extradition proceedings were successful. In this connection, Minnich stated that he would like to obtain authority to name himself, Special Agents Martindale, Zeiss and Bounds. I told Minnich that this was in accordance with the Director's instructions and that he should feel free to do this if requested.

Minnich told me that it might be possible to obtain a restraining kit (leg irons and handcuffs) from Scotland Yard for usage when subject Ray was brought back to the United States. I told him to check into this but to let me know if one was available.

I also instructed Minnich to be sure and tell Assistant Attorney General Vinson regarding the receipt of the telegram from Governor Ellington by Ambassador Bruce.

Minnich called me again at 11:00 a. m., Sunday, June 9, 1968, and stated that he had just returned from being with Vinson. He did not meet Vinson at the airport inasmuch as he was extremely tied up on matters affecting this case. The Ambassador's office called for Minnich and asked him to meet with the Ambassador, the two U. S. Ministers, and with Vinson in the Ambassador's office.

Minnich stated that the conference dealt with the matters affecting subject Ray and that Vinson had stressed that he wanted to see to it that subject did not escape, commit suicide, or be the subject of assassination. Vinson also told the conference that he was there to look into matters of deportation and extradition. He claimed that he had a team of experts in Washington who, at the time, were considering deportation but that the thinking seemed to be that deportation might prejudice the trial.

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

CDD:amr

CONTINUED.....OVER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 19 1968
XEROX

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI

JUN 11 8 18 AM '68

JUN 10 2 01 PM '68

JUN 10 4 44 PM '68

JUN 10 1 14 PM '68

JUN 10 3 59 PM '68

FBI
REC'D BISHOP

COPIES MADE
5-18-78 BY
MURKIN

5-16-78

JUN 10 4 12 PM '68
REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

JUN 10 6 32 PM '68

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 11 9 09 AM '68

FBI

LABORATORY DIVISION

RECEIVED - CONRAD
JUN 14 2 38 PM '68

JUN 17 12 24 PM '68
PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY
FBI
LABORATORY

DeLoach to Mr. Tolson
Re: MURKIN

Vinson also was quoted as saying that transportation by military aircraft might prejudice the trial, furthermore, that usage of restraining devices might prejudice the trial of subject. *London, England*

Ambassador Bruce made arrangements for Vinson to meet with Chief Superintendent Thomas Butler of the Home Secretary's office. Vinson asked Legat Minnich to accompany him to meet with Chief Superintendent Butler. In answer to questions from Vinson, Superintendent Butler told Vinson the same facts that had previously appeared in the press release made by FBI Headquarters. Vinson requested permission to see the cell in which subject Ray was being held. He made approximately a 5-minute inspection of the cell and told Butler and Minnich that he was satisfied that subject could not escape. Vinson then asked Superintendent Butler if subject Ray was vulnerable to assassination while en route to the Magistrate's Court hearing at 10:30 a.m., Monday, 6/10/68. Superintendent Butler told him that the only way this could be accomplished would be from a high powered rifle being shot into the prison moving van.

Minnich stated that Vinson made no suggestions or recommendations whatsoever. Superintendent Butler made arrangements for Vinson to attend Magistrate Court on 6/10/68. Minnich summed up the interview with Superintendent Butler by stating that Vinson went through a ridiculous procedure of asking useless questions. He stated that Superintendent Butler was not impressed in the least and refused to make any answers whatsoever regarding the investigation being conducted by Scotland Yard.

Vinson told Minnich that he would make a report to the Attorney General (AG) early that Sunday afternoon. He claimed that he would spend Monday conferring with English and Home Secretary officials. Minnich described Vinson's attitude as cool and informal. He did not inquire as to whether our people had been spending the night at ~~Cannon Row~~ Jail where subject Ray is being detained. Minnich deliberately told Vinson that he was somewhat "sleepy" as a result of working long hours.

Minnich advised that SA Martindale had arrived in London from Lisbon. He stated that SAs Zeiss and Bounds had arrived at Lakenheath Airport and were en route to the American Embassy at that time.

At approximately 11:50 a.m., Sunday, 6/9/68, I received a call from AAG Pollock of the Civil Rights Division of the Department. Pollock asked me if the State of Tennessee had officially informed the FBI relative to

-2-

CONTINUED.....OVER



DeLoach to Mr. Tolson
Re: MUR KIN

the indictment of subject Ray. I told him I did not know the answer to this question but would be glad to check. He indicated that this would not be necessary inasmuch as he could find out from other sources. Pollock informed me that it would probably be necessary to have the Laboratory men, who examined the official evidence in this case, prepare affidavits certifying their examinations and findings. I asked Pollock if it would not be sufficient merely for the Laboratory Examiners to notarize the Laboratory reports which had previously been sent to the state and which had been included in the FBI investigative reports. He stated he thought this might be sufficient, however, he would have to check and see.

See memo dated 6/12/68 R to D use as info Nathan Levin 6-9-68 REL
Pollock asked me if I was certain that the Laboratory reports were included in the FBI investigative reports which had already been sent to the Department of Justice and to the U. S. Attorneys in Memphis and Birmingham. I told him I felt these reports had been included inasmuch as this was usual procedure, however, a check would have to be made concerning this point. (The General Investigative Division is checking this matter and will so inform Pollock.)

Pollock asked me for the identity of the four FBI representatives who had been designated by the Director to bring subject Ray back to the United States. I gave him the names of Legat Minnich, SAs Martindale, Zeiss and Bounds.

In talking with Pollock, I made specific reference to the conference in the AG's office on Saturday, 6/8/68. Pollock indicated that he wanted me to know that the most important facet of this case had been thoroughly resolved, that being the successful investigation of this case by the FBI. He stated he was very grateful in this regard. I told him we appreciated his common sense.

Legat Minnich called me at 7:00 a. m., Monday, 6/10/68, to bring up to date the proceedings in London. He stated that Vinson had informed him that several FBI offices were obtaining affidavits from Agents to support extradition papers. Vinson claimed that extradition would take approximately three and a half weeks or even up to five or six weeks. Vinson stated that he may not accept deportation offers even if this chance is given by the British authorities. Vinson told Minnich that deportation may not be a safe route from a legal standpoint.

CONTINUED.....OVER

-3-



DeLoach to Mr. Tolson
Re: MURKIN

Minnich stated that Vinson had been successful in obtaining a professional warrant simply for the purposes of continued detention of subject Ray in the event, by some remote chance, the Magistrate Court in London freed Ray at the hearing Monday morning, 6/10/68.

Minnich stated that Vinson had held a press conference on the steps of the American Embassy on Sunday, 6/9/68. Minnich indicated that there was considerable pressure on the part of the press for further news. He stated he had received a number of calls, particularly from one New York "Times" representative who claimed that he had close friends in the FBI. Minnich wanted to know what action he should take in handling these calls. I told him that he should make no comment whatsoever. I stated that furthermore the New York "Times" was lying if they claimed they had close friends in the FBI.

Right
Minnich told me that Vinson has scheduled another press conference Tuesday morning, 6/11/68, at 10:00 a. m. Vinson claimed that this conference would be very brief and that he felt like he had to do this in order to "take the pressure off."

Vinson told Minnich that he may decide to charter a commercial aircraft rather than use military transportation for subject Ray to be escorted back to the United States. Vinson apparently ruled himself out of accompanying subject Ray back inasmuch as he told Minnich that he hopes to be back in the United States by Wednesday, 6/12/68.

FBI will not pay for commercial aircraft
Minnich specifically asked that FBI Headquarters send him a restraining kit in the event we are able to arrange free transportation by military aircraft. He also stated that we should keep in mind that in the event the Department decides to have subject Ray brought back to the United States by military aircraft, there definitely should be a military doctor on board. I told Minnich that both points were good ones and that we would send the restraining kit immediately. (The General Investigative Division should take care of this matter without delay.)

Minnich told me that Commissioner Lindsay of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) was in London and had called by the Legat's office. Lindsay was very enthusiastic about the capture of Ray. He also was very grateful for the publicity that the Director had allowed the RCMP in connection with Ray's apprehension. Lindsay stated that this publicity will be of great assistance to the RCMP not only in subduing their enemies but in allowing for badly needed appropriations for his force.

↓ ↓
CONTINUED. OVER

DeLoach to Mr. Tolson
Re: MURKIN

ACTION:

(1) The General Investigative Division should see to it that a restraining kit is sent to Minnich immediately in London. The Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division should ascertain if military transportation is available for this kit. Minnich should be advised by cablegram of the approximate time of arrival so that a representative from the Legat's office can meet the plane.

(2) In the event the Department finally makes a decision concerning transportation of subject by military aircraft, the Department should be specifically advised of the desirability of having a military doctor aboard the aircraft.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 12, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen *RLV*

SUBJECT: MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach	1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen	1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley	1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. McGowan	1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Long	1 - Mr. Gale
	1 - Mr. Trotter

6 - Roffey

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak, Civil Rights Division, called stating he had not gotten any teletypes, cablegrams or airtels in connection with the King case other than the one which had been sent concerning the arraignment of the subject.

I advised him that investigation was going forward in Canada by the RCMP and that Scotland Yard was handling inquiries in London, that the numerous references that have appeared concerning the alleged activities of Ray during his residence in Canada and in London were being given attention by these agencies.

I advised him that information which had been developed by our representative who went to Lisbon will be furnished to him just as soon as we have received a report concerning this matter, that we have not received any information concerning the results of the investigation by the Canadian and Scotland Yard authorities in the form of reports.

It is recalled on Saturday, June 8, as reflected in Mr. DeLoach's memorandum of 6/8/68, the Attorney General turned to Pollak during the conversation in the Attorney General's Office and stated he wanted Pollak to divorce himself from other work for the next several days and that he should supervise this case completely. The Attorney General also wanted Pollak to keep advised of all communications, teletypes or cablegrams that might come in in connection with this case. Mr. DeLoach advised the Attorney General that any facts pertinent would be furnished to the Department, after which the Attorney General indicated the meeting was over.

We have received numerous teletypes from various offices, as well as telephonic information from the field offices and Legats. We have not furnished copies of this traffic to Mr. Pollak. This material, of course, contains administrative data and other traffic which is not ordinarily disseminated outside of the Bureau, purely intra-Bureau information containing leads and instances of evaluations of information being obtained.

SEE NOTE ON OPPOSITE SIDE

CONTINUED - OVER

JUN 12 12 32 PM '68
JUN 12 3 40 PM '68
JUN 12 1 14 PM '68
REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
JUN 12 1 06 PM '68
FBI
JUN 12 1 33 PM '68
JUN 12 5 11 PM '68
REC'D BISHOP
JUN 12 4 30 PM '68
REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
1 COPIES MADE DATE 5-18-78 BY
MULLEN
FOR ()
TURN ()
(SEE DUFFLE 64-111299)
JUN 12 4 36 PM '68
REC'D NOSEN
FBI

RECEIVED-GALE
JUN 14 10 19 AM '68
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: MURKIN

The Department has been furnished with the pertinent reports in this case and since the apprehension of Ray we have been currently in touch with representatives of the Department concerning developments which have been brought to the Director's attention. We can, however, screen teletypes and furnish copies to the Department, eliminating administrative material and furnishing that information which may be pertinent.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

If approved, we will follow this procedure. We will issue appropriate instructions to the field that teletypes submitted in this case in the future must be prepared for appropriate dissemination.

f *✓* *h*
Do
No. Only disseminated information
usually disseminated D.D. & H.
- *h*

F B I

Date: 6/9/68

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

680614107

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

Q 37097
372

Enclosed are the following documents which were made available to SAs NORMAN W. PHILCOX and WILBUR L. MARTINDALE in Lisbon, Portugal, on 6/8/68 by AUBREY L. MORANTZ, Second Secretary and Counsel, Canadian Embassy:

(1) Carbon copy of memorandum from Canadian Embassy, Lisbon, to Canadian Passport Division 5/17/68 showing a new passport had been issued to RAMON GEORGE SNEYD on 5/16/68.

(2) Application for Canadian passport executed by RAMON GEORGE SNEYD showing Passport No. [REDACTED] was cancelled and Passport No. [REDACTED] was issued 5/16/68.

(3) Undated affidavit by RAMON GEORGE SNEYD to the effect that he had no guarantor available in Lisbon because he was only there on vacation.

The handwriting on the passport application and the affidavit should be compared with RAY's known handwriting, and upon completion the enclosures should be returned to Legat, Paris, for forwarding to the Canadian Embassy at Lisbon. *R*

Also enclosed are the following documents furnished to SAs PHILCOX and MARTINDALE on 6/8/68 by Senor JOSE MANUEL PASSO of the Portuguese International Police:

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
1 - Paris (direct)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London
WLM:cm
(6)

REC 43

JUN 14 1968

Approved: *C. C. Bishop*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

79 JUN 21 1968

RECEIVED

JUN 14 4 53 PM '68

RECEIVED

JUN 14 5 00 PM '68

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

DOCUMENT LABORATORY

FBI

JUN 17 10 10 AM '68

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

()
TO : DIRECTOR (100-441141)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-158741)
SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE 14, 1968.
[illegible]

NEW YORK OFFICE IS CURRENTLY CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION
[illegible]

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU ADVISE THE BUREAU OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS
[illegible]

VERY TRULY YOURS,
[illegible]

ENCLOSED FOR THE BUREAU ARE TWO COPIES OF A LETTER
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE: [illegible]
[illegible]

100-441141 (100-158741) (1)

100-158741 (100-158741)

LON 88-72

(1) Entry card executed by RAMON GEORGE SNEYA when he entered Portugal at Lisbon 5/8/68.

(2) Exit card executed by RAMON GEORGE SNEYD when he departed from Lisbon enroute to London 5/17/68.

(3) Registration card for RAYMON GEORGE SNEYA at Hotel Portugal, Lisbon, dated 5/8/68.

The above items should be compared with the known handwriting of RAY, after which they should be forwarded to Legat, Paris, for return to Senor PASSO.

AUBREY MORANTZ was interviewed by the above agents, and explained that SNEYD appeared at the Canadian Embassy on 5/15/68 to complain that there was an error in his Canadian passport that had been issued at Ottawa on 4/24/68, and that his name was shown to be SNEYA. Arrangements were made to issue a replacement passport, which was given to the subject the following day and his old passport was cancelled and returned to him. In his conversation with SNEYD MORANTZ said that he made no mention of his activities in Lisbon or of his prior travel or future plans. He was assisted in filling out the forms by Counselor Assistant Mrs. MANUELA TEXEIRA LOPES.

Mrs. LOPES was vacationing at a distant point in Portugal and was telephonically interviewed by SA MARTINDALE. She stated that when she assisted SNEYD in executing his passport application he said he was staying in Lisbon only one or two days and debated whether to bother to change his passport because he "did not want to spend all of his time waiting around the Embassy." A new passport was issued the day after he first came in. It is noted that the passport photograph does not identify the photographer. Mrs. LOPES stated she may have referred RAY to Photo Lusitana to have the photos taken but she could not definitely recall whether or not she had done so. RAY displayed a Canadian birth certificate in the name of RAMON GEORGE SNEYD. He needed a great deal of help in filling out the application, leading Mrs. Lopes to believe he did not have a good education. She cancelled the passport issued at Ottawa by stamping it "Cancelled" on each page and clipping one inch from each of the inside pages.

LON 88-72

Inspector ANTONIO ROCHA FAMA, Immigration Officer at the Lisbon Airport, advised the agents that he had checked RAMON GEORGE SNEYD out of Lisbon enroute to London on 5/17/68. He selected the photograph which RAY had used on the Ottawa passport as closely resembling SNEYD.

Senor PASSO advised that he had caused intensive but discreet inquiries to be made at the Hotel Portugal and had determined that SNEYD had checked out of the hotel shortly before his flight was to depart for London on 5/17/68. He lived quietly and inconspicuously in the hotel, had no known associates, had no known contacts with women, and gave every appearance of being an ordinary tourist.

Senor PASSO advised that airline records covering RAY's return to London from Lisbon are in an office which will not be open until 6/11/68, at which time he will review the records to determine the manner in which the ticket was purchased will interview the airline employee who handled the transaction, and will also interview the flight crew for any pertinent information.

Senor PASSO agreed to locate and interview the photographer in Lisbon used by RAY for any information of value, and also agreed to check all banks for records of any accounts or safe deposit boxes obtained by the subject. After RAY's apprehension Senor PASSO was asked, and agreed, to have more intensive and open investigation conducted at the Hotel Portugal and surrounding areas, as well as at bars and among prostitutes, to develop RAY's activities while in Lisbon.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *JD*

DATE: June 17, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen *Rdr*

SUBJECT: MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Long

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen *Rdr*
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.

2nd
On June 14, 1968, a communication was received from our Legal Attache in London dated June 9, 1968. This communication enclosed several documents as obtained by Special Agents Norman W. Philcox and Wilbur L. Martindale in Lisbon, Portugal, on June 8, 1968, from the Second Secretary and Counsel, Canadian Embassy. Among these documents was a memorandum from the Canadian Embassy, Lisbon, an application for Canadian passport executed by Sneyd and an undated affidavit prepared by Sneyd, an entry card executed by Sneyd when he entered Portugal at Lisbon on May 8, 1968, and an exit card executed by Sneyd when he departed from Lisbon en route to London on May 17, 1968.

The Second Secretary and Counsel was interviewed by our Agents in Lisbon and stated that subject Sneyd was assisted in filling out the forms by the Counselor Assistant Mrs. Manuela Texeira Lopes. Mrs. Lopes was vacationing at a distant point and was telephonically interviewed. Mrs. Lopes related that she assisted subject in executing his passport application and a new passport was issued the day after he first came in. She cancelled the passport issued at Ottawa by stamping it "Cancelled" on each page and clipping one inch from each of the inside pages. Investigation as revealed in this communication will be included in our memorandum on June 18, 1968. *R*

Subsequent investigation has been sent in a pouch via Courier Service of the Department of State on June 14, 1968. Stops have been placed to insure that report is sent to Bureau immediately upon receipt by the State Department.

REC 43

14 JUN 19 1968

ACTION:

This is for your information and you will be advised of pertinent developments.

REL:cs

(6)

79 JUN 20 1968

JUN 17 4 53 PM '68

REC'D - ROSEN
RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

JUN 17 5 11 PM '68

JUN 17 5 08 PM '68

JUN 17 4 47 PM '68

JUN 18 10 46 AM '68

F.B.I.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 18 3 52 PM '68

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

REC'D DE LOACH

FBI

JUN 18 9 44 AM '68

JUN 18 12 02 PM '68
FBI

JUN 19 9 22 AM '68

REC'D CH. MORRIS
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *RB*

DATE: 6-11-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MURKIN
ARTICLE BY JERRY O'LEARY
FOR "THE READER'S DIGEST"

DM
Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☐
Sullivan ☐
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

JEFF MURKIN O'LEARY
By memorandum dated May 21, 1968, I advised you of the desire of Jerry O'Leary (very reliable contact at "The Evening Star") and "The Reader's Digest" to publish an article regarding the investigation to identify and apprehend James Earl Ray. My memorandum noted that a similar article concerning Joseph Corbett, Jr. (the kidnap-killer of Adolph Coors III) which appeared in "The Reader's Digest" in the Fall of 1960 produced leads which resulted in the apprehension of Corbett in Canada. I also noted that in view of his strong background in the Ray investigation, O'Leary could write an article on his own concerning Ray-- and that if such an article is to be published, it would greatly be to our advantage to have the benefit of reading it and offering any changes we feel necessary, prior to publication.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

SEE NOTE ON REVERSE SIDE

O'Leary completed his fugitive-type article regarding James Earl Ray last week in time for it to be scheduled for publication in the August, 1968, issue of "The Reader's Digest." Immediately after he submitted the manuscript to the Bureau for review and any changes we desired made, Ray was apprehended in London.

Since the Ray article had already been scheduled for the August, 1968, issue, "The Reader's Digest" asked O'Leary to revise it so as to reflect Ray's apprehension in order that it could still appear in the August issue of the magazine. And in this connection, "The Reader's Digest" immediately contacted its representatives in Canada and England to have them obtain details in those countries of the facts underlying the international aspects of the case.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan - Enclosure

GWG:ksf
(8)

79 JUN 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER



8
Rich

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 911-344-391

JUN 12 5 57 PM '68
REC'D - ROSEN
REC'D - DE LOACH

JUN 12 5 07 PM '68

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE
JUN 13 10 00 AM '68

JUN 11 RECEIVED
FBI

JUN 13 12 27 PM '68
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1 COPIES MADE, DATE 5-7-78 BY
RE ~~my~~ ~~my~~ ~~my~~
FOR REVIEW AT REAR XEROX DELIVERY
TO HSCA RE REQUEST DATED 5-3-78
(SEE BUFILE 62-117290)

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: MURKIN

Attached is the manuscript of O'Leary's revised article. It consists primarily of material which previously has been published, together with information furnished by the Canadian and British representatives of "The Reader's Digest." The article is not attributed to the FBI.

O'Leary has advised that "The Reader's Digest" assembled copies of all articles written about the case in New York, Washington and the cities (such as Los Angeles, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, and St. Louis) where important developments occurred. To add action and interest, the article uses the technique of quoting conversations which might have, but did not actually occur.

The article has been reviewed by the Legal Department of "The Reader's Digest" with a view to deleting material which might be construed as prejudicial to Ray's trial. Such deletions by the magazine's Legal Department have been noted on the attached manuscript.

In addition, several other changes have been incorporated on the attached manuscript in the interest of accuracy or to circumvent matters which might be construed as over-dramatization.

The article reflects very high credit upon the FBI for the determined and meticulous investigation which resulted in the identification of Ray and his apprehension in London.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached revised manuscript of O'Leary's article be returned to the Crime Records Division so that it can be turned over to the Washington Office of "The Reader's Digest" which has scheduled the article for its August, 1968, issue. As previously noted, the article was prepared by O'Leary on the basis of his reading, interviewing and "reportorial digging" in many locations; and it has been reviewed and approved by the Legal Department of the magazine. The article is not attributed to the FBI.

Manuscript may be retained.
All changes discussed with
John Barron of Washington Office
of "The Reader's Digest." 6/13/68
GHL

gms

clm

OK.
H

Dys

I have some question about
this coming out before the
trial. but I think it
is OK 6/13 TSB

The ~~X~~ Biggest Manhunt in History

ARTICLE By Jeremiah O'Leary
FOR RENDERS BIGEST

The great detective story
of how the FBI identified
and tracked down the escaped
convict accused of killing
Martin Luther King.

44-38861-4531
ENCLOSURE

~~In the predawn darkness of last June 6, British European~~
~~Airways Flight 404 bound from London to London.~~ A traveler
wearing thick, horn-rimmed glasses, a cheap sport jacket and light
raincoat ^{nervously} ~~descended from the plane and~~ wandered about ^{London's} Heathrow
^{on the morning of June 8. Nearby,}
Airport, [^] ~~Four hours later~~ a Scotland Yard detective closeted in
a small airport office scrutinized the passenger list for a flight
to Brussels. One strange name leapt out at him. Quickly he checked
it against an All Ports Warning issued by the Federal Bureau of
Investigation in Washington. Hurrying through the terminal, he
approached the bespectacled traveler standing in line at the pass-
port desk. "Would you mind stepping aside, sir," said the Scotland
Yard operative.

Thus ended history's greatest manhunt, the search for the
accused killer of civil rights crusader Martin Luther King. In
its pursuit, ^{costing} ~~2014 FBI agents spent~~ \$1.4 million, ^{3,000 F.B.I. Agents were} ~~from 1968 to 1978~~
^{assigned to various phases of the investigation. They}

^{miles.}
~~and~~ drove more than 500,000[^] Police forces throughout Western Europe and North America joined the hunt for the shadowy suspect who sought escape in a dozen cities of five nations. They had to follow a tortuous, seemingly hopeless trail through Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, California, Mexico, Canada, Portugal, ~~Belgium~~ and Great Britain. The story of how they pieced together a chain of clues to achieve the arrest many said would never be made constitutes one of the most remarkable detective stories of our time.

It began just before 5:30 p.m. last April 4 when a puffy-faced 40-year-old man locked himself in the bathroom of a seedy rooming house in Memphis, Tenn. From a brown and green bedspread he unwrapped a ~~Remington-Union City~~ rifle loaded with a "dum-dum" bullet, a hideous projectile designed to tear a fist-size hole in human flesh. The man stepped into the bathtub, raised a small window and braced his elbows on the dusty sill. Through a high-powered telescopic sight, he trained his rifle on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel, 205 feet away.

Suddenly the door knob behind him rattled. "Anybody in there?" a roomer shouted. The gunman froze, and waited silently. Finally the intruder's footsteps creaked away.

At 6:01 p.m. civil rights crusader Martin Luther King, Jr., walked out onto the motel balcony -- and into the cross hairs of the gun sight. One shot rang out. Instantly, Dr. Martin Luther King was dead.

The figure in the bathroom threw the bedspread over the rifle, ~~picked up the rifle and ran~~ and hurried down a dimly lit hall. "That sounded like a shot!" shouted roomer Willie Anschutz. "Yes -- it was," said the stranger, smiling. With that, he ran outside, got into a white 1966 Mustang and drove off into the twilight.

Plan to Deceive. The hunt began minutes after the assassination, *FBI's Special Agents in Charge* when the ~~senior FBI agent~~ in Memphis telephoned Washington. Director J. Edgar Hoover was immediately notified. "Put every man who can conceivably help on the case," Hoover declared.

During the first hours ~~the search was conducted in~~ Memphis police, searching door to door, quickly ascertained that the shot had been fired from the rooming house. Making a microscopic

Per instructions of Legal
Department of "The Reader's Digest"
this description is being made less specific.

examination of the bathroom, intensely questioning tenants, FBI agents had by midnight reconstructed the murder. "The guy we want checked in at 3:15 p.m. under the name John Willard," Special Agent ^{in charge} Robert Jensen telephoned Cartha D. DeLoach, assistant to ~~the~~ Director ~~Hovver~~.

"He's about 5 feet 11, medium build, brown hair, blue eyes. He's got a dimpled chin, scar on his forehead and his left ear sticks out."

Meanwhile, a block from the motel, police discovered ^{a Remington 30.06 hunting} ~~the~~ rifle, ^a ~~the~~ bedspread and ^a ~~blue~~ ^{travel} ~~canvas~~ bag containing toiletries and underwear discarded in a doorway. At 4:40 a.m. an agent landed at Washington's National Airport with the evidence. By 5:30 a.m. -- just 12 hours after the killer crouched in the bathroom -- ~~this~~ rifle had been inspected for fingerprints and was being test-fired in the FBI laboratory. Through the manufacturers the FBI later in the day traced the weapon to the Aeromarine Supply Co. in Birmingham, Ala. Records there showed that a Harvey Lowmyer had bought the rifle, the telescopic sight and bullets on March 30. ~~for \$249.59 cash.~~

But there were problems. Fingerprints on the rifle were too indistinct to be of immediate use. ~~When the rifle was taken to the FBI laboratory for testing, it was found that the~~

~~_____~~
~~_____~~. And nowhere in the country did union rolls, tax lists, credit, military or crime records reveal anything about the John Willard who registered at the rooming house or the Harvey Lowmyer who purchased the rifle.

"We might as well face it," Hoover told his men as the investigation entered its fifth day. "We're up against an elaborate plan to deceive us. Right now I'd say our best bet is the car -- wherever it is."

Looking Westward. On the morning of April 11, Mrs. Ernest Payne, a housewife in Atlanta, Ga. -- 250 miles southeast of Memphis -- learned from a friend that the FBI was searching for ~~the assassin's~~^a white Mustang. "Why, I know where a car like that is," exclaimed Mrs. Payne. "I saw a man leave it in front of my apartment last week. Now I remember -- it was the morning after Dr. King was shot. It's still there!" The Atlanta police were notified, later the FBI. Two carloads of agents sped through downtown Atlanta to begin an inch-by-inch inspection of the Mustang.

~~_____~~

~~They were taken to the FBI laboratory in Washington, D.C. for analysis.~~
~~The FBI laboratory in Washington, D.C. has been unable to identify the threads.~~
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The car offered ^{important} ~~still more~~ clues. A Turista sticker showed it had been driven into Mexico last fall. Oil company stickers pasted inside the door revealed it recently had been serviced in Los Angeles. And finally, the car registration yielded the name of its owner: Eric Starvo Galt, 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Meanwhile, a long-shot paid off. The underwear in the blue bag found with the rifle in Memphis bore laundry markings. Determining which cleaning establishment -- among 000,000 in the nation -- made them seemed an impossible task. But with help from the laundry industry, agents concluded that the marks were imprinted by a type of machine manufactured in Syracuse, N.Y. Guided by the manufacturer, they then ascertained that the marks probably were left by a particular machine sold to a laundry in Los Angeles.

Now two clues -- the oil company stickers on the Mustang and the

laundry markings -- pointed westward. They caused Hoover to concentrate 300 agents for a saturation search of the Los Angeles area.

"We've found out that an Eric S. Galt took dancing lessons in Birmingham," he told the Special Agent in Charge of the California detachment. "You might start with dance studios."

Sure enough, an agent located a dance studio in Long Beach where an Eric S. Galt had taken lessons last December, January and February. No one could remember much about him except that he was a shy, evasive loner. One employe, though, did remember that he had mentioned something about taking bartending lessons.

On the Seamy Side. Immediately the FBI began checking vocational schools. In Los Angeles two agents making their second call of the day visited the International School of Bartending. "Have you ever heard of Eric Starvo Galt?" one asked owner Tomas Reyes Lau. "Sure," answered Lau. "He was here about six weeks. Just graduated last month. Would you like to see a picture of him?" He handed over a color photograph taken on "graduation day." As soon as the FBI men had it, they dashed for a phone booth. A courier carrying the photograph boarded the next plane for Washington.

resembled

The face ~~clearly matched~~ descriptions of the stranger who lurked in the Memphis bathroom and the "sportsman" who bought the game rifle in Birmingham. Flashing copies of the picture, FBI agents now spread through hotels, motels, bars and rooming houses in Southern California. Their investigation established that Willard-Lowmyer-Galt had lived on the seamy side of Los Angeles from mid-November 1967 until March 17, 1968. It also turned up scores of people who offered small but telling descriptions of him. A prostitute thought he looked "kind of funny" in an overly pressed dark suit, starched white shirt, green tie, brown shoes and dirty fingernails. Another recalled that he had a "sweetly offensive" odor, the result of using large doses of sprays and deodorants instead of soap and water. He tended to squint and tug at his ear. Friendless, he had trouble looking anyone in the eyes and tended to stutter upon first meeting someone. He never seemed to have a job, but he always could peel off \$20 bills from a large roll of cash.

As analysts fitted these fragments together, the hunted man began to change from a shadowy figure into an individual. A heavy-drinking frequenter of rundown rooming houses and neighborhood bars, his attire,

bad grammar and twangy accent suggested a poor education and perhaps a small-town Midwestern background. Lacking any perceptible trade or skills, he well might be a professional criminal. He was not intelligent, but he was crafty enough to lie well and to meld easily into the murky milieu of drifters.

A Single Fingerprint. Thus, by mid-April the FBI knew how the wanted man looked and a great deal about what he was like. But despite the most massive investigation in its history, it still did not know who he was. Moreover, promising clues were leading nowhere. First, a bearded songwriter told of going along with Eric Galt last December on a trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans. En route, said the songwriter, his companion made a series of unexplained telephone calls. Second, acting on an FBI tip picked up in California, Royal Canadian Mounted Police located a Montreal apartment where Galt lived six weeks during the summer of 1967. There, he had claimed -- falsely -- that he worked at Expo 67. Third, Mexican police verified that Eric S. Galt visited the resort of Puerto Vallarta last October. They also found prostitutes who had known him in Mexico and a man who remembered him saying, "After I make a big score, I'm gonna come down here and live on beer and beans." Yet for all the round-the-clock effort,

the trails simply evaporated in mystery.

Then, unexpectedly, the massive questioning produced another dividend. Making inquiries at a hippie ^{rooming} ~~boarding~~ house not far from where the Mustang was abandoned in Atlanta, two agents accidentally saw some letters lying on a foyer table. They were addressed to Eric S. Galt.

The agents left at once, for they wanted to do nothing which might forewarn the suspect and lead to a gun battle. The FBI was determined at all costs to try to capture him alive so that the country could learn the truth behind the assassination. Secretly, 22 agents set up a watch on the house, hoping to grab Galt by surprise if he came in or out. But after 48 hours of futile waiting, Washington ordered them to go in. Galt was not there.

But the agents immediately discovered that indeed he had rented a room in the house, ^{Left in it were:} ~~and that he had left some things behind among them.~~
 a portable television set, a booklet entitled Your Opportunities in Locksmithing and a collection of maps. On a street map of Atlanta were four penciled black circles, drawn around Martin Luther King's home, the headquarters of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference,

the hippie ^{rooming} ~~boarding~~ house, and the exact spot where the white Mustang was abandoned. Another map contained something else -- a single clear fingerprint, the best one the FBI had been able to find anywhere!

Coveted as it was, this lone fingerprint posed a nightmarish technical problem. FBI files today include the fingerprints of ⁸² ~~81~~ million people. Identification experts can pick out any given set within minutes if they have an entire set of prints. But if only one fingerprint is available, it is necessary to pull out each card and make an eyeball comparison with each of the ten impressions on it --
820
~~800~~ million prints in all!

Hoover determined the FBI had to find a short cut. From all it had learned, he reasoned that the wanted man might be not only a criminal but also an escaped convict. So he ordered identification experts to pick out all cards bearing fingerprints of fugitives. Out came 53,000 cards -- still too many. Thus, it was decided to narrow the search to cards of white male fugitives ~~between~~ 25 and 50. This quickly shrank the number of cards to ^{less than 2,000.} ~~1,000~~. Now teams of the best FBI experts began the tedious investigation.

Born_Loser. At 9:50 a.m. April 19 the search suddenly stopped.

A veteran identification man picked up FBI Record Card No. 405,942G, the 702nd examined. He stared hard at it and said, "I believe this is it." Crowding around, other experts looked. All agreed. The ridges of the lone print taken from the map in Atlanta ^{matched} ~~were identical~~ to those on card 405,942G. A supervisor asked, "Who is No. 405,942G?"

The almost instant answer: "James Earl Ray, born Alton, Ill. We have 19 cards on him. He's a born loser."

The file on Ray showed that he was an escaped convict often imprisoned for crimes ranging from forgery to armed robbery. By nightfall, the dossier was brimming over with new reports being telegraphed from more than 500 agents combing the Midwest to recreate Ray's life in minute detail. They sought out his father, seven brothers and sisters, his former teachers and schoolmates, prison officials and fellow convicts -- everyone who might know anything about him. Within 48 hours the FBI was able to etch out a clear portrait of James Earl Ray.

Aimlessly drifting with his family among Mississippi River towns in the Mark Twain country, Ray grew up in poverty, sometimes living in dirt-floor shacks. He skipped school regularly. Friendless and

scorned, he developed into a rock-throwing, knife-wielding bully and thief. His family disintegrated when he was a teen-ager, the children shifting for themselves as best they could.

Ray dropped out of school at 15, joined the Army in 1946 and spent 30 months in Germany. But the Army sentenced him to three months of hard labor for drunkenness and breaking arrest, then kicked him out as undesirable. After losing a job as a factory worker in Illinois, he turned to crime. At that, too, he was a failure.

He stole a typewriter in Los Angeles but dropped his bank book at the scene and was caught. Fleeing from a grocery store robbery in Illinois, he fell out of the getaway car when it made a sharp turn. After a robbery in Chicago, he ran into a blind alley, was shot, and tumbled through a basement window. He tried to elude a deputy sheriff in St. Louis by jumping into an elevator, but forgot to close the door and was dragged out. Twice he was caught attempting to escape the Missouri State Penitentiary where he was serving 20 years for armed robbery. He finally succeeded on April 23, 1967, by hiding in a bakery truck which carried him through the prison gates.

~~In the penitentiary Ray often spoke of his escape and the life he led.~~

~~He had been in the life of the prison for~~
~~because it was integrated, and it was~~
~~that some day he would "get" Martin Luther King.~~

Now, relatives, bars, vagrants' hangouts, rail, air and bus terminals throughout the nation quietly were watched. Never has so tight a law enforcement net been woven across the United States. Yet as the days passed, every trail grew cold. The FBI concluded that he probably had slipped out of the country. But how and where?

Hoover ~~and~~ speculated that Ray might have obtained a false passport by using still another alias. A call to the State Department disclosed that since he broke out of prison more than 1.5 million passports had been issued. Scrutinizing each would be a stupendous job. But the FBI had no choice. So Hoover assigned ^{teams of} 30 agents ^{each} to go through passport files one by one, looking for an application which contained not the name but the photograph of James Earl Ray. At the Passport Office a block from the White House they began work, laboring only at night so as to preserve secrecy.

At the same time, the FBI requested the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to make a similar examination. Each night and on weekends, a team of

12 young constables secretly assembled at the Blackburn Building in Ottawa. Staying up until dawn, they painstakingly compared passport photographs brought to them in cardboard boxes by the tens of thousands. ~~Eleven~~ ^{A dozen} pictures looked enough like Ray to cause investigations in different parts of Canada. But each application turned out to be legitimate. By late May more than ~~250,000~~ ^{240,000} had been inspected without success.

Then last June 1, on a Saturday morning, a Mountie with less than two years' experience came across an application submitted by a Ramon George Sneyd who gave a Toronto address. For a full minute he stared at the picture of a man wearing heavy, horn-rimmed glasses. "This could be it," he said, passing the photo to the supervising corporal. "At least," replied the supervisor, "it's worth another check."

Within the hour two plainclothesmen drove to the Toronto address listed by Sneyd. It was a rundown rooming house -- the kind toward which James Earl Ray gravitated. As the investigation in Toronto expanded, the telephone at Royal Police headquarters back in Ottawa began to ring with increasingly suspicious reports. The man who called himself Sneyd had been in Toronto only three weeks. The character

reference on his application was fictitious. Then police discovered he simply had assumed the identity of a real Ramon George Sneyd -- probably by picking the name out of birth announcements in a 1932 newspaper file. By Monday Canadian detectives were able to talk to Miss Lillian Spender^C, manager of a Toronto travel agency through which the passport application had been made.

"Have you ever seen this man?" they asked, handing her pictures of both Sneyd and Ray.

"I vaguely remember him," answered Miss Spender^C. "He was a nebulous character, a most forgettable man; the kind who fades right into the wallpaper."

"Would your records show where he went?" the detectives inquired.

"Let me check," Miss Spender^C replied, and minutes later she disclosed that on May 2 Sneyd had paid \$345 in Canadian cash for a round-trip ticket to London. He was booked aboard the May 6 flight 600 of the British Overseas Airway Corp. and was scheduled to return to Canada May 21. Through the FBI liaison man in Ottawa, the Mounted Police advised Washington and rushed along a sample of Sneyd's handwriting from his passport application.

On Wednesday morning, June 5, ^{was received}
~~On Tuesday night, June 4, a word from FBI hand-~~
^{from Mr. Clyde Tolson, Associate Director, was}
writing experts. ^{immediately advised.} ~~He made~~ ^{was made} an emergency call to the FBI
representative at Scotland Yard in London. Meanwhile, more vital
intelligence arrived from Ottawa. The next day when ^{ABJ Washington} ~~Suber~~ heard
back from the agent in London, ~~he received~~ ^{was} a report drafted "FOR EYES
OF THE DIRECTOR ONLY." Knowledge of the contents was limited to only
six men in the entire FBI, so great was the fear of an inadvertent
leak.

The top secret report outlined a whole new picture. FBI hand-
writing analysis proved beyond a doubt that Ray now was using the
passport issued to Ramon George Sneyd. Scotland Yard had discovered
that upon landing in London May 7, Ray, alias Sneyd, had switched
tickets and flown on to Portugal. (~~On May 16 he had visited the~~
~~Canadian embassy in Lisbon and picked up a second passport, claiming~~
~~his first was mutilated. Thus, James Earl Ray probably was still~~
~~alive and somewhere in Europe, if not still in Portugal. But to the~~
~~FBI the fact that he now had two passports was ominous. It meant that~~
~~he intended to alter one of them and thereby masquerade under yet~~
~~another identity. "If we don't get him soon," said Hoover, "we may~~

~~not have another chance.~~

He ordered two ~~agents~~ agents, one from Paris, one from Washington, to rendezvous in London and fly on to Lisbon. The FBI issued bulletins urgently requesting police and immigration officials throughout Europe to ^{be alert for} ~~warn~~ anyone using the name Sneyd. Then there was little more to do but wait and hope.

At 7:15 a.m. Washington time on Saturday, June 8, DeLoach was making coffee in the kitchen of his Virginia home when the phone rang with a trans-Atlantic call. "The British have picked up a man named Sneyd," ~~the British agent in London~~ reported the FBI agent in London. "He was carrying a loaded pistol. Scotland Yard is on the way to the airport right now." ^{Proctor and Tolson were immediately advised.} Still in a sport shirt, DeLoach raced to FBI headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington.

Back in London at the dark, fortress-like Cannon Row police station, two of Scotland Yard's most famous investigators questioned the traveler, who insisted he was Ramon George Sneyd. A time-consuming court order would have been required to obtain fingerprints, so casually they offered him a drink of water. As soon as he put the glass down, it was whisked away to Scotland Yard laboratories where

the fingerprints left on it were examined.

Shortly before noon,
~~At 12:30~~. the FBI agent telephoned Washington. "The fingerprints check." DeLoach conferred with Hoover, then waved for his secretary. "Take a bulletin, all points North America and Europe. JAMES EARL RAY APPREHENDED THIS DATE LONDON, ENGLAND. DISCONTINUE SEARCH." *

*Announcing the arrest, Hoover went out of his way to express American gratitude for Canadian and British cooperation. Replied C. J. Sweeny, chief of the Mounted Police Criminal Investigation Bureau: "It was a pleasure to make one more investigation for the FBI. They've made a thousand for us."

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 3 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI MEMPHIS

630PM URGENT 6-3-68 DGB

TO DIRECTOR (44-38861)

FROM MEMPHIS (44-1987)

MURKIN. SUMMARY.

RE: UNIDENTIFIED DECEASED.

AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY WAS FOUND IN BARN LOFT ON FARM
LOCATED ROUTE FOUR, LEBANON, TENN., MAY TWENTYTHREE LAST
AND HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF WHITE MALE, AGE SIXTY-
SIXTYFIVE YEARS, WHO DIED FROM A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. FINGER-
PRINTS OF THIS AS YET UNIDENTIFIED MALE COMPARED WITH
FINGERPRINTS OF JAMES EARL RAY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY WAS LOCATED IN HIGH WATER ON
PRESIDENT'S ISLAND, MEMPHIS, TENN., A. M., JUNE TWO LAST,
AND HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF AN ELDERLY NEGRO MALE AND
NOT POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH RAY.

RE: RAMON GEORGE SNEYD.

EX-115

REC 83 44-38861-4532

MEMPHIS INDICES NEGATIVE RE SNEYD OR PAUL BRIDGMAN.
MEMPHIS RECORDS DO REVEAL AN EXTENSIVE RECORD RE FRANK PAUL
BRIDGMAN, FBI NO. EIGHT NINE THREE SIX ZERO FIVE; HOWEVER, 25 JUN 18 1968
A COMPARISON OF BRIDGMAN'S AND RAY'S IDENTIFICATION RECORDS
FAILS TO REVEAL ANY INFORMATION TO INDICATE THESE INDIVIDUALS
WERE ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER AND SERVED TIME IN ANY

79 JUN 24 1968

Thompson - Long

SLR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[illegible]

ME 44-1987

PAGE TWO

INSTITUTION AT THE SAME TIME.

IN REGARD TO THE RESIDENCY OF SNEYD IN TORONTO, CANADA, AND SNEYD'S OBTAINING A CANADIAN PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL THROUGH ENGLAND, THE BUREAU, IF NOT ALREADY DONE, MAY DESIRE TO REQUEST LEGAT, OTTAWA, TO INITIATE FOLLOWING SUGGESTED INVESTIGATION THROUGH RCMP:

OBTAIN ALL DOCUMENTS EXECUTED BY SNEYD IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT AND SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LABORATORY FOR LATENT FINGERPRINT AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATION. *Being done*

WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE PAUL BRIDGMAN AND DETERMINE IF PERSON BY THAT NAME AND NAME OF SNEYD ARE LISTED IN ANY PUBLIC SOURCE RECORDS OR DIRECTORIES. *Being done*

WILL CANVASS LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND LIQUOR DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS IN GENERAL AREA OF NINE SIX EIGHT DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, RE SNEYD. *Being done*

WILL DETERMINE IF SNEYD OR BRIDGMAN OBTAINED A CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT OR RENTED A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX IN TORONTO FROM APRIL FOUR LAST TO DATE. ?

WILL DETERMINE IF SNEYD USED ANY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR A PERIOD THAT HE RESIDED AT A CHINESE ROOMING HOUSE. ?

ME 44-1987

PAGE THREE

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRLINES
COMPANY FLIGHT TAKEN BY SNEYD TO LONDON, ENGLAND. IN THIS
REGARD DETERMINE MANNER IN WHICH SNEYD PAID FOR THIS
TRANSPORTATION, KEEPING IN MIND GALT USED CANADIAN MONEY
ORDERS WHILE IN CANADA IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

Being done
Now
Being done

NOTING THAT KENNEDY TRAVEL BUREAU IS LOCATED IN
AREA OF SNEYD'S ADDRESS IN TORONTO, DETERMINE IF MISS L.
SPENCER OF THIS TRAVEL BUREAU HAD ANY SOCIAL CONTACT WITH SNEYD.

Being done

NO ADDITIONAL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMPHIS
DIVISION; HOWEVER, LOOKALIKES CONTINUING TO BE CHECKED
OUT EXPEDITIOUSLY UPON RECEIPT OF INFORMATION CONCERNING
THEM.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS. P.

END.

WPK

FBI WASH DC

②
CC- MR. TROTTER & ① *Liaison Sec.*

AA-1087
PAGE THREE

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

JUN 3 10 55 PM '68

REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT
FBI

JUN 3 7 30 PM '68

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS
COMPANY FLIGHT TAKEN BY GUYTON TO LONDON, ENGLAND. IN THE
REGARD DETERMINE MANNER IN WHICH GUYTON PAID FOR THIS
TRANSPORTATION. KEEPING IN MIND GALT USED CANADIAN MONEY
ORDERS WHILE IN CANADA IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.
NOTING THAT KENNEDY TRAVEL BUREAU IS LOCATED IN
AREA OF GUYTON'S ADDRESS IN TORONTO, DETERMINE IF MISS J.
MEMBER OF THIS TRAVEL BUREAU HAD A SOCIAL CONTACT WITH
NO ADDITIONAL PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MATTER.
INVESTIGATION; HOWEVER, LOOKALIKES CONTINUING TO BE CHECKED
OUT EXPEDITIOUSLY UPON RECEIPT OF INFORMATION CONCERNING

ARMED AND DANGEROUS. R.

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