QI 246

Atlanta

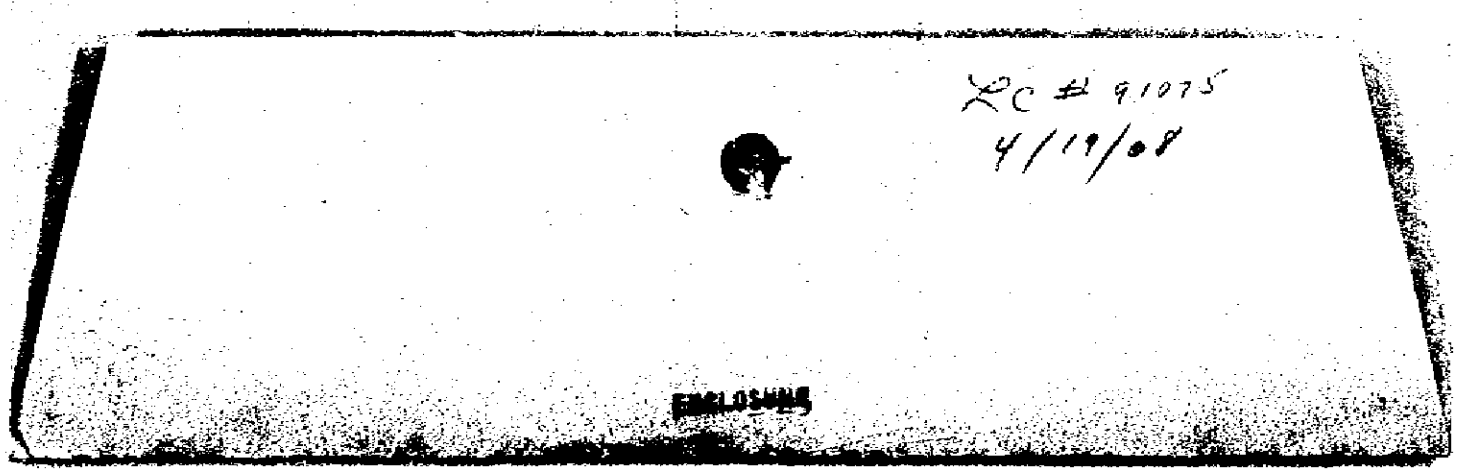
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386) (P)

RE: MURKIN

Unopened envelope with certain handwritten and handprinted notations thereon prepared by ERIC S. GALT.

Sent with Atlanta airtel 4/17/68.



QC # 91075
4/19/08

Republican Party of Georgia

State Finance Committee / Suite 605-1430 West Peachtree Street, N.W. / Atlanta, Georgia 30309

William E. Merritt, Chairman

March 6, 1968

Dr. S. L. Tarplee
113-14th. Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Tarplee:

It is a new year and 1968 is an election year. You have supported the National and the Georgia Republican Parties in prior years -- and now we must ask for this support again.

It is essential that we redouble our efforts this Presidential election year and to do this we must secure more than double our last year's quota. We are asking you, Dr. Tarplee, to renew your sustaining membership in the Georgia Republican Party for 1968. The cost is still only $10.00 but send us more if you possibly can - made payable to the Republican Party of Georgia.

We are enclosing your membership card and a self-addressed return envelope for your check. Please Dr. Tarplee, mail this to us immediately as these funds are most urgently needed now.

When your check is received, along with others, we plan to use this money to communicate with approximately 100,000 other voters in Georgia who are sympathetic to our Republican goals of good government but who may not now be contributing. Think what this will mean in terms of interest throughout the state. We must elect a Republican President and obtain more Republican offices throughout our state or give the idea of a workable two-party system!

In the event that you have been contacted previously and have already sent your $10.00 in to the State Membership perhaps you may find it possible to send another $10.00 as a donation. If you have not yet applied for your sustaining membership, please do so at once in the enclosed envelope.

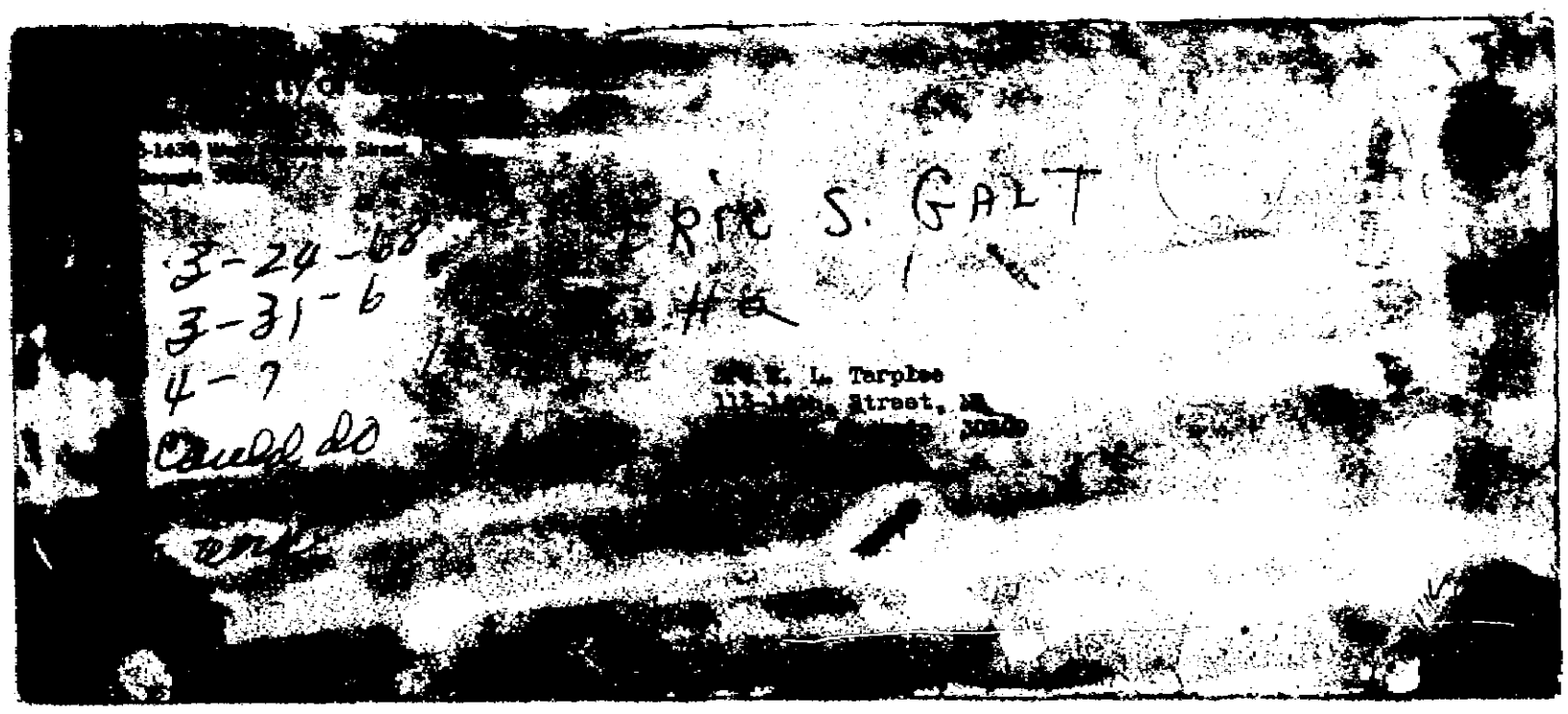
The Georgia Republican Party needs all the help you can give, and they need it now.

Sincerely,

William E. Merritt

William E. Merritt,
State Finance Chairman

WEM:ga


3-24-68
3-31-6
4-7
could do
RIC S. GALT
#6
Tarpbee
Street,

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 5084, ATLANTA, GA.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA
1430 WEST PEACHTREE STREET
SUITE 605
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

Date

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
The Sustaining Membership Program Of The
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....
Precinct ..... County .....
District ..... ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Voter ☐ Worker

☐ $10 ☐ $ 50 ☐ $20 ☐ $100 Other _____

Party Representative Name

Address County

PART B

MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT
The Sustaining Membership Program Of The REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA

PART A

Date

Name
is a sustaining member, in good standing of The Republican Party of Georgia

Party Representative Signature

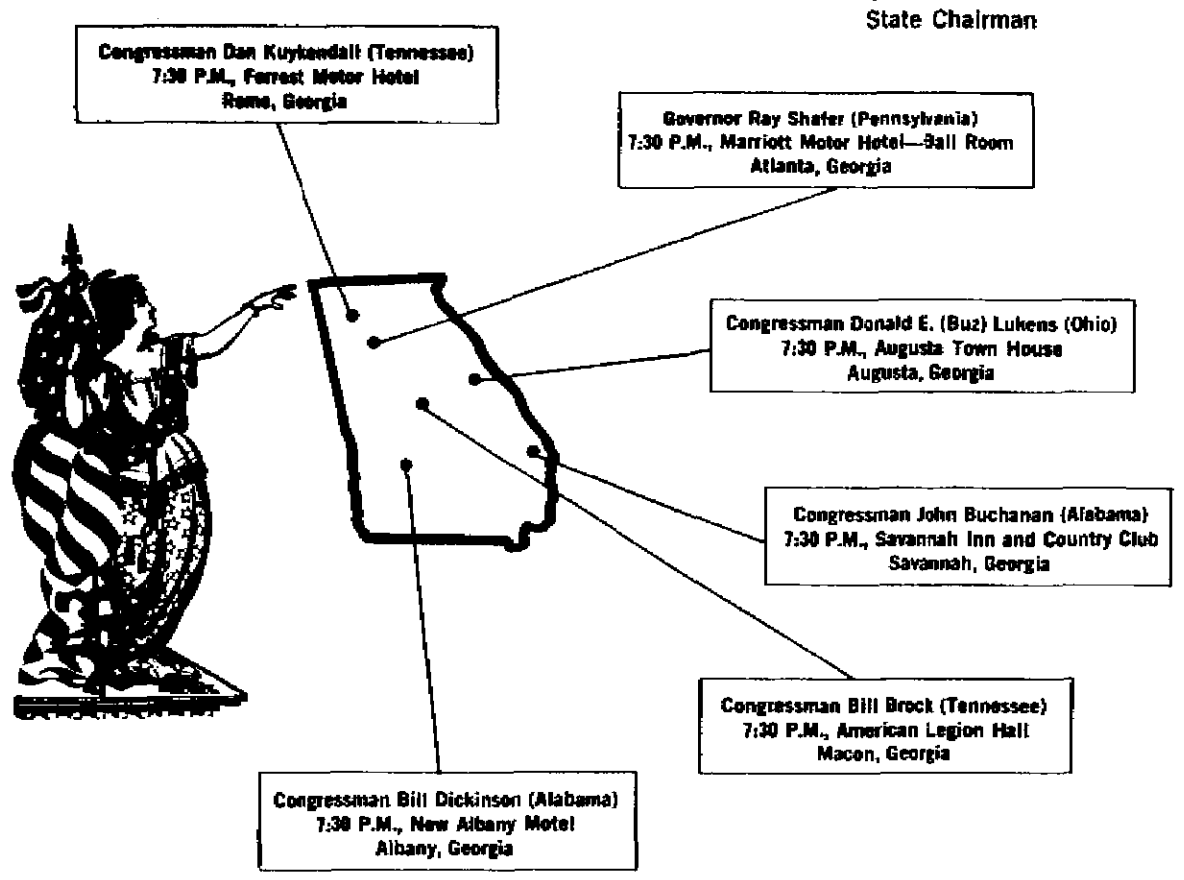
Fellow Georgian:

It boils down to this.

Do you want another four years of the Humphrey-Johnson administration? Do you want to rid our great state of the Maddox fiasco?

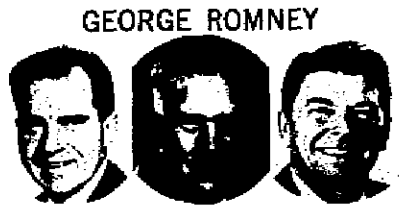
If you care what kind of country you pass on to your children, you must be pretty sick over the present state of the Union and the charges of cronyism at the State Capital. As a concerned American Citizen I'm sure you'll want to correct this by attending one of the 6 Gala Dinners to be simultaneously held, at 7:30 P.M., Friday, March 15th. The proceeds from these dinners will give your party the financial base to WIN IN '68!

G. Paul Jones
State Chairman



In addition to our Outstanding Guest Speakers . . . . . we will chat with

GEORGE ROMNEY

DICK NIXON  RONALD REAGAN

By Special Interconnected Telephonic Hookup!

In addition to sending in the application for tickets, which follows, please fill out the questions thereon. Your answers will assist us greatly in '68.

TICKET REQUEST FORM

Please send me, by return mail, ☐ Tickets for our Fund Raising Dinners to be held March 15.
My check for $_____ is enclosed herewith. ($50.00 Per Ticket)
I understand that my tickets are good for any one of our 6 Gala Dinners.

_____
Name

_____
Street

_____
City

SURVEY

1. The candidate I prefer for the Republican presidential nomination is:

_____Nixon _____Reagan _____Percy
_____Rockefeller _____Romney _____other

2. The issues I believe should be most prevalent in the 1968 elections are:

_____Racial Issue
_____Domestic Disorder
_____Vietnam
_____Pueblo Incident
_____Increased Taxation

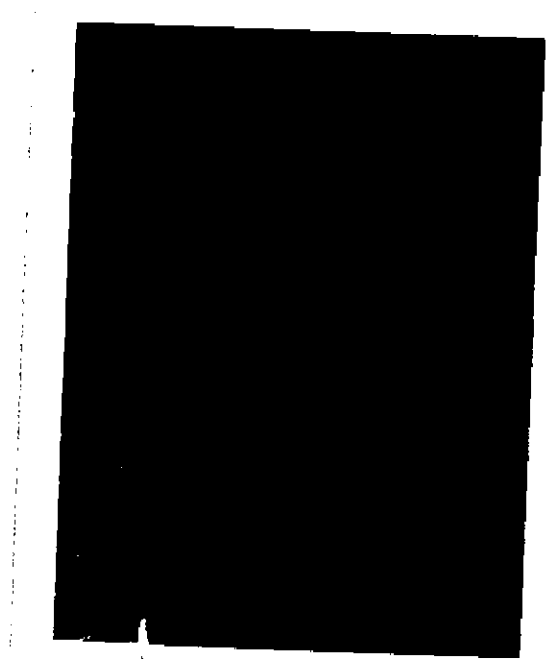
3. Should the Republican Party oppose Senator Talmadge this year? _____yes _____no

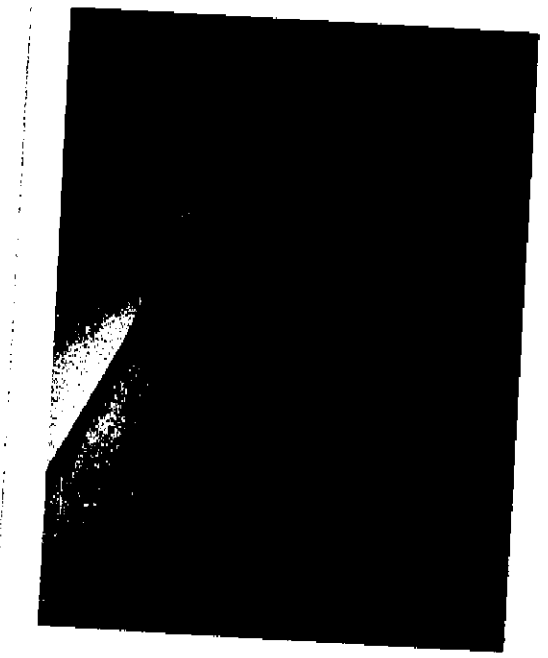
If so, who would be the best candidate?_____

4. The most important issues on the local level should be:

_____The Pardons and Parole Board
_____The State Highway Department
_____State Fiscal Policies
_____Education
_____A Governor that would work with the Legislature

NOTE: In lieu of purchasing a ticket for $50., you may wish to sell 6 Sustaining Memberships to the Republican Party . . . and receive 1 FREE TICKET for each 6 sold! If you wish to do this, please check here ☐ and return the entire application. Membership Application forms will be sent you by return mail.





Ref
9/12/68
Atlanta, Georgia

Ref
9/12/68
Atlanta, Georgia

Ref
9/12/68
Atlanta, Georgia

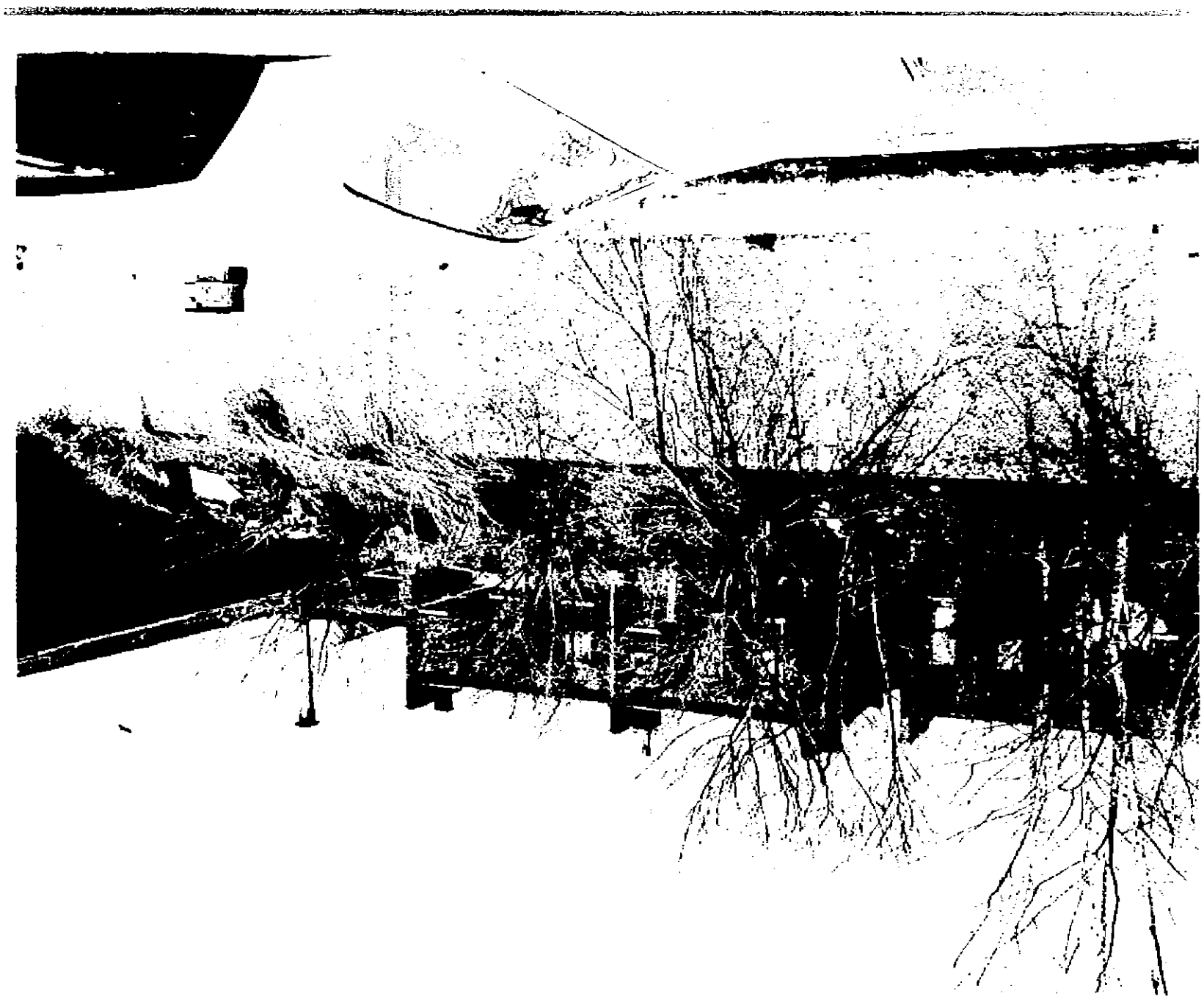
Ref
9/12/68
Atlanta, Georgia

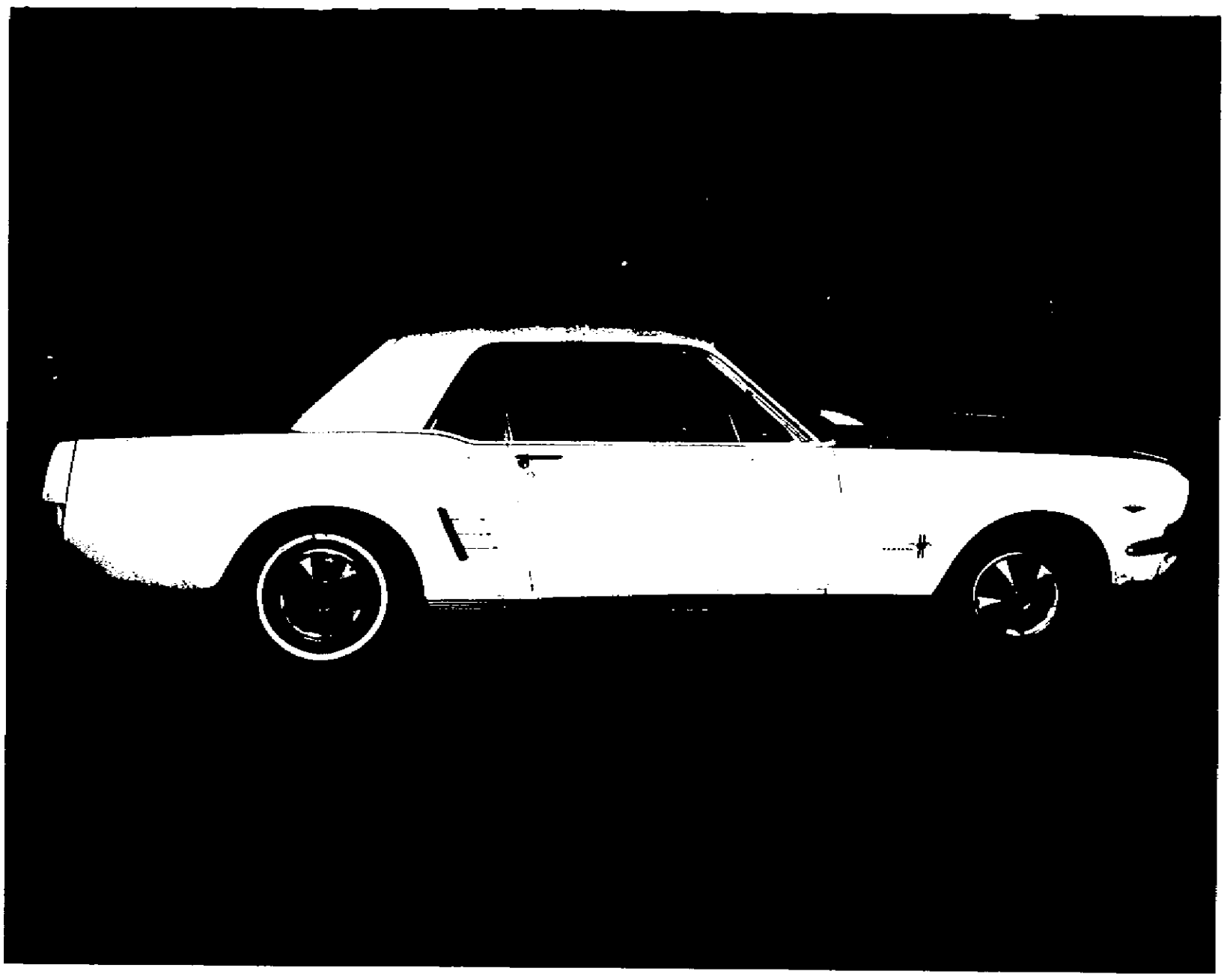
EXHIBIT I - to Affidavit of Tomas Reyes Lar

AT 44-2386
AGS:lcc
1

Photographs of 1966 Mustang in Capitol Homes parking lot were taken April 11, 1968, by SA CARL E. CLAIBORNE.

424





130

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

DATE 12/6/68

Foreign Currency entered below exchanged for

SIGNATURE Norman S. Lloyd ADDRESS IN U.K.

Currency	Amount	Rate	Sterling Equivalent		
S [illegible]	15 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7	3	0
CHEQUE NO. [redacted]		TOTAL	7	3	0

Cashier's or Branch Stamp and Initials

Checked by

How Paid Out/or Contra			
£10 Notes			
£5 Notes			
£1 Notes			
10/- Notes			
Silver			
Bronze			
Copper			
TOTAL	7	3	10

COPY

ON PERSON

New Bank St Hotel.

2 × 1 Rm nos.
4 × 2 Rm -
1 × 5 Rm -

Lloyds Bank. Shaws Sq.
Manager - Henderson
seen 19/6/68

8906488

FHO 5087

—

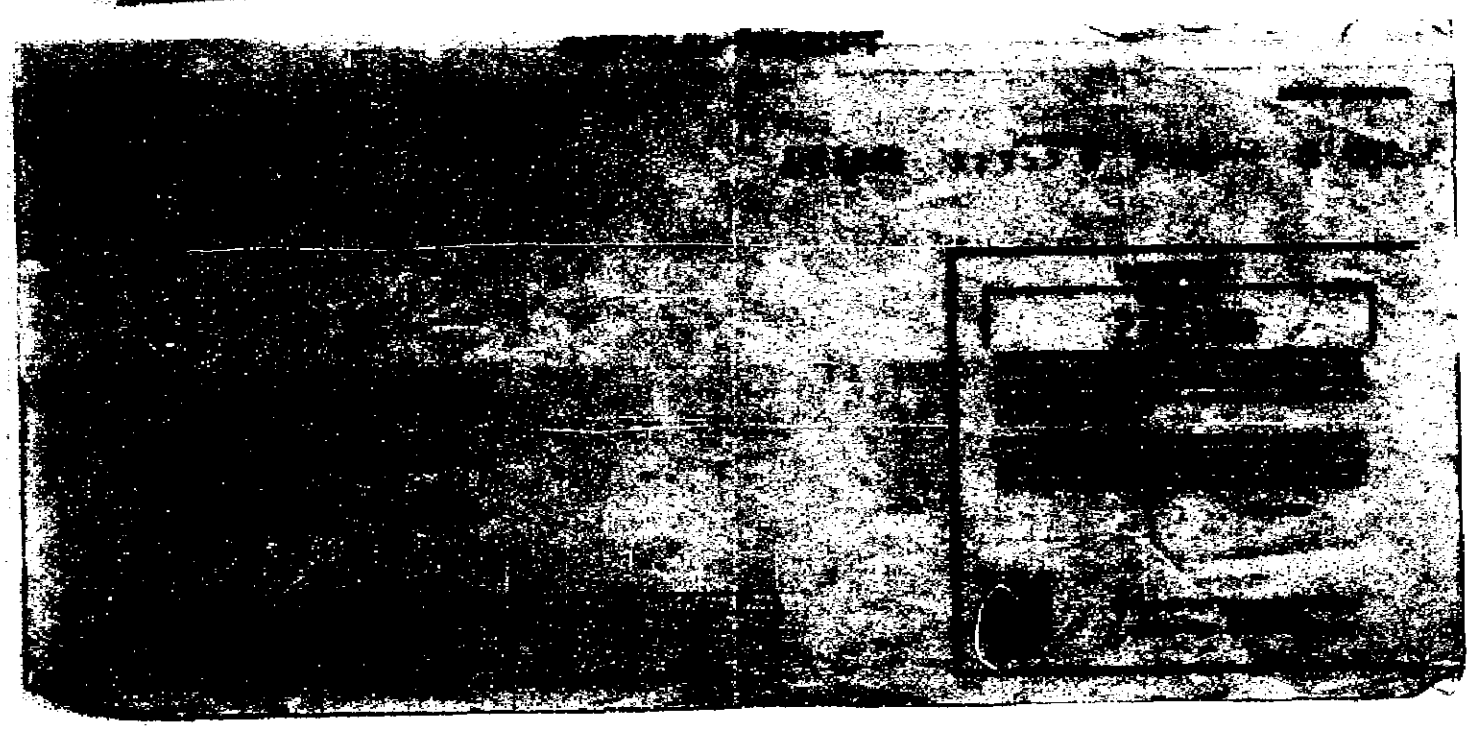
ON PERSON

New Bank St. Hotel

2 x 1 Rm note.
4 x 2 Rm -
1 x 5 Rm -

Lloyds Bank. Knowe Sq.
Manager - Henderson
seen 19/6/68

CASE



AMPLIAÇÕES FOTOGRÁFICAS

RETRATOS ARTÍSTICOS

FOTOGRAFIA RÁPIDA EM 15 MINUTOS

F O T O

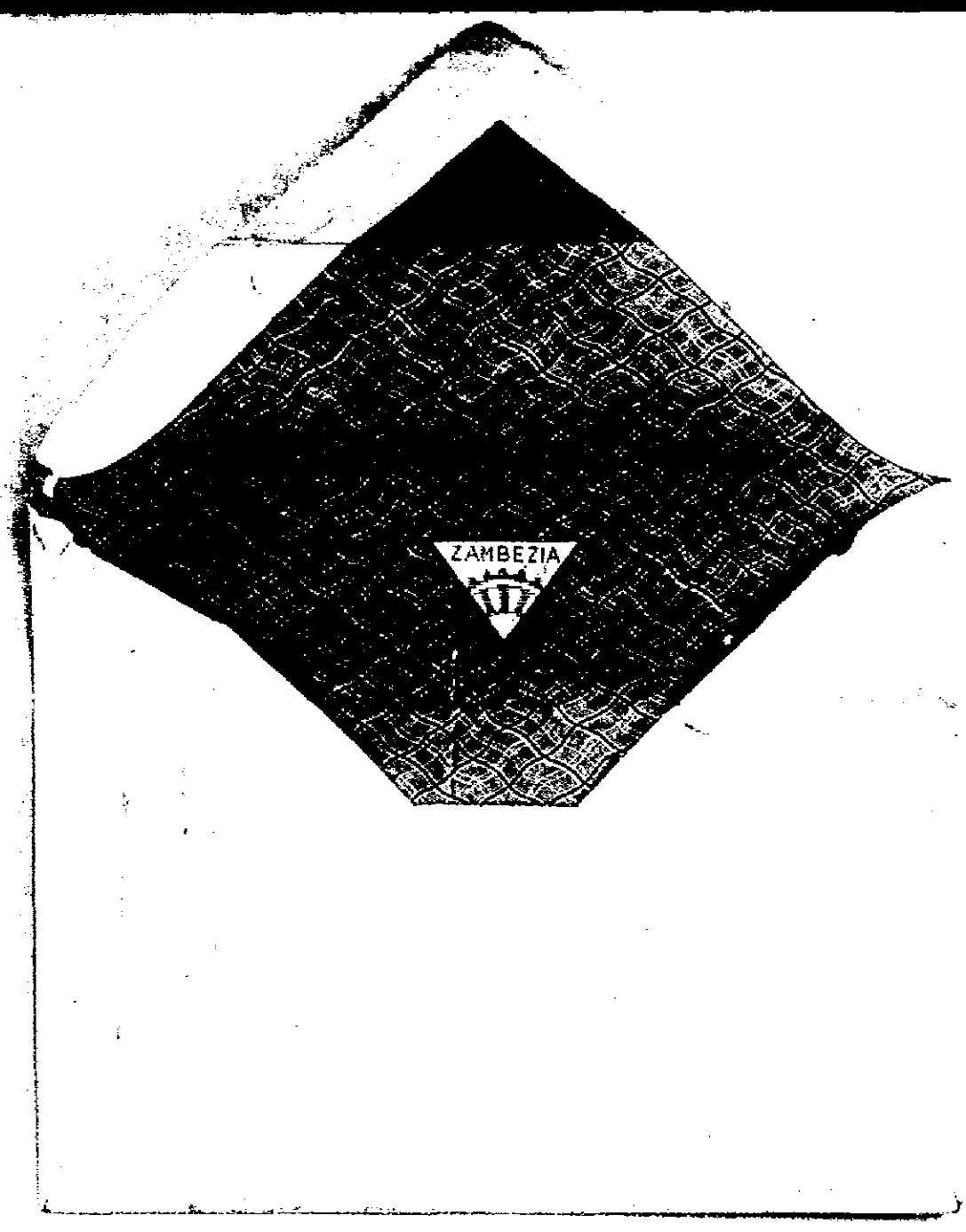
L U S I T A N A

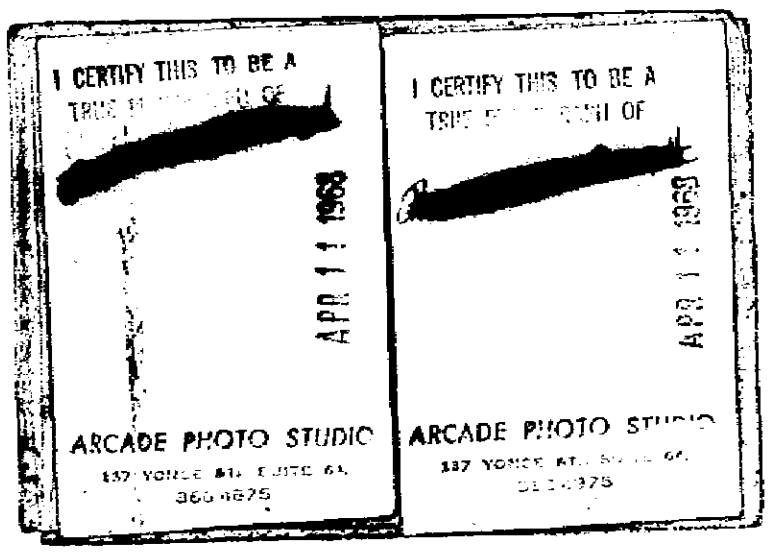
PARQUE MAYER — LISBOA — TEL 32 28 16

REPORTAGENS DE CASAMENTOS, BAPTIZADOS, ETC.

FOTOGRAFIA

Box 14


ZAMBEZIA


I CERTIFY THIS TO BE A
APR 11 1968
ARCADE PHOTO STUDIO
I CERTIFY THIS TO BE A
ARCADE PHOTO STUDIO

To **BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED**

Please exchange the undermentioned NOTES and COIN
with recourse to me/us
* and credit my/our account.

CURRENCY	AMOUNT	RATE	£	s.	d.
Portugal	6020	71	70	8	5
			10	1	8
				5	7

Signature Brian Thomas Lloyd

Address 962 Dixie Rd

Toronto Canada

CASHIER'S STAMP AND INITIALS

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED EUROPA 17 MAY 1968 F4 HEATHROW AIRPORT NORTH

FORM 2652

£ 84 1 5

*Delete for cash exchanges

INFORMATION FOR CANADIANS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS

Visa Requirements

1. Visas or tourist cards are required for short visits to all foreign countries with the exception of the following, where admission may be granted without visas or tourist cards to holders of valid Canadian passports for periods of stay not longer than 3 months (Haiti and Portugal, 2 months): Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay. Canadian citizens or British Subjects who are permanent residents of Canada do not require passports or visas for visits to the United States.

2. Besides having a valid Canadian passport, you should be able to satisfy foreign authorities that you have sufficient funds for your stay, that you hold return or onward transportation tickets and that you are in good health. Before leaving Canada you should make sure that your passport is valid beyond the period of your trip. *As visa requirements are subject to change without notice, you should enquire of the consulate, embassy, or other agency of the country which you intend to visit for current information about visas (both entry and exit), residence and employment permits, health certificates, etc.* Canadians do not require visas for visits to Commonwealth countries. If employment is contemplated, most Commonwealth countries require that prior application be made for issuance of employment or work permits.

3. A valid smallpox vaccination certificate is required for re-entry to Canada from overseas. Travellers should acquaint themselves with inoculation and vaccination requirements of countries which they propose to visit by contacting their local travel agent, civic Medical Officer of Health or the Quarantine Service of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Registration Abroad

4. Canadian citizens visiting a country for a protracted period or residing therein are advised to register at the nearest Canadian diplomatic or consular post. In those countries where Canada is not represented, Canadians may register with the nearest British representative. Failure to comply may, in an emergency, result in difficulty or delay in providing assistance and protection. Prompt notification of departures or changes of address should be given.

Notification for Certain Countries

5. Canadians who intend visiting Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Communist China, North Korea, North Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania and the USSR should, before undertaking such visits, notify the Passport Office, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, or, if abroad, the nearest Canadian or British diplomatic or consular office, of their travel plans and length and purpose of the proposed visit. On arrival in any of the aforesaid countries, Canadian travellers are advised, in their own interests, to notify in person the nearest Canadian or British diplomatic or consular office and inform it upon departure. If it is not possible to appear personally, the following particulars should be provided by mail or telephone: full name, permanent Canadian address, address and telephone number in the country concerned, serial number of passport, date and place of issue, details of itinerary, expected date of departure and next destination. There are no resident Canadian or British missions in Albania, East Germany or North Korea. The addresses of diplomatic or consular offices to which Canadian travellers should report are:

		Telephone No.
BULGARIA	British Embassy, Blvd. Marshal Tolbukhin 65-67, Sofia	85361
COMMUNIST CHINA	Officer of the Office of the British Chargé d'Affaires taking care of British Nationals' Affairs in Shanghai, 33 Chung Shan Lu, Shanghai, E. 1. and the	211489
	Office of the British Chargé d'Affaires, 5 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking	55-3931
	Notification can also be effected at the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, 11th Floor, P & O Bldg., 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Postal Address: P.O. Box 126, Hong Kong	224067
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Canadian Embassy Mickiewiczova 6, Prague	32-71-24
HUNGARY	British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, Budapest V	182,880
MONGOLIA	British Embassy, Hotel Ulan Bator, P.O. Box 703, Ulan Bator	24-679
NORTH VIETNAM	British Consulate General 16 Dai Lo Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi	2482
POLAND	Canadian Embassy, Ulica Katowicka 31, Saska Kepa, Warsaw	92619
ROUMANIA	British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest	11-16-35
USSR	Canadian Embassy, 23 Starokonyushenny Pereulok, Moscow	41-90-34

Warning to Canadians with Dual Nationality

6. Canadian citizens born abroad, or whose parents were born abroad, are warned that they may be considered by the governments of countries of their birth or descent to be nationals of those countries, although by law of Canada they are Canadian citizens. Similarly, Canadian women married to aliens may be regarded by the foreign governments concerned as having automatically acquired their husbands' nationality on marriage. Persons in these aforesaid categories should bear in mind that when they are within the jurisdiction of those countries they are subject to their laws and regulations and they may not be exempt from any obligations imposed by the foreign law, including military service, and consequently may not be able to avail themselves of the protection of the Canadian Government.

Passport Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa

February, 1967

VOYAGES DES CANADIENS OUTRE-MER — RENSEIGNEMENTS

Visas

1. Il faut un visa ou une carte de tourisme pour les voyages de brève durée en pays étranger, sauf dans les pays suivants, où l'on peut séjourner jusqu'à trois mois sans visa ni carte de tourisme (Haïti et Portugal, deux mois) si l'on est en possession d'un passeport canadien valable: Afrique du Sud, Autriche, Belgique, Chili, Danemark, Espagne (y compris îles Baléares et Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla), Finlande, France, Grèce, Haïti, Irlande, Islande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maroc, Monaco, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, République fédérale d'Allemagne, Saint-Marin, Suède, Suisse, Turquie, Uruguay. Les citoyens canadiens ou les sujets britanniques qui sont résidents permanents au Canada n'ont pas besoin de passeports ou de visas pour faire des visites aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

2. En plus de produire un passeport canadien valide, il faut justifier auprès des autorités étrangères de moyens financiers suffisants pour le séjour, de billets pour le retour ou pour le passage dans un autre pays, ainsi que d'un bon état de santé. On doit s'assurer avant de partir du Canada que le passeport restera valable pendant toute la durée du voyage et même au-delà. *Comme les règlements relatifs aux visas peuvent être modifiés sans avis préalable, on fera bien de se renseigner auprès du consulat, ambassade ou autre bureau du pays de destination au sujet des visas (pour l'entrée et la sortie), des permis d'établissement et de travail, des certificats de santé, etc.* Les Canadiens n'ont pas besoin de visas pour les pays du Commonwealth. S'ils songent à y prendre un emploi, ils doivent dans le cas de la plupart de ces pays demander au préalable un permis d'emploi ou de travail.

3. Pour rentrer d'outre-mer au Canada, il est exigé un certificat valable de vaccination contre la variole. Les voyageurs feront bien de prendre connaissance des règlements relatifs aux inoculations et vaccins requis dans le pays qu'ils se proposent de visiter, en communiquant avec leur agent de voyage local, avec les services de santé de leur localité ou avec le Service de la quarantaine du Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social.

Immatriculation à l'étranger

4. Les citoyens canadiens qui séjournent quelque temps dans un pays ou qui y résident ont avantage à se faire immatriculer au poste canadien diplomatique ou consulaire le plus proche, ou, s'il n'y en a pas dans le pays, auprès du représentant britannique le plus proche. En temps de crise quelconque, il peut être long ou difficile d'assurer protection et secours aux Canadiens non immatriculés. Il faut signaler sans délai les départs et changements d'adresse.

Avis relatif à certains pays

5. Les Canadiens qui se proposent de se rendre en Albanie, Allemagne de l'Est, Bulgarie, Chine communiste, Corée du Nord, Hongrie, Mongolie, Pologne, Roumanie, Tchécoslovaquie, URSS, ou au Nord-Vietnam, devraient aviser au préalable du programme, de la durée et du but de leur voyage le Bureau des passeports (ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa) ou, s'ils se trouvent à l'étranger, le plus proche bureau diplomatique ou consulaire du Canada ou de Grande-Bretagne. A l'arrivée dans chacun de ces pays, le voyageur canadien fera bien, dans son propre intérêt, de se présenter en personne au plus proche bureau diplomatique ou consulaire du Canada ou de Grande-Bretagne, de même qu'en partant de ce pays. S'il ne lui est pas possible de se présenter en personne, il communiquera par écrit ou par téléphone les renseignements suivants: nom et prénoms, adresse canadienne principale, adresse et numéro de téléphone dans le pays en question, numéro du passeport, lieu et date de délivrance du passeport, itinéraire détaillé, date de départ prévue, et destination suivante. Il n'y a de missions ni du Canada ni de Grande-Bretagne en Albanie, en Allemagne de l'Est et en Corée du Nord. Voici les adresses des bureaux diplomatiques ou consulaires avec lesquels les voyageurs canadiens sont invités à communiquer:

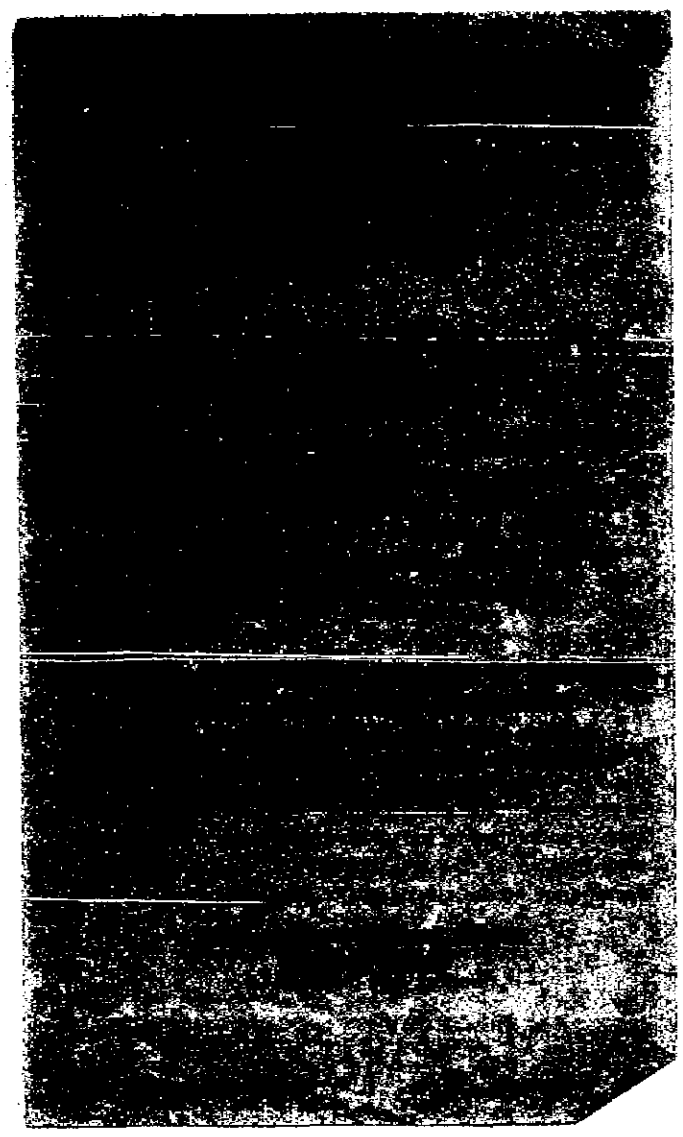
		Numéro de téléphone
BULGARIE	Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne Bd Maréchal-Tolboukhine 65-67 Sofia	85361
CHINE COMMUNISTE	Service du Chargé d'affaires de Grande-Bretagne chargé des intérêts des citoyens britanniques à Changhai, 33, Chung Shan Lu, Changhai, E. 1 et Bureau du Chargé d'affaires de Grande-Bretagne, 5 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kuo Men Wai, Pékin. On peut aussi s'adresser à la Délégation commercial du Canada, 11e étage, édifice P & O, 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Boîte postale 126 Hong Kong.	211489 55-3931 224087
HONGRIE	Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne, Harmincad Utca 6 Budapest V	182,880
MONGOLIE	Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne, Hôtel Oulan Bator, Boîte postale 703, Oulan Bator.	24679
NORD-VIETNAM	Consulat général de Grande-Bretagne, 16, Dai Lo Ly Thuong, Kiet, Hanoi	2482
POLOGNE	Ambassade du Canada Ulica Katowicka 31 Saska Kepa, Varsovie	92619
ROUMANIE	Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne, 24, rue Jules-Michelet Bucarest	11-16-35
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE	Ambassade du Canada Mickiewiczova 6 Prague	32-71-24
URSS	Ambassade du Canada 23, Starokonyouchenny Pereulok Moscou	41-90-34

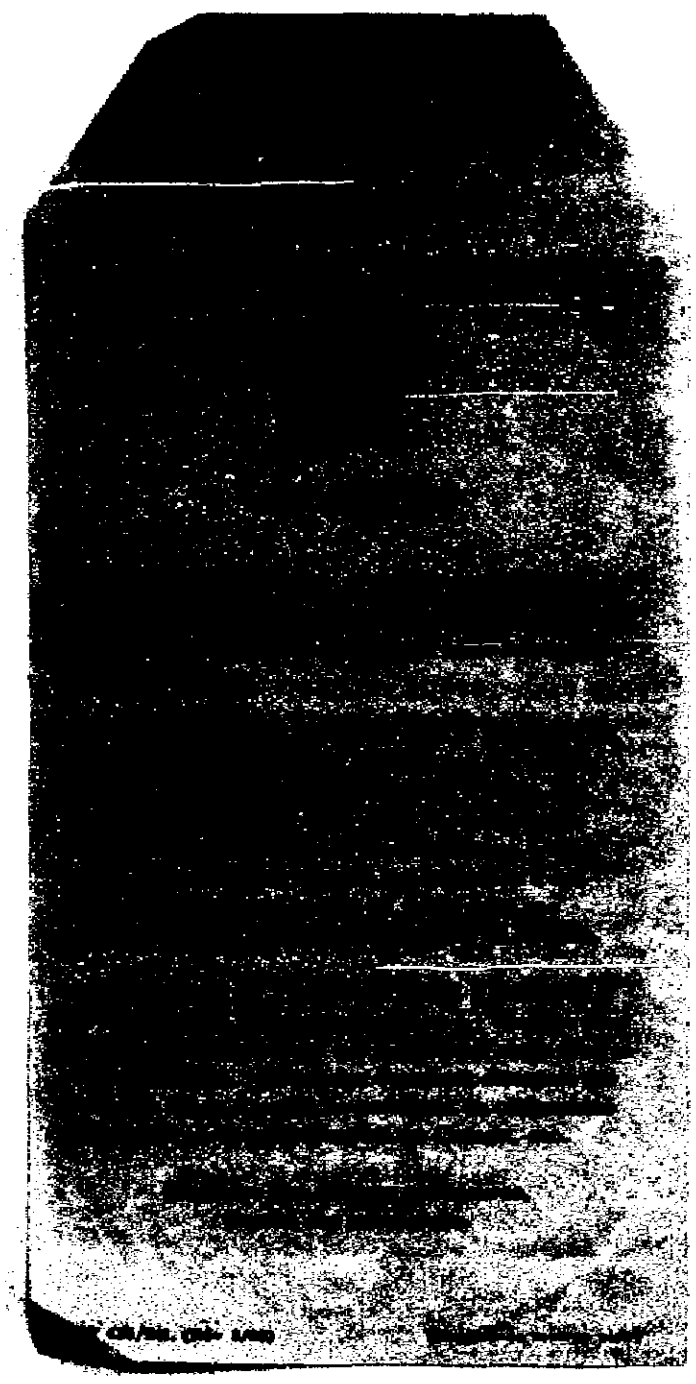
Avertissement aux Canadiens possédant une double nationalité

6. Les Canadiens nés à l'étranger ou dont les parents sont nés à l'étranger doivent savoir que le(s) gouvernement(s) de leur(s) pays de naissance peuvent les considérer comme des nationaux de ce(s) pays, même si les lois du Canada en font des citoyens canadiens. De même, les Canadiennes mariées à des étrangers peuvent être considérées par le pays de leur mari comme ayant acquis la nationalité de celui-ci par le fait du mariage. Les personnes appartenant à ces catégories doivent se rappeler que, lorsqu'elles se trouvent dans les limites de la juridiction des pays en questions, elles sont soumises aux lois et règlements de ceux-ci et peuvent n'être pas exemptées des obligations qu'imposent les lois du pays, notamment de celle du service militaire, et que le Gouvernement canadien n'est pas toujours en mesure, dans ce cas, de leur assurer sa protection.

Division des passeports
Ministère des Affaires Extérieures
Ottawa

Février 1967





Y 14
7/66

CANADA CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS HINTS FOR CANADIAN RESIDENTS

The purpose of this pamphlet, published by the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, is to acquaint you with some of the laws governing the importation into Canada of goods you may acquire while abroad. Please bear in mind that all articles acquired abroad whether purchased or received as gifts must be declared and entered at Customs; this also applies to repairs made to your vehicle, vessel or aircraft while abroad. It is sincerely hoped this pamphlet will facilitate your clearance through Customs on your return to Canada.

EXEMPTION
(TARIFF ITEM 70310-1)

Canadians Visiting any Country Outside Canada for 48 Hours or More

If you have been outside Canada for 48 hours or more, you may import up to $25 worth of goods free of duty and taxes, provided you have not had a previous exemption of this type within the preceding four months or an exemption under tariff item 70315-1 (see below for provisions of this item) within the past 12 months.

Generally speaking, you are permitted exemption under tariff item 70310-1 on any articles which can be carried by one person.

Television sets and parts, refrigerators, stoves, large items of household furniture and rugs, carpets and linoleum larger than 9′ x 12′ are not admissible. Up to 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes, 2 pounds of tobacco and 40 ounces of alcoholic beverages are allowed, but any quantity of alcoholic beverages in excess of 40 ounces is prohibited importation.

All articles imported under this exemption must accompany you in your hand or checked baggage.

EXEMPTION
(TARIFF ITEM 70315-1)

Canadians Visiting Countries Outside Continental North America

Continental North America is defined as including Panama, the mainland north of Panama, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Not included are the islands of Hawaii, the Bahamas, Bermuda and the West Indies. If you have been outside Canada for 14 days or more you may obtain a $75 exemption on goods acquired outside continental North America. The goods need not accompany you on your return but you must declare the full value of all articles acquired abroad to the Customs officer when you return to Canada. If you ship any goods separately be sure and arrange to have their arrival coincide as closely as possible with your return as postal packages may only be held at Customs for a maximum of 30 days. Goods shipped by any other means are subject to storage charges after certain periods of time. There is no restriction as to the size of articles admissible under this exemption, but television sets and parts, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco or alcoholic beverages are not permitted.

NOTE: An exemption under either tariff item 70310-1 ($25) or 70315-1 ($75) may not be claimed for a period of twelve months from the date an exemption under item 70315-1 is claimed. You may increase the $75 exemption to $100 provided you have not taken advantage of your $25 exemption within the preceding four months. If you claim this combination exemption you may include 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 2 pounds of tobacco and 40 ounces of alcoholic beverages, provided these articles accompany you on your return.

A pistol, revolver or automatic weapon may be included in your claim, if it is fully described thereon, and you can show a Criminal Code permit issued by your local police authority to cover the weapon, before entry is made. As some weapons are prohibited entry, check with Customs for complete advice before importation.

General

Children who can read and write and understand the necessary declaration may claim exemption. Cigarettes, cigars or tobacco may not be claimed by persons less than 16 years of age nor may alcoholic beverages be claimed by persons under 21. Any goods for exemption must be for your personal or household use. They may be souvenirs or gifts but goods purchased on behalf of other persons or for sale or use in business are not admissible. **The pooling or grouping of claims for exemption to cover one article is not permitted.** If the value of the goods imported exceeds the amount of your exemption, duty will be payable only on that amount in excess of the exemption.

If you are in doubt about the eligibility of any articles, please check with your local Customs office. Remember that if you claim only a portion of the $25 exemption under tariff item 70310-1, you are not eligible to claim another exemption under this item for 4 months, regardless of the amount. If you travel overseas, i.e., beyond the continental limits of North America and have been away from Canada for not less than 14 days, you may claim exemption up to $75 under tariff item 70315-1 regardless of how recently you may have had a $25 exemption or portion thereof under tariff item 70310-1. Once you claim an exemption of any amount under tariff item 70315-1 you are not entitled to an exemption of any kind for 12 months. Where time limits are stated in months, a month is defined as a calendar month; for example, if you claimed an exemption under tariff item 70310-1 on April 9th you would not be entitled to a similar exemption before August 9th. In calculating days for the purpose of tariff item 70315-1, they are to be reckoned exclusive of the first day and inclusive of the last.

TARIFF ITEM 70321-1

If you are a former Canadian resident returning to resume residence in Canada after having resided abroad for a period of at least 12 consecutive months you may import free of duty and taxes goods acquired abroad for personal or household use provided they were owned and used abroad for at least six months prior to your return to Canada.

The period of ownership abroad in respect of an automobile is normally calculated from the date of registration rather than the date of purchase or delivery. Commercial type vehicles are admitted under this item only when they are to be used solely for your personal transportation or for towing a house trailer. Should you temporarily return to Canada for employment or for an extended period your residence abroad is considered to be interrupted and it will be necessary to be absent from Canada for a further period of 12 consecutive months in order to be entitled to the benefits of this item. Goods imported under this tariff item are subject to the duty and tax ordinarily payable if sold or otherwise disposed of within 12 months of the date of importation.

NOTE: If you take advantage of this item you may not claim either the $25 or $75 exemption under tariff items 70310-1 and 70315-1.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

Alcoholic Beverages

You may not import alcoholic beverages into Canada even if you are prepared to pay duty and tax. The only exception to this is the quantity permitted under the "$25 exemption" by tariff item 70310-1.

Automobiles

Used or secondhand automobiles are prohibited importation even though you are agreeable to payment of duty and tax. Exceptions to this prohibition are made in the cases of automobiles entered under tariff item 70321-1 and automobiles of the current model year.

BEFORE YOU LEAVE

If you intend to import firearms, plants or plant products, animals or an automobile, check with your local Customs office for complete advice. If you are taking valuable equipment with you, such as cameras, boats and motors, house or other trailers, etc., you may have them identified at your local Customs office or at the border, **before you leave.**

DOUANES CANADA

RENSEIGNEMENTS DOUANIERS UTILES AUX RÉSIDENTS CANADIENS

La présente brochure, publiée par la Division des douanes et de l'accise du ministère du Revenu national, à Ottawa, a pour objet de vous mettre au courant de quelques-unes des lois qui régissent l'importation au Canada de marchandises dont vous pouvez faire l'acquisition pendant votre séjour à l'étranger. Prière d'observer que tous les articles acquis à l'étranger, achetés ou reçus en cadeaux, doivent être déclarés à la douane. Il en est de même pour les réparations de votre véhicule, vaisseau ou aéronef, effectuées pendant votre séjour à l'étranger. Il y a lieu de croire que cette brochure facilitera votre passage à la douane lors de votre retour au Canada.

EXEMPTION (NUMÉRO TARIFAIRE 70310-1)

Canadiens séjournant dans n'importe quel pays étranger 48 heures ou plus

Si vous avez été absent du Canada 48 heures ou plus, vous pouvez importer jusqu'à $25 de marchandises en franchise des droits et des taxes, pourvu que vous n'ayez pas demandé d'exemption semblable dans les quatre mois qui précèdent ou une exemption en vertu du numéro tarifaire 70315-1 (voir ci-après les dispositions de ce numéro) dans les 12 derniers mois.

Règle générale, l'exemption visée par le numéro tarifaire 70310-1 est acquise pour des articles pouvant être transportés par une personne.

Les récepteurs de télévision et leurs pièces, les réfrigérateurs, les poêles, les cuisinières, les gros meubles domestiques, de même que les tapis, les carpettes et le linoléum incrusté d'une grandeur supérieure à 9′ x 12′, ne sont pas admissibles. Une quantité d'au plus 50 cigares, 200 cigarettes, 2 livres de tabac et 40 onces de breuvages alcooliques est admise, mais toute quantité de breuvages alcooliques dépassant 40 onces est d'importation prohibée.

Tous les articles importés à la faveur de cette exemption doivent vous accompagner et faire partie de vos bagages à main ou enregistrés.

EXEMPTION (NUMÉRO TARIFAIRE 70315-1)

Canadiens visitant des pays en dehors des limites continentales de l'Amérique du Nord

Les limites continentales de l'Amérique du Nord comprennent, par définition, le Panama, la terre ferme au nord du Panama et les îles de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. Les îles Hawaï, les Bahamas, les Bermudes et les Indes occidentales ne sont pas comprises dans ces limites. Si vous avez été absent du Canada 14 jours ou plus, vous pouvez obtenir une exemption de $75 pour des marchandises acquises en dehors des limites continentales de l'Amérique du Nord. Il n'est pas nécessaire que les marchandises vous accompagnent à votre retour, mais vous devrez déclarer à l'agent de douane la valeur intégrale de tous les articles acquis à l'étranger lorsque vous reviendrez au Canada. Si vous expédiez des marchandises séparément, il vous faudra prendre les dispositions voulues pour que leur arrivée coïncide aussi bien que possible avec la date de votre retour, car les colis postaux ne peuvent être retenus à la douane que 30 jours. Les marchandises expédiées par d'autres moyens sont assujéties aux frais d'entreposage après certains délais. Il n'y a aucune restriction quant aux dimensions des articles qui peuvent être admis à la faveur de cette exemption, mais les récepteurs de télévision et leurs pièces, les cigares, les cigarettes et le tabac, ainsi que les breuvages alcooliques, ne sont pas admissibles.

NOTA: **Une exemption prévue par le numéro tarifaire 70310-1 ($25) ou 70315-1 ($75) ne peut être accordée avant l'expiration d'un délai de 12 mois à compter de la date où vous avez obtenu une exemption en vertu du numéro tarifaire 70315-1.** Vous pouvez porter l'exemption de $75 à $100 si vous n'avez pas profité de l'exemption de $25 dans les 4 mois antérieurs. Si vous demandez cette exemption globale, vous pouvez y inclure 200 cigarettes, 50 cigares, 2 livres de tabac et 40 onces de breuvages alcooliques, à la condition que ces articles vous accompagnent à votre retour.

Un pistolet, un revolver ou une arme automatique peut être comprise dans votre demande, pourvu que cette arme y soit complètement décrite et que vous puissiez produire, avant de faire votre déclaration d'entrée, un permis octroyé en vertu du Code criminel et émanant des autorités policières de votre localité à l'égard de cette arme. Vu que certaines armes sont d'importation interdite, veuillez vous informer à la douane à ce sujet avant leur importation.

Généralités

Les enfants qui peuvent lire et écrire et qui peuvent comprendre la déclaration nécessaire ont droit à l'exemption. Les personnes de moins de 16 ans ne peuvent pas bénéficier d'une exemption pour des cigarettes, des cigares ou du tabac et les personnes de moins de 21 ans ne peuvent pas obtenir une exemption pour des breuvages alcooliques. Les marchandises visées par l'exemption doivent être pour votre usage personnel ou domestique et peuvent être des souvenirs ou des cadeaux, mais les marchandises achetées pour d'autres personnes, ou destinées à la vente ou encore employées dans le commerce ne sont pas admissibles. **Il n'est pas permis de grouper ou de combiner des demandes d'exemption visant un seul article.** Si la valeur des marchandises importées dépasse le montant de votre exemption, les droits seront exigibles seulement sur l'excédent.

Si vous êtes dans le doute quant à l'admissibilité d'un article, veuillez vous renseigner auprès de la douane locale. Prière de ne pas oublier que si vous demandez seulement une partie de l'exemption de $25 en vertu du numéro tarifaire 70310-1, vous n'avez pas le droit de demander une autre exemption d'après ce numéro tarifaire avant quatre mois, peu importe le montant. Si vous allez outremer, soit au-delà des limites continentales de l'Amérique du Nord, et que vous ayez été absent du Canada pendant au moins 14 jours, vous pouvez demander une exemption jusqu'à concurrence de $75 en vertu du numéro tarifaire 70315-1, même si vous avez pu bénéficier récemment d'une exemption de $25 ou d'une partie de cette exemption d'après le numéro tarifaire 70310-1. Une fois que vous demandez l'exemption d'un montant quelconque en vertu du numéro tarifaire 70315-1, vous n'avez plus droit à une autre exemption, de quelque sorte qu'elle soit, avant douze mois. Lorsque les délais sont indiqués en mois, un mois représente un mois civil; par exemple, si vous avez demandé une exemption aux termes du numéro tarifaire 70310-1 le 9 avril, vous n'aurez pas droit à une exemption semblable avant le 9 août. Pour ce qui regarde les jours aux fins de l'application du numéro tarifaire 70315-1, ils doivent être calculés sans compter la première journée, mais en comptant la dernière journée.

NUMÉRO TARIFAIRE 70321-1

Si vous êtes un ancien résident canadien qui revient au Canada pour y demeurer après avoir résidé à l'étranger au moins 12 mois consécutifs, vous pouvez importer en franchise des droits et des taxes des marchandises acquises à l'étranger pour votre usage personnel ou domestique, à

la condition que ces marchandises vous aient appartenu et que vous les ayez utilisées à l'étranger au moins six mois avant votre retour au Canada.

La propriété d'une automobile à l'étranger date normalement de l'immatriculation du véhicule plutôt que de l'achat ou de la livraison. Les véhicules de type commercial sont admis à la faveur de ce numéro tarifaire seulement lorsqu'ils doivent servir uniquement à votre transport personnel ou à tirer une roulotte de tourisme. Si vous revenez temporairement au Canada pour occuper un emploi ou pour une période prolongée, votre séjour à l'étranger est considéré comme étant interrompu et il vous faudra être absent du Canada pendant encore 12 mois consécutifs avant de bénéficier des avantages de ce numéro tarifaire. Les marchandises importées sous le régime de ce numéro tarifaire sont assujéties aux droits et aux taxes ordinairement exigibles si elles sont vendues ou autrement aliénées dans les douze mois de la date d'importation.

NOTA: Si vous bénéficiez de ce numéro tarifaire vous ne pourrez demander l'exemption de $25 ou de $75 visée par les numéros tarifaires 70310-1 et 70315-1.

INTERDICTIONS GÉNÉRALES

Breuvages alcooliques

Vous ne pouvez pas importer de breuvages alcooliques au Canada même si vous êtes disposé à verser les droits et les taxes à leur égard. La seule exception à cette règle est la quantité permise par "l'exemption de $25" prévue par le numéro tarifaire 70310-1.

Automobiles

Les automobiles usagées ou d'occasion sont d'importation interdite même si vous voulez payer les droits et les taxes. Il y a exception à cet égard dans le cas des automobiles importées d'après le numéro tarifaire 70321-1 et des automobiles qui sont du modèle de l'année courante.

AVANT VOTRE DÉPART

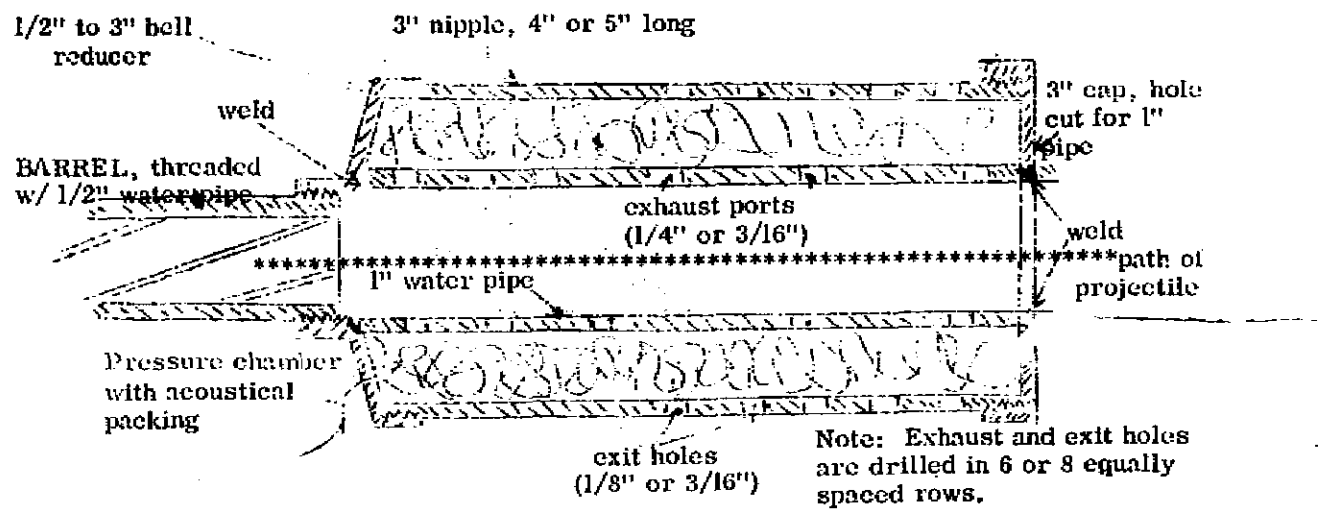
Si vous avez l'intention d'importer des armes à feu, des plantes ou des produits végétaux, des animaux ou une automobile, veuillez consulter votre bureau de douane local afin d'obtenir des précisions. Si vous apportez avec vous des articles de valeur, comme des appareils photographiques, des bateaux et des moteurs, des roulottes de tourisme ou autres remorques, etc., vous pouvez les faire identifier à votre bureau de douane local ou à la frontière, **avant votre départ.**

SILENCERS...

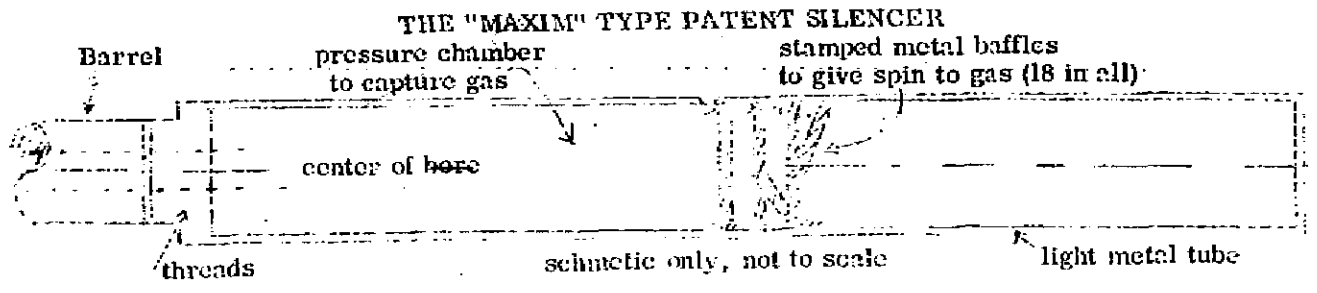
For the sake of simplicity the below representative plan is of a silencer attached to a .45AC caliber M-3 "Greasegun" sub-machinegun. This weapon is ideal in that it has a handily protruding barrel, solid construction and a good cartridge. To be truly effective, the pressure chamber must have a volume 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 Publichers, Cologne; and the "Gun Digest" 1964 18th Edition.



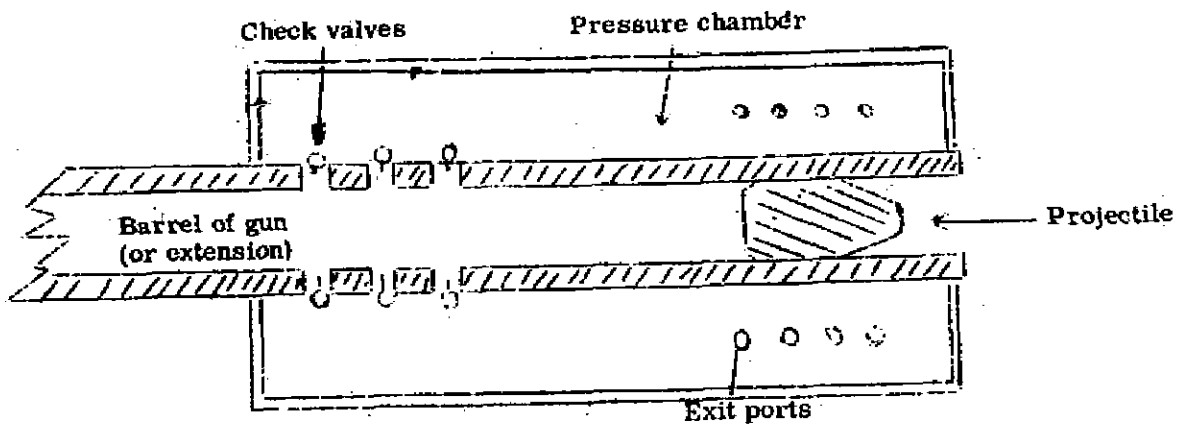
THE "MAXIM" TYPE PATENT SILENCER



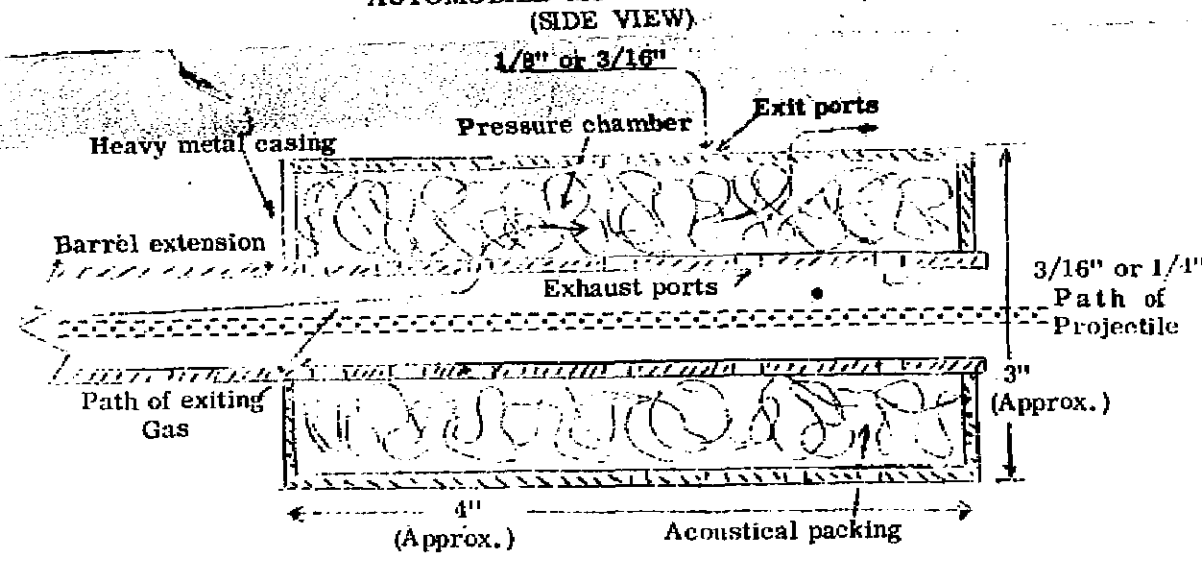
SILENCERS. . .

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)



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 108.420 Revised Sub-chapter M, Section 121.01, Category I. 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-maching guns allow a flash to escape from the ejection port. The British Sten and the American M-3 were both fitted with rudimentary silencers which proved effective for special missions in spite of this minor defect, however.

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

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

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 the 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 expanding 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. [redacted] 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 grov 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.

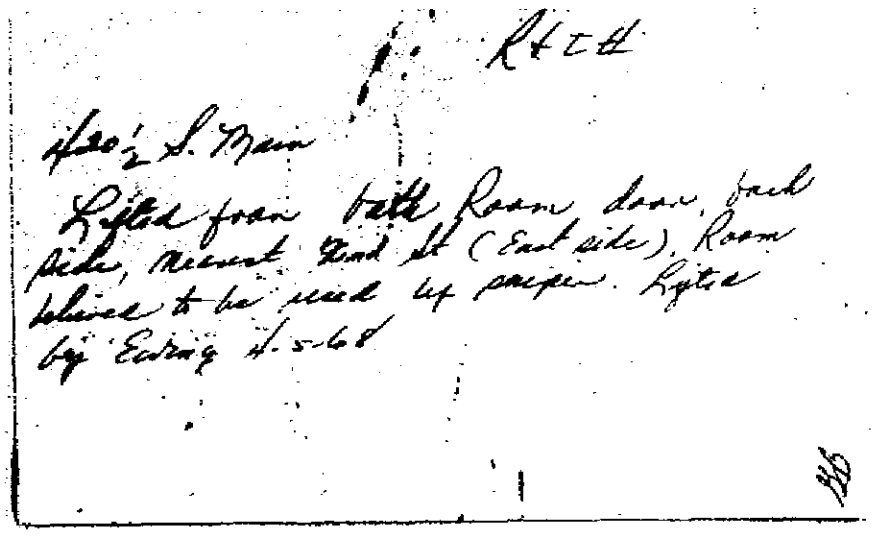
"BLEED-OFF" DESIGNS: The "bleed-off" systems will be mentioned only in passing, as they are less practical, less safe and much more complicated in design than the more popular "automobile muffler" types. These must by their nature be built to much closer tolerances and constructed to withstand greater 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.

FOUND IN POSSESSION.

SNEYD

(Cont'd).


Rtch
1420½ S. Main
Lifted from both Room doors, back
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believe to be used by paper. Lifted
by Ewing 4-5-68

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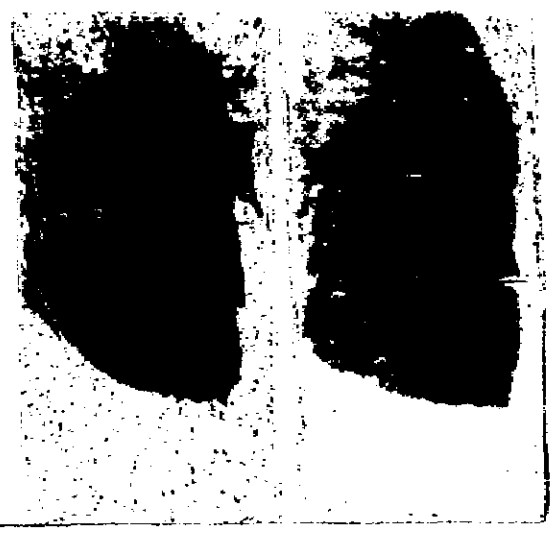
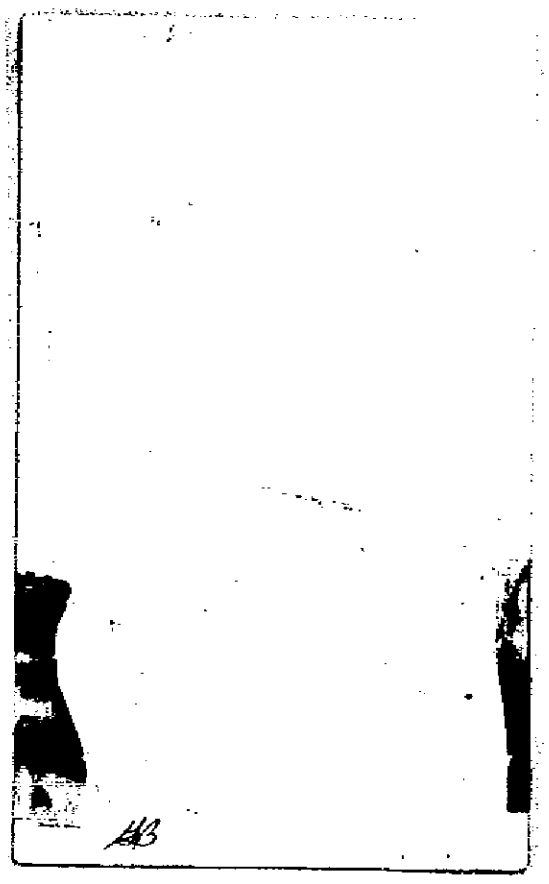


Lifted from Dressed Top- in Room
AT. #20 South main over Jims place
Room which was rented by Sniper. of martin L. king
Taken by Brandon 4-5-68 9 Pm

HB



4208 Main
Upstairs -
4-4-68
Rented Room

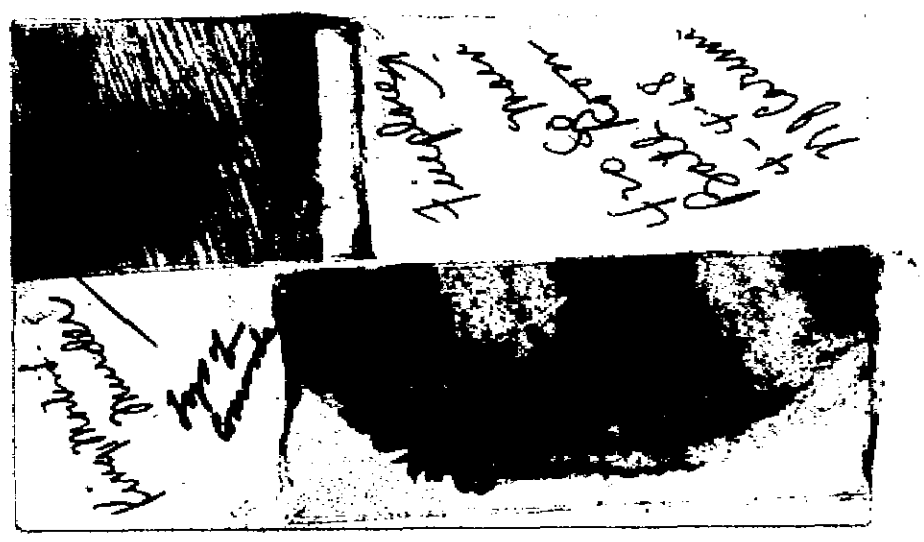
N. Lakeview

Rt side of fireplace (front)

King, Martin L. - Murder

No value

2 lefts



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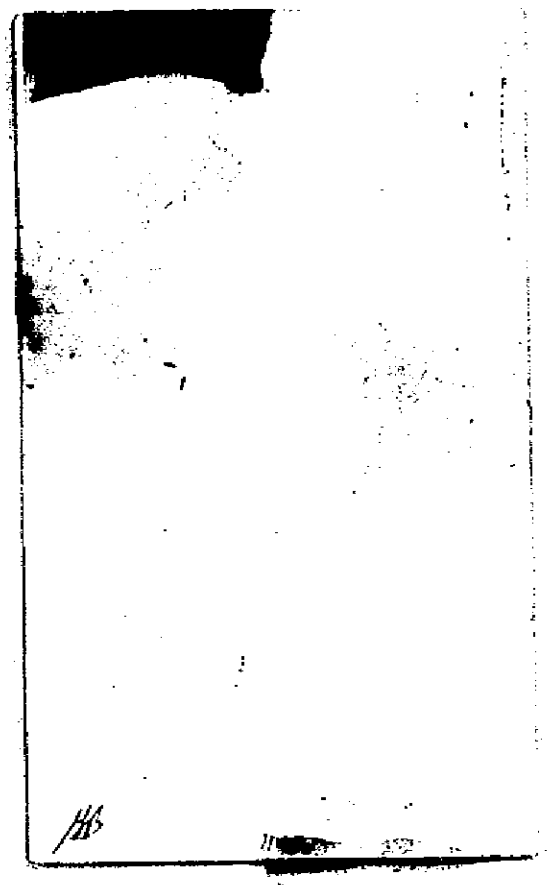
OF INVESTIGATION
TON, D. C.



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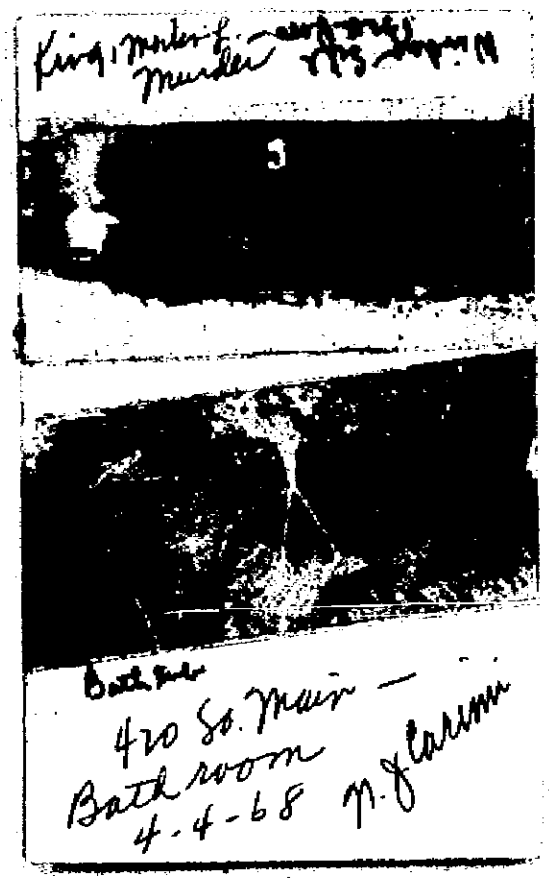
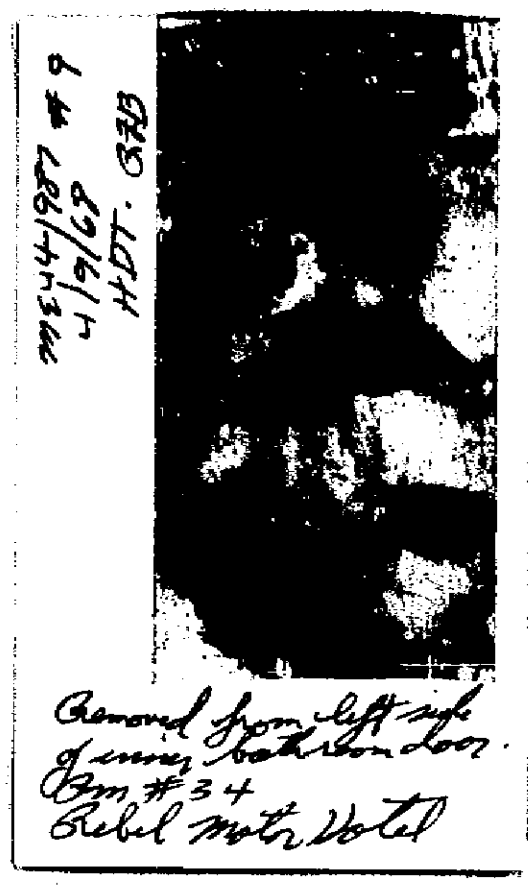
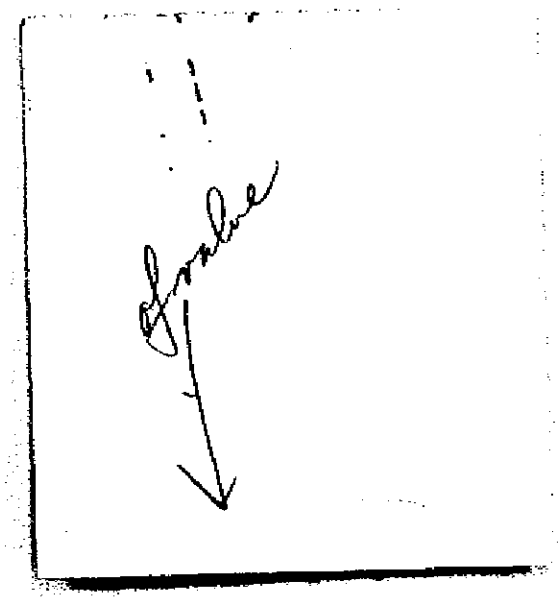
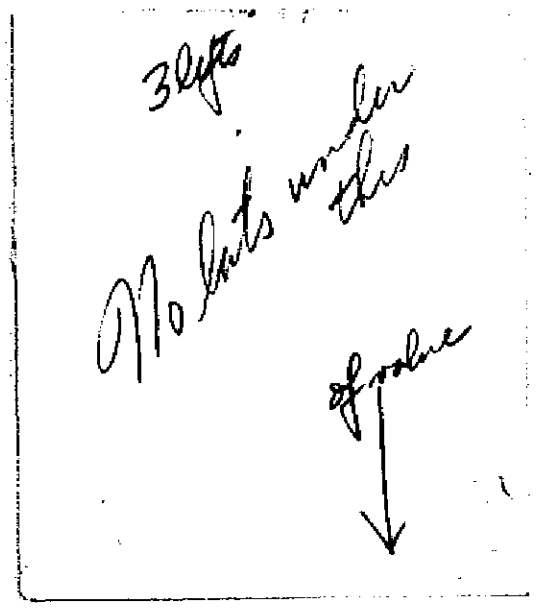

King, Martin Luther
murder
3
Bathroom
420 So. Main —
Bathroom
4-4-68 M. Jackson



Reward from left side
Jimmy Robertson Loss.
Bm #34
Rebel Motor Hotel



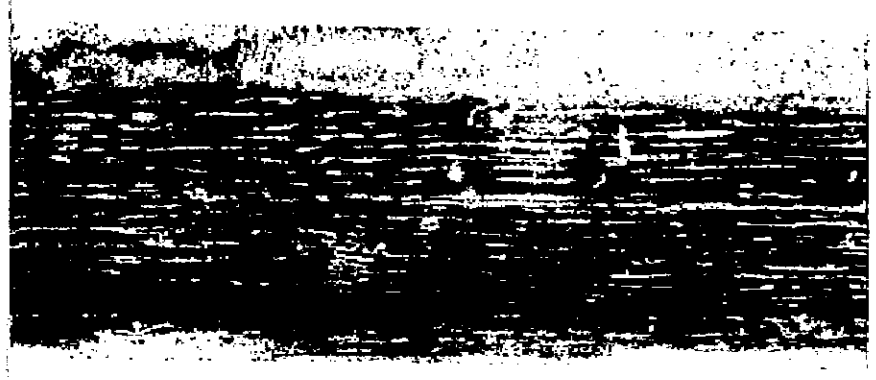

3 lights
No lights under this
of police

No value

2 lifts

5 value

A-1



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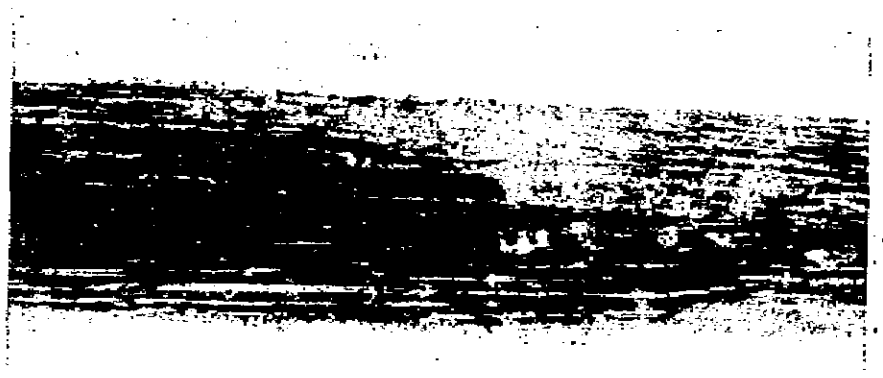

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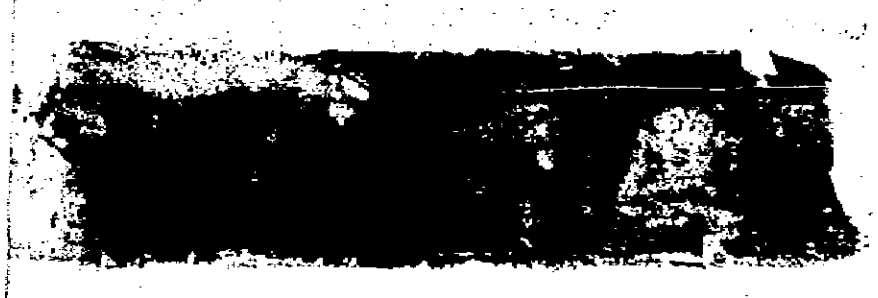

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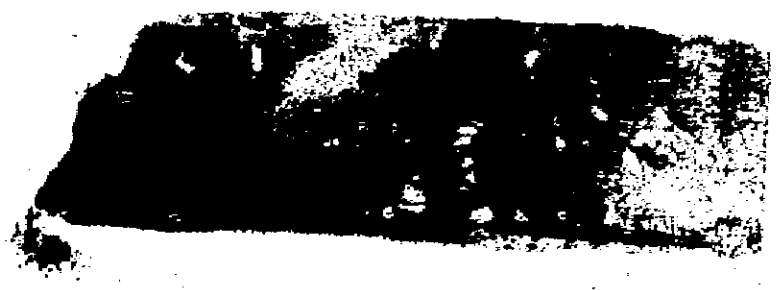

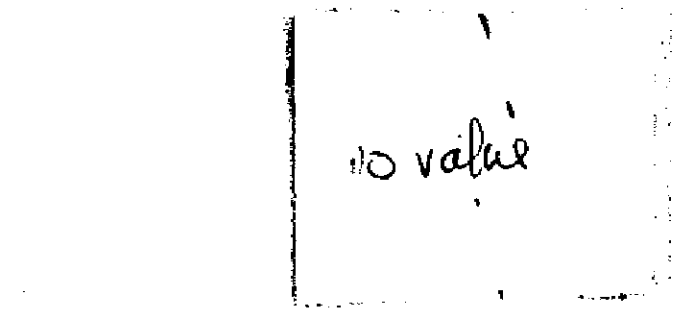
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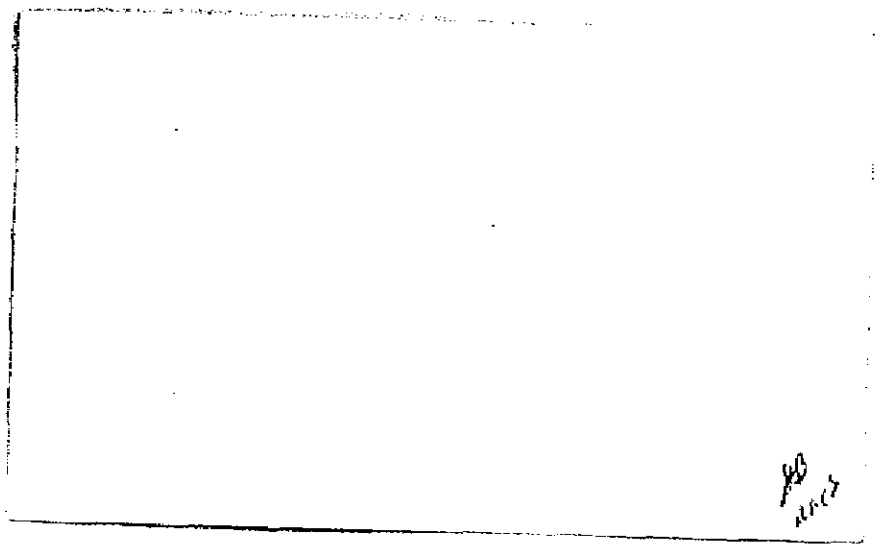

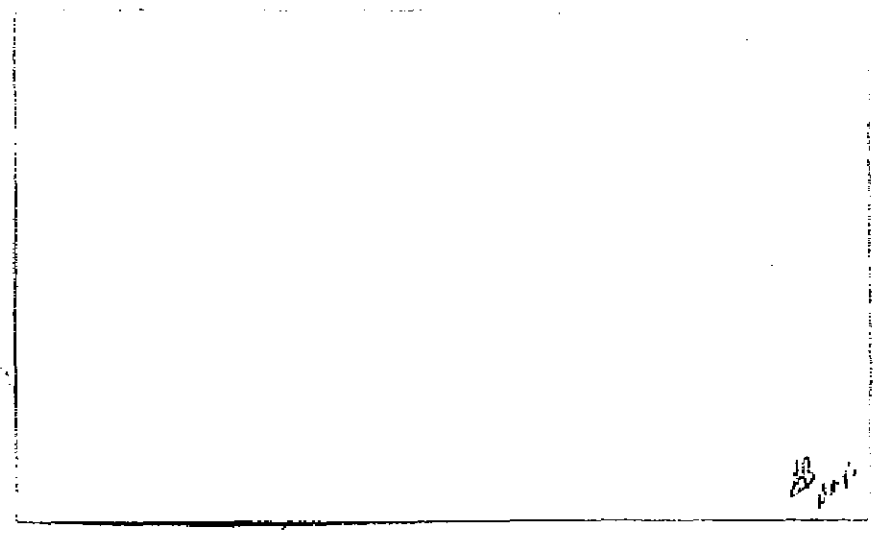

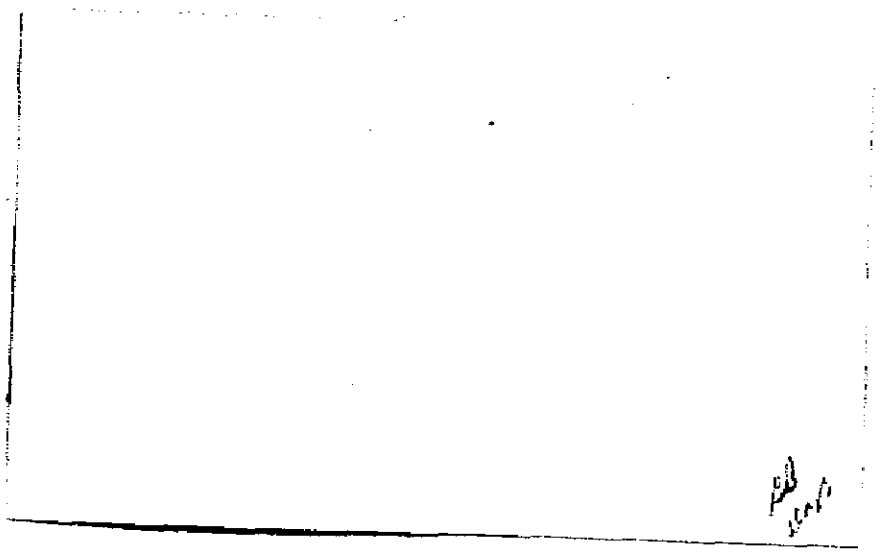

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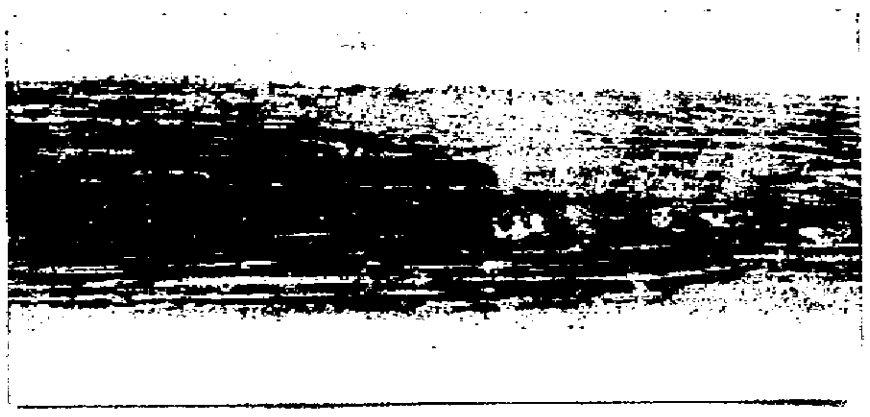
A-1

A-3



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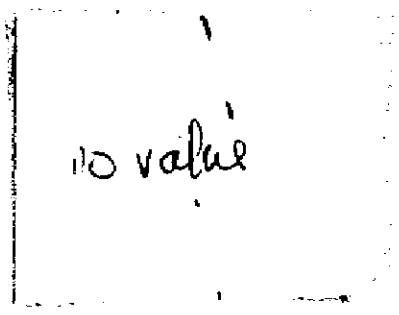
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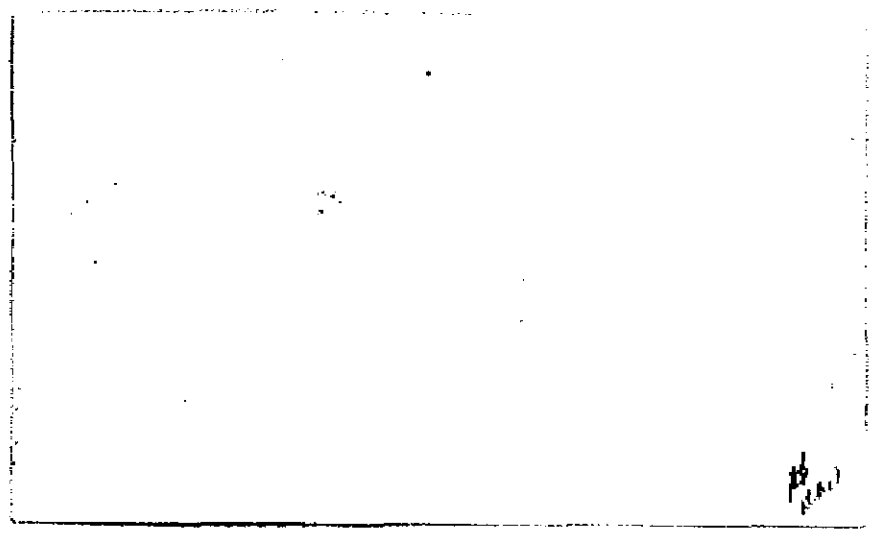

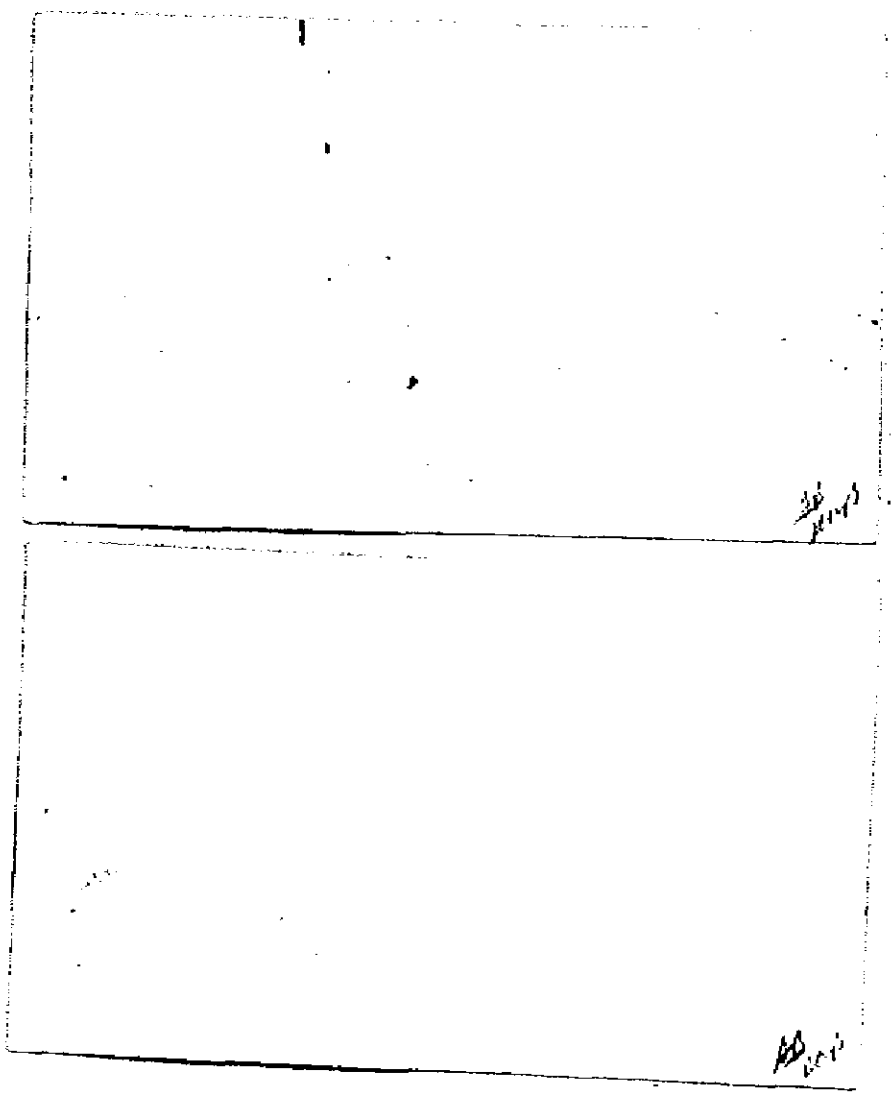

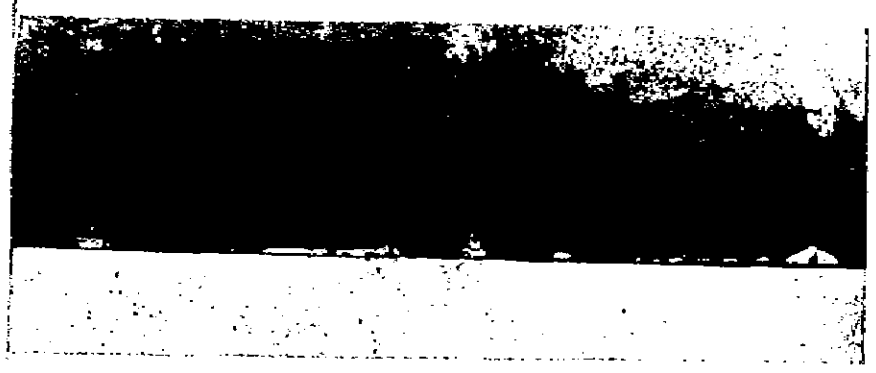

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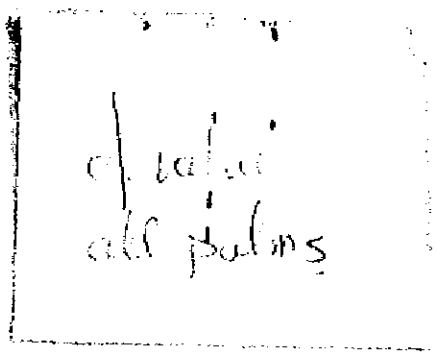

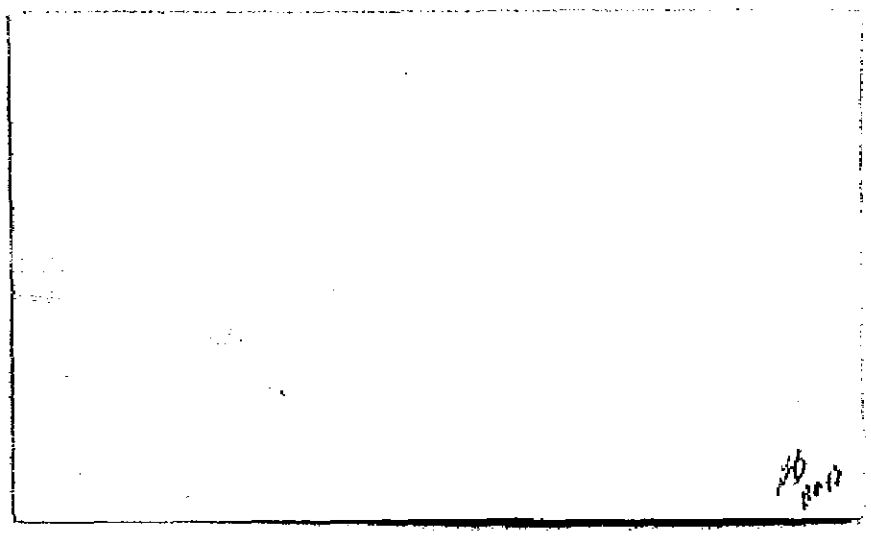

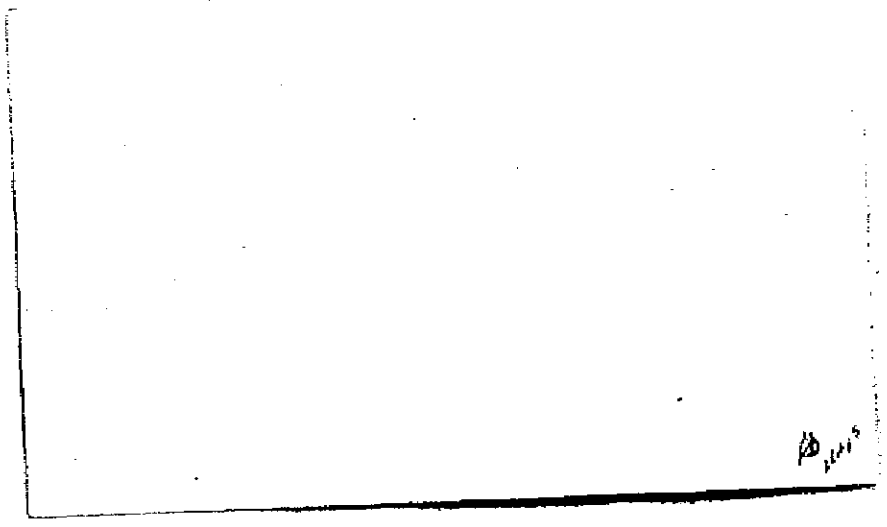

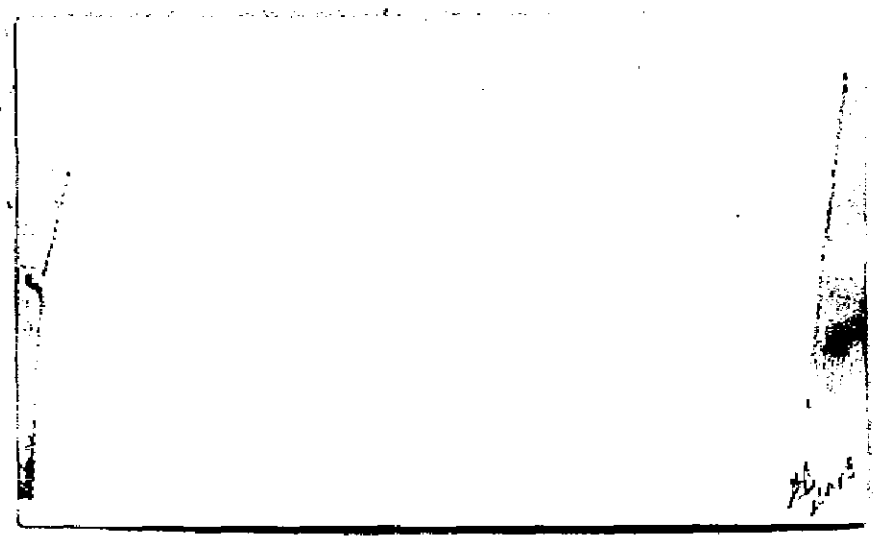

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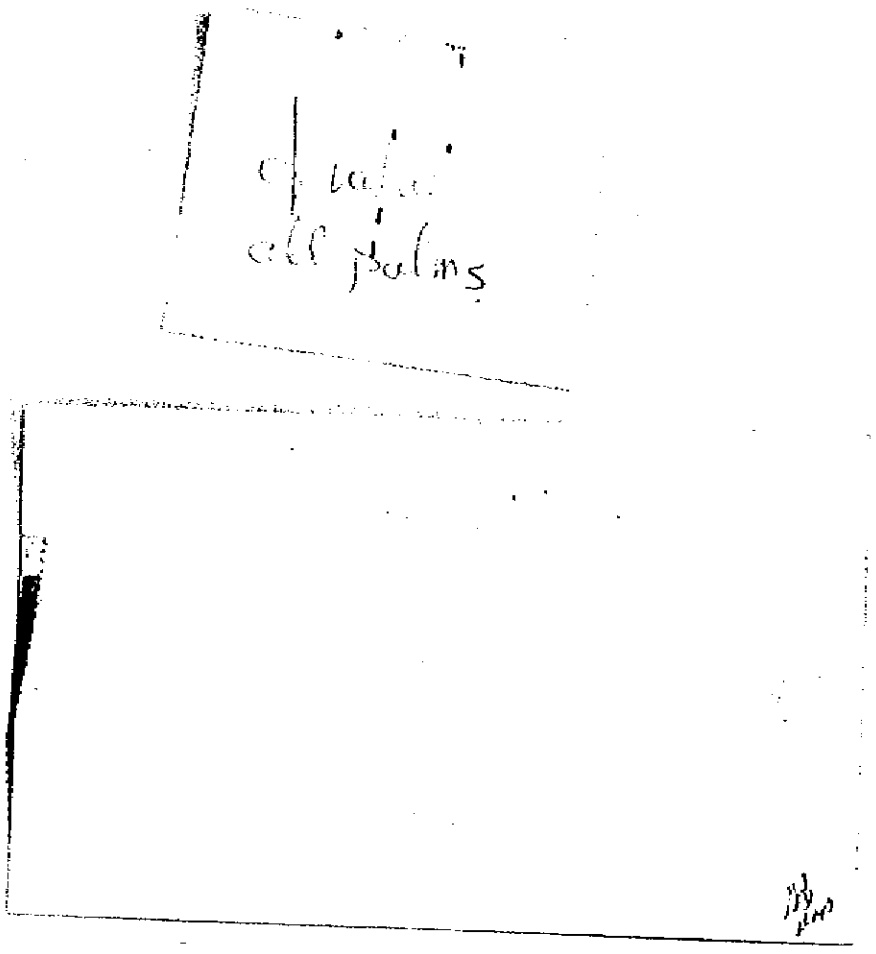

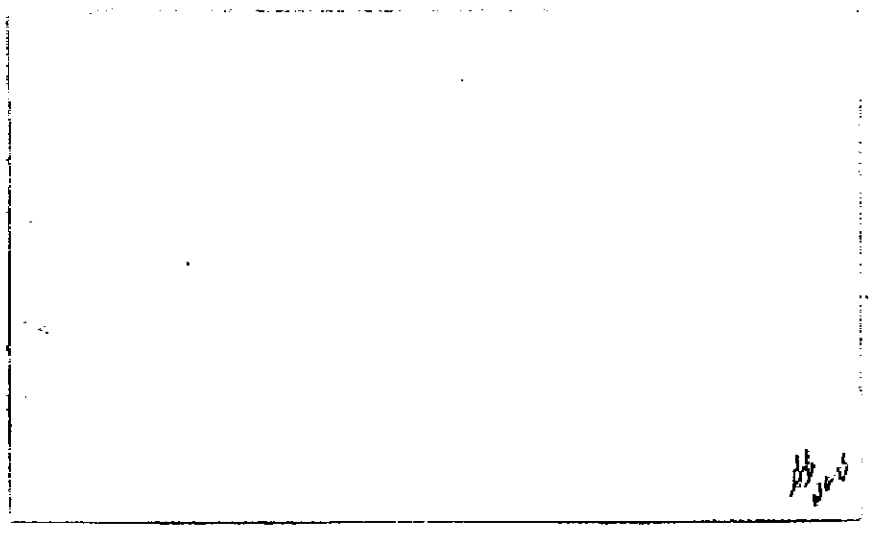

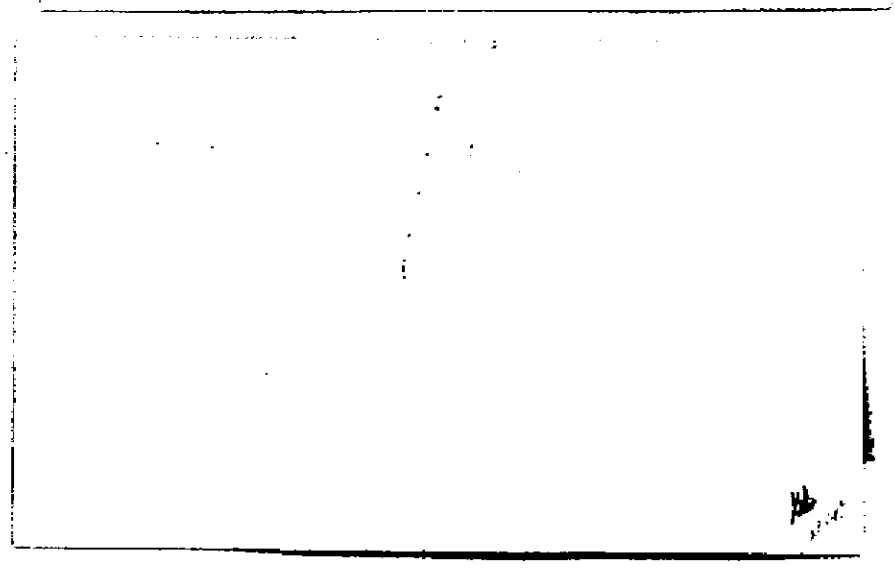

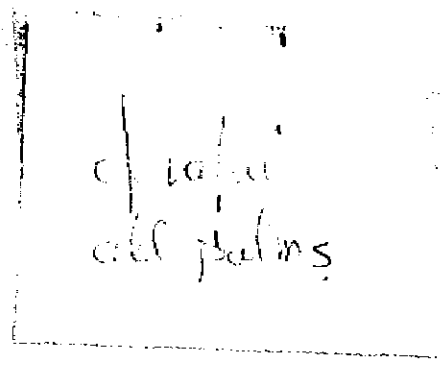

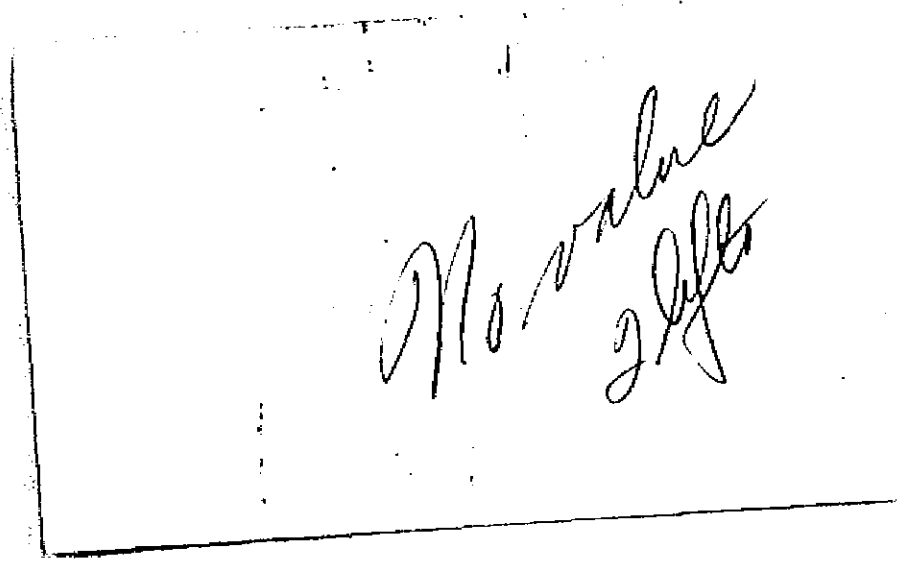

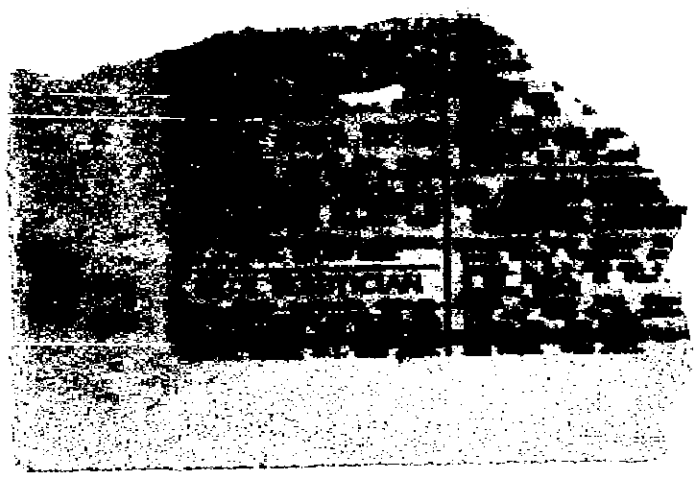

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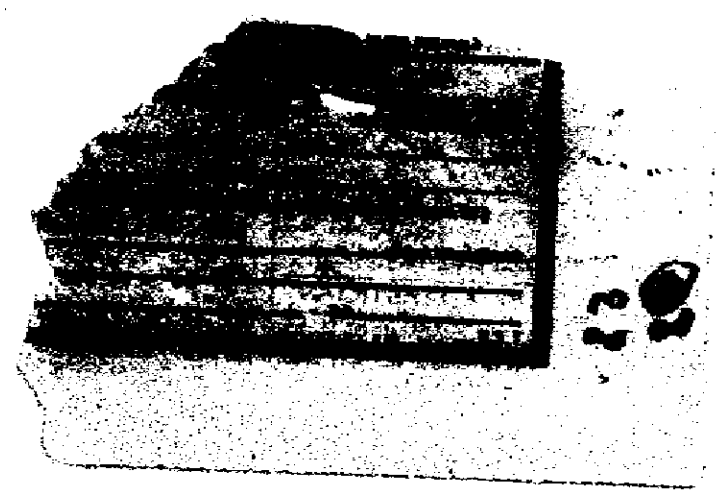

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