

King assassination records appeals

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Records not provided - filings outside of MURKIN

→ More on the Long tickler

FBI attitude and (not) compliance

Attached are three records from Appendix B of the OPR materials

The first is a report of an interview with former Memphis SAC Jensen. While with the volume of records and the passing of time I cannot be certain what I cite is what I do not recall from records provided to now. This leads to the conclusion that the records are filed other than under the MURKIN caption, which is immaterial to their relevance in this historical case.

On page 2 I do not recall the records that should exist from Birmingham and Memphis wringing dry their Communist Party informants or any records reflecting the FBI logic in theorizing that a) King was a Communist and b) the Communists killed him.

Page 2, last paragraph, continuing onto next page, refers to what I do not recall, any report of what DeLoach is quoted as saying or his presence with four inspectors.

On the third page there is reference to about 15 unsolved Los Angeles robberies theorized to Ray. As with the other items I can't be certain but I recall no such report or any analysis of these unsolved robberies, which would seem to be a very small number for a city as large as Los Angeles.

I do not recall any record of the award of a bonus to Jensen for his King case work.

The Long tickler, it turns out from the interview with him, was an entire system of files kept from the first day and with other records required to have been kept for the continuing need out of which it was born - continuing litigation. (This morning's radio news held a report of the most recent Ray suit, against Congressman Ford of the assassins committee.) Because the FBI knew this need would continue and because it could be impossible for someone without Long's knowledge to reconstruct such a file system and because the cost, particularly in time, would be enormous, I do not believe the story that his tickler system was destroyed. This story becomes particularly suspect because nobody ever spoke to Long and because he was then (at the time he should have been spoken to) Assistant Director of the Finance and Personnel Division of the FBI.

Long's account of how Ray was identified does not remind me of any records I've seen and appears to be in dispute with the public version. According to Long the Director had a vision that the assassin was a fugitive and that when the first 100 jackets of such files were searched lo! there were Ray's prints. The official account is of a more painstaking search in which Ray's prints from Memphis were identified as with those from identical/from a petty crime in Los Angeles of years earlier.

There

EM also is reference to the assigning of two agents from the Domestic Intelligence Division to read incoming records in the General Investigative Division. I have received no such reports. As prior appeals state I also have received no copies of any Divisional records.

The OPR interview with SA Richard Kloesser, Security Coordinator of the Los Angeles Field Office, reflects the FBI attitude that I believe creates all the problems in this long litigation and the years of non-compliance that caused the litigation.

The FBI alone knows who is a good person and who is not and it alone understands and applies the only valid standards for these kinds of determinations. Once it has made its determination, law or no law, it has the obligation of letting the people know its ordained truth. To reach its determination the FBI has the right and obligation to conduct investigations, whether or not a law has been violated, and that once it decides to make an investigation "therefore intelligence gathering has no limit."

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In such noble an endeavor the Constitution provides no inhibition.

This mindset has no problem violating any law, including FOIA, and making wrong into right and violation of FOIA a special kind of patriotism.