EX SESS Re: Inventory on Hal's DeLoach files (These are from the 94 files. But only a sampling).

DeLoach folder No # 1

44

Milwaukee Journal story of FBI leaking of derogatory info. on a JFK aide named Paul Corbin. <u>The Milewaukee Journal</u> February 17, 1991

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@ Hal's cover notes on FBI leakingand control of history. There follows meees from deLoach et al on how to recover FBI image after the WC Report (mild) criticisms of the FBI. (Thiswas copied)

(DeLoach to Mohr Nov. 25, '63 Re: FBI trying to get the Wash Post to kill editorial about establishing a Presidential Commission to investigate the JFK assassination. (Copied; but Ihave this doc. in other files).

@ Hal letter to a David Morgalick of the NY Times on the #94 file ${
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m C}}$

 ${\tt @}$ Two docs. that reveal FBI contacts with the press. This was $f^{\mathcal{V}}$ afterall one of the functions of the Crime Records Division. (Copied)

@ DeLoach to Mohr Nov. 25, '63 Re: Carr's miserable performance before the Texas press corps on whether Texas authorities will investigate the assassination. Carr literally ran away from the press corps. (Copied). Was Carr waiting to hear from WDC authorities?

@ Three memoes from Hoover on Nov. 25 about the Wash Post editorial about a Presidential Commission. Hoover cooperating w/ WH to get the editorial killed and the idea of a Pres. Commission buried. (copied; but these files are in other collections).

@ Brennan to Sullivan 12/19/'63 re: Wrren Commission notes the appointment of Adams, Jenner, etc. . .and liaison personnell (included Yarmolinsky). (I have this in another file)

@ DeLoach to Mohr Oct. 8, 1964 Re: Dl Police Chief Curry's leter to WC that FBI did not warn the Dl police about Oswald. (How FBI handled an embarrassing PR problem). (copied).

@ Pages from Church Committee (Book III) on FBI's effortd to

 Q Lones to deLoach 10/22/'64 How the FBI worked on the American Legion and polished its image with this organization re: The WC's criticism of the FBI in the JFK assassination. (copied)

@ Jones to DeLoach three memoes on media support of FBI in face of WC criticisms. Even the ACLU was lining up w/ FBI. DeLoach say in light of this unexpected support "We had better keep our guard

EX SESS Page two Re: Inventory of Hal's DeLoach # 94 file (fl(#))

up." (Copied).

@ Several memoes follow about favorable editorials praising the FBi for work in tracking down James Earl Ray. Responses from CRD to the editorials etc All reflecting the kind of FBI/press smoozing that the CRD was responsible for.

@ DeLoach to Mohr 12/6/'63 Re:Katzenbach on the leaks of CD 1 DeLoach rejects this. . .This is about time that K tells WC it is the FBi that is leaking. (Copied Hal's cover note)

@ More stuff on DeLoach and King case. $\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{V}}$

, @ Pages from Gordon Liddy's <u>Will</u> that are useful since Liddy worked for the CRD during his tour w/ FBI. Ha lays out what the nature of the work of the CRD was (Copied).

@ DeLoach to Mohr March 4, '64 Re: J. O"leary's cozy relations with CRD. This deals w/ O'Leary info. on Thomas G. Buchanan the author of the first book on the JFK assassination. Shows that O'Leary was a favorite of the FBI. (copied)

@ Jones to DeLoach 5/27/'64 Re: on an editorial written by a Ms.H. Van Horne that was critical of FBi in the JFK case. FBI followup to talk to the Chief Editor of this paper to get her "straight."(copied).

@ Interesting memo from Tolson Nov. 29, 1966 that contains an LBJ request to investigate a story out of France that a member of that govt. recently denounced the WC investigation. FBI will investigate that story.

@ Jones to DeLoach 1/22/'64 Shows the incredible thin-skinned FBI to any kind of story that reflected poorly on the bureau in the JFK case. (copied).

@Brannigan toSullivan March 2, '65 Re: On Dwight McDonald's attack on the WC and almost everyone in March '65 issue of Esquire. McD ends up with same conclusions as FBI CD-1. (did not copy. Although no action was taken at this time against McDonald).

@ More stuff on Ray case and FBI taking PR advantage.

@More on Curry and his claim that FBI failed to inform the DL police about Oswald. How to be handled is discussed in this memo and others in this folder.

EX SESS Page three Re: Inventory of hal's DeLoach File

K@ Brush off of Max Ernst. Ernst supported Hoover over criticism of the FBi in WC Report. But Hoover wants nothing to do with him. (copied)

@ Hoover memo on the Mexican situation. (I think I have this but copied).

@ Brennan to Sullivan 2/13/64 This is most revealing about the FBi agent who was floored by SS at Parland Mem. Hosp. FBI in earlier doc. denied that any agent was even at the Hosp. In this memo it is clear that was a lie. The whole story is revealed here. Great stuff!!!

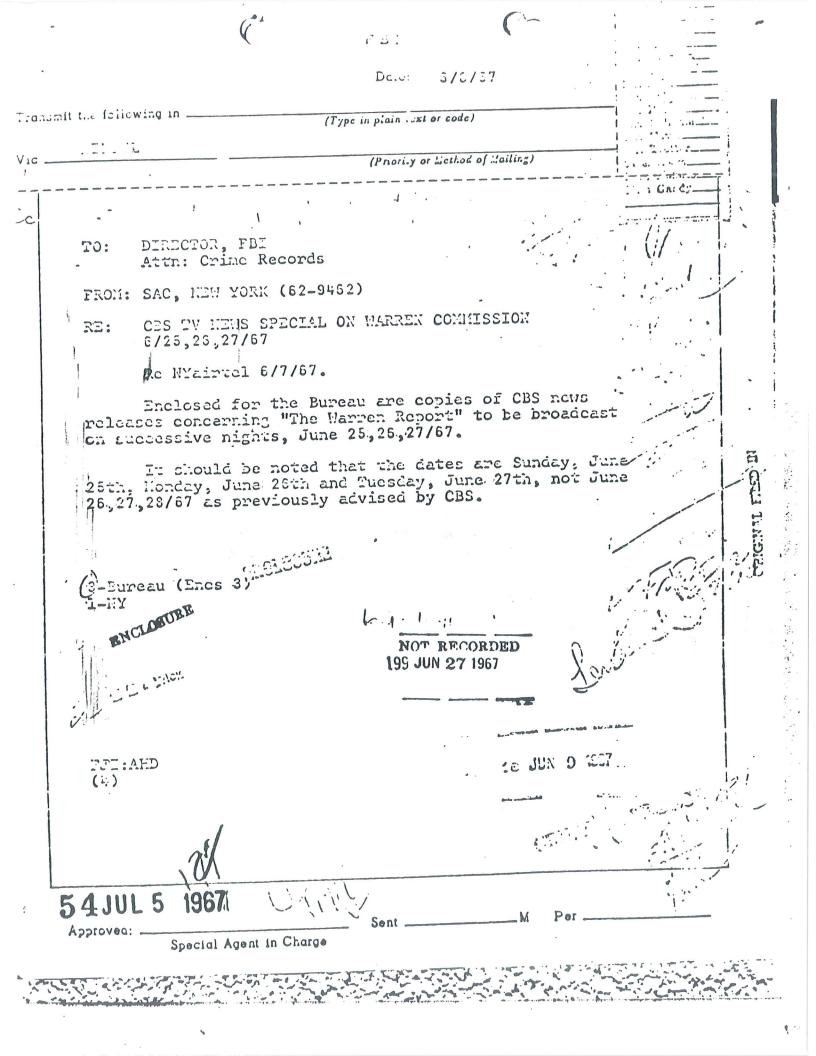
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This ends Folder # 1-----

ציוצמו הממה ג בומאהנא potatoe

Duct II

STATES GC 1emorandum DATE: February 10, 1964 Ar. Mohr 11) 11 D. DeLoach FMOM ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT SU'BILCT r / mins At 9:45 p.m. on 2-9-64, Kemper received a call from Sid Roberts of Associated Press. Roberts said that an exclusive had just come out in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" that there was an eye witness to the assassination of the President. This eye witness was purported to be a Negro janitor who saw Oswald shoot the President and that he is going to testify to this before the Warren Commission. According to the story, the janitor was on the same floor with Oswald and stated, "Oswald almost stepped on me." According to the story, the janitor was arrested for vagrancy and has been held since that time in protective custody. In line with our policy, no comment was made on this matter. At 9:55 p.m., 2-9-64, Tom Pettit of NBC, Dallas, called about the same story. He said that he had talked to Mr. Ed Guthman of the Department and Mr. Guthman said that he had not seen anything in FBI reports concerning such a witness. It is noted that Mr. Guthman had called me in this regard and stated he was going to cut the rumor off. D ... At 10:06 p.m., 2-9-64, Mr. John Riseling of the "Washington Post" called concerning this story and he was given no comment and referred to Mr. Guthman. RECOMMENDATION: zel For information. 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen 162 111 1 - Mr. Johen NOT RECORDED 199 FEB 12 1964 ECK:grg (6)22 FEB 12.964 57 FEB 1419642 Section 45



Memorandum

TO

SUBJECT

Mr. Mohr

DATE 9-2-69

5818

SEP

FROM C. L. Trotter

JAMES EARL RAY IDENTIFICATION MATTER

On 3-10-69 Ray, who had been charged with the murder of Martin Luther King, plead guilty in Tennessee State Court and was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State Prison at Nashville. In addition, he still has 13 years to serve in Missouri. The judge who sentenced Ray was W. Preston Battle, Criminal Court, Memphis, Tennessee. Battle is dead, the victim of a heart attack in his chambers on 3-31-69. On 4-7-69 Ray filed a motion for a new trial in Memphis, and on 5-26-69 Judge Arthur Faquin dismissed this. On 6-16-69 a "prayer for appeal" was denied by Judge Faquin. On 6-25-69 Ray appealed to the Tennessee State Court of Criminal Appeals for a court review of the trial record and this was denied on 7-15-69 There are no court-imposed restrictions on discussing the evidence in this case.

Some very excellent latent fingerprint identification techniques employed in this case resulted in Ray's identification by the Bureau's Identification Division.

SEE ADDENDUM OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISIO

SEE ADDUNDUM OF CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

PAGE 2...

PAGE 3.

RECOMMENDATION:

Enc. Lind Online

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Rosen

CLT:cay (5)

That the attached interesting identification be approved for classroom and speech use.

JAMES EARL RAY INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION

Martin Luther King, Jr., was killed on April 4, 1968, while standing on a balcony of the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee. The unknown killer made good his getaway, but in so doing, left behind evidence that would eventually help lead to his identification, apprehension and imprisonment. Items left behind were a .30-06 Remington rifle with attached Redfield telescopic sight, binoculars, and a blue zipper bag containing clothing and personal articles. These items were found in the vicinity of a rooming house across from the Lorraine Hotel. Investigation determined that subject had rented a room at the rooming house using the name John Willard, and it was from the bathroom in this establishment that the fatal shot was fired. The rifle and other evidence was delivered to the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division by a Special Agent of the Memphis Division.

Several latent prints of value were developed on the items submitted. Two of these latent prints, one on the rifle and one on the binoculars were found to have been made by the same finger and the position of these prints, as well as the shape and slope of the ridges, indicated the prints were probably from the left thumb.

Thorough investigation developed considerable information relative to the murderer. The rifle had been purchased in Birmingham by an individual using the name Harvey Lowmeyer; the white Mustang believed to be the getaway car was registered to an Eric Starvo Galt who had spent the night preceeding the murder at the Rebel Motel in Memphis. Galt was further traced to a rooming house in Atlanta where additional evidence was recovered, including a map of Mexico. A latent fingerprint developed thereon was identified with the latent prints on the rifle and binoculars. This identification enabled the FBI fingerprint experts to say that this print, in addition to probably being from the left thumb, was an ulnar loop of 12 ridge counts.

The latent prints developed on the rifle, binoculars, the map, and other evidence had been compared during the eleven days following the murder with approximately 400 suspects, had been searched through all sections of the FBI's single fingerprint file and compared with all outstanding FBI identification orders.

ADDENDUM GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION 9/3/69 JGK:CB

Although Ray's appeal in Tennessee State Court was denied by the court on 7/15/69, the State Prosecuting Attorney previously advised that Ray can continue his appeals by filing petitions for Writs of Habeas Corpus in State Court and if these are unsuccessful, he can do the same in Federal Court. The prosecuting attorney anticipates that Ray will avail himself of such remedies, although there is no current indication as to when he will do so.

In light of this, it is not felt desirable for the Bureau to comment beyond that which is a matter of public record, that is, what has been publicly testified to in open court. いない。「ない」の言語をつ

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ADDENDUM CRIME RECORDS DIVISION 9-4-69 TEB:hak

Every convicted person has the privilege of filing a Writ of Habeas Corpus while a prisoner. If we allow the possibility of Ray doing so to prevent us from getting out to the public the story of the excellent work done by the FBI in this case, it will never be possible to get it out so long as Ray is serving his life sentence, if the feelings of the General Investigative Division are followed. In addition, it should be born in mind that the danger of prejudicing a case by publicity only applies prior to and during the actual trial of the case. Publicity cannot prejudice a case in the appeals stage since this stage is concerned only with matters of law rather than we any lead support of their? The FBI has gone an outstanding job in this case and we should now start letting the public know of this job through items like the attached, through articles, and through cooperating with a good author like Jim Bishop, que. The larger we sufure cooperation is the quater on lous is from a mill. who has been commissioned by Reader's Digest to prepare a comprehensive book on this case.

Based on the premise that the latent fingerprint recovered from the rifle, binoculars and map of Mexico was probably from the left thumb and was an ulnar loop of 12 ridge counts, a review of the fingerprint records of the 53,000 fugitives on file was undertaken and it was found that approximately 1900 of these fugitives had ulnar loops of 10 - 14 ridge counts in the left thumb. Comparisons were started and on April 19, 1968, 15 days after the crime, the latent fingerprints were identified with the fingerprints of James Earl Ray, an escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary where he had been serving time for robbery.

The fingerprint identifications with James Earl Ray triggered an intensive man hunt involving law enforcement officers and investigative personnel, not only in the United States, but also Mexico, Canada, England, and other countries.

The possibility that Ray himself might have been killed was not overlooked and all unknown deceased fingerprint cards received by the FBI were referred to the Latent Fingerprint Section for comparison. One case of this type concerned a body found buried on the beach at Acapulco, Mexico. Fingerprints taken by local authorities from this body were examined in the Latent Fingerprint Section but, because of the condition of the body, were of no value. An examiner from the FBI's Latent Fingerprint Section flew to Mexico and on examining the flesh of the fingers was able to determine that the body was not that of James Earl Ray.

Another phase of the investigation led to Canada and there, following an exhaustive search of passport applications, it was determined that Ray had obtained a passport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd and had taken an airplane flight to London.

Copies of the FBI Identification Order prepared following Ray's identification by latent prints were immediately furnished to Scotland Yard and on June 8, 1969, while attempting to board a flight for Brussels, Belgium, Ray was arrested at London Airport.

Ray was subsequently ordered extradited to Memphis, Tennessee, to stand trial for murder and to Missouri as an escaped felon. On March 10, 1969, Ray plead guilty to King's murder and was sentenced to 99 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

- 2 -