

Writing - Indictment

JL- your Motion for Partial Summary Judgement in 75-1996 HW 4/29/78

Your Attachment A, paragraph 2:

"... Rosen inquired as to how Long would maintain a 'tickler system.' Long at a later time explained to Rosen how his tickler system would be formed and utilized. Long stated that he maintained the system with approximately 35 key classifications. This system was maintained in addition to the MURKIN file."

This is still another basis for another Motion for Partial Summary Judgement.

We have not received any list of "35 key classifications." And this really gets to my initial requests, quite aside from not having been provided under their substitution for my requests. Nothing about any such 35 key classifications, not in any record I can recall.

You will recall that on a number of occasions I asked the FBI representatives to check files other than whatever is in central files and they steadfastly maintained that there are no other files to check. You may recall that I asked what all those other file cabinets I saw were for, how the FBI functioned if each time anyone needed a record it had to be retrieved from central files, and why so many copies were made and central files held copies from so many different ones of these copies. John's reply was that copies were kept for a day or so and thrown away. I told him I did not believe it but was not able to get another paper from any other file. In these discussions I also asked for what a search of the Hoover files disclosed.

Now here we have proof that such separate files were kept: "This system was maintained in addition to the MURKIN file."

When you have time why not use the same form as you have here and add these to items as a separate motion for summary judgement? I gave you a copy of the file divider from Hoover's office showing that he did have a file in it.

The incomplete paragraph at the top of page two of Attachment 1 relates to the finding of a fingerprint on an Atlanta map alleged "found at Galt's vacated room ..." (my emphasis. Why not "in?")

This description is not consistent with the length of time taken to make any identification of any Ray print, which is a separate issue, if in fact it is the print that was used, which I think it was not. (It was finally made by comparison of the print or prints used with one from Ray's youth, from Los Angeles.)

This was not, as best I recall, a map found in Ray's room. I believe it was taken in a black bag job, which later was denied under oath by SAC Hitt. I have a brief report on the black bag job and Hitt's false affidavit. I do not know whether you can use this now. I am merely calling it to your attention. The reason I have not told any reporter about this is Lane. I believe the map was in the storeroom and that SA Burgess broke in by removing the hinges while Garner was drunk.

## Interview of Richard E. Long

Mr. Richard E. Long was interviewed at his office on December 30, 1976 by James R. Kieckhefer. Mr. Long was the Headquarter's Supervisor for the MURKIN investigation in 1968, operating from the Civil Rights Unit of the General Investigative Division. Mr. Long is presently Assistant Director of the Finance and Personnel Division of the FBI.

Long advised that he was assigned the MURKIN investigation because he had geographical responsibility for the Memphis Field Office. On April 5, 1968, he and the Chief of the Civil Rights Section, Clem McGowan, went to see Assistant Director Alex Rosen regarding the investigation. Rosen inquired as to how Long would maintain a "tickler system." Long at a later time explained to Rosen how his tickler system would be formed and utilized. Long stated that he maintained the system with approximately 35 key classification. This system was retained in addition to the MURKIN file.

Long stated that each day there were prepared for the Director two daily reports, one in the morning (9:00 am.) and one in the afternoon (1:00 pm.). He was assisted in these reports by Supervisor Frank Hadson and Dick Bates of the Civil Rights Unit who would read the incoming teletypes with him. Long and Bill Martindale would then prepare the memo for the Director. The memo would be forwarded to McGowan for signature, then to James Malley, then to Rosen, and then to DeLoach. These were only reports of the current investigation and did not contain recommendations, said Long.

Long said that DeLoach would offer many suggestions. If a matter of importance was received, DeLoach would be called by telephone. Long advised that there were no limitations or restrictions on the investigation. However, this case was handled in a somewhat different manner because Headquarters had responsibility for the conduct of the case. Generally, the office of origin (Memphis) had this responsibility and would provide Headquarters with up-to-date reports on a case. Long said that he was instructed to use all manpower he felt necessary to complete a full investigation of the assassination.

Long related a story told him by Rosen regarding the search of fingerprint fugitive files. Rosen said that the Director believed, after some point in the investigation, that the assassin was a

*Appendix B - OPS report*

fugitive and recommended a search of appropriate files. Since the thumb print taken from an Atlanta map found at Galt's vacated room in Atlanta had a unique "ulner loop" and was a very clear print, this was used in the search of the fugitive files. The first 100 jackets of the file contained Ray's identity, and the other fingerprints obtained during the investigation matched the Ray file.

Regarding the directives from Headquarters, Long advised that they were standard procedure in a major case. He stressed that because of the importance of the case shorter deadlines were enforced. Again, Long added this was a massive investigation without restrictions. Long believes this was a complete, highly responsible and successful investigation by the FBI. Until Ray was apprehended, there was 24 hour supervision at FBI Headquarters.

Long stated that he was not really aware of the investigation by the Domestic Intelligence Division on Dr. King. He could not recall any contact with Division 5 and did not know that there were two agents from the Domestic Intelligence Division reading incoming teletypes. Although it is a possibility that this was being done if it was done it was without his knowledge.

Long stressed that the FBI was very concerned with Ray's source of funds, and believes that Ray committed some type of crime to finance himself. Long believes that Ray was a strong racist and used the example of Ray not attending a softball game at the Missouri state Penitentiary if blacks were even in attendance. Long explained that the Ray family was interviewed numerous times, but stated the Bureau was uncertain as to the veracity of any family members.