



represented.

Here what is NOT attributed to DeLoach is more important than what was:

"...he had already notified the Director and the Attorney General of the reported shooting of Dr. KING. Mr. DeLOACH said we are to enter the investigation immediately and in the event any request for information is received from newspapers or other sources we are to advise that we are investigating at the specific request of the Attorney General."

Odd how no such record exists in ~~the~~ the supposedly all-inclusive "Seat of Government files."

Jensen represents that DeLoach anticipated there would be questions asked. ~~These~~ The one question specified is of jurisdiction. The obvious and what would have been an entirely proper response by Jensen would have been to cite an applicable federal crime, suspicion of conspiracy to deny King's civil rights. This is the one law that makes murder of other than official a federal crime. Instead DeLoach told Jensen to pin any kickback that might follow on the Attorney General.

NOTE TO JL: THERE HAS TO BE SOME KIND OF AG RECORDS THAT ARE COMPARABLE, ARE OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE AND REMAIN WITHHELD.

The problem with citing the civil-rights statute is that it involved an FBI nono in political assassination, conspiracy. Murder alone is not a civil-rights crime. Conspiring to murder is such a crime.

...  
"AT 6:48 PM SA JOE C. HESTER telephonically advised/that the shot was fatal was fatal. Jensen writes "The abobe information was telephonically furnished to Supervisor GEORGE C. MOORE, Seat of Government, at approximately 6:51.

Of these first three memos only a siggle copy was made. None to go to HQ or anywhere else. One, in fact, to go onto the main Memphis field office file on the crime and its investigation, only a single copy to go into one of the little-known "Subs." In examinations of many thousands of FBI records in the investigation of President Kennedy I found no single reference to such a thing as a "Sub."

Jensen was so careful at the outset he did not even ~~start~~ start a file under the civil rights code number, 44. Instwad he put this under their categorizing of King, a 100 file, "Internal security." It began as 100-4105.

NOTE TO JL: MY REQUESTS COVER ALL POLITICAL FILES RELEVANT TO KING AND THE ASSASSINATION. ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH ASK FOR A COPY OF EVERY RECORD IN WFO 100-4105.

By the time Teten filed his first report, of which two copies were made, the file 44-1967 was set up.

However, no copy of this report is in that file, none in headquarters file, either. Teten's report, clearly not written that night with all else he had to do, is more an account of what he did than of the crime. He does not say so, plain English being anathema to the FBI but the import of his words are that he went to police headquarters and hung

Homicide, being all three monkey at one time, seeing nothing, hearing nothing and saying nothing at all during all those momentous - and entirely unspecified - moments:

"...this Agent set up liaison contact with Homicide Bureau. Contact was maintained ~~with~~ at the Homicide Bureau until relieved by another Agent at which time this Agent accompanied ~~by xxxxxxxx~~ police photographer to scene of shooting." ~~only~~

Only to discover what it did not endanger the FBI to deal with in specifics of a sort, that "photographs both at the point where Dr. KING had fallen and at the point where it was believed the perpetrator had fired the shot" had already been taken by the MFD Identification Division.

The time at which there were conversations with Seat Of Government is essential in FBI criminal investigations; the time at which Teten ~~is~~ got to the scene of the crime is not. The difference is that from these records it is impossible to determine when the police decided on "the point at which the perpetrator had fired the shot." Naturally it is not important to report the basis for the police belief.

By this unspecified time and on the basis of what turned out to be a total absence of proof it had been decided that the shot was from that bathroom and was fired by the man who had rented ~~6/4~~ Room 5B, an 422 1/2 South Main Street.

Still not specifying when "Agent accompanied Inspector MG ADEN (lib- this time all caps and with this spacing) to an area between the buildings...where plaster casts were taken of 2 footprints..." Then "this Agent accompanied police photographer to St. Joseph Hospital and then to the morgue at John Gaston Hospital where photographs were taken of Dr. KING to show the area and extent of the wound. (sic)"

As Teten left the morgue he "nated that Dr. FRANCISCO was taking color photographs of the body." All of this and Teten's departure was prior to authorization of an autopsy.

"this agent was also advised that it was 205 feet and 3 inches from the second floor rear bathroom window to the point where Dr. KING WAS struck by the bullet."

For even the fabled FBI this is magical. "nobody know exactly where King was standing and nobody was or is able to position the jaw in terms of inches from any point in the world, bathrooms included.

NOTE TO SELF: WHEN WAS THE SURVEYING DONE? Check Extradition and Hester report files. I think it was not until daylight.

Also magical is how on the night of the 4th, the dating of Teten's report, the results of subsequent surveying by city surveyors was already known.

These first few of the FBI instant record-generation output all being in a special Hoover file for which there is no FBI code. it / is "Cover the FBI's Ass."

Another of the earliest records is of an effort to bring a special and ultra-super Chicago "racial" informer down to Memphis. That surely is what solving the crime needed! SA Robert Fitzpatrick, who was soon to emplane for Washington, was told by the Acting

Insert

Control - with deniability.

The FBI was in the case and could control it easily, as it then proceeded to do. At the same time it contrived for any kickback to go over it and hit the Attorney General because it let the world know before the Attorney General could speak for himself that he was responsible for the FBI being in the case. It put Hoover in a no-lose situation: whatever happened he could be ahead of the game. If he solved the case the glory was his, regardless of how he got into the case. If there were to be criticism it would go past him and the FBI and devolve on the Attorney General.

It happened that Hoover detested both the Attorney General and King, the victim.

Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago office "that efforts to locate this informant negative but continued efforts would be made...to bring him to Memphis re racial matters at Memphis."

Jensen sent him  
According to a memo written by SA Robert F. Boyle ~~HA~~ and Lester ~~WEE/SEAT~~ to the hospital at 6:15 p.m. (Serial 15) After learning the medical opinion/they proceeded to the flophouse. (Serial 15)  
at 6:45

The same night someone directed the FBI's suspicions toward Refro Rays, ~~xxxx~~ an unlicensed private detective who was later engaged by Arthur Hanes, Ray's first lawyer. (Serial 16)

Joseph Louw was in Memphis covering King's activities there ~~underxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ for Public Television. The FBI's indifference to him and more, to the pictures he took, is not because they did not have early knowledge that he took pictures. At 1:30 a.m. on the fifth Rex Batchelor of Braniff Airlines phoned from the airport to report ~~having over-~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ that "J. LOUW made the remark to DEWAYNE HARTSOE," also a Braniff employee. Louw and his companion, another young black, left for Washington and Newark, N.J. on Flight <sup>not</sup> 610. It was scheduled to reach Newark until 5:22 a.m., which gave the FBI plenty of time to meet it and ask to see Louw's pictures, but that the FBI did not do. There is no record of any more than SPC Curtis Fitzgerald making a note of the proper notification of the alert citizen Batchelor.

What really required the time and attention of the FBI's top brass is normal house-keeping details, as recorded in this memo by ASAC C.O. Halter: "Assistant to the Director C.D. DE LOACH telephonically communicated with me at 1:50 A.M." to ~~xxx~~ have the Memphis Filed Office send two cars to the Naval Air Station at nearby Millington for "The Attorney General, M. DE LOACH, MARK WILKINS, Civil Rights Division, CLIFF SESSIONS, Press Representative of the Department, and CLIFF ALEXANDER, President's 1<sup>st</sup> Legal Counsel." (Serial 18) Nobody of lower rank in the FBI could attend to such details with a crime of this magnitude to be solved.

Although SA Andrew Sloan did not record the matter until the fifth (Serial 20) he

"contacted" did see to it that a little of the paranoia of the moment was not lost. The FBI ~~phoned~~ American Airlines at the Memphis Airport, one whose name is withheld on the claimed right to privacy and as an only source in a criminal investigation. Sloan was told that Stokely Carmichael, in Dallas, Texas, has asked for reservations for himself and three others, all named. Sloan's source "advised the airline would not make <sup>these</sup> ~~t/p~~ reservations <sup>this</sup> and he personally took the flight and CARMICHAEL was not on it."

There you have the performance of duty above and beyond what American Airlines could rightly expect from its most diligent.

There was early indication of the absence of any eye-witness identification of the alleged killer even if, as was presumed, he had ~~be~~ pulled the crime from the flophouse ~~at 422 1/2 South Main Street~~. SA Cyril F. Busch was "At Memphis PD on evening of 4/4/68. I talked ~~to~~ with two persons who lived at 422 1/2 So. Main (from which fatal shot believed to have been fired) \* WILLIAM CHARLES ANSCHUTZ and GRACE EAYS STEPHENS - neither of whom could furnish descriptive data of identify Subject." (Serial 22)

Nonetheless, according to the next record (Serial 23) the ~~t/p~~ FBI Exhibits Section sent ~~t/p~~ two agents on an after-midnight flight to "make an artist's conception of the UNSUB" as well as ~~draw~~ a diagram of the scene. On the fear "that there might be difficulty ~~with~~ in obtaining public transportation" with all the investigating the crime required the Memphis office was to send an agent and a car to pick them up. Then in the last minute these men were sent to Birmingham instead.

Several record reflect the determination of Memphis homicide to regard an innocent man as the killer. Because Ray used the name of Willard in taking the room from Mrs. Bessie Brewer and because 10 years ago another man named Willard had been arrested in Memphis ~~is~~ ~~was~~ this real Willard became a real suspect.

Wrong Willard was righted in the records (Serial 28) when at 8:05 p.m. April 5 SA Richard F. Bates phoned ~~from~~ the field office and told SA F.L. Johnson that the rp fingerprints lifted from the alleged murder weapon did not match the prints of Real Willard. Or several other susoects.

Nothing was outside the FBI's investigation - and buildings of statistics about the number of pages of reports and the hours of time devoted to solving the crime. The other cares of the second day after the assassination did not keep ASAC C.O. Holter too busy to spend a page and a half, single spaced, in detailed accounting of a phone call from a woman who reported having a vision during her extensive travels for the "Chamber of Commerce ~~taxpromoting~~ advertising the Santa Fe Trail." Her contribution and Holter's is that on the night of the crime, while she was sitting in a motel at Boise City, Oklahoma and looking at TV with her friend the motel manager "a picture of a Negro appeared on the television screen. She immediately commented that the Negro had been killed." How did she know? Well, she claimed not to have heard the radio or to have had any knowledge that Dr. King had been killed. "She stated the reason she knew this is that while driving on a highway in Santa Fe, N.M., she had a vision on Tuesday 4/2/69, of a white man with a long rifle killing a Negro by shooting him in the neck."

This lady offered the FBI any help she could provide. Holter does not make it clear that the FBI considered it could not use a vision in the future.

Seat of Government was interested in other aspects of the King assassination. Solving the crime was not its only concern when at 9 a.m. the morning of April 6 it "clarified" several calls to Memphis of the night before. These had to do with the captioning of teletype messages from Memphis to Washington. After clarification it is that "all acts of violence at Nashville, Memphis or any other city in the Memphis Division, if it relates to the KING incident, should be sent to the Bureau under the title "ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR - RACIAL MATTERS" rather than "SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, RM." (RM is racial matters.) In the compilation of statistics nothing was overlooked. Attributing violence to the King assassination became more important than allocating it to the sanitation workers' strike, to which it all had been attributed. (Serial 43B)

While the FBI stoutly maintained its records do not include any ~~transcripts~~  
as  
dubs of the police and sheriff's radio broadcasts It did in fact have them and SA Jack  
W Vahrenwald ~~forwarded~~ recorded in an internal MFO memo to Jensen, "The Log is  
enclosed in a 1-A envelope." (Serial 52) He continued this practise with another instal-  
ment. (Serial 57)

Serial 90 is a subdued version of a Matt Herron tape.

Serial 99 should be compared with time to see if coincides with Ray's February presence  
general area.

SUB VOL 2 serials 181-307

In 173 Howell S. Lowe lists 17 "racial informants" re Murkin. Names withheld.