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<b>OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP</b>			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Mr. Evans		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
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ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	
<b>Remarks:</b>			
<p>Attached is material for the House Assassinations Committee (Mr. Berk Requested). Roger Gabrielson has reviewed and requested we provide him the attached for Berk's review here at Headquarters, no release to the Committee.</p> <p>Assume that we should <u>excerpt</u> only the parts that pertain to Kennedy and Oswald.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>No</i></p> <p><i>Let me read all but advising me on what if any excerpts are required.</i></p>			
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Jim Pittman <i>[Signature]</i>			3 Jul 78
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WF

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND MR. RANKIN, GENERAL  
COUNSEL OF COMMITTEE ON THE ASSASSINATION

12 May 1964

2:50 PM returned DCI's call

R: if ;you'd be so good as to appear personally before the Commission and testify very briefly.

DCI: Yes, I'll do that.

R: Now, all they want to deal with is the question of your knowledge about Oswald being an agent or informer or anything of that character. They also would like to deal with your knowledge of any conspiracy, either domestic or foreign and that kind of thing. We are going to have Edgar Hoover on Thursday at nine to deal pretty much with the same thing. I think we might also ask, Mr. McCone, a little bit about the question of security precautions for the President that you might suggest in a very general way, things that might have occurred to you. I;m sure you know the President is very sensitive about that area for himself. That is, he thinks that sometimes it's just an interference with things he'd like to do.

DCI: Well, all Presidents think that. President Eisenhower used to complain about that all the time and so did Kennedy.

R: And since this testimony is all going to be made public, I thought you might want to keep that in mind. You will have some thoughts about possibly in the domestic area or in the foreign are a or both, in that regard, that they would like to have from you.

DCI: Alright, I'd be glad to come up.

R: Would 10:30 or 11:00 on Thursday be at all convenient.

DCI: Sure, that's be fine.

R: Which would you prefer?

DCI: Well, I'd prefer 10:30, I have a 12:30 luncheon. You have Mr. Hoover at 9:00/

R: I think that we should be well out of the way by then.

DCI: Well, suppose I come up at 10:30 and if you run over, well, I can just wait.

EKS

R: Fine.

DCI: Where is this, Mr. Rankin?

R: 200 Maryland Avenue, NE and it's cater-cornered from the Supreme Court Building, it's the Veteran's Foreign War Building on the fourth floor. It's a white marble building. . .

DCI: I'll find it.

R: If you have any questions about anything that occurred to you beforehand and you want to ask me, don't hesitate to call me.

DCI: Should I come alone or do you want me to bring somebody with me?

R: Whatever your pleasure.

DCI: I see.

R: It makes no difference as far as the Commission. . .

DCI: I'll tell you what I'll do. I will bring with me the man that's been principally involved in answering any questions that you've had. I know you've had some.

R: And if something occurs to you why we'll just let ;you go off the record and ask him if there's something that ;you don't feel that you could answer yourself and you want to get a little refreshing from him.

DCI: Alright, fine. I'll be there. Tell me, how are you getting along with this Buchanan matter?

R: Well, we've been debating that over here and we're quite unhappy with that fellow. I got a note today saying that in the preface to his London edition he says that he talked w this over with someone in the Co mmission and that the entire text of his report ~~is~~ has been filed in Washington with the Commission. He's apparently trying to give some respectability to it in that way. Some of the X Commission think that we should call him, some think that it would just advertise him if we do.

DCI: I realize that, and you're always up against that problem of dignifying a book or report; however, I was rather distrubed at a discussion I had a week ago with Mrs. Fluer Cowles Meyer lives in London, and ;you knew her as Fluer Cowles when she was married to Mike Cowles and she told me of the extent to

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which Buchanan had captured the radio and television audiences in Great Britain and on the continent and went so far as to say that unless the Commission's report dealt with his allegations and charges with a good deal of finality, there would be quite a feeling that the report itself was a whitewash and that the real facts had not been developed.

R: Well, we had in mind to take every point that he raised, and Mark Lane and every other person that's commented that way in a separate section and just proceed to knock everyone of them clear out.

DCI: That might do it. I spoke to the Chief Justice about it. The fact is I think he talked to Fluer about it.

R: He's one of the strongest against calling him. Did he indicate that to you?

DCI: Yes, he indicated that to me, and for the reason that he was ~~ix~~ afraid that it would just advertise him. I know that, because I get up against that with every book or article that's written criticizing the Central Intelligence Agency. I have a certain number of people who want you to get right on the stump and deny it and when you analyze it, all you've done is advertise what has been said.

R: Right.

DCI: But nevertheless, I think your position is considerably different than the one I mentioned.

R: You think about it, whether you think that if we dress ourselves directly to it in a separate section of the report with all of these claims made by people like that, whether you think that might be better than to try to call him here and just have him put on a show. I think they might like an off the record comment from you if you'd care to make one.

DCI: I'll give some thought about it between now and Thursday. Alright fine. Thank you.

62 (5)

## TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN

11:20 a. m. - 4 May 1964

DCI: I am calling you because last night we had a guest for dinner, a mutual friend yours and mine, by the name of [Fleur Cowles Montague-Meyers.]

W: Whom I know very well.

DCI: Now, she engaged me in a conversation at dinner concerning this Buchanan report and she was very disturbed about it because of the very great impact that she feels it is having in England and throughout Europe. Buchanan has been on TV and on radio, both in Britain and on the continent.

W: And he has got a book coming out on the 8th.

DCI: And he has got a book coming out and she feels that essential in your report that you dispose of his allegations or indicate the errors on which he draws his conclusions. She feels so strongly that she told me that if this were not done, there would be a very strong feeling among groups in Europe that this whole investigation was a whitewash and that we didn't get to the bottom of the thing. Now, strangely enough, there was an article that appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, which you undoubtedly read.

W: Is that the one by John Henshaw?

DCI: No, the one by Chalmers Roberts.

W: I didn't see the Roberts one, but I have one by Henshaw - I'm just reading it right now. I have it before me. I thought that was probably what you were calling me about. It is from the Inquirer.

DCI: Yes, I have seen that, but that is a kind of sensational thing. Chalmers Roberts, ask your girl to get. . . .

W: Let's see, that wasn't in the News. That was in the Post.

DCI: Yes, it was in the Post.

W: Yes, I read Roberts. Saturday morning, I read that, saying that he thought we ought to go into all of these things.

DCI: Now, [Fleur] is in town today. She is leaving this evening. She would like very much and it might be worth your time if she could drop in and just give you, herself, what she told me last night.

I don't know whether you would want to do that.

W: Well, I know Fleur. Would like to talk to her. I usually see her when she is here. I am a little surprise that she would doubt that we wouldn't do such a thing.

DCI: Well, you know, sometimes these girls get quite steamed up about things.

W: We have taken closer to 400 than 300 witnesses' testimony and we have taken it deliberately so that nobody can say that we have just been rubber stamped for the Secret Service or the FBI or anybody else.

DCI Well, I told her in great detail at dinner because you had told me only a few days ago, the depth and the penetration of your inquiry.

W: We haven't yet finished and I would think, John, between you and me, that we ought to take this book of Buchanan when it comes out and scrutinize it carefully to see that there is nothing that we have overlooked. Because if he has any allegations in there concerning witnesses who have information we ought to hear them and we will do that. I don't - I hesitate calling him to testify because that might be just what he is looking for to get the sounding board for another book and I don't want to do that.

DCI: Well, you have to be careful about that until you at least see the book. Now, I thought this Chalmers article was very strange coming (1) by Chalmers Roberts and (2) in the Washington Post.

W: It sounded so to me.

DCI: However, it is interesting that Buchanan worked for the Washington Post in 1949.

W: Wasn't it the Star?

DCI: No, I am told he worked for the Post. Now, I may be wrong on that.

W: Well, I just saw in one of the papers the other day he was originally a Star reporter here. He could have been either.

DCI: Could have been either and sometimes those fellows shift from one newspaper to the other.

W: This is ~~not~~ not the kind of thing Chalmers usually indulges in.

DCI: No, it was entirely foreign to his - to areas that are normal to him.

W: The thing that I didn't like about it, he rather intimated that this came from some source within the Commission.

DCI: I didn't read that into it. But you would be more alert to that than I. Well, in any event what shall I do?

W: Well, I'll be glad to see Fleur and talk to her.

DCI: I'll have her call you up.

W: Yes, ybu may tell her as far as this is concerned, we have no intention of letting go uninvestigated any phase of it any of these people have brought up.

DCI: Well, it is always pbeasant to see her anyway, you know.

W: It is always pleasant to see her and I'll be glad to see her.

DCI: She is going to call me in a little while and I'll tell her to give you a ring.

W: Fine. Say, John, in this one about - of Henshaw's. Let me see if I can find it quickly here - he alleges that the Central Intelligence Agency was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids against Castro's Cuba. To prevent this explosive information from being disclosed, the CIA asked the Justice Dept. to step in and stop the Dallas police from arresting Ruby as well as Oswald. This was supposed to be last April and then it says, a top secret document a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. was sent in April 1963 from the Justice Dept. to the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted slaying of Gen. Walker.

DCI: There is no truth in that. Let me get you all the dppe on that.

W: Oh, I'm just positive there is no truth in it. The only thing is I'm trying to find a way where we can counteract any such thing because that paraded over Europe and around the world is a terrible thing. Do you know anything about this so-called Inquirer?

DCI: No.

W: I don't either. I tell you how I saw it. My driver bought it.

It is apparently an insert in some paper he bought on the stands yesterday and he doesn't remember which it was. It looks to me like New York news print.

DCI: I don't know from where it came. In fact I didn't see that article until last night when Fleur was leaving, I sent out to try to find the Chalmers article and they came back with this Inquirer article. But that is the first time I had seen it. I guess it came out in one of the Sunday papers.

W: Yes.

DCI: We get the Star, Times, Herald-Tribune and the Post, so it was one of those four.

W: I am sure that the Roberts one was in the Post.

DCI: Yes, Saturday morning. Fine Earl.

W: All right, John. Thank you very much for calling and we will find a way to meet this whole thing and I will be happy to see Fleur Cowles.

DCI: Fine.

(tape) mcm



SECRET

CE 9

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND J. EDGAR HOOVER  
26 November 1963 - 11:20 a. m.

DCI: I just want to be sure that you are satisfied that this Agency is giving you all the help that we possibly can in connection with your investigation of the situation in Dallas. I know the importance the President places on this investigation you are making. He asked me personally whether CIA was giving you full support. I said that they were, but I just wanted to be sure from you that you felt so.

H: We have had the very best support that we could possibly expect from you.

DCI: Good. Well you can call on us for anything we have.

H: We will feel free to do that

DCI: I think it is an exceedingly important investigation and report and I am delighted that the President has called on you to make it.

H: We are trying to do it as fast as we can so we can dispel various wild rumors that have been circulating as to whether this man was the right man etc. that fired the gun. But there is no question that he is the right man. There are a lot of aspects that we have dug up, for instance, with regards to the matter in Mexico City. We have now found that the photograph that was taken was not that of Oswald. We do find from our informant down there that Oswald did call at the Embassy that day and the informant has given us the conversation that he had. He wanted to get a permit to go back to Russia and the Cuban Embassy couldn't give him the permit. The Soviet Embassy stated that it would take three weeks. He had, I think, a visitor's permit for about a week or ten days so that is why he came back to the United States.

DCI: Well, all of that ties in importantly into the story and we have those operational sources down there. We want to handle them very carefully. It involves some very high level people down there. Sam Papich and I have talked about that a couple of times.

H: <sup>Katzenbach</sup> Mr. Katzenbach who is handling it for the Department - it is our intention when the Bureau finishes the report, he will of course go over it very carefully because it will be a report that will be released to the public, probably through the White

SECRET EYES ONLY

(10)

House, but it is the intention after it is in final form to be checked with each of the Government agencies that are mentioned in it. State Department is involved in regard to the issuing of the passport to the man to come back to this country and that has got to be explained why it was done, the law requires it, etc. all of which of course we are gathering. The aspects of the Mexico City thing. It will have to be mentioned. It is his intention to check with the agencies, Secret Service, etc. to be sure that whatever is said in the report is conferred in and it is agreed to by the various agencies mentioned. So you will have that opportunity to go over it and see exactly what is said and I know he will welcome any suggestion that you care to make.

DCI: Well that will be fine. Thank you

H: Good bye.

(tape) mcm

cc: DDCI  
DD/P

EYES ONLY

66 (11)

## TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND DR. MILTON EISENHOWER

27 November 1963 - 10:25 a. m.

- E: I have a little problem here which I think you can help with. A professor of Russian history who has spent many years studying the details of the Russian Secret Police is convinced in his own mind, based on a study of their methods and other developments, that the assassination of President Kennedy was engineered by the Police. Now, he is so convinced of his being right that if he doesn't do anything else he would like to give a public lecture on this theory and I am just a little afraid that in the emotional environment at the moment, that this might be given more attention by the public than it may deserve. I have persuaded him at least to wait until the evidence which President Johnson has insisted be developed and be given to the American public, so at least he could weigh this against that. But he wants to get it off his conscience and what I am wondering is this: Do you have a couple of knowledgeable subordinates who would be willing to take the time let him come over and simply state his thesis in order to relieve his conscience and perhaps in this way he will give up doing anything else. I don't know how important this is.
- DCI: Well, I think it is very important because the unfortunate slaying of Oswald removes any opportunity to establish from direct testimony the possibility of any such international plot and I am being beset by communications from all parts of the world by people feeling they know of an assassination plot by the KGB or more frequently assassination plots by Cuba of which Oswald was merely the trigger man. And of course investigation of those is a very important part of this study the FBI is making which we are supporting in every possible way. Now I think it would be extremely useful to talk to this man. We have men who are students of this particular area of activity and if you would give me his name.
- E: It is Professor Robert Slusser. Professor of Russian history. He is more than a historian. He worked with Mosley at Columbia for some years where a deep study of the Russian Secret Police was made. He has also had foreign experience, but mainly what I want to give him an opportunity to do is to talk to a couple of knowledgeable people in absolute confidence hoping that this will satisfy him and not lead to his making public statements.
- DCI: How do I reach him?
- E: I think the best thing to do -- I could give you his telephone number but I think the best thing to do is if you can set up an appointment with someone

( ) ( ) ( )  
at a particular time and place is to call me back and I will see to it that he is there. Wouldn't this be the easiest thing to do?

DCIP Probably would be.

E: By the way I have a direct line and just tell your secretary she can get me on BELmont 5 4088 in Baltimore.

DCI: I'll call you right back.

E: Thank you Sir.

(taped) mcm

66

Mr. Elder:

Copy to Warner? ~~no~~

Anybody else? ~~no~~

marge

EYES ONLY

## TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND SENATOR RUSSELL

2 December 1963 - 12:30 p. m.

DCI: I called you either on Thursday or Friday to tell you of this matter that had been developing in Mexico City in connection with a fellow -- Nicaraguan -- presumably had some information and reported to us he had some information on Oswald having received some money in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. This (fellow) was greatly disturbed, -- we went into it in great detail with the Mexican authorities and with the Nicaraguan Foreign Intelligence Service. Finally it blew up because this fellow finally signed a statement on Sunday that everything he said was a falsehood and he was misrepresenting because he was trying to win favor in some future assignment from us. But it was a matter of great concern for a few days and I knew <sup>from</sup> Senator Saltonstall's call you were worried about things like that and I wanted to keep you fully advised.

R: Thank you very much. When did it clear up?

DCI: Cleared up yesterday afternoon -- about noontime-- but it was thoroughly run down and we think disposed of.

R: But he had been down in the Cuban Embassy hadn't he?

DCI: Yes he had been down in Mexico City seeking a passport and travel papers to go to Havana and from Havana to Moscow. These were refused but he spent from September 26th to October 3rd in Mexico City during which time he had a number of contacts with both the Cuban and Soviet Embassies but our information which is from extremely sensitive sources indicates he was there in the interest of getting travel rights. What I think he hoped was he could escape quickly from Dallas and follow that course.

R: Wonder where he expected to get the money?

DCI: I don't know. We gave him \$450 to bring him back from Russia.

R: And they say he paid that back.

DCI: That is what I understand.

R: Well, I have just raised hell about bringing back everyone of these fellows who went off and renounced their citizenship. I have fought and fought it.

I have complained to the President, and to the Secretary of State. I have done it for the last 4 or 5 years, even while Eisenhower was President. It is a disgrace to pay their way back here when (. . . .) on this country. Let them stew in their own juice as far as I am concerned.

DCI: Well . . .

R: Well, thanks for calling.

DCI: All right, fine, and if anything along this line develops -- delighted you are serving on that committee. That will be a very important thing.

R: I am certainly not delighted. I really think the President took unfair advantage of me. He called me and talked to me about going on that committee, who he could get on there and I didn't think any of the Supreme Court judges would serve and I told him I didn't think they should, so he said, well, they had to have a judge. I said well get Madina (phonetic) or somebody like that and the next thing I knew he called me and said here is the committee I just announced to the press and he had me on there and there wasn't anyway in the world I could get out of it then. I haven't got time to do it in the first place and not of the disposition and I just don't like Chief Justice Warren either.

DCI: Well, I am afraid you are on the committee anyway.

R: I just can't figure how to get out of it now.

DCI: Well, I'll keep you posted.

R: All right. Thank you very much.

(taped) mcm

TOP SECRET

2 December 1963

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with the President, 11:00 a. m. , November 30th, in attendance Mr. Bundy, meeting lasted approximately 1 1/2 hours

1. Reviewed the Checklist. The President immediately raised the question of what we were doing about Colonel Chennault. He expects most serious public reaction and has a feeling that we are "drifting" on this situation. I assured him we and the Venezuelan government were doing all that was possible. However, he requested more positive action on a report on the actions being taken.

NOTE: Wish a full report from the station for Sunday morning briefing.

2. No other Checklist items raised any serious questions.

3. The President again raised the question of what we were going to do in Cuba. Bundy advised that a policy meeting was scheduled for Monday, time not set, to discuss Cuban policy. I pointed out to the President the statements of President Kennedy on September 5th, September 13th, and November 20th, 1962 and then I showed the evidence that proved absolutely that arms had been imported into Venezuela from Cuba. I stated that most positive efforts should be made immediately to secure complete OAS agreement on a course of action which would involve a series of steps ranging from economic denial through blockade and even to possible invasion, but that it must be OAS action, otherwise it would involve confrontation with Khrushchev. I stated that if the action was a Hemispheric action I didn't see that the USSR could do much about it. The President agreed but decided to await the policy meeting on Monday.

NOTE: DD/P and WH should prepare full recommendations for positive actions which might be taken unilaterally with the Caribbean states or with the OAS. for my use in the policy meeting.



TOP SECRET

4. I reviewed the report from Mexico City station, 27 November, advising the number of Soviets in Cuba, indicating that this report which we thought was quite responsible more or less verified our own current estimates.

5. Reference the Oswald matter, reviewed with the President CAS Mexico City 7127 reporting on the interrogation of Alvarado. We briefly discussed the composition of the Review Board announced by the President on the 29th. Discussion of the Oswald situation was inconclusive and no action required.

NBR

6. The President then brought up the question of [redacted] and I reviewed briefly the intelligence community's feeling of concern and their view that our [redacted] relationship was of the greatest importance. Bundy mentioned the forthcoming December meeting [redacted] and General Taylor. The President made no comment but seemed to feel that Taylor should remain in the United States because of serious Defense budget problems. Bundy reviewed the great number of commitments we have made [redacted] and that we would come to their defense [redacted]. The President expressed the greatest of confidence in [redacted] not given him a feeling of confidence in our motives and that he had drifted into the thought that we would abandon him [redacted]. He stated that he wished this corrected in a most positive manner.

7. I reviewed our Cuban overflight program advising the President of the USIB criteria and the extent to which flights were being carried on.

NBR

8. Reviewed briefly the [redacted] overflight and stated these had been stood down since the loss of the last plane but we intended to resume which the President thought was proper.

ACTION: I wish flight plans to meet [redacted] targets for at least two flights for submission to the Special Group next Thursday.

NBR

9. I advised the President that the [redacted] flights had been completed and that we now planned to brief [redacted]. I stated the equipment had been withdrawn [redacted].

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10. I advised the President that the CORONA mission was up and would be brought down on Monday. Also suggested that at an early opportunity I brief him on the CORONA program.

11. Reviewed the Venezuela overflight plan as outlined in memorandum for the Special Group and President approved.

NOTE: I have communicated this approval to General Carter and instructed him to proceed.

JAM:mcm

(tape)

TOP SECRET

29 November 1963

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Late developments on the Mexico City investigation of  
Oswald's activities

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1. Results of the first interrogation of Silvia Duran have been received. Reveals nothing other than confirmation of Oswald's effort to secure authority to enter USSR via Havana. His requests were refused.
2. Result of second interrogation of Silvia Duran has not as yet been received.
3. FBI dispatched a man from Washington to Mexico City at the request of Ambassador Mann.
4. The Nicaraguan, Alvarado, has been turned over to the Mexican authorities for questioning, by the CIA station at the specific request of the FBI.

NOTE: CIA Headquarters refused this turn-over until FBI request received because FBI is in control of the investigation.

5. Alvarado's story becoming increasingly questionable because of a public statement carried by Mexico City radio and press prior to Alvarado's entering the picture, to the effect that Oswald had received \$5,000 from the Cuban Embassy.

To be used by DCI in meeting with the President at 10:30 on 29 November 1963 with Secty. McNamara and Bundy.

TOP SECRET

26 November 1963

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with The President - 25 November and 26 November

1. On Monday, November 25th, there was no briefing of the President, although there was a short visit with him at the State reception on Monday evening. The President then expressed regret that events of the day prevented a briefing and asked if there was any development requiring his attention. I replied there was none and would call him if any developments came to my attention.

2. On Tuesday, the 26th, I briefed the President, reviewing all items on the Check List and the world reaction summary contained in the Bulletin. Briefing and discussion on other matters consumed about 15 or 20 minutes.

3. The President asked if our entire applicable resources had been made available to the FBI in connection with their report, which he had ordered. I replied affirmatively.

NOTE: I should call J. Edgar Hoover concerning this.  
(DCI did this at 11:20 on 11/26/63)

4. The President asked my appraisal of the situation in Vietnam. I replied that I was less optimistic than was the report received from Ambassador Lodge.

5. Mr. Bundy stated the first order of business was to assist State and assign a Deputy Chief of Mission capable of running the Country Team and the American official community. Bundy recommended Mr. Sullivan, Harriman's deputy. The President plans to have a man in position not later than January first.

6. McCone stated that there remained a number of individuals in Saigon who continued to be troublemakers and should be removed. Bundy confirmed this and stated actions were to be taken. No names were mentioned.

NOTE: Apparently the President's appointment secretary will be a Mr. Moyers. We should get to know him.

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(2)

7. The President noted with some considerable contempt the fact that certain people in the Department of Justice had suggested to him on Saturday that an independent investigation of the President's assassination should be conducted by a high level group of attorneys and jurists, probably headed by Governor Dewey. President Johnson rejected this idea, and then heard that the identical plan was to be advanced in a lead editorial in the Washington Post. The President felt this was a deliberate plant and he was exceedingly critical. He personally intervened, but failed with Mr. Al Friendly and finally "killed" the editorial with Mrs. Graham.

JAM/TMLee/mfb

25 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussion with President Johnson, November 23rd, about 9:15 a.m. The conversation lasted approximately 15 minutes.

1. The President entered Mr. Bundy's office alone and no one was present during the conversation.
2. The President opened the conversation by recalling a long background of association and friendship with me personally, his respect for the Agency, the fact that on a number of issues that had arisen since I took office as DCI he and I had seen eye to eye, he had complete confidence in me and expressed the wish that I continue in the future exactly as I have in the past.
3. I confirmed my confidence in him, my desire to help and support him in every way and my willingness to continue in the future as I have in recent months.
4. The President then asked of any world developments. I reviewed details of the Checklist with him and explained the institution of the "President's Checklist" with which he was not familiar. I stated that we would continue the publication of the Checklist in the future as we had in the past.
5. It was agreed that for the next few days I would brief the President in the morning personally and that senior staff officers would brief the President's staff each morning as I have in the past. The President asked that any matters of urgent importance be brought to his attention at any time, day or night. He designated no intermediary.

6. At 12:30 I went to the President's office in the Executive Office Building to tell him of the information received from Mexico City. In attendance was Mr. Bundy. Following this I had a brief exchange with President Eisenhower who was visiting with President Johnson at the time.

7. This evening I called Secretary Rusk and reviewed with him the information received from Mexico City, most particularly the holding of a Mexican employee of the Cuban Embassy by Mexican officials for interrogation concerning Lee Oswald. I explained to Rusk the information that we had transmitted to the FBI and to the authorities in Dallas. Rusk had not known of these developments prior to my communication with him.

8. I offered the assistance on the part of Mrs. McCone and me personally and also the Agency in connection with the appropriate handling of official visitors arriving from all over the world who might overwhelm the State Department's capacity. Rusk appreciated this offer and said he would call on me. He further said that there may be visitors we would like to meet with and, if so, he would make appropriate arrangements. He indicated that he intended to avoid having all incoming visitors appear as guests of the United States. Each had their own embassy to take care of them, however, he thought there might be some obligations in which I could be helpful. He said that following the Arlington service on Monday afternoon he would hold a reception in the Department which would be in the form of some kind of a buffet and this would be the extent of any planned activities. He thought it was quite probable that the President would meet with several Heads of States at various times on Tuesday and Wednesday.

JAM:mcm  
(tape)

Sept 20

To Roc

Many thanks!

11 August 1964

This was most  
helpful

Alley

Dear Mr. Dulles,

Herewith some materials in loose sheet form on Trotskyism and, in particular, Trotskyites in the U.S.

Of particular interest, I think, you will find the paper on the differences between Trotskyism and the Communist movement headed by the CP of the Soviet Union. This paper makes eminent and clear the element of organized indiscipline which has characterized the Trotskyite movement from its origins.

The paper also makes clear that there are two Trotskyite factions in the U.S. Whereas both hold to the Trotskyite theory of permanent revolution, they differ in their attitudes toward the Soviet Union and the ruling group in the Soviet Union. The larger -- call it the orthodox faction -- is the Socialist Workers' Party, headed originally by Cannon and now by Dobbs. The Militant is its weekly organ. It was with this group that Oswald was in contact. The key element of the Socialist Workers' Party belief, apart from permanent revolution, is support for the Soviet Union -- if and when the chips are down.

Information of a summary character on the Socialist Workers' Party and the Militant is also included in this collection. For convenience and comparison the material bearing on Oswald's correspondence and views has been reproduced and is included herewith.

*Roc*  
R. Rocca



Inventory of Trotskyite (Socialist  
Workers Party) material in OSWALD's  
possession (by FBI).

26

REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS,  
FBI, DALLAS 12-2-63 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

DL 100-10461

- B.
1. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)
  2. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)
  3. Other Revolutionary-Type Groups

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 1963

Material in possession of the Dallas Police Department which had been seized by search warrant by that department on November 22, 1963, from 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was residing, was reviewed and the following pertinent items relative to OSWALD's possible connection with subversive organizations were noted:

Letter by FARRELL DOBBS written on a letterhead of the Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York 3, New York, and addressed to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This letter reflected that JAMES P. CANNON was the National Chairman and FARRELL DOBBS was the National Secretary. This letter replied to OSWALD's request for membership in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). DOBBS advised OSWALD in this letter that there must be a minimum of five members before a branch of the SWP can be formed and added that it is not the practice to take individual members where no branch yet exists. DOBBS also mentioned that there are no branches as yet in Texas. The letter suggests that OSWALD signed subscribers to the Millitant and promoted the sale of socialist literature. A characterization of the Millitant is set forth on the Appendix pages of this report. This letter is dated November 5, 1962.

A letter on plain paper dated December 9, 1962, written by BOB CHESTER with the address set forth in the upper right-hand corner as "116 University Place, New York 3, New York", and directed to LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This letter acknowledges receipt of OSWALD's letter as well as his reproductions. The letter states that OSWALD is apparently skilled at blow-ups, reversals and reproduction work generally. Mentioned in the letter was the fact that "We have access to a small offset shop here in New York." However, it was mentioned in the letter that in connection with long-term work that OSWALD's skills may be used. The writer inquired as to the size of OSWALD's camera and concludes by stating that if OSWALD has any questions he should feel free to contact BOB CHESTER.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

By Special Agent WARREN E. DE BIEYS/csh Date dictated 11/25/63

3  
DL89-43

Stack about one-half inch high of sheets of paper approximately 2½" x 3½" entitled "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS," bearing blank spaces for an individual's name, signature, date issued, and chapter president.

Blank Manila envelope containing pamphlets and booklets described as follows:

Letter dated April 26, 1963, addressed to L. H. OSWALD, P.O. Box 3915, Dallas, Texas, from MRS. V. HALSTEAD, Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, New York, which furnished OSWALD the words of the "INTERNATIONALE," which consisted of three paragraphs, including the chorus. The letter stated it was being furnished at the addressee's request.

Booklet "THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT STANDS FOR," by JOSEPH HANSEN, published by Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, New York, May, 1958. Page one identified JOSEPH HANSEN as a candidate of the Socialist Workers Party for U. S. Senator in New York State, in 1946, a former editor of "THE MILITANT" and then editor of the theoretical Marxist magazine "INTERNATIONALE SOCIALIST REVIEW," published at 116 University Place, New York, New York.

Pamphlet consisting of reprint of an article "CUBA - A DISSENTING REPORT," from September 12, 1960 issue of "THE NEW REPUBLIC." This pamphlet contains rubber stamp impression "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COM., 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York."

Three blank forms to be used in requesting introductory four month subscription for \$1.00 to "THE MILITANT," address of which was shown as 116 University Place, New York 3, New York.

Pamphlet "THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM" by BLAS ROCA, national leader of the Integrated Revolutionary Organization (ORI), reprinted from "Cuba", November, 1961. Pamphlet reflected it was issued by the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. Pamphlet "THE REVOLUTION MUST BE A SCHOOL OF UNFETTERED THOUGHT - FIDEL CASTRO - SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA." It was printed by Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, April, 1962. The inside cover stated this translation of FIDEL CASTRO's speech originally appeared in the April 2, 1962 issue of "THE MILITANT."

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DL 89-43

Pamphlet "THE MC CARRAN ACT AND THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL," issued by the GUS HALL-BENJAMIN DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 22 East 17th Street, Room 1225, New York 3, New York.

Pamphlet "IDEOLOGY AND REVOLUTION" by JEAN-PAUL SARTRE, issued by FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York.

Pamphlet "CUBAN COUNTER-REVOLUTIONAIRES IN THE UNITED STATES," by V. T. LEE, past president, Tampa Bay Chapter, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. This pamphlet further identified as an abridged version of a lecture delivered at a forum of the New York Chapter of the FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE on March 12, 1962, and reflected it was issued by that organization of 799 Broadway, New York.

Pamphlet "THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION" by JAMES P. CANNON. Page two of that pamphlet reflects it was published for the Socialist Workers Party by the Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, New York, April, 1947. Page three of that pamphlet identified it as "Theses on the American Revolution - adopted by the 12th National Convention of the Socialist Workers Party."

Pamphlet "CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA - COMPLETE RESOLUTIONS, BRAZIL, March 28-31, 1963," issued by FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Pamphlet "SPEECH AT THE UNITED NATIONS" by FIDEL CASTRO, General Assembly Session, September 26, 1960, issued by FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York.

Pamphlet "THE END OF THE COMINTERN BY JAMES P. CANNON WITH THE MANIFESTO OF THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL," which reflects it was printed for the Socialist Workers Party by Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York, September, 1943. Page three reflects this was a speech delivered in New York on May 30, 1943.

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DL 89-43

PROBABLY  
1960

Leaflet "SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ELECTION PLATFORM," urging persons to vote on November 8, year not stated, for FARRELL DOBBS for president and MIRA TANNER WEISS for vice-president.

Catalog of NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, 832 Broadway, New York, which lists books and pamphlets available (1961)

Literature list and price list of FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York, undated.

Literature catalog, Spring 1963, of FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE.

Photographic film negative, approximately 2½" x 4½", which reflects "JOIN THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY. FIGHT FOR A BETTER WORLD - WRITE BOX 2915, DALLAS, TEXAS."

Unused business reply mailing envelope bearing printed addressee ~~NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS~~ NEW PRESS, INC., P.O. Box 28, Madison Square Station, New York 10, New York, which contained three blank subscription order forms addressed to "THE WORKER, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York."

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APPENDIXGUS HALL - BENJAMIN J. DAVIS  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1963, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL - BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Defense Committee, (H-DDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise \$100,000 for the cause of HALL and DAVIS.

GUS HALL  
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1963, charging them with violation of Section 786(h) and 794, Title 50, U. S. Code, in that they, as General Secretary and National Secretary, Communist Party, USA, respectively and as groups of its National Board, wilfully and unlawfully failed to register for and on behalf of the Communist Party, USA, with the Attorney General.

A second source furnished information on February 12, 1963, that the H-DDC had received a total of \$41,799.18 in contributions for defense as of February 12, 1963.

THE MILITANT

A source advised on April 29, 1955, that "The Militant" is staffed, controlled and published as a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

A source reported on May 7, 1962, that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 1963

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on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
 by Special Agent WARRBY C. de BRIGIYS/csh Date dictated 11/25/63



Information as of

16 July 1963

Socialist Workers Party

Membership 500

National Chairman Mr. Farrel Dobbs

Travel Correspondence Mr. Joseph Hanson

Youth Group - Young Socialist Alliance

y  
154.1  
45  
1961

*U. S. Congress. House.*

COMMITTEE ON  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

*Annual Report of the Committee on  
Un-American Activities;*

ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR 1961



NOVEMBER 5, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1962

91164

erable number of organizations which are under Communist control and which are very obviously promoting Communist objectives, although they have not been officially cited as Communist fronts. For obvious reasons, the publications of these groups—though they unquestionably fall into the category of Communist literature—have not been considered in this tabulation.

Publications of Communist splinter groups, too, have not been considered thus far. Although they have separated themselves from the main Communist Party and disagree with it on some tactical points, these groups and their publications must be considered in any estimate of Communist strength in the United States. Like the main Communist Party, they are completely dedicated to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and, as will be demonstrated later in this chapter, the main Communist Party, through united-front tactics, has succeeded in winning the support and cooperation of these smaller Communist organizations in promoting Soviet objectives in the United States. (See section beginning on p. 40.)

One of these groups, the Socialist Workers (Trotskyist Communist) Party has been cited as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. Its official newspaper, *The Militant*, reported an average paid circulation of almost 5,000 for the 12 months preceding October 1961. The Young Socialist Alliance, a Trotskyist youth group, has an official organ, *The Young Socialist*, also with a claimed circulation of 5,000.

*The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard*, *Workers World*, and *Turning Point* are some of the other publications which avowedly represent additional Communist splinter groups in this country.

Though the total circulation of the publications of all these splinter groups is not great, the fact remains that even a small number of persons who operate on Marxist-Leninist conspiratorial principles are a very real danger. There may be only some thousands of people who read and agree with the official publication of the Socialist Workers Party (which is more openly violent and subversive than the main Communist Party) yet, allied with the orthodox Communists of this country and their fellow travelers, they obviously intensify the very real internal danger posed by the latter.

Finally, a considerable number of magazines designed primarily for readership in academic circles—and with definite Marxist and pro-Communist orientation—have sprung up within the last year or so.

No exact figures on Communist strength can be deduced from the combined readership of all these Communist and pro-Communist publications. One fact, however, does stand out beyond contradiction when their probable readership figures are totaled. It is that the Communist movement in the United States must have a following far greater than 10,000 people—and much greater than most Americans realize.

#### CIRCULATION INCREASES

Moreover, there are indications that, at the present time, the distribution and readership of the type of Communist literature under consideration is increasing rather than decreasing.

Circulation of the official Communist Party newspaper, *The Worker*, has risen steadily since 1957. A drive was begun in 1961 to increase its subscribers to 20,000. Paid circulation of the party's West Coast newspaper, the *People's World*, increased by almost 1,000 in 1961.

Summary of Oswald's political  
viewpoint (by the FBI).

SECRET

ATTACHMENT: 3

FBI REPORT

SA ROBERT P. CEMBERLING  
1-7-64 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

NOTE Pg 304

Excerpts from Unpublished Writings of  
Lee Harvey OSWALD  
(DBA-63708)

p. 248

"Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Oct. 1938, in New Orleans, La., the son of an Insurance Salesman, whose early death left 'a \_\_\_\_\_ mean streak of independence brought on by neglect."

p.278

"39 12 miles outside of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreigners tourist who ask to see a genuien arrange collective farm, on it is almost evey imiginabl help to man possible including automaticmilkers, feeder, even automatic floor cleaners. the collective forms at this place along with their counterparts at the same sort of place just South of Leingrad live in well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benifit of anyone who dosen't want to be duped I suggest you take the Moscow to Breast highway for 24 miles until you come to Westech where by asking directions you can in five mintes find a real collective foim, a villige of the small black and end scrap wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minints from the Kremlin it dosen't have eletricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom. there are \_\_\_\_\_ 45,000 kollective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run by the government. collective farmers numer 65,5 million people or 31.4% of the total population."

p.296

"In any buarekratic socity a class of desk administrates is always born who expect their palmes gresed and who exploit their positions for self-purposes however in the USSR such practices take on a particularly potant natur since it is not simply a matter of reciveing rare services or convinices but a matter of getting the fundlemnts things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see relative in a city inside a restricted zone such as boarder zones, or military base and rocket base zones, in order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another from indiviual choise a person must recive permission from the local passport agency in the city from wach he in leaving and from the city to which he is going then he must show that he has recived a place of living in that city to which he is going as well as permission to move from the military authrities."

SECRET

## TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DCI AND J. J. MC CLOY

18 May 1964 - 5:55 p. m.

McC: Just wanted to check. I was down here today and I may have to come down tomorrow, I don't know yet. I was sorry I wasn't here when you were taking testimony, but I was down in Dallas. Went on Don Smith's show and I was going to check around, but you have a reception this afternoon. The next time I come down I'll check in with you. I didn't have anything particularly on my mind, but I wanted to compare a few notes.

DCI: Well, I have got some things I want to talk to you about, so will you let me know the next time you come down?

McC: Yes, the next time I come down, I'll give you a little more notice so we can be sure to get together.

DCI: We might have lunch or dinner or something like that.

McC: That is what I have in mind.

DCI: O. K. - Have you seen that Buchanan book?

McC: Yes, I have.

DCI: I have several copies of it. I sent two or three copies over and then I got 2 more copies today and sent sent over there.

McC: Sent over here? There is a new one out by Gunn.

DCI: Yes, I haven't seen it.

McC: That is in French. Talks about being translated from the English, but I can't find the English copy of it.

DCI: I'll check it out.

McC: I am told it is more interestedly written than the Buchanan one, - I talked to this fellow Gen. Staylan. He is a French general somewhat related to the de Gaulle movement and he is an active officer. I ran into him somewhere along the line and I got to talking about the assassination with him and talked about the extent of all this todo. And one evening he said, well, I'll tell you, you know I have been associated with de Gaulle's govt. to some degree and am thought to be in that camp. But he said, this assassination business and all these articles have now become sort of interwoven into the anti-American propaganda of France which is quite prevalent. Some

of it, he said, is inspired in the sense that the Gaulle's papers have it, whether it comes from the govt. or not is something else again. But in any rate, it is the body of that and had been incorporated in it in sort of an argument for the instability and lack of dependability of the United States. Here was this noble young soul who was very popular in France and elsewhere, and that he was too good, so to speak, for the United States.

DCI: So they just knocked him off.

McC: He came into his own, and his own received him not.

DCI: Now, the difficulty is, that this fellow Buchanan is a very articulate on the radio and on TV. He has made several broadcasts and he has gotten his story over to the point that if your report doesn't dispose of it point by point, your report is a whitewash.

MCC: That is right.

DCI: And that is what my friends tell me. I passed that on to the Chief Justice.

McC: Oh, there is no doubt that that is the case. It is not going to be an easy thing to deal with it all, but we will have to take up his points to a degree that they don't deserve, I think.

DCI: Yes, I am afraid you will. Well, fine, Jack, you let me know.

McC: Yes, I will.

(tape) mcm

SECRET

p.304

"To where can I turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality too religious groups. to revisionist or the absurd anarchists. no!"

p.312

"I have lived under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dupe myself into believing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I dispise the represenatives of both systems weather they be socialist or christan democrates. Weath they be labor or conservative they are all products of the two systems."

p.313

"1B

"Where I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naive american who belived in communism they arranged for me to receive a certain amount of money every month. Oh it came technically through the Red-cross as fincial help to a poor polical iminegeafe but it was arranged by the M.V.D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denuciation of the U.S. in Moscow in November 1956 and a clear promise that far as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didn't relize all this, of course for almost two years.

1959!  
hw

2B

As soon as I became completely disgrunted with the Sovit Union and started negotiations with the American Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

This was not diffical to understand since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowlege in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone. I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally or unintentionly to anyone again."

p.320

"4. Now-a-days most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. I would like to say a word about them, although their is possibly few other American born persons in the U.S. who have as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a pseudo-professional anti-communist such as Herbert Philbrick or McCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagons because our two countries have

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SECRET

too much too offer too each other to be tearing at each others throats in an endless cold war. Both our countries have major short comings and advantages but only in ours is the voice of dissent allowed opportunity of expression. In returning to the U.S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping and others who are indifferent.

I have done a lot of critizing of our system. I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. In going to Russia I followed the old principle 'Thou shall seek the truth and the truth shall make you free.' In returning to the U.S. I have done nothing more or less than selecting the lesser of two evils."

p.325

"The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

it has turned itself into the tradional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into 'valuable gold coin' of the Kremlin. it has failed to denouce any actions of the Soviet Government when similar actions on the part of the U.S. Government bring pious protest."

p.329

"No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice, one offers oppresstion the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery."

#### Diary Entries 1961

"July - I decived to take my two week vactition and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about geting my U.S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U.S. with me." (She later joined him in Moscow)

"July 15

Marina at work is shocked to find out they everyone knows she entered the U.S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some official in Moscow. The bosses held a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indocrinations."

SECRET