

**JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY: FBI
RECORD NUMBER: 124-10264-10488
RECORD SERIES: HO
AGENCY FILE NUMBER: 62-116395-1639

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: FBI
FROM: BELMONT, A. H.
TO: TOLSON
TITLE:

DATE: 11/22/1963
PAGES: 81
SUBJECT: CC, REQ, OPINION

DOCUMENT TYPE: PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT

ORIGINAL
CLASSIFICATION: Secret

NEW
CLASSIFICATION:

REVIEW DATE: 12/29/1998

UPDATE DATE: 02/14/2001

STATUS Redact

RESTRICTIONS:

JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

COMMENTS: INC 19 MEMO, 3 TTY, 5 NEWS ARTICLE, 3 ADMIN PAGES, 3 COVER SHEETS,
1 TELEGRAM, 5 LTRS, 1 R/S, 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS, 1 LHM

2025 Release under the President John F.
Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act
of 1992

2 - Mr. J. L. Mintz
 (1 - Mr. V. Daly)
 1 - Mr. W. Leavitt
 2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
 1 - Mr. T. E. Burns

The Attorney General

May 10, 1976

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
 INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated
 April 29, 1976, requesting delivery of certain
 material maintained by the FBI.

The original of a memorandum is being submitted
 herewith for your approval and forwarding to the Committee
 in partial response to the Committee's requests in this
 matter.

Since certain material being furnished herewith
 pertains to the White House, it is suggested you may
 desire to clear such material with the White House prior
 to forwarding to the SSC. In this connection, your
 attention is particularly drawn to serial 105-82553-4711.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished
 for your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116393

APPROVED:	Comp. Syst.	Laboratory
Assoc. Dir.	Ext. Affairs	Legal Coun.
Dep. AD Adm.	Gen. Inv.	Plan. & Eval.
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Rec. Mgnt.
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection	Spec. Inv.
Admin.	Intell.	Training

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
 Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
 Special Counsel for
 Intelligence Coordination

REC-104

Assoc. Dir.
 Dep. AD Adm.
 Dep. AD Inv.
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin.
 Comp. Syst.
 Ext. Affairs
 Files & Com.
 Gen. Inv.
 Ident.
 Inspection
 Intell.
 Laboratory
 Legal Coun.
 Plan. & Eval.
 Spec. Inv.
 Training

TEB:emc
 (10)

ENCLOSURE

TO BE HAND DELIVERED BY THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

3 JUN 4 1976

MAIL ROOM

VELVET
 COMBUSTION

84 JUN 10 1976

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

NW 89804 DocId:32195995 Page 2

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- P. V. Daly)
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. T. E. Burns

62-116395

May 10, 1976

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated
April 29, 1976, requesting delivery of certain material
maintained by the FBI.

In partial response to the aforementioned
request, we are delivering with this memorandum copies
of the following requested serials and attachments:

44-24016-483✓

62-109060-37✓ (The enclosure to serial 72 has been included
since it is believed to be identical to
the enclosure to serial 37)

62-109060-96✓

62-109060-99✓ (Serial 4 has been included since it is
believed to be the attachment to serial 99)

62-109060-358✓

62-109060-1492✓

62-109060-1691✓

62-109060-1692✓

62-109060-1716✓

62-109060-1901✓

62-109060-1936✓

62-109060-2210✓ (Serial 2209 has been included as the attach-
ment to serial 2210)

Assoc. Dir. _____

Dep. AD Adm. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____ 94-8-6-428✓

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

TEB:emc
(9)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 3

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

Re: U. S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental
Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities (SSC)

105-82555-95✓
105-82555-200✓
105-82555-243✓
105-82555-405✓
105-82555-2275✓
105-82555-2276✓
105-82555-2420✓
105-82555-4711✓

The affidavit referred to in serial 2276 of Bureau file 105-82555 is not filed with such serial. Since the content of the affidavit is described in the last paragraph of page 1 of serial 2275, which is also being furnished herewith, and since the affidavit was itself submitted to the Warren Commission, no special search was made to locate such affidavit in Bureau files and it is not being furnished herewith.

Requests for serials 5080 and 5164 of Bureau file 62-109060 were included in referenced SSC letter. They were furnished to the SSC pursuant to earlier SSC requests by FBI memoranda dated March 16, 1976, and April 2, 1976, respectively, and are, therefore, not included in the material being furnished herewith.

The remainder of the serials requested in referenced letter and not forwarded herewith are awaiting third agency clearances. This remaining material will be the subject of a subsequent memorandum to the SSC.

1 - The Attorney General

SECRET

- 2 -

Re: U. S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental
Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities (SSC)

NOTE:

The material being furnished was requested by the SSC following a review of abstracts by SSC personnel. SSC had been granted access to such abstracts pursuant to an earlier request. The serials being furnished pertain to the JFK assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission and information as to whether Cuba or Cuban groups plotted to assassinate President Kennedy. A copy of referenced letter is attached to the file copy of this memorandum. A set of the materials being delivered to the SSC is being retained by the Senstudy 75 Project.

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Comp. Syst.....	Laboratory.....
Assoc. Dir. <i>[Signature]</i>	Ext. Affairs.....	Legal Coun.....
Dep. AD Adm. <i>[Signature]</i>	Gen. Inv.....	Plan. & Eval.....
Dep. AD Inv. <i>[Signature]</i>	Ident.....	Rec. Mgmt.....
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection.....	Spec. Inv.....
Admin.....	Intell. <i>[Signature]</i>	Training.....

[Large handwritten signature]

SEN. DAVID C. CONRAD
TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., VICE
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWICKEL, PA.

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 29, 1976

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mike:

The Select Committee requests delivery on or before Wednesday, May 5, 1976, of the following serials (and any attachments thereto), abstracts of which were reviewed by the staff at FBI headquarters on April 29, 1976:

105-82555-200	44-24016-483
65-68530-294	62-109060-1716
62-109090-37	62-109060-1692
105-82555-4711	105-82555-183
62-109060-99	105-82555-96
105-82555-95	105-82555-555
105-82555-243	62-109060-358
62-109060-1492	105-82555-486
105-82555-465	105-82555-570
62-109060-1371	94-57090-26
105-82555-405	94-8-6-423
175-00-XI	62-109060-1901
62-109060-1936	62-109060-1691
105-82555-2276	105-82555-2420
105-82555-2275	105-82555-3064
109-584-3933	62-109060-2210
105-131629-5	62-109060-96
105-142517-6	109-584-4238
65-68036-372	62-109060-5164
62-109060-5080	

We would appreciate the immediate transmittal of this request to Mr. Seymour Phillips of the FBI. Additionally, should any

ENCLOSURE

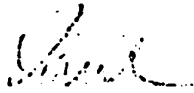
Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.

Page two

April 29, 1976

problems arise which would suggest that the May 5 delivery date will not be met, we would at least expect access to said serials by that date.

Sincerely,



Paul G. Wallach
Counsel

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: **SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE**

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated **5/10/76**

Caption of Document: **U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC)**
Partial response to letter dated 4/29/76.

Originating Office: **FBI**

Delivered by: *Richard J. Taylor* Date: *4⁴⁰ P*
5/11/76

Received by: *Lynsey Oster*

Title: *Clerk*

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE
BEFORE COMPLETING.TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central IndexFROM:
FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available
for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

5/10/76☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

☒ SSC☐ HSC4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer,
interviewee, testifier and subject)**Memorandum and enclosures**5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, other-
wise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)**SSC request 4/29/76**6. CLASSIFICATION OF
INFORMATION (enter
U, C, S, TS or
Codeword)**U**7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are
used underline for emphasis)**Information handling
Operating procedures**

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

**Materials re John F. Kennedy assassination/Lee Harvey Oswald
investigation.****62-116395****SJM:lhb
(3)****TREAT AS YELLOW**

5-8

3791 (6-75)

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

FILE COPY
SSC REQUEST
APRIL 29, 1976

ENCLOSURE)

SERIAL 4711

WHITE HOUSE INTEREST

August 24, 1964

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

to the allegation that he had leaked information concerning the Oswald diary to the communications media. Congressman Ford told me he desired to unequivocally state, and would furnish a sworn signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

He confirmed the fact that he had briefly talked with representatives of "Life" Magazine and stated that under no circumstances had he given them any information concerning Oswald's diary.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

REC 4

18 AUG 28 1964

- 1- Mr. Belmont
- 1- Mr. Sullivan
- 1- Mr. Rosen
- 1- Mr. Malley
- 1- Mr. Jones

CDD:saj
(7)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

XEROX

AUG 31 1964

SEP 3 1964

NW 89804

DocId:32195995 Page 12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: August 24, 1964

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R, CUBA

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

I talked with Congressman Jerry Ford (R-Mich.) on 8-17-64 relative to the allegation that he had leaked information concerning the Oswald diary to the communications media. Congressman Ford told me he desired to unequivocally state, and would furnish a sworn signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

He confirmed the fact that he had briefly talked with representatives of "Life" Magazine and stated that under no circumstances had he given them any information concerning Oswald's diary.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

- 1- Mr. Belmont
- 1- Mr. Sullivan
- 1- Mr. Rosen
- 1- Mr. Malley
- 1- Mr. Jones

CDD:saj
(7)

18 AUG 28 1964

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XEROX

AUG 31 1964

88 SEP 3 1964

NW 89804

DocId:32195995 Page 13

UNITED STATES GOV.

Memorandumcc: Belmont
Rosen
Conrad
DeLoach
Sullivan

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 24, 1963

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JACK LEON RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

I talked to SAC Shanklin on the afternoon of November 24 and advised him that Inspector Malley was flying down to Dallas, leaving Washington at 5:15 p.m. in view of the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Ruby.. The President is very much concerned over this second shooting as it will depict the U.S. around the world as a lawless jungle where even though a man is in custody of the police, law enforcement is not able to control the situation.

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach has advised that Section 241 of Title 18, the lynching statute, is applicable from a technical standpoint in view of the fact that we notified the police last night and again this morning of the telephone warning that Oswald was going to be killed.

I told SAC Shanklin that we don't want to get into an argument with the police or get to the point of demanding that Ruby be turned over to us in view of the primary jurisdiction of the police in the murder or assault case; however, we have jurisdiction under Section 241 and it is essential that our Agents interview Ruby. I told Shanklin that, of course, our investigation of this shooting encompasses not only a thorough investigation of Ruby and his motives, tracing his activities back and to his associates, etc., but also encompassed the problem whether the police were derelict in their duty in protecting Oswald while he was in their custody.

I also told Shanklin to go to Chief of Police Curry personally and try to get him and his officers to stay off the air and television; advise the Chief that by the statements he and Lieutenant Fritz are making he is providing strong ammunition for the defense counsel to claim his client cannot get a fair trial and demand a change of venue. I told Shanklin to be specific with the Chief on this point.

Shanklin called me back later to advise that he had talked to the Chief as directed; that the Chief was broken up and crying and admitted that he was wrong in appearing on television and radio, that he won't do it anymore. The Chief said he had trouble controlling Lt. Fritz. Shanklin told him that was his problem and that he was hurting the case and the evidence by these statements and appearances.

AHB:hmm
(6)

XEROX

25 DEC 2 1963

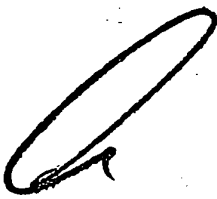
61 DEC 10 1963

DEC 6 1963

MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON
RE: JACK LEON RUBY, AKA

Chief Curry reiterated he would stop it.

I called Shanklin's attention to the radio reports that Ruby was an underworld character who fled from Chicago and we should run a complete check on his background, associates and activities and the Chicago Office should telephonically be advised to do this also and send in a teletype.



The Attorney General
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Rogge

November 25, 1963

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to my letter of November 23, 1963,
to which was enclosed a memorandum setting forth results of
our inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

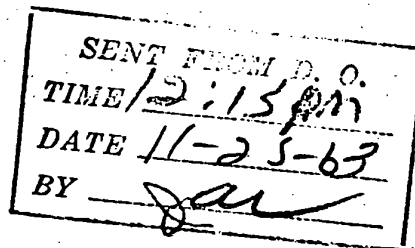
Additional developments are attached.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General (Enclosures - 2)

HAS:map
(10)



REC-44

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

November 25, 1963

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

The rifle that had been used to fire the lethal shots at President John F. Kennedy has been identified as a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/38, number C2766.

Laboratory examination of markings of two cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the building in which Oswald was employed determined that they had been fired in the rifle mentioned above.

An examination was made of handwriting and handprinting appearing on an envelope and order blank form of Kleins Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, from which this rifle was purchased. This envelope and order blank bore the return address "A. Hindell, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas". It was determined that the handwriting and handprinting on the envelope and order form mentioned above had been prepared by the same individual whose handwriting appeared on a passport application for Lee H. Oswald and two letters contained in the files of the United States Navy bearing the signature Lee H. Oswald.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Textile fibers adhering to a jagged area on the left side of the metal butt plate of this weapon were similar in characteristics to fibers composing a shirt which Oswald had been wearing upon his arrest on November 22, 1963. A latent palm print appearing on wrapping paper found in the same building which may have been used to cover the weapon and is similar to that used by the Texas Public School Book Depository where Oswald was employed, was identified as being identical with Oswald's.

During the morning of November 24, 1963, our Dallas Office received an anonymous telephone call from an individual who threatened that Oswald would be killed during his scheduled transfer that day from the City Jail to the County Jail in Dallas, Texas. It was learned that the Sheriff's Office in Dallas, Texas, received a similar telephonic threat at approximately the same time. Authorities of the Dallas Police Department were immediately advised of these threats in order that appropriate security arrangements could be taken to protect their prisoner.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HAS:imt

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060-72
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In view of the calm demeanor exhibited by the anonymous caller, this threat was again discussed with the Chief of Police of the Dallas Police Department by the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office at 8:15 A.M., November 24, 1963, at which time the Special Agent in Charge was advised by Chief Curry that they were taking every precaution.

Lee Harvey Oswald at approximately 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, while in the Dallas City Jail prior to boarding an armored van was shot and mortally wounded by an assailant who was subsequently identified as Jack Leon Ruby. Oswald was pronounced dead shortly thereafter at the Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Jack Leon Ruby who allegedly was born on March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois, was taken into custody by officers of the Dallas Police Department and has been formally charged with the murder of Oswald. Ruby has been interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and while declining to say why he killed Oswald supposed that his grief over President Kennedy's death drove him to the point of insanity.

Investigation has been initiated by the Bureau relative to this most recent development as a possible violation of the Civil Rights Statute relating to the rights of citizens under Section 241, Title 18, United States Code.

151

REG-34

62-109060-96

November 25, 1963

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Mr. Robert Dew
609 Third
Marietta, Ohio

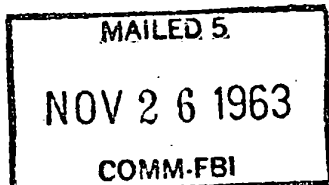
Dear Mr. Dew:

Your telegram of November 22nd has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me the benefit of your suggestion.

My staff and I certainly share your concern and sorrow over the brutal assassination of President Kennedy, and we want to assure you that the full forces of the FBI were immediately deployed to assist the Secret Service and local authorities. You may be sure we will continue to do everything in our power to insure that this matter is completely resolved.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Based on information available, no information identifiable with correspondent located in Bufiles.

DTP:lch (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

8 NOV 29 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 22 1963

WESTERN UNION

HCAOL 3/2

83' H9 eo A

152

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

BIA025 717P EST NOV 22 63 CTB358

T MTA062 PD MARIETTA OHIO 22 513P EST

J EDGAR HOOVER

WASHDC

PUT BILLION DOLLAR REWARD FOR KILLER

ROBERT DEW

(13).

ROBERT DEW

609 3rd

per telephone directory

Oct 25. 63
RTP:ml

COPIES DESTROYED

NOV 55

REC-34

NOV 53 15 53 PM '63

62-109060-96

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

44 DEC 19 1972

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

22 NOV 27 1963

S-RTP

per D. Leach

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. It is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

144

DATE: 10/22/63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDYcc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Evans
Mr. McGowan
Mr. DeLoach

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

At 2:20 p.m. I talked with SAC Shanklin at Dallas relative to the shooting of the President. He stated that, from the information available as of that time, it appears the President has died of his wounds and that Governor Connally of Texas is in fair condition. He said that, contrary to prior reports that a Secret Service man had been killed, this now appears to be untrue.

I told Shanklin that the Director's specific instructions on this are that we should offer all possible assistance to the Secret Service and to the local police, and that meant just exactly that--that we should give all possible assistance. I told him the question of jurisdiction is not pertinent at this time; that while, of course, Secret Service will regard this as their primary matter, the essential thing is that we offer and give all possible assistance.

I told him there was a report that some spent shells had been found, and he should check and see whether Secret Service wants us to send Laboratory men down to assist.

Shanklin said that an offer of assistance had already been made, and that he had men with the Secret Service, with the Police Department, and with the Sheriff's Office, and as a matter of fact had a man at the hospital where Mrs. Kennedy is. He said that the alleged spot where the shooting took place was from the fifth floor of a five-story building on the corner of Elm and Commerce Streets, and that reportedly a Winchester rifle was used. He said the building is roped off and Secret Service and the police are going through the building. He said reportedly one man had been arrested by the Sheriff's Office but there is nothing definite.

I told Shanklin that if there is no significant information right now, regarding who did this, we will send out a teletype to all offices to check and account for the whereabouts of members of hate groups in their areas. He advised no one has been identified as yet.

I told Shanklin that if there is a need for any additional manpower he should advise us at once and it will be provided.

AHB:CSH (7)

Enclosure

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78 NOV 29 1963

Mr. Tolson

145
number

Shanklin called back at 2:40 p.m. to advise that a police officer was shot and killed by a rifle shot in the 500 block of East 10th Street in Dallas, and this is in the same area as the building where the other shots allegedly were fired. The police have cornered an individual who they feel may have been responsible for the shootings. Shanklin will advise further.

The attached teletype has been prepared, alerting all offices to immediately contact all informants and sources regarding this shooting and to immediately establish the whereabouts of bombing suspects, Klan and hate group members, racial extremists, and any other individuals who on the basis of information in the files might have been involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

If the individual who the police have cornered in Dallas is not the individual responsible for this shooting, it is recommended this teletype go out to all offices at once.

sent 11/22
Q

ADDENDUM:

Shanklin called at 2:55 p.m. to advise that the police have captured the man who is believed to have shot the policeman and the police think he may be the man who killed the President. They are on their way to the PD and Shanklin will report as soon as he gets the facts.

Q

OK -
Q

11/22/63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

TO ALL OFFICES
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

ALL OFFICES IMMEDIATELY CONTACT ALL INFORMANTS,
SECURITY, RACIAL AND CRIMINAL, AS WELL AS OTHER SOURCES,
FOR INFORMATION BEARING ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY. ALL OFFICES IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH WHEREABOUTS
OF BOMBING SUSPECTS, ALL KNOWN KLAN AND HATE GROUP
MEMBERS, KNOWN RACIAL EXTREMISTS, AND ANY OTHER
INDIVIDUALS WHO ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE
IN YOUR FILES MAY POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED.

UTMOST PRIORITY MUST BE AFFORDED INVESTIGATION.

ALL OFFICES SUTEL DAILY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

2 - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

VIA RADIOGRAM

NOV 23 1963

8:40 PM PM

RBL:GE

(5)

ENC.

CK.

APPROVED

TYPED BY

NOV 29 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-55

NOV 26 1963

COPIES DESTROYED
44 DEC 19 1972

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 11/25/63

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. *APR*

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION RE "GREAT EVENT"
TO TAKE PLACE 11/21/63 OR
11/22/63.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Major General Alva Fitch, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, called at 11:30 AM, today, and furnished the following information to Section Chief Daniel J. Brennan. General Fitch said he had received a telephone call about 11:00 AM, today from Brigadier General Chester L. Johnson, Assistant Division Commander of the 5th Division at Fort Carson, Colorado. General Johnson told General Fitch that he had been in the hospital last week in connection with a dental operation and while lying in bed this past Wednesday night or Thursday night, he heard a radio broadcast which he said appeared to be directed to the people of Venezuela. General Johnson said there were remarks that "a great event will happen tomorrow."

General Fitch said General Johnson could not place the station or time. General Fitch asked General Johnson to please think this over and pass on to him any information which he could remember. General Fitch advised that any additional details concerning this will be promptly passed on to us.

ACTION:

Liaison will follow with General Fitch for any additional pertinent details concerning this matter.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. Turner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Putnam

PDP:chs
(8) *che*

EX-102

REC-22

22 DEC 2 1963

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64 DEC 4 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/27/63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Rosen
Sullivan
Evans

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF
THE PRESIDENT

John F. Kennedy

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

Relative to the Director's question as to how long we estimate the investigation in this matter will take, we plan to have the report on this matter, and on the Jack Ruby matter, this Friday, 11/29/63.

The investigation in both cases will, however, continue, because we are receiving literally hundreds of allegations regarding the activities of Oswald and Ruby, and these, of course, are being run out as received. I think this will continue, and in the absence of being able to prove Oswald's motive and complete activities, we must check out and continue to investigate to resolve as far as possible any allegations or possibility that he was associated with others in this assassination. Likewise, we have to continue to prove the possibility that Jack Ruby was associated with someone else in connection with his killing of Oswald.

All leads are being handled telephonically or by teletype, as they arise. We are continuing to work on the report today and tomorrow, and will have it to the Director on Friday.

AHB:CSH (7)

ST-105

REC-18

25 DEC 9 1963

XEROX
DEC 10 1963

The Presidential Report on both matters should not be prepared until all allegations & angles have been completed.

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79 DEC 13 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM :

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person without the express approval of the FBI.

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called me at 10:45 p. m., 12-5-63. He told me that Sandy Smith of the "Chicago Sun-Times" had called Guthman several times relative to the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald. I told Katzenbach that we too had received a number of calls, however, had refused to make any comment whatever in this matter although we knew the story was getting out. Katzenbach told me that Pierre Salinger of the White House had called him and wanted guidance on what to say in the matter. Katzenbach told Salinger inasmuch as the story was apparently already out that Salinger should go ahead and merely confirm the fact that apparently there was evidence that Oswald had made an assassination attempt upon General Walker's life.

Katzenbach told me that the Associated Press (AP) had picked up a rumor that the FBI report on the assassination of the President and the murder of Oswald was now over in the Department. He wanted to know if we had received any inquiries in this regard. I told him we were deluged with inquiries during the past several days as to when the FBI would complete the report, however, we had made no comment and intended to stick by this. He stated that Senator Russell, at the Presidential Commission meeting yesterday, 12-5-63, had been somewhat sore that information contained in the report was leaked out. Katzenbach stated he told Russell that Director Hoover had assured him that the FBI was not giving any information to the press and that he further stated he would check with the FBI to make certain that this was not being done. I asked Katzenbach if he had any information that facts given to the press were coming from the FBI. He stated he had none and that was not the purpose of his call. He indicated he merely wanted to advise me of Senator Russell's feelings. I told him he should keep in mind that almost every police officer in the Dallas Police Department has been furnishing information to the press. I mentioned that Henry Wade, the prosecutor, the Chief of Police and Captain Will Fritz had had a field day in giving out all available facts. I mentioned there were still a considerable number of reporters in Dallas and that the evidentiary reports which we had furnished the Dallas Police Department were still being quoted on a daily basis. Katzenbach stated he knew all of this but that he had been unable to convince Russell that such was the case. I further told Katzenbach

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CDD:sai

DeLoach to Mohr 12-6-63

Re: Assassination of the President

that before looking at the FBI as to possible "leaks," he should carefully examine his own house. I told him I was quite thoroughly familiar with the way Guthman and Rosenthal dealt with the press and that as he well knew the wire service people stayed constantly in Guthman's private office. I told him it was quite obvious to me how the AP had learned that the report had been sent over to the Department.

Katzenbach reiterated that he had no complaints against the FBI. He stated again that the purpose of his call was to tell me about Senator Russell's feelings.

He added that he had another reason for calling and that was to determine if we could give him any ideas as to how Warren Olney could be dropped as Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission. I told Katzenbach of our feelings concerning Olney. He stated that he was presently working through Congressman Hale Boggs and he thought he was going to be successful in getting Olney's name removed from consideration. He told me that Boggs was very sympathetic.

Katzenbach mentioned that Waggoner Carr, the Texas State Attorney General, would like very much to see the Director on Friday, 12-6-63. I asked him what for. He stated that Carr had no particular motive in mind other than to indicate to the press later on that he had discussed matters with the Director. I told him I could see no percentage in the Director's seeing Carr, that we were the investigative agency and that Carr's dealings should be with the Department and the Presidential Commission. Katzenbach indicated that the White House might think otherwise. He stated that the President was most anxious for Carr to be given attention in Washington inasmuch as Carr was running for office next year. I told Katzenbach I knew this, however, I still felt that the Director should not be injected into this matter. Katzenbach stated he would attempt to dissuade Carr from seeing the Director, however, Carr was quite persistent.

ACTION:

In view of the close friendship which Carr obviously has with the President, the Director may desire to just shake hands with Carr without sitting down and discussing facts concerning our report.

*If he calls I will
see him.*
H
D. H.

December 10, 1963

REC-16 62-101060-1692

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Honorable Frank E. Moss
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication of December 6th enclosing the letter from Mr. C. K. Cordray.

The questions raised by your constituent involve legislation and Constitutional interpretation. Although I would like to be of service, as a matter of long-standing policy, I have refrained from injecting this Bureau or myself into such matters since our function is strictly investigative. I regret I am unable to be of assistance but trust you will understand my position.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Constituent's letter being returned

1 - Mr. Jones

NOTE: Senator Moss is on the Special Correspondents' List.

C. K. Cordray cannot be identified in Bufiles. Cordray's lengthy letter to Senator Moss expresses dissatisfaction with present conditions. He doesn't feel that anyone should be permitted to circulate communist literature or be a member of the Communist Party and live in the United States. He feels that there should be laws to control the right and left wings and prohibit these minorities from approaching Government from any point of view other than through elected representatives, that all racial demonstrations should be stopped by law and grievances

JH:ple (5)

NOTE continued next page

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Frank E. Moss

NOTE continued: should be handled through our system of Government, that "dirty journalism" should not be allowed to exist and there should be a law against digging up smut and half-truths, that organized crime should not be able to hide behind the fifth amendment and that too many groups of people are using the freedoms we have to tear down our Nation.

United States Senate

December 6, 1963

John F. Kennedy

Respectfully referred to

Congressional Liaison, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
of communist literature and
for such consideration/as the communication party
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

REC- 16

By direction of

Frank E. Moss

Frank E. Moss, U.S.S.

GPO 16-72557-1

Mr. C. K. Cordray
President, Ogden Ford Sales
359 Twenty-sixth Street
Ogden, Utah

4 DEC 9 1963

ENCLOSURE

orig. detached &
returned 12-10-63

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.
31 DEC 9 1963

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EXP. PROC

09

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL

FORWARD IN CELLOPHANE ENVELOPE

DO NOT MARK OR DEFACE IT IN ANY WAY !

Senator Frank E. Moss
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Moss:

The recent tragedy our country has sustained is a disgrace to all good American people. It proves that there are certain minority forces which are using the very freedoms our Constitution guarantees, to bring about the downfall of our system of life in this United States.

There are entirely too many, individually organized, "groups" who are attempting to take law and order into their own hands and achieve their ends through the use of force.

My interpretation of our way of life is this. We elect Senators and Congressmen by popular vote of our people to represent us and it is through these elected representatives we correct any defects in existing laws or government. Any other approach is un-American.

Undoubtedly our recent tragedy was caused by a minority membership of one individual in some extremist group. I don't think it makes much difference which group it was because I believe the emotional excitement anyone of these groups attempt to generate, could have been susceptible for any of their members to have committed the same atrocity.

There are just too many things entirely out of hand. I believe it is the solemn duty of Congress to create whatever laws are necessary, and create them immediately, to get some control and enforce some degree of law, order, and procedure. It certainly will be necessary to change some of our existing ideas about freedom of assembly and speech, if these freedoms are being abused and used to tear down our form of government. They may be temporary laws or permanent but it is certainly sure our courts and prosecutors must be armed with the necessary legal instruments to put an end to the things that are going on in our country.

First, there certainly isn't any reason in the world why anybody should be permitted to circulate Communist literature nor be a member of the Communist party and live in the United States. While this is contrary to our present laws--we have a very serious fight with Communism and there certainly isn't any reason for us to set idly by and permit these people to use freedom of speech to tear down our system. We should have

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62-109060-1692

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2
a law which would prohibit any citizen of the United States to be a member of the Communist party. Either be an American or GET OUT!

As far as the "right" and left "wings--we certainly need a law which will prohibit these minorities from approaching government from any point of view other than through elected representatives. Whenever someone is using the right of free speech and assembly instead of our American system of representatives to alter government, we should have a law to stop it!

The approach to the Racial situation by both groups is an insult to our civilization. These demonstrations where one group is excited and stimulated to fight and hate another group must be stopped. Whatever legislation is needed in the Racial situation must be enacted but certainly it is not up to any racial leaders, on either side, to try to fight the battle in the streets of our cities and violate the laws of our land. I think we need laws to stop all of these idiotic and neurotic demonstrations and this law we need at once. Unfortunately these demonstrations cause hatreds to be generated among those who otherwise would be friends. Our system of government is good and if there are wrongs existing any person can seek to correct those wrongs through the elected representatives of our districts.

I personally think it is wrong for the dirty journalism to exist which is so derogatory to the leaders of our country. Reporting the news is one thing--digging up smut and half-truths is another thing. While some of the recent recordings may have some humor in them to some people I still think it is a sad state of affairs when the leaders of our nation do not receive sufficient respect to avoid such embarrassing journalism. There should be a law against it and it should be stopped.

There is no question but what we are living in very exciting and tense times. There are literally thousands of people walking the streets who should be receiving mental treatment. As much money as we spend, why can we not spend more money to take these people off of the streets and treat them? Without knowing, of course, I would bet anything I have that the individual involved in our recent tragedy--at one time or another or at some place or another--should have received mental treatment and possibly was not able to get it.

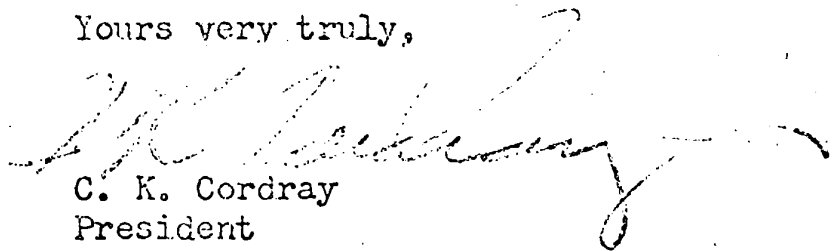
Why does organized crime have the protection of being able to hide behind the fifth amendment. Why can we not create a law which would make it possible for Congress to try known members of organized crime which cannot be handled by our existing laws. Everybody knows it's there. Are we such a small country that we are unable to handle a group of this size?

In summary, we have entirely too many groups of people in this country who are using the freedoms we have to tear down our nation. They are out of control because we have not enacted the laws with which to handle individual situations. We need new and revolutionary laws because

without some sort of control these highly organized, destructive, and emotional minorities are taking the control completely away from our government.

I certainly will appreciate anything that you can do.

Yours very truly,



C. K. Cordray
President

CKC/kjc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-3-63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
November 22, 1963

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

At 6:10 P.M., Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called. He said Chief Justice Warren had called a meeting of the Commission appointed by the President for 10:00 A.M., Thursday morning. Justice Warren wants a high-level liaison man from any interested agency. Katzenbach will attend the meeting but he feels that the FBI should have someone there also to answer any questions the Commission might have regarding the scope of the investigation, etc. Katzenbach thinks the Bureau representative should be the Director or Belmont. I made no commitment to Mr. Katzenbach, but I recommend we advise him that our report in this matter will speak for itself and until the report is ready, there is no real purpose in an FBI representative being present at the Commission meeting. With respect to this, it is noted that Katzenbach felt it was better to show willingness to cooperate with the Commission in every respect.

Katzenbach said that there are problems arising between the Texas Board of Inquiry headed by Texas Attorney General Carr and the Presidential Commission headed by Justice Warren; that Texas wants to go ahead with an inquiry and Warren wants them to hold off. Attorney General Carr and the past president of the Texas Bar Association are to come and see Katzenbach tomorrow, at which time he will try to calm the waters and establish ground rules. Katzenbach wanted to know if we wanted to talk to Attorney General Carr and the others. I told him we did not, that we were busy investigating this matter and trying to get out our report.

Mr. Katzenbach asked whether I could give him a timetable on the report. I told him no I could not, that we were working as hard as we could and that was all I could say.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

AHB:mjs

(6)

XEROX

DEC 12 1963

REC-56

5 DEC 12 1963

Mr. Tolson

On the morning of 12/4/63 I called Mr. Katzenbach and advised him that we see no real reason for us to have anyone at the meeting of the commission on Thursday morning; that there is nothing that we can contribute at this time. I pointed out that we were working on the investigation and the report, and will submit it to the Department as soon as possible, and until that time we are not saying anything.

Katzenbach said he felt this puts him in a rather peculiar position and at least he would like to have someone come down before the Thursday morning meeting and brief him as to what we are doing, so that he could be in a position to answer questions. I told him that this was undesirable; that if the question is raised as to what the FBI is doing, there is a very simple answer, namely that we are pressing the investigation and the writing of the report; that this is our major goal and until this is completed there is nothing we can contribute. I pointed out that there is no question of any reluctance on the part of the FBI, as we are bending every effort to produce the information the commission will need.

Right - H
Relative to the second point, about the Texas board of inquiry, I told Mr. Katzenbach that the Director feels it would be very unwise for this board to conduct an inquiry now; that they would have to use our evidence, and this evidence is being made available first to the President's commission; therefore, the two inquiries would be at cross purposes. Katzenbach was in full agreement and said his problem is one of convincing the commission of this.

Right - H
Katzenbach said that he had been talking to Chief Justice Warren, and Warren had indicated to him that the chief counsel for the President's commission will be Warren Olney. Katzenbach thought that this would be most undesirable. Katzenbach said that, as we probably know, Chief Justice Warren thinks that Olney can do no wrong, and he (the Chief Justice) had made the point that Olney is conversant with the FBI's procedures and thus would be operating in a familiar field. Katzenbach said if we have any ideas as to how Olney can be blocked as chief counsel, he would like to have them. I told him that, as far as I was concerned, Olney was an undesirable choice, and if we had any thoughts we would get them to him.

Amily
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 4, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to two newspaper clippings and a United Press International (UPI) ticker as follows: (1) A Washington Daily News story by Jim Lucas dated 12-3-63 captioned "Soviet File Is No Help"; (2) A Washington Evening Star story by Associated Press (AP) writer Sterling F. Green in the 12-3-63 issue captioned "Oswald Alone Shot Kennedy, FBI to Indicate"; and (3) a UPI ticker of 12:22 p.m., dated 12-3-63 which states the FBI report will show no conspiracy involved in the assassination of the President.

Mr. Hoover has commented on the above news items (attached) that he believed no one outside the FBI knew our report would show there was no conspiracy and that "certainly someone is doing too much talking." On the Lucas story, Mr. Hoover said, "Again a leak somewhere."

No one at the FBI Office in Dallas or at FBI Headquarters is giving any information whatever to news media. We have maintained a strict "no comment."

I have taken the matter up with Guthman on several occasions and he steadfastly denies that he is giving out any information. We do know from some of our news media friends that Rosenthal in the Department has done some talking. Some of the same news friends have told us that they are picking up information from other undisclosed sources in the Department of Justice.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

REW:saj
(8)

ENCLOSURE

DEC 17 1963

68 DEC 19 1963

501-XE

REC-1

5 DEC 16 1963

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XEROX

Nothing New on Oswald

Soviet File Is No Help

By JIM G. LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed slayer of President Kennedy, sheds no light on the assassination, it was learned today.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin turned over the file to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Saturday. It was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation where it still is being studied.

But it has been learned authoritatively that the whole portfolio contains no new information. Mainly, it consists of Oswald's application for a Soviet visa when he went to Russia after his discharge from the Marine Corps in 1959, his work permit, residence papers and copies of

his marriage license. It also contains his application for permission to return to the United States in 1962, and Soviet documents permitting him to leave the country.

WILLINGNESS

The Russians apparently intended to demonstrate their willingness to help solve the slaying. They were not required to turn the papers over, and this Government had not requested them.

As a key to Oswald's possible motives, one source said, "They aren't worth a hill of beans."

The FBI still is investigating the Kennedy assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald in the Dallas police station by a night club operator, Jack Ruby. It had hoped to complete its work last

week, but there have been delays.

The FBI conclusions will go first to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and then to President Johnson. Mr. Johnson is expected to forward the report as well as the Soviet file to a seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. This group was named last week to "satisfy itself that the truth is known" about both shootings.

Apparently still unanswered are two highly relevant questions—where Oswald got the money to finance a trip to Mexico City in late September and early October, and the whereabouts of a man identifying himself as Bernard Weissman who paid for a hate advertisement in a morning newspaper on the day Mr. Kennedy arrived in Dallas.

IN DEBT

It has been learned that Oswald was in debt, and had not paid any rent on his \$8-a-week room in Dallas. But investigators found \$150 in cash in the room after Oswald was arrested.

Authorities said Oswald spent little, and seldom paid his bills. They said he also drew unemployment compensation during his long periods without work and saved much of that. However, still unanswered was how he could finance his many travels.

Progress of the investigation has been delayed because it has been necessary to check on numerous false leads, it was learned.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

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The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒
Date ☒

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-1901

5 DEC 16 1963

DEC 3 1963

Oswald Alone Shot Kennedy, FBI to Indicate

Report Will Say
1st and 3d Shots
Hit President

By STERLING F. GREEN
Associated Press Staff Writer

An exhaustive FBI report now nearly ready for the White House will indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner all his life, was the lone and unaided assassin of President Kennedy, Government sources said today.

The report will go to President Johnson this week, it was predicted, and Mr. Johnson will forward it promptly to the seven-member investigating commission he named on Friday.

Members of the commission, which is headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, were standing by. They awaited a call from Justice Warren to hold their first meeting and organize the machinery for an inquiry which apparently has no precedent in American history.

Whether the FBI report would be made public before the Warren commission begins its study apparently was not yet decided.

Forecast of Report

Various Government sources said the FBI report, incorporating the findings of the Secret Service and at least a half-dozen other Federal agencies, would indicate that:

1. Oswald, without accomplices, fired three shots at Mr. Kennedy from a self-prepared hideaway at a sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas as the presidential motorcade passed on November 22.

2. The first and third shots struck the President. Either could have killed him.

3. The second shot missed Mr. Kennedy but struck and seriously wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

4. About 5½ seconds elapsed between the first shot and the last. Despite questions raised by some rifle experts, Federal agents consider Oswald's bolt-action rifle could have been aimed and fired that rapidly.

5. It has been established that all three shots came from the same direction, behind and slightly to the right of the President's car. This gave the assassin a target moving approximately in the direction of his line of fire, an easier shot than a target moving across it.

6. Ballistics studies reportedly substantiate that the same weapon fired all three shots.

7. Evidence is lacking of any personal acquaintance between Oswald and Jack Rubinstein, alias Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who broke through a crowd of spectators and killed the prisoner two days later, as Oswald was about to be transferred from police headquarters in the Dallas City Hall to the county jail.

Report Is Basic Data

The FBI report will be the basic raw material for the Warren commission, but President Johnson instructed it to evaluate "all available information" and empowered it to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."

This could include information in the hands of Texas authorities. The State's Attorney General, Waggoner Carr,

has offered full co-operation with the Warren probe.

In Dallas, Mr. Carr said yesterday the State inquiry will be delayed until the FBI reports, and in any case will not start before next week.

Whether the bipartisan commission, which includes four members of Congress, will ask Congress for power to subpoena witnesses and records is a question that probably will not be decided until the commission has received and studied the FBI report.

Might Go Further

If the members then feel that the basic document should be supplemented by the summoning and hearing of possibly reluctant witnesses, then it must seek legislation, congressional sources said. The presidential order does not in itself confer the subpoena authority.

Official sources indicate the FBI still is working on its report. The basic document is ready, but agents yesterday still were tracking down belated tips, reports and rumors to make sure that no leads were overlooked.

The report has been described as a narrative in minute detail, sticking to established facts and dismissing, by omission, the dozens of rumors and theories which have been run down and found to be baseless.

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Conrad _____
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Evans _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

DEC 3 1963

ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
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 Evans _____
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*I thought no one
 knew this outside
 of FBI. K*

UPI-75

(ASSASSINATION REPORT)

WASHINGTON-AN FBI REPORT EXPECTED TO BE FORWARDED TO ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY TOMORROW WILL INDICATE THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY.

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL BE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD MAKING IT PUBLIC. BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK, THE REPORT IS EXPECTED TO BE FORWARDED TO THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE IT IS EXPECTED TO BE TURNED OVER TO A SEVEN MEMBER INVESTIGATING COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON LAST FRIDAY.

WHEN HE TURNS THE REPORT OVER TO THE COMMISSION, JOHNSON IS EXPECTED TO ISSUE A STATEMENT BASED UPON IT. BUT THE REPORT ITSELF IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE MADE PUBLIC UNTIL THE COMMISSION HAS HAD A CHANCE TO CONSIDER IT.

THE FBI IS CONDUCTING THE INVESTIGATION IN COOPERATION WITH NUMEROUS OTHER AGENCIES. DALLAS, TEXAS, POLICE ALSO HAVE TURNED OVER ALL THE INFORMATION THEY HAD GATHERED BEFORE THEY CLOSED THEIR CASE AFTER THE DEATH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE PRESIDENT'S ACCUSED ASSASSIN.

THE SOURCES SAID THE REPORT WOULD INDICATE THAT BOTH HARVEY AND HIS ASSASSIN, JACK RUBY, WERE ACTING AS INDIVIDUALS, NOT AS PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY.

THEY SAID IT WOULD INDICATE OSWALD HAD NO HELP IN PREPARING HIS AMBUSH FROM THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. IT ALSO WILL SHOW THAT HE WAS ALONE WHEN HE POKED A BOLT ACTION RIFLE OUT OF THE WINDOW AND FIRED THREE SHOTS AT THE PASSING PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE NOVEMBER 22.

THE FIRST AND THIRD SHOTS FIRED BY OSWALD STRUCK THE PRESIDENT WHILE THE SECOND HIT TEXAS GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY. THE REPORT WILL INDICATE THAT EITHER OF THE SHOTS THAT HIT KENNEDY COULD HAVE KILLED HIM, THE SOURCES SAID.

BALLISTIC REPORTS ON THE SIX-SHOT, CLIP FED MANNLICHER CARCANO RIFLE AND THE 6.5 MM. SHELLS SHOWED ALL THREE BULLETS WERE FIRED BY THE SAME GUN.

12/3--TD1222PES

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ENCLOSURE

62-104060-1401

REC-1

5 DEC 16 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
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UPI-79

ADD 1 ASSASSINATION REPORT, WASHINGTON (UPI-75)
 THE SOURCES SAID THE REPORT WOULD INDICATE THAT THE ANGLE OF THE
 SHOT, FROM THE REAR AND SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT, ALMOST NEGATED THE
 MOVING TARGET EFFECT AND MADE THE SHOT MUCH LESS DIFFICULT.
 "I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE ANY SURPRISES IN THE REPORT FOR
 MOST PEOPLE," ONE INFORMED SOURCE SAID. "BUT IT WILL QUELL A LOT
 OF FEARS AND RUMORS."

12/3--TD1234PES

*Certainly someone is
 doing too much
 talking.*

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 tion outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by
 your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized person-
 nel without the express approval of the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

REC-1

62-109060-1901

5 DEC 16 1963

DEC 3 15 33 PM '63

FBI
 RECEIVED DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: 12/9/63

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson _____
Belmont ☒
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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JOHN F. KENNEDY

Nick Katzenbach, the Deputy Attorney General, called me at 11:00 A.M., this morning, and asked that I come around to his office.

Upon seeing Katzenbach, he made reference to the proposed press release which the White House had originally planned to issue over the weekend in connection with the captioned matter. (The Director instructed we advise Katzenbach that we strongly felt that only the first paragraph of this release should be issued, or the first three paragraphs of the revised release which Mr. Belmont read to the Director on Saturday.) Katzenbach told me that there was a stalemate at the White House in connection with this release. Abe Fortas strongly felt that the entire release should be given to the press. Ted Sorenson agreed with us that only the first three paragraphs of the revised release prepared Saturday should be given out. Fortas believed that speculation, rumors and gossip should be dispelled right now. He claimed it made no difference that the Presidential Commission would present findings to the President and the general public. He felt rumors concerning collusion between Ruby and Oswald, also those concerning international conspiracy, should be hit hard now.

As a result of the disagreement between Fortas and Sorenson, there will be no press release from the White House. To get his point across, however, Katzenbach has prepared a letter to Chief Justice Warren and each Commission member transmitting a copy of the report. The report will be delivered today. In his letter, Katzenbach states that the report is being delivered at the instructions of the President. He also calls upon the Commission to quickly issue a statement concerning its findings so that rumors, gossip and speculation can be eliminated. He goes on to point out that investigation thus far has nailed down the point that Oswald assassinated the President and had no assistance. He further mentions that Ruby operated strictly as an individual and had no assistance. He points out there is no evidence of collusion or international intrigue.

Katzenbach asked me if the FBI could deliver these reports. I told him we could not, that it was our position that the reports are now out of our hands and delivery

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

CDD:hif (7)

53 DEC 26 1963

XEROX

REC-115
FBI
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

5 DEC 11 1963

CRIME RECORDS

Memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr
Re: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

should be handled by the Department. He asked if we could package them for him inasmuch as he had no facilities for doing this. I told him I thought our Mail Room could handle this chore for him. He then stated that he had no way in which to deliver the report to John J. McCloy, the Commission member in New York. He wondered if the FBI could handle this for him. He added that each report would, of course, have his letter transmitting the report as an attachment to the package; therefore, the package actually would be coming from him and not the FBI. I told him I would check on this angle and let him know.

Katzenbach has requested 11 copies of the report from us. Seven of these copies will go to Presidential Commission members, as he promised last Friday, 12/6/63. One copy of the report will go to the Chief Counsel of the Commission, presumably Lee Rankin. The Department desires two copies and Katzenbach wants to give Secret Service one copy, making a total of 11 copies needed.

ACTION:

(1) That we package the copies for Katzenbach and have them delivered to his office. (Mr. Belmont advises there are sufficient copies.)

OK
✓

Done 12/9
✓

(2) That we turn over to Katzenbach ten copies of the report, it being noted that the Department already has one copy.

OK
✓

Done 12/9
@ 4:45 P.M.
✓

(3) That we tell Katzenbach that we are charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation. It is further suggested we tell him that we have no objections to the Secret Service receiving a copy of the report; however, this, of course, is up to Katzenbach inasmuch as he is charged with the safety of a specific number of reports.

OK
✓

Done
12/9
✓



Memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr
Re: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

ACTION (continued):

(4) That we tell Katzenbach that under the circumstances we will have our New York Office deliver a copy of the report to John J. McCloy.

1
Done 11/19 -
D

Ja

G.K. - 11/19
H
Q

11/19

1/19/68

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This proposed letter for the President's signature is OK, if the President will buy it. However, the last two sentences on page one constitute a clean bill of health for the FBI, which the President may regard as a proper function for the Presidential Commission, following its study of the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald.

The President may feel that we are putting him on the spot by including these two sentences, even though we regard them as truthful and accurate.

A. H. Belmont

AHB : CSH

That is what counts.

REC 27

72 JAN 13 1964

EX-116

REC 27 62-76763-1
JAN 13 1964
EX-116
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61 JAN 17 1964

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 8, 1964

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 7 4 59 PM '64

Mr. M. M. "Pat" Murphree
Murphree Photographers
3103 South Marsalis
Dallas, Texas 75216

Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Murphree:

I deeply appreciate the interest which prompted your letter of December 17th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for your expression of confidence, as well as your thoughtful prayers.

Your concern for the reputation of Texas and for the police authorities in Dallas is certainly understandable and is shared by me. Because of my desire that all the facts be known, I have appointed a Presidential Commission to look into all aspects of the tragic events in Dallas.

With regard to the actions of the FBI and the Secret Service in Dallas, they have specific responsibilities defined by Federal statutes and Executive Orders. They cannot lawfully exceed the authority granted them. For this reason these agencies could not "take over" from the Dallas Police Department which was handling a criminal matter within its jurisdiction. Under existing legislation neither of these Federal agencies had lawful authority to have custody of or to participate in guarding and transporting Lee Harvey Oswald.

In accordance with my instructions, the FBI is thoroughly investigating and has submitted its initial report to the Presidential Commission. The FBI has continually promptly advised the Secret Service of all information in its possession indicating a potential danger to the President of the United States or his family. The data the FBI had prior to November 22nd regarding Oswald gave absolutely no clue that he was a potential assassin.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo of 1-7-64 captioned "Mr. M. M. "Pat" Murphree, Dallas, Texas, Assassination of the President"

GEM:lch (7)

GEM:lch

JAN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 13 1964

Mr. M. M. "Pat" Murphree

Every resource is being used to resolve all possible ramifications relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Oswald. I have instructed the Commission to submit its findings as promptly as possible. When it has completed its study of all available information, I will make the results public and let the facts speak for themselves.

It was very thoughtful of you to consider sending me a plan for the future advancement of the Democratic Party and I look forward to receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

(For President Johnson's Signature)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 25, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

IDENTITIES EXCISED
(IE)

For the Director's information, I talked with Al Friendly, Vice President and Managing Editor of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" at 10:50 AM this morning.

I told Friendly that I wanted to be perfectly honest with him, however, I must insist that our conversation remain completely off the record. I mentioned we had had numerous cordial arguments in the past and the fact was well established that we usually had different points of view on most matters. I mentioned that the purpose of my call, however, was a matter of grave concern and I felt certain he would recognize this fact. Friendly agreed and stated our conversation would be maintained strictly in confidence.

I told Friendly that apparently there had been a "leak" to his paper to the effect that a "Presidential Commission" had been suggested to look into the assassination of the President and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. I mentioned we had received information indicating his paper planned to prepare an editorial strictly affirming the necessity of a "Presidential Commission." It was mentioned that such an editorial would be most unwise at the present time. Friendly interrupted me at this point and stated he did not personally know whether this had been a "leak" or merely the idea of one of their staff members. He affirmed the fact an editorial was being considered.

I told Friendly I had just conferred with the Director regarding this matter and wanted him to know that such an editorial on the part of his paper would merely "muddy the waters" and would create further confusion and hysteria. It was mentioned that the President had personally asked the Director to have the FBI conduct a full investigation both into the assassination of the President and into the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. I told him Mr. Hoover was personally supervising these investigations and that reports would be submitted to the Department of Justice and to the White House in two phases: (1) the assassination of the President and (2) the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. I mentioned that Mr. Hoover had seen to it that the best trained men in the FBI were on these investigations and that our inquiries were proving to be swift and intensive. I told him no stone is to be left unturned. I further told him that the President had additionally discussed this matter with the Director today and that the

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Morrell
 1 - Mr. Evans

CDD:ejr (7)

DEC 5 1963

ENCLOSURE

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Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Assassination of the President

11/25/63

(IE)

Director had assured the President that thorough investigations were proceeding at full speed. I mentioned to Friendly that our investigation would include and lay to rest any rumors of substance that had been flying around with respect to the two matters. I mentioned to him also the fact that the State of Texas was concerned with the matter and was conducting inquiry. I told Friendly that, as a matter of personal interest to him, our investigation into the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald would determine the adequacy of security given to Oswald and that the facts, regardless of what they might be, would allow the Department of Justice to determine whether a Civil Rights violation had occurred. Friendly replied he was most interested in this phase.

I mentioned to Friendly that considering all the above, an editorial by his paper suggesting a "Presidential Commission" would merely serve to confuse the issue. I told him it was hoped that he would understand our viewpoint in this matter and would, therefore, eliminate the editorial.

Without any hesitation, Friendly told me the editorial would be eliminated. He stated he would, of course, have to mention this matter to Russ Wiggins, the Editor, on a confidential basis. I told him there were no objections to this, however, Wiggins should specifically understand my reasoning in approaching him, Friendly, in this manner. Friendly stated there would be no misunderstanding. Friendly added that while he would respect our viewpoint, he sincerely hoped I would bring to the Director's attention the need for some outstanding group or body of men affirming and issuing the FBI report other than the U. S. Attorney General or that "boob" (Waggoner Carr) who calls himself the Attorney General of the State of Texas. Friendly mentioned he had every confidence in the Director and the FBI in conducting a fair and impartial investigation. He added, however, if the FBI investigative report was issued by either the Attorney General of the United States or the Attorney General of the State of Texas, the report would bear little weight in later suppressing rumors, ill-advised books, making a martyr out of Oswald. I told Friendly that in view of his cooperation, I would, of course, bring his personal thoughts to the attention of the Director and I felt sure that the Director would mention this to the President if the occasion arose. Friendly reiterated his confidence in the FBI and he stated he was glad to be of service.

The Director was advised of the above facts and specifically of Friendly's commitment not to print the editorial.

Friendly called back at 11:30 AM. He stated he had thought the matter over (he obviously had talked with Russ Wiggins) and wanted to let me know that while he agreed with some of our viewpoints, he could not make any definite commitment. He stated this was a matter for Wiggins to decide upon. I told him in view of his statements

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Assassination of the President

11/25/63

(IE)

during our previous conversation, I thought the decision had already been made not to publish the editorial. He stated that had been only his personal opinion, that after all his paper had an obligation to the general public. I told him I was not asking him to suppress anything but merely to listen to a point of common sense during a very trying time. He stated this was all very true but we should recognize that his paper had an obligation to print what was felt might be the best for the general public. He indicated that no decision had yet been made concerning the editorial and in all probabilities it would not be printed, however, he did want to let me know as of this time no definite commitment could be given.

This, of course, is the usual "hogwash" on the part of Russ Wiggins who cannot be trusted and usually attempts to run opposite good judgment in order to satisfy his own ego.

The Director was advised immediately of the above facts.

I went over to see Guthman at 12:05 PM. Guthman was told that apparently there had been a "leak" to the "Washington Post and Times Herald" in connection with the "Presidential Commission" idea. I asked if he knew how this had come about. He replied that Jim Clayton, a reporter for the "Washington Post," had contacted him this morning and had referred to an article in today's issue of the "New York Times" by James "Scotty" Reston which specifically recommended a "Presidential Commission" (column attached). Clayton asked for comment from the Department of Justice and Guthman told him he had no comment to make, that the FBI was apparently conducting an intensive investigation and nothing could be said until the FBI investigation had been completed.

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach was in Guthman's office at the time of my conversation with Guthman. After hearing our conversation, Katzenbach asked my opinion as to whether he should personally call Russ Wiggins. I told him it was entirely up to him. I asked him how well he knew Wiggins. He stated he hardly knew him at all. I outlined briefly to Katzenbach the results of my conversation with Al Friendly, the Managing Editor. Katzenbach stated he knew he could not trust Wiggins but he would give him a call.

Katzenbach called Wiggins at approximately 12:20 PM. He told Wiggins he felt that all facts should be, of course, made available to the public but that the Department of Justice seriously hoped that the "Washington Post" would not encourage any specific means or instrument by which these should be made available to the public.

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Assassination of the President

11/25/63

(IE)

Wiggins stated he, of course, could make no commitment to not write an editorial, however, that the conversation that the FBI representative had previously had with Friendly, the Managing Editor, had merit to it and he was inclined to go along. He stated he would give the matter serious consideration.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed closely.

AM *DeLoach* *V.*

Question of Nation's Guilt

Violence in Dallas and Sorrow in Capital Raise the Issue of Further Investigation

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — A tale of two cities. And two murders. In Dallas: Violence and anarchy. In Washington: Sorrow and humiliation and anxiety. Running through the private and public comments here today was a single theme: that this decent country has been made to look uncivilized; that there is a kind of rebellion in the land against law and good faith, and that private anger and sorrow are not enough to redeem the events of the last few days.

The doctrine of an eye-for-an eye has prevailed in Dallas, and the civil authorities in neither of these two cities have promised the nation a full objective inquiry into the deaths of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. But thoughtful men here are not satisfied. They are determined to explore the question of public as well as private guilt in these two cases.

The Chief Justice of the United States raised the question of public responsibility for the present atmosphere of lawlessness in his eulogy to the murdered President at the Capitol today. We do know, he said, that such acts of assassination and murder "are commonly stimulated by forces of hatred and violence such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life."

'We Have All Had a Part'

The grandson of President Woodrow Wilson, Dean Francis Sayre of the Washington Cathedral, put the point more directly in his sermon this morning:

"We have been present at a new crucifixion," he said—this one following on the murder of Medgar Evers in Mississippi and the bomb-murders of eight Negro children in Birmingham.

"All of us," he added, "have had a part in the slaying of our President. It was the good people who crucified our Lord, and not merely those who acted as executioners."

"By our silence; by our inaction; by our willingness that heavy burdens be borne by one man alone; by our readiness to allow evil to be called good and good evil; by our continued toleration of ancient injustices... we have all had a part in the assassination."

The American people saw two scenes on the television today that illustrate the dualism of American life, the nobility and tenderness on the one hand, and the brutality on the other.

Jacqueline Kennedy arrived in Washington years ago merely as a beauty and is leaving it, as she demonstrated at the Capitol today, as a beautiful spirit.

Out of the crowd she stepped under the vaulted ceiling of vast Rotunda, a trim and hale figure in funeral black with the golden ceroline on her hand, and kneeled ever so slowly before her husband's flag-draped coffin, and stretched out her hand and touched the flag and kissed the coffin; and then rose as gracefully as a young girl and walked away. At least that was the way the people in Washington saw it through their tears.

In Dallas, another scene: murder at point blank range of the hand-cuffed human being suspected but not convicted of assassinating President Kennedy.

This was being shown all over the world tonight, and people here were so sick of it that the tendency was to punish the culprit and be done with it. But these two murders raise fundamental questions in the minds of reflective men and women here and cannot be forgotten so easily.

Is the evidence on Lee Harvey Oswald to be left with the Dallas police and the F.B.I.? Is the public not entitled to know what was said to and by Oswald in the Dallas jail? Cannot a Presidential or some other objective commission carry on a private investigation, interrogate Oswald's wife and brother, and finally present its findings to the nation?

The Dallas side of the tale cannot be left where it is without adding to the moral confusion Chief Justice Warren and Dean Sayre talked about today.

Inalienable Rights

More than the policemen and the politicians, the jurist and the philosophers here are insisting that the "inalienable rights" of the individual in this country, as the founding fathers insisted, came not from the state but from their Creator, and that nobody has a right to take them away.

The point at issue here was defined very clearly by Walter Lippmann. "The decay of decency in the modern age..." he wrote many years ago, "the treatment of human beings as things, as the mere instruments of power and ambition, is without doubt the consequence of the decay of the belief in man as something more than an animal animated by highly conditioned reflexes and chemical reactions."

"For, unless man is something more than that, he has no rights that anyone is bound to respect, and there are no limitations upon his conduct which he is bound to obey. This is the forgotten foundation of democracy in the only sense in which democracy is truly valid and of liberty in the only sense in which it can hope to endure. The liberties we talk about defending today were established by men who took their conception of man from the great central religious tradition of Western civilization, and the liberties we inherit can almost certainly not survive the abandonment of that tradition."

Both Dallas and Washington have forgotten this foundation, and this is the point the preachers and the jurists were trying to make today. The President of the United States, said Chief Justice Warren is "chosen to embody the ideals of our people, the faith we have in our institutions, and our belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

This is probably the single hope in the tragedy. For it may be that only the shock of this ordeal can help the nation recover a clearer vision of how a free and civilized people must live.

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Gandy _____

This document is prepared in response to your request for information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It is being furnished to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside your organization without the express approval of the FBI.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 25 1 58 PM '63
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
94-8-6-28
30

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 4, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

Tolson _____
Belmont ☒ _____
Mohr _____
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In accordance with instructions, there is attached for the Director's use for the possible briefing of the President a memorandum summarizing high lights of certain recent FBI activities. No summary was made of the investigation relative to the assassination of President Kennedy since the Director has directed the investigation of this case and has personal knowledge of it; however, certain side lights of interest regarding the case are included. This memorandum is current as of December 4, 1963.

ACTION:

The attached should be forwarded to the Director for his use.

Enc.

94-57090

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- 2 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:pwd
(7)

REC 37

12 DEC 18 1963

68 DEC 23 1963

CRIME RECORDS

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

December 4, 1963

Director's Discussion
with President Johnson

RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

EX-102
DEC 4 1963
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NOT RECORDED

22 JAN 16 1964

INT. SEC. 28

SECRET

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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6-28-94
Classified by 05 RMB/mde
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

11/4/88 mde
4/4/97 5/28/98 mde
CLASSIFIED BY 5668-SD/mde
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (JFK)

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(NPHE)

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RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

Communist Party, USA

NON-PERTINENT DATA
EXCISED

(NPDE)
SECRET

The Soviet leadership in Moscow has expressed its wholehearted approval of the leadership of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and has described the CPUSA as being among the leading Communist Parties outside the socialist orbit. Since late 1958, the Soviets have furnished the CPUSA with \$1,643,935 to finance its subversive activities. Almost \$600,000 of this amount was furnished the CPUSA during 1963. The Party has asked Russia for \$1,295,000 for 1964. A Soviet official, Aleksey M. Kolobashkin, Third Secretary, Soviet Mission to the United Nations, is the Soviet Liaison representative with the CPUSA. He exchanges microfilmed messages with his CPUSA contact, who is our source (NY 694-S*), and makes personal contacts whenever urgent messages are to be exchanged. In addition, the Soviets send instructions directly from Moscow to the CPUSA via short-wave radio broadcasts in Morse Code. These messages are received by our source.

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568-540/mde
11/1

TENDS
REVEAL
SENSITIVE
PREF. IN
SOURCES
CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Since 1958, representatives of the CPUSA controlled by us have made fourteen separate trips to the Soviet Union and satellite countries for the purpose of holding confidential discussions with top Soviet and satellite officials. A CPUSA representative, who is our source (CU 5834-S*), has recently returned to this country after spending almost a month in the Soviet Union conferring with top Soviet officials and we are still debriefing him. Regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, source has indicated the Russians feel President Kennedy's assassination is a very serious situation, were sympathetic to the extent they tolled church bells and criticized anti-Kennedy feeling in Red China as "beneath contempt." The Soviets felt certain interests in the United States would utilize the assassination to stop negotiations with Russia and socialist countries, attack Cuba and then spread the war. As a result of this feeling, Russia immediately went into a state of national alert. As a result of our coverage of these trips we have disseminated to officials of our Government much sought-after intelligence data which has been used in shaping foreign policy. For example, in August, 1963, we obtained valuable information pertaining to the Soviets' reaction to the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty.

6-28-94
Classified by 05 DMB/nd
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

The CPUSA is assisting the Soviets on a very limited basis and on a high level in their intelligence operations in this country. In October, 1963, Kolobashkin requested his CPUSA contact (NY 694-S*) to furnish the names of three individuals who are American citizens not associated with the CPUSA in order that the Soviets could use these individuals in their intelligence operations in the United States. These names have not as yet been furnished to the Soviets. When they are, they will be names of people we will control.

Communism and the Negro Movement

The CPUSA is currently concentrating its efforts on the racial unrest with the hope of establishing a political weapon in the form of a Negro-labor coalition. A key to the

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Party's success may well rest with Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., a leading spokesman for the Negro people who is knowingly and regularly cooperating with and taking advice from communists. King is considered within the CPUSA as a Marxist.

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Stanley David Levison, a secret Party member, is one of the individuals exerting the most influence on King. Since 1956, Levison's efforts in King's behalf have included fund-raising, serving as legal counsel, preparing speech material and assisting in some demonstrations.

Other individuals such as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a member of the Party's National Committee; Bayard Rustin, a homosexual who has publicly admitted affiliations with the communist movement in the past; and Clarence Jones, a member of a Party youth group in the mid-1950's and who is being used as an intermediary between King and Levison, are all exerting influence on King. (On December 2, 1963, Assistant Director DeLoach furnished to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, a copy of "Communism and the Negro Movement - - A Current Analysis" dated October 16, 1963, for the President, which details the above.)

Prosecutive Action Under the Internal Security Act of 1950

When the CPUSA failed to register with the Attorney General by November 20, 1961, as provided by the Internal Security Act of 1950, criminal action, based upon evidence developed and witnesses provided by the FBI, was brought against the Party as an organization. Trial resulted in a guilty verdict and the maximum fine of \$120,000 was imposed. An appeal is pending. On March 15, 1962, the two top officials of the Party, Gus Hall and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., were indicted for their failure to register on the Party's behalf. A trial date has not been set.

Since May, 1962, the Attorney General has petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order thirty-seven national and district leaders of the CPUSA to register themselves. To date, the Board has heard twenty-five cases in which the evidence was presented by confidential sources of the FBI. Registration orders have been issued in twenty cases and appeals are pending.

Trials are pending in San Francisco, California, and Seattle, Washington, respectively, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which proscribe members of the CPUSA from applying for a United States passport and from employment in a vital facility so designated by the Secretary of Defense. Evidence developed and witnesses supplied by the FBI will be utilized at these trials.

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Penetration of Soviet-bloc Intelligence Services (S)(u)

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The Soviet-bloc countries are conducting a massive, well-coordinated espionage attack against this country. As of November 20, 1963, there were (285) known or highly suspected (S) Soviet-bloc intelligence officers in the United States assigned to the various establishments of the Soviet bloc in this country. (S)

To thwart their efforts we have conducted an all-out offensive to penetrate their organization, defect their personnel and develop those defectors in the very heart of their intelligence apparatus. We have been unusually successful in developing such defectors. (S)(u)

The Fedora Case (S)(u)

For example, one Soviet officer (code name Fedora) began cooperating in May, 1962. He is an officer of the KGB (Committee of State Security of the USSR) assigned to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. He has furnished information regarding approximately 60 agents being operated by KGB officers in various countries of the world. Six of these are actually FBI double agents operating against the KGB. (S)(u)

This officer also furnishes inside information from KGB headquarters. For example, John Butenko, an American engineer, and Igor Ivanov, a KGB Amtorg employee, were arrested on espionage charges October 29, 1963. Three other KGB officers attached to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations were expelled from the United States for their complicity in the conspiracy. Our defector was able to tell us of the extreme consternation at KGB headquarters. One third of the KGB scientific espionage officers in New York had been lost at one stroke. (S)(u)

The Tophat Case (S)(u)

Jack Edward Dunlap was an Army sergeant assigned to the National Security Agency (NSA) who committed suicide the night of July 22/23, 1963. His widow, on August 20, 1963, furnished Army investigators twelve classified Government documents she claimed she found in her attic after his death. After the FBI entered the case August 22, 1963, additional classified documents were found and Dunlap's widow admitted Dunlap had admitted to her before his suicide that he was selling information to the Soviets. (S)(u)

We received verification of this from an excellent source. In 1961 we had developed a Soviet intelligence officer (code name Tophat) who had furnished valuable data to us until his return to the Soviet Union. (Prior to his return he agreed to fill a drop in Moscow on specified dates in June, July or August, 1963, and place a specified signal. CIA agreed to clear the drop with State Department approval. Our source made no signal on any of the agreed dates. CIA was willing (S)(u)

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to clear the drop in July, but State declined to permit it. With State approval, CIA cleared the drop in August and found a very important message which said, in part: "Most important agent Jack Edward Dunlap, 1 Gilmore Street, Glen Burnie, Maryland, at NSA. He came to Kostyuk himself May, 1961." (Nikhail Kostyuk was Soviet Air Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from July, 1958, to August, 1962.) (S)

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Analysis of the complete message and the manner in which it was placed in the drop indicates it was probably placed in the drop in June, 1963. Had the State Department permitted CIA to clear the drop in early July, appropriate measures could have been taken against Dunlap prior to his suicide. (S)

(The Nicknack Case) (S)

In March, 1963, we successfully defected and operated in place another employee of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations (code name Nicknack). He has furnished us documents of military significance including Soviet evaluations of the defense installations in the New York and Boston areas. The United States Air Force has advised that these Soviet documents are complete and accurate reports of equipment and capabilities of the North American Air Defense as of the time they were written. The information on our installations was obtained by the Soviets through reconnaissance and through the use of mobile electronic devices. (S)

This source is now in the Soviet Union. Through an ingenious method he recently communicated with us and furnished information of significant military intelligence. (S)

(The Miter Case) (S)

During November, 1963, we defected and are now developing a Soviet intelligence officer (code name Miter) employed in the United Nations Secretariat. We expect that he will be able to furnish information of apolitical nature, which he has agreed to do. (S)

(The Prime Case) (S)

Early in 1963 we developed as a defector in place the Code Clerk at the Polish United Nations Delegation in New York City (code name Prime). Through information furnished us by this source, the United States Government on a daily basis is able to read the coded diplomatic communications between the Polish Delegation to the United Nations and their headquarters in Warsaw. He furnished the cipher pads used by the Polish Security Service representative in New York. NSA has evaluated this source noting that his data could not be bought for dollars and "could very well prove to be the communications intelligence superhaul of this century." (S)

REVIEWED BY JUPK TASK FORCE

ON 10/29/68

- ☐ RELEASE IN FULL
- ☒ RELEASE IN PART
- ☐ TOTAL DENIAL

SECRET

The Gimne Case

On September 17, 1962, the cooperation of a member of the Czechoslovakian United Nations Mission was obtained (code name Gimne). Through this source we have obtained voluminous information concerning Czechoslovakian intelligence operations and targets in the United States. This particular defector in place has returned to Czechoslovakia and has agreed to furnish information from there.

The Candy Case

Our informant entered the United States as a Hungarian refugee in February, 1957, under cover of the Hungarian Refugee Program. Following recruitment in Hungary as an illegal agent and dispatch to the United States with high-level intelligence assignments, he has successfully carried out an extremely valuable double agent role under our direction for over six and one-half years. His most significant assignments are to pinpoint location of long-range ballistic missiles in several areas of the United States.

Penetration of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service

In July, 1962, we developed the First Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy (Aleksandar Zamboli) as a source. Through him we have obtained a penetrating picture of Yugoslav intelligence operations in the United States, as well as policy plans of the Yugoslav Government in dealing with important political situations. As a result of information furnished by this source, action has been initiated to neutralize six Government employees known to have been valued Yugoslav intelligence sources.

Penetration of Soviet Illegal Operations

Important in the Soviet-bloc intelligence system is the undercover or illegal agent sent to this country who has no diplomatic or official status. He is the sophisticate of espionage who uses fraudulent documents, elaborate codes, secret inks, microfilm and covert financial support to avoid detection. Networks of illegal agents serve to bolster the espionage activities of Soviet-bloc officials and are prepared to take over all espionage operations in the event of war or other emergency which results in a break of diplomatic relations.

To neutralize the threat posed by this illegal apparatus we have resorted to highly unconventional and imaginative techniques which have resulted in our penetration of a number of these operations. One of these operations involves the two Soviet illegal agents using the identities of Robert K. Balch and Joy Ann Balch who were arrested by us in Washington, D. C., this summer and are presently awaiting trial. The principal

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Government witness in this prosecution will be a Soviet illegal agent who was successfully doubled by us over four years ago and has been operating against the Soviets ever since. He is a Soviet Military Intelligence Officer (code name Karot) who entered this country through fraudulent documents in December, 1958. He was uncovered by us two months after his entry. (S) (u)

Scientific Counterattack

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(S) One of our most valuable contributions in the security field has been the procurement of cryptographic materials of (S) foreign diplomatic establishments in the United States for use by NSA in its communications intelligence efforts. These operations have involved the opening of intricate locking mechanisms on safes, the penetration and subsequent restoration of their contents. As of today, the value of cryptographic material obtained by this Bureau from 47 foreign establishments has been \$10,985,500. The real worth of the material, however, lies in its incalculable intelligence value to agencies and officials of our Government. (S) (X)

Cuban Matters

Our investigations in the Cuban area have been most intense since Castro ascended to power January 1, 1959. We have concentrated not only on pro-Castro individuals but on such groups as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, organized in New York City in April, 1960, to serve as a propaganda organ for Castro. (Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassinator of President Kennedy, claimed to head a chapter of this group in New Orleans.)

TENDS TO
IDENTIFY
SENSITIVE
FOREIGN
INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES
AND/OR
METHODS

We have specialized coverage of three high-level Cuban intelligence agents whose activities are being directed from Cuba through clandestine radio messages and surface communications in secret codes. Twelve Cuban aliens sent to the United States by the Cuban Government under the guise of refugees to carry out intelligence activities against this country are cooperating with the FBI and their activities are now being directed against the Cuban Government. (S) (X)

(S) In late October, 1963, one of our sources, who has the confidence of Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia and the Foreign Minister's son, Cuban Ambassador to Brazil Raul Roa Kouri, was sent to Brazil to visit with Raul Roa Kouri. Vital information concerning the extent of Castro's influence in South America and future plans of the Cuban Government was obtained. (S) (X)

Coverage of Non-Soviet-Bloc Matters (S)

(S) We maintain coverage of certain non-Soviet-bloc countries in order to produce intelligence information of value to the various United States Government agencies. One of the principal means of accomplishing this is by maintaining technical surveillances on foreign diplomatic establishments in this country. As of today we have 47 such surveillances on 27 different countries. (S)

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- 6 -

SECRET

(NPDE)

Frequently we institute special coverage to establish the activities and contacts of various internationally known figures who visit this country such as (Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu of South Vietnam, Cheddi Jagan, Marxist Prime Minister of British Guiana, and Cathal Goulding, Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army) who was here last month to obtain United States support for his organization. We have just completed special coverage of this nature on Juan Bosch, deposed President of the Dominican Republic. This was done at the specific request of the Honorable Ralph A. Dungan, of the White House Staff, and resulted in producing information showing that Bosch is conducting an active campaign urging that the Dominican people overthrow the army. (S) SECRET

As a result of our coverage of (Cheddi Jagan), we have learned that his United States representative is considering asking the Cubans and Russians to prepare a plan for guerrilla warfare in (British Guiana). We have also come up with strong indications the Soviets are financially supporting (Jagan) through communist contacts in the United States. (S)

Major Criminal Investigations

Hoffa Case

The two principal cases in which James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, is now under indictment include an indictment of Hoffa and six others at Nashville on May 9, 1963, on charges of Obstruction of Justice and the indictment of Hoffa and seven others in Chicago on June 4, 1963, for mail fraud, fraud by wire and conspiracy. Trial date in the Nashville case set for January 6, 1964, and tentative trial date on the Chicago case set for February 3, 1964.

Baker Case

We have received thirty-eight requests from the Department for inquiries regarding possible conflict of interest or fraud against the Government on the part of Robert G. Baker, former Senate Majority Secretary.

Antitrust Investigation of Steel Industry

On October 21, 1963, the Antitrust Division requested we locate witnesses and review hotel registration records to determine whether representatives of steel companies were in New York City and Cincinnati, Ohio, for meetings on the same dates from 1955 to date. This is to assist a grand jury inquiry authorized by the Attorney General and former President Kennedy looking into pricing activities of steel companies on four major steel products. This grand jury in effect is a continuation of the 1962 grand jury inquiry relative to the increase of steel prices on April 10, 1962. The investigation requested of the Bureau by the Antitrust Division has been completed.

Case Involving Bombing of Canadian Freighter

We are investigating the bombing on September 6, 1963, at Chicago of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw," which appears to be a direct result of a jurisdictional dispute between

(NPDE)

the Canadian Maritime Union and the Seafarers International Union (SIU). Several suspects have been developed, all of whom appear to be either directly or indirectly associated with the SIU.

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Arvey Case

Erwin B. Arvey, son of Jake Arvey, Democratic National Committeeman, Chicago, was arrested at Los Angeles, California, on October 3, 1963, after he had attempted to obtain a loan using \$550,000 in counterfeit General Motors Acceptance Corporation bonds as collateral. An additional \$200,000 in counterfeit bonds was recovered from the Bank of St. Louis where Arvey obtained a loan of \$160,000. Arvey's attorney indicated that the Arvey family has "bailed out" Erwin Arvey for fourteen years and said the family accepts the fact that Arvey will have to serve time. Indictments were returned against Arvey in both Los Angeles and St. Louis. On December 9, 1963, before the U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, Arvey entered a guilty plea to the Los Angeles indictment. Case continued to January 20, 1964, for sentencing. It is anticipated that he will plead to the St. Louis indictment prior to January 20, 1964.

Policy re Bombing Matters

The FBI's jurisdiction in bombing matters is based on Section 837, Title 18, U. S. Code (Civil Rights Act of 1960). The basis for our entry into bombing matter cases is the interstate transportation of explosives. There is a rebuttable presumption that when a bombing occurs, interstate transportation has taken place.

With regard to the institution of investigation in bombing cases, the Department of Justice adopted the policy of having each incidence of a bombing considered by the Department prior to the conducting of an investigation. The attitude of the Department has been that primary responsibility for the investigation of a bombing is with the local authorities on the scene. Whenever a bombing occurs, representatives of the Bureau immediately offer the cooperative facilities of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Divisions and the coverage of out-of-state leads to local authorities. The facts in each bombing are discussed with representatives of the Department to ascertain whether or not the Department desires the Bureau to enter into an investigation.

Bombing of Baptist Negro Church in Birmingham

On September 15, 1963, a Sunday morning, a bomb exploded at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Negro Church in Birmingham resulting in the death of four young Negro children. An immediate extensive investigation was instituted by the Bureau to ascertain the identities of the perpetrators of the bombing. Investigation is continuing.

The Drive Against Organized Crime

During the past three years, we have intensified our investigative efforts against organized crime by conducting over 11,000 individual investigations. Our purpose is primarily to develop violations of Federal, state or local law on the part of individuals active in organized crime and at the same time to be alert to hoodlum activities on a continuing basis. In the two-year period ending October, 1963, the FBI has participated in

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the investigation of 590 cases, which has resulted in the arrests of 2,087 underworld characters active in organized crime. The FBI handled 205 matters within its own jurisdiction. In 304 cases we provided information to local law enforcement bodies or other Federal agencies upon which prosecution was based. In 81 other cases, FBI Agents furnished testimony or made substantial contributions to assist Federal or local law enforcement agencies in carrying out their responsibilities. Arrests have been made of such notorious hoodlum figures as Carmine Lombardozzi and Milwaukee Phil Alderiso. Another major hoodlum figure, Angelo Bruno, is currently under indictment for violating laws under FBI jurisdiction.

During the past year, our efforts in penetrating the underworld organization, La Cosa Nostra, were made public. This is a national organization with an estimated national membership in excess of 5,000 which exerts control over many phases of racketeering activity. Joseph Valachi, one of our sources of information on this organization, testified concerning the organization before the Senate Subcommittee on Government Operations in October, 1963. Valachi publicly identified the members of the "commission," the ruling body of La Cosa Nostra.

Our investigations have also been aimed against the gambling operations of the organized underworld and the development of cases involving extortion, resulting from underworld "shylock" operations. We continually develop data concerning hoodlum investment of their illegally gained funds in legitimate enterprises.

Assassination of President Kennedy

Investigation has established that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy. FBI investigation prior to that time had not developed any evidence that he harbored assassination intentions. Subsequent investigation has not uncovered evidence that he expressed an intention to assassinate the President. However, his wife, during interview on December 3, 1963, advised that during the Spring of 1963 he attempted to assassinate former General Edwin A. Walker, who was described by Oswald as the leader of the Fascists. A note in the Russian language found at the Irving, Texas, residence where Mrs. Oswald was residing indicated Oswald expected to be killed or taken prisoner for something he intended to do and left instructions for his wife's actions thereafter. Mrs. Oswald said she found this note after his assassination attempt on Walker. (On April 10, 1963, someone fired a rifle bullet at Walker while he was sitting in his home at Dallas, Texas.) Mrs. Oswald has denied that either she or her husband was recruited by the Russians to perform any type of intelligence mission. She expressed an analysis of his personality when she stated, "He like America. Lee no like Russia. Lee no like America. Lee like moon." He attempted suicide in October, 1959, while in Russia.

Voluminous material, including a diary prepared by Oswald while he was in Russia, established he disliked the capitalist and communist systems and advocated creation of a third system which

would encompass the better features of both. While in Russia, he obtained a job in a factory. His wages there were supplemented by payments from the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs which Oswald considered as payment for his denunciation of the United States. He detested "right-wingers" and on his own initiative made contacts with the CPUSA, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Socialist Workers Party and other organizations in the United States. No evidence has been developed which would indicate his assassination of the President was inspired or directed by these organizations or by any foreign country. SECRET

The Frank Sinatra, Jr., Kidnaping Case

At about 9:00 p.m. on December 8, 1963, at a motel in State Line, California, near Lake Tahoe and just inside the California-Nevada state line, Frank Sinatra, Jr., son of the well-known entertainer, was abducted by two unknown subjects. Road blocks set up in the area were unproductive and immediate efforts to identify the abductors met with negative results. A series of eight telephone calls were received in Reno and Carson City, Nevada, on the following day and a demand was made for a \$240,000 ransom. On directions of the kidnapers, Frank Sinatra, Sr., returned to Los Angeles and the ransom was paid as instructed during the early morning hours of December 11, 1963. At approximately 3:10 a.m., Pacific Standard Time, on December 11, 1963, Frank Sinatra, Jr., was found walking along a highway approximately two miles from the home of his mother in suburban Los Angeles.

Subsequent investigation by the FBI resulted in the arrest of Barry Worthington Keenan and John William Irwin on December 13, 1963, followed by the arrest of Joseph Clyde Ansler during the early morning hours of December 14, 1963, in connection with this offense. All three were charged in authorized complaint with violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute and were held in lieu of \$50,000 bond each.

In excess of \$233,000 of the ransom money has been recovered by the FBI and all three have admitted their participation in the kidnaping plot. Keenan and Ansler have admitted the actual abduction and subsequent interstate transportation through Nevada of young Sinatra.

(NPDE)

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 24, 1963

FROM : MR. BELMONT

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 ASSAULTING A GOVERNMENT OFFICER

Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

This afternoon I advised SAC Shanklin in Dallas that we are sending down Supervisors Rogge and Thompson for the purpose of going carefully over the written interview and investigative findings of our Agents in the Oswald matter so that we can prepare a memorandum to the Attorney General, attaching exhibits such as photographs, et cetera, to set out the evidence showing that Oswald is responsible for the shooting that killed the President. We will show that Oswald was an avowed Marxist, a former defector to the Soviet Union and an active member of the FPCC, which has been financed by Castro. We will then show the background of Oswald, when and where he was born, et cetera, and then the story of what happened when the President was shot and subsequently until Oswald was picked up in the theatre. We will set forth the items of evidence which make it clear that Oswald is the man who killed the President.

Shanklin said results of the investigation have been reduced to written form and consequently the information will all be available for these two Supervisors.

Supervisors Rogge and Thompson are leaving the night of November 24 for Dallas (by AIR FORCE PLANE)

I told Shanklin that he should contact the Chief of Police and arrange to be sure that any evidence such as the rifle, gun casings, paper bag containing Oswald's fingerprints, et cetera, be locked up in custody of the Chief so that no souvenir hunters or other persons would destroy or take away the evidence. Despite the fact that Oswald is dead, this evidence will be necessary to back up any statement that Oswald was the man who killed the President.

I also alerted our Laboratory to retain the bullets that were compared with the rifle and to hold on to any other evidence pertaining to this case.

REC-116

I told Shanklin that Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach is reportedly sending Assistant Attorney General Miller of the Criminal Division down to Dallas to speak to the Mayor to see if he can keep the Chief of Police and Lieutenant Fritz off television and radio.

AHB:ams
 (5)

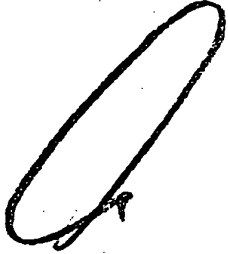
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53 DEC 6 1963

25 DEC 2 1963

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At 4:15 p.m. Mr. DeLoach advised that Katzenbach wanted to put out a statement, "We are now persuaded that Oswald killed the President; however, the investigation by the Department of Justice and the FBI is continuing." Guthman of the Department wanted the FBI to put this statement out. Mr. DeLoach advised Guthman that the FBI would not put out the statement and we are opposed to any statement being put out along this line.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 11-27-63 12-20 AM AFV

DIRECTOR, AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE AND DALLAS
FROM SAC, CINCINNATI /62-2758/ 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

SUBHEADING.. BACKGROUND ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BARBARA BROOKE, ONE ZERO ONE SOUTH SYLVAN AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO,
EMPLOYED AS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, ADVISED SA LOREN
BEDELL, NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, DURING EASTER RECESS, SHE
TRAVELED TO WASHINGTON, D. C. TO VISIT FRIENDS AND TOUR WASHINGTON. ON
MORNING OF SATURDAY, APRIL THIRTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, AS DRIVING BY WHITE
HOUSE, SHE TOOK TWO PHOTOGRAPHS AT TIME PICKETS WERE IN FRONT OF
WHITE HOUSE. SHE DOES NOT RECALL PURPOSE OF PICKETS BUT THINKS IT WAS
COME GROUP IN SYMPATHY WITH CASTRO. ON REVIEWING TWO PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., SHE NOTED ONE OF THE THREE PICKETS BEARS STRONG
RESEMBLANCE TO AND MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALLEGED
ASSASSIN. SHE FURNISHED TWO COLOR SLIDES SHOWING VIEWS OF NORTH FRONT
OF WHITE HOUSE WITH THREE MEN CARRYING SIGNS. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO
DETERMINE WORDING ON SIGNS.

25 DEC 9 1963

FD THREE ZERO TWO BEING FURNISHED DALLAS. COLOR SLIDES BEING

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PAGE TWO

FORWARDED BUREAU BY AIRTEL. REQUEST COPIES BE MADE FOR WFO AND DALLAS.

WFO WILL ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF GROUP AND PICKETS IN
FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE MORNING OF APRIL THIRTEEN, SIXTYTHREE.

END ACK IN ORD

WA

1225 PM OK FBI WA LA

DL11-25 AM OK FBI DL EEA

TU AND DISCO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 11/26/63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. J.P. MohrSUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Assassination of the PresidentTolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Director advised that he had talked to Katzenbach, who had been talking to the White House relative to the report we are to render in the Oswald case. It is Katzenbach's feeling that this report should include everything which may raise a question in the mind of the public or the press regarding this matter, including such things as the return of the passport to Oswald in Moscow, and the furnishing of money to him by the State Department for the purpose of returning to the U.S. If the State Department regulations or law required State to do these things, we should get a copy of the law.

This report will have to contain anything of relevance to the case. We should get from the Defense Department Oswald's record and disciplinary action and discharge. We should cover the angle of Oswald going down to Mexico City, and his contacts down there.

In other words, this report is to settle the dust, in so far as Oswald and his activities are concerned, both from the standpoint that he is the man who assassinated the President, and relative to Oswald himself and his activities and background, et cetera.

At such time as the report is finished, Mr. Katzenbach will go over it, and will furnish it to other officials of the government, such as McCone of CIA, the Secretaries of Navy, Defense, and State, so that they can look it over and make sure they agree and do not have any objections.

The above change will, of course, require more time for the preparation of this report. However, the Director desires that it be out as quickly as possible. Division Six will continue to handle the portion of the report dealing with the assassination attempt and the evidence gathered to show that Oswald is responsible. This means that we will have to carefully check the evidence and Oswald's possessions that the police are now turning over to us, to see if additional information should go into the report from this.

Division Five will handle the other part of the report, which will show the background, associations, et cetera, of Oswald. We must be certain that anything that is put into the report can be backed up, as it will be subject to minute scrutiny from the press and the public. For Division Five's part of the report we should be certain also that we get back-up material, such as the law relied on by State to give

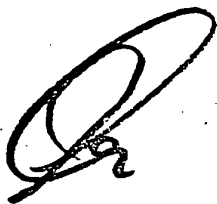
AHB:CSH (5)

REC-16 105-82558-943
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Mr. Sullivan

Oswald's passport back to him, et cetera. We should be certain that agents thoroughly go through Oswald's effects to see if they can pick up any correspondence with the Communist Party, the Soviet Embassy, et cetera.

This is a difficult report to prepare, but we will have to concentrate our full attention on it in order to produce the desired results.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 22, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: DANIEL JAMES
SECRETARY - CITIZENS COMMITTEE
FOR A FREE CUBA
Rm 619-1426 6 ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. James, whose local telephone is 783-7507, called me at approximately 6:45 p.m. this evening. He identified himself as the Secretary of the "Citizens Committee for A Free Cuba." He indicated that his organization had been operating in Washington for some period of time and that the members of his board of directors include Admiral Arleigh Burke and Clare Boothe Luce. He stated his organization was strictly an anti-Castro one.

Mr. James indicated that his office would be very interested in receiving any information whatsoever regarding the subject, Oswald, who allegedly killed a police officer in Dallas this afternoon and who also was considered as a suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. He wanted to know if we could furnish him information from FBI files. I told him we could not, our files were confidential, that I could not be of any assistance to him.

Mr. James stated that he could understand our reasons for maintaining our files on a confidential basis; however, it was possible that his office had information on Oswald. He stated he did not know this to be true, however, merely wanted to let us know of the possibility.

I told Mr. James we would keep his call in mind.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:geg
(7)

XEROX

79 DEC 13 1963 DEC 12 1963

place in
105-119540
REC-53
for the 225040

5 DEC 12 1963

EX-105

See what
he has.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD
WAS AN FBI INFORMANT
IDENTITIES EXCISED (IE)

DATE: February 10, 1964

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Lee Oswald

Referenced my memorandum to you February 7, 1964, indicating that Jay Sourwine, Chief Counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS), had indicated, following pressure being put on him, that he would contact his source of information to see if that source would talk to me relative to the above-captioned allegation. Sourwine had also indicated, and had reiterated several times, that his source had confirmed this allegation with CIA.

Sourwine called at approximately 2:30 PM, February 10, 1964. He advised he had contacted his source and in view of the seriousness of the situation, his source had agreed to be identified. He named his source as Colonel Philip Corso who is currently employed by Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.). Sourwine indicated that Corso had agreed to being interviewed.

I contacted Colonel Corso in Senator Thurmond's office at approximately 3:15 PM, February 10, 1964. Harry Dent and Fred Buzhardt, Senator Thurmond's Administrative and Legislative Assistants, sat in on the interview. Both men have been very cooperative in the past. I had not previously met Colonel Corso, however, understand that he formerly worked for General Trudeau in Army Intelligence and had some contacts with FBI at that time. Colonel Corso, upon meeting him, and throughout the interview, gave me the definite impression of being a rather shifty-eyed individual who fashions himself a great intelligence expert. As a matter of fact, it was quite difficult to pin him down with questions inasmuch as he insisted on expounding his theories rather than sticking to specifics.

I told Colonel Corso of the information received from Sourwine and that he had been named as the source. I told him the allegation was absolutely false. The point was made that Mr. Hoover had submitted a sworn affidavit to the Warren Commission emphatically denying the allegation and that I desired Colonel Corso to read the affidavit at this time. I told him additionally that if his allegation had been made to other people, I would like to know the names of these people so that they could be confronted. He told me the only other person he had discussed the allegation with was Senator Thurmond.

Enclosure 1
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
CDD:ejr (6)

CLOSURE

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SOVIET SECTION

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Allegation That Oswald
Was An FBI Informant

2/10/64

(IE)

Colonel Corso stated he did not need to read the affidavit I handed him inasmuch as he would take the FBI's word that Oswald was not an informant. I told him regardless of his confidence he should read the affidavit. He then scanned it quite hurriedly and handed it back to me.

I told Colonel Corso that I would have to insist that he reveal the identity of his source within CIA. He stated he could not do this inasmuch as his source represented "groups" or "individuals" that had been friends of his when he was handling intelligence for the Army. He stated he did not like to violate their confidence. I told him he should realize that this allegation was a very serious one which could do considerable damage to the FBI if it became widely publicized. I mentioned additionally that his refusal might, of course, result in his being subpoenaed or requested to testify before the Warren Commission concerning the withholding of evidence.

SENSITIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND/OR METHODS

Colonel Corso began to backtrack. He stated that his sources had (SFISM) merely told him that they knew the FBI had been in contact with Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. He quickly added that his sources within CIA also felt that Oswald's activity, while in the Soviet Union, represented a State Department operation. Colonel Corso indicated that "if" Oswald had been an informant, while in the Soviet Union, he would have submitted reports to three U. S. employees of the American Embassy in Moscow. He named these individuals as: Angeli, John Vincent Abidian and Hugh Montgomery. Corso stated that Angeli and Montgomery had been declared persona non grata by the Soviet Government and told to leave the Soviet Union. Corso indicated that while he was still with the Army, he received a tip that the three named individuals had received reports from a double agent within the Soviet Union. He stated this double agent could have been Oswald. I asked him if he had any specifics or proof in this regard. He stated he could not prove any of these statements. He then added that this entire matter might be an assumption on the part of CIA inasmuch as his sources had no definite facts whatsoever.

U.S.

I told Colonel Corso that I wanted to go back over our conversation and to be as specific as possible. I asked him point-blank if his sources within CIA had named Oswald as an FBI informant to him. I asked him for a direct answer. He slowly replied that "groups" or "persons" within CIA, whom he had known for a long time, had told him that Oswald could have been a source of information for the FBI. He stated the same "groups" or "persons" also indicated that Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union represented a State Department operation. Corso added that there was a Communist Party member supposedly in Texas by the name of "Stanford" who knew that Oswald had been an FBI source of information and had related this fact to other parties. I asked

John

- 2 -

over
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Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Allegation That Oswald
Was An FBI Informant

2/10/64

(I E)

Colonel Corso how he knew this. He stated he could not recall his source of information in this regard, however, apparently "Stanford" had been interviewed by some one and had given them this information. I told Colonel Corso that his ability to be nonspecific was somewhat amazing. He told me he was well-versed in the intelligence game and knew how CIA and the State Department operated. He stated he had no sympathy for CIA inasmuch as that organization had quite often failed to cooperate with him when he was operating with intelligence.

At this stage of the questioning, Colonel Corso again approached the melodramatic by emphatically claiming that he had been concerned only in this matter because he was afraid that the communists were promoting a deliberate smear against the FBI. I asked why he brought in the Communist Party when he had originally claimed that his information had come from CIA. He stated that the information furnished by the communist, "Stanford," apparently represented a deliberate smear attempt on the part of the communists.

I told Colonel Corso that I wanted him to think about this matter and to particularly consider the seriousness of the allegations. I told him he should give me a call by February 11, 1964, and give me a definite answer as to whether he would identify his sources of information. He agreed to do so. I told him also that regardless of whether he identifies his sources or not, we still plan to protest to CIA the falseness and looseness of such allegations. I told Colonel Corso, in the presence of Dent and Buzhardt, that he had seen me carefully making notes during our entire conversation and that I planned to hold him to the substance of those notes.

At this point, Senator Thurmond entered the room and I advised him completely of the falseness of the allegations and exhibited to him the affidavit in question. Senator Thurmond stated he did not need to read the affidavit inasmuch as he had known the allegations were false all along. I told Senator Thurmond that I had requested his assistant, Colonel Corso, to reveal his sources of information so that the FBI could definitely disprove, once and for all, the falseness of the allegations that Oswald was an FBI informant. The Senator replied that he hoped Colonel Corso could comply with our request.

ACTION:

I will follow with Colonel Corso re this on February 11, 1964. There is attached a yellow colored slip of paper which Colonel Corso handed me naming the

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Allegation That Oswald
Was An FBI Informant

2/10/64

ACTION CONTINUED:

(I E)

SFISM
three American State Department employees who "might" have had contact with Oswald in the Soviet Union. This should be made a matter of record in our files. It is suggested that no action be taken to contact CIA at this time until we find out whether or not Colonel Corso will identify his sources. Frankly, considering Colonel Corso's personality and evasiveness, there is a distinct possibility that he made up this allegation strictly based upon his own theories. I will, of course, follow him closely until we get an answer as to his alleged sources of information within CIA.

HM
[Signature]

D-1

[Signature]

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(IE)

ANGELI

ABIDIAN JOHN VINCENT

MONTGOMERY HUGH

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*Mr. Gandy to Mr. Mohr
 2-10-64
 cdd*

105-82555-2271-40

CLOSURE

Above given to Mr. DeLoach
 by Colonel Philip Corso
 2/10/64 re allegation that
 Oswald was an FBI Informant

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
ALLEGATIONS THAT OSWALD WAS
AN FBI INFORMANT

IDENTITIES EXCISED (IE)

Senator Jim Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, attempted to telephonically contact me at 4:30 p.m., 2-6-64. I was at the White House at the time in Walter Jenkins' office. Upon being notified, I called Senator Eastland and he asked that I see him at 5 p.m.

I called Senator Eastland off the Senate floor at approximately 5 p.m. and he stated that he wanted to talk in confidence. We then proceeded to his private office in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Jay Sourwine, Chief Counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) was with the Senator. The Senator locked the door of his office and reiterated that the information he was to furnish me was to be kept in complete confidence. He then asked Sourwine to proceed with the discussion.

Sourwine prefaced his remarks by stating that the SISS did not want to do anything whatsoever that would embarrass the FBI and as a result he was tipping me off on information he had received. He stated that an extremely confidential source of his within the Department of State had advised him that Lee Harvey Oswald was a confidential informant of the FBI's. The same source also alleged that Oswald was paid \$200 per month by the FBI. Sourwine indicated that his source had alleged that CIA knew this to be a fact. Sourwine told me that he had requested that his source contact CIA and get absolute confirmation of this matter. Sourwine claimed that his source had recontacted him and had advised that a CIA employee had confirmed that Oswald was in fact an FBI informant.

Senator Eastland spoke up at this point. He stated that Senator Dick Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, and a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination, had told him that an individual had recently testified that Oswald was an FBI informant and had received a salary of \$200 per month. Senator Eastland added that Senator Russell had also told him that it appeared that Secret Service representatives were attempting to place the blame on the FBI regarding the assassination. Senator Russell reportedly had stated that the Secret Service had clearly pointed out that the FBI had not informed the Secret Service regarding the presence of Oswald in Dallas, Texas. Senator Eastland added that Senators Dirksen

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:geg (6)

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Assassination of the President
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI informant

(IE)

Roman L. Web Senator
and Hruska had become somewhat exercised over this matter and that Senator Dirksen had urged that the SISS hold a special meeting to discuss the matter. Senator Eastland quoted Senator Dirksen as stating, "We should give J. Edgar Hoover every opportunity to explain about Oswald." Senator Eastland continued that pressure had also been brought upon him to subpoena the Director for a hearing in this connection. He added he also understood that an FBI Agent by the name of "Stanford" allegedly handled Oswald in his informant capacity with the FBI. *Everette*

Senator Eastland stated that he wanted me to tell the Director that under no circumstances would he cause the FBI any embarrassment whatsoever. He added, however, that he felt the matter should be clarified before a "storm" broke in the newspapers and on the Hill. He pointed out that several news sources already knew of the above facts and that at least one reporter had contacted him to see what he planned to do about the matter.

Senator Eastland asked that no contacts be made with Senators Dirksen, Russell and Hruska until he had the opportunity to tell these Senators that he, Senator Eastland, had been in contact with the FBI.

I told Senator Eastland and Sourwine that we were well aware of the rumors in question and that the facts as alleged were absolutely false. I told Eastland and Sourwine that we had received the same information from Senator John Tower's office and had put the lie to it at that time. I told them that under no circumstances whatsoever was Oswald ever an informant, an employee, or connected with the FBI in any way whatsoever. I told them that their information undoubtedly came about as the result of Henry Wade, a former Agent, and now a County Prosecutor in Dallas, Texas, testifying before the Warren Commission. I mentioned that Wade had made false statements before the Commission and that we were prepared to prove that those statements were false. *Text D.C.*

Senator Eastland stated he believed me, however, felt that we should have this information, particularly inasmuch as he was getting considerable pressure, and also because of the fact that he felt that Senator Dirksen might pick up the phone at any moment and call the Director about the matter.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Assassination of the President
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

(IE)

I told Senator Eastland and Sourwine that while their facts were absolutely false, I wanted to advise the Director, and I would be back in touch with them as expeditiously as possible regarding this matter. The Senator reiterated that I check with him prior to contacting Senators Russell, Dirksen and Hruska. I told him I would do this.

After notifying the Director telephonically of the above matter, I read the proposed affidavit that is to be sent to the Warren Commission. Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I will show this affidavit to Senator Eastland, and then Senators Dirksen, Hruska and Russell in that order. This will, of course, be done following delivery of the affidavit to Rankin of the Warren Commission.

I think also it might be a good idea to show this affidavit to Sourwine. At the time of further discussion with Sourwine, I will specifically ask him to identify his source within the State Department so that we may adequately run this rumor down and pin it to the ground. While I doubt that Sourwine will reveal his source, we will at least strongly go on record asking him to do this for our own protection.

I have issued instructions within the Crime Records Division to immediately prepare a public statement, under the Director's signature, in the event that the Director finds it necessary to issue such a statement so that the false rumors concerning Oswald's connections with the FBI can be promptly denied.

ACTION:

1. That I show the attached copy of the affidavit to Senator Eastland and then Senators Russell, Dirksen and Hruska, also to Sourwine, following delivery of the said affidavit to Rankin of the Warren Commission. I will also tell Senator Eastland we have no Special Agent by the name of Stanford and that this allegation is also false. *OK after Malley has delivered affidavit to Rankin & Eastland approves signing it to the Dir. H*
2. That the Crime Records Division immediately prepared a public statement for the Director's usage in the event it is believed necessary to publicly refute the false claims that Oswald was an informant of ours.

Yes - JH

3. That I press Sourwine to identify his source within the State Department who has given him this information.

Yes - JH

AM

W-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI BALTO

SENSITIVE
INTELLIGENCE
SOURCE
(SIS)

418PM EST URGENT 3-3-64 PEB

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND DALLAS

FROM BALTIMORE (105-7740) 2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

RE BU TEL TWO TWENTY EIGHT LAST AND BU RADIOGRAM
THREE TWO LAST.

ON THREE THREE CS BA FOUR ADVISED THEIR FILES
CONTAIN TWO JOHN HOWARD BOWEN'S BORN AROUND THE YEAR
NINETEEN HUNDRED. THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, SSN TWO SIX TWO- EIGHT ZERO-
SIX SIX EIGHT TWO, DOB, APRIL FIVE EIGHTEEN NINETY NINE, W.
POB ROCHESTER, NY, FATHER, HARRY BOWEN, MOTHER, EMMA
SHANHART. BOWEN APPLIED FOR THIS ACCOUNT ON ONE SEVENTEEN
SIXTY THREE AND AT THE TIME RESIDED AT SIX TWO ZERO RICHMOND
ST., DIMEDIN, FLORIDA. NO WAGES HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

SECOND ACCOUNT IS JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, SSN FI VE SEVEN
NINE - TWO ZERO ONE ZERO THREE NINE, DOB SIX TWENTY THREE
ZERO FOUR, POB MONTROSE, VA. FATHER, JAMES E. BOWEN,
MOTHER, MABEL SCOTES, RACE, WHITE.

END PAGE ONE

68 MAR 16 1964

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(SIS)

BA 105-7740

PAGE TWO

BOWEN APPLIED ON FOUR TWENTY EIGHT FORTY ONE AND
AT THAT TIME RESIDED AT SIXTY SIX NEW YORK AVE.,
NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. NO WAGES HAVE BEEN
REPORTED.

BACS FOUR FURTHER SAID THAT JOHN BOWEN, SS FOUR FOUR NINE
THREE SIX- NINE SEVEN FOUR FIVE HAD HIS WAGES MOST RECENTLY
REPORTED FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE BY THE
YMCA OF CHATTANOOGA, EIGHT ONE TWO GEORGIA AVE., CHATTANOOGA,
TENN. HE ALSO HAD HIS WAGES REPORTED FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING SEPT. NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE BY C.B. FARRAR, PANORAM
HOTEL, ROUTE FOUR, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF THIS JOHN BOWEN
WILL BE FURNISHED THE BU AND DALLAS BY AIRTEL.

BACS FOUR UNABLE TO LOCATE ACCOUNT FOR ALBERT OSBORNE
BORN ELEVEN TWELVE EIGHTY EIGHT UTILIZING THE INFORMATION
FURNISHED IN RE TEL.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Stokes