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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Belmont ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 4, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

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

3 DEC 11 1963  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:pwd  
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# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

December 4, 1963

*Directors Discussion  
with President Johnson*

~~RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS~~

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RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

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Communist Party, USA

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 \$1,643,985 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.

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 (CG 5824-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.

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 Soviet-bloc intelligence officers in the United States assigned to the various establishments of the Soviet bloc in this country. (S)(u)

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." (Mikhail Kostyuk was Soviet Air Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from July, 1958, to August, 1962.) (S)(u)

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)(u)

#### 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 superhead of this century." (S)

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☒ RELEASE IN PART

☐ TOTAL DENIAL

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The Gimme Case (S)

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

The Candy Case (S)

Our informant entered the United States (S) as a Hungarian (S) refugee in February, 1957, (S) under cover of the Hungarian Refugee Program. (S) Following recruitment (S) in Hungary as an illegal agent (S) 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 (S) for over six and one-half years. (S) His most significant assignments are to (S) pinpoint (S) location of long-range ballistic missiles in several areas of the United States. (S)

Penetration of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service (S)

(S) In July, 1962, we developed (S) the First Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy (Aleksandar Zamboli) (S) as a source. Through him we have obtained (S) a penetrating picture of Yugoslav intelligence (S) operations in the United States, as well as policy plans (S) of the (S) 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 (S) valued Yugoslav intelligence sources. (S)

Penetration of Soviet Illegal Operations (S) (u)

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. (S) (u)

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. Baltch and Joy Ann Baltch who were arrested by us in Washington, D. C., this summer and are presently awaiting trial. The principal (S) (u)

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 (S) on safes, the penetration and subsequent restoration of their contents. As of today, the value of cryptographic material (S) obtained by this Bureau from 47 foreign establishments has been (S) \$10,955,500. The real worth of the material, however, lies in its incalculable intelligence value to agencies and officials of our Government. (S)

### 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.)

We have specialized coverage of (three) high-level Cuban (S) intelligence agents whose activities are being directed from Cuba through clandestine radio messages and surface communications in (S) 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)

(S) In late October, 1963, [one of our sources] who has the (S) 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)

### 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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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) (A)

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 (S) indications the Soviets are financially supporting (Jagan) through (S) communist contacts in the United States. (A)

#### 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

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.

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#### 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 Alderise. 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

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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.

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 Amsler 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 Amsler have admitted the actual abduction and subsequent interstate transportation through Nevada of young Sinatra.