

**JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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TO: SULLIVAN, W. C.
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (JFK)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Callahan

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1-25-64
SECRET
1-24-94 9803 RDB/KSE
3-8-93 9803 RDB/KSE

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- Rosen
- Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Gheesling
- 1 - Stokes

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
JFK SPECIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This reviews an article concerning the assassination of President Kennedy in the March, 1964, issue of "Saga" magazine by former Special Agent William W. Turner (E.O.D. 2-5-51 - Dismissed 7-19-61) who is presently appealing his dismissal before the Circuit Court in the District. Turner's self-centered, embittered, illogical attitude is well known to us and his article is what we might expect from him.

~~All paragraphs unclassified unless otherwise marked.~~

SUMMARY

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Turner attempts to argue that the blame for the assassination should be laid to FBI bungling by way of not prewarning the Secret Service of Oswald's potential as an assassin and that the cause of this was a lack of cooperation and communication between the Bureau and the Secret Service. In the lead paragraph of the article, Turner claims that he went to Dallas "just a few hours" after the assassination to conduct a personal FBI-type inquiry as he sensed that "there were too many questions unanswered, too much information concealed." This is patently crystal-ball nonsense and at the outset shows his true motivation. In light of his stated conviction that Oswald was indeed the assassin and that he acted on his own without left wing, right wing or crime syndicate plotting, the article is particularly vicious in its suggestion that someone other than Oswald is basically to be blamed for the deed. Turner's case is pure sophistry the inaccuracies of which are hereinafter reviewed point by point. His argument consists of part fact, largely inaccurate and irresponsible newspaper reports and outright falsehoods. He endeavors to lend credence to his argument by trading on his past experience as a Bureau Agent and it is in this realm that he clearly lies in discussing Bureau investigative techniques in this case. He concludes his article with a four-point appeal to effect that 1. Presidential appearances henceforth not be in open cars and that the President be required to wear a bullet-proof vest when appearing in public. 2. That an attempt on the President's life be made a Federal offense. 3. That President's route in and out of city not be publicized and 4. That a permanent Federal Commission be established to insure proper cooperation and communication between agencies such as Bureau and Secret Service and that the Commission be empowered to override the Bureau when necessary to guarantee proper

105-82555

JCS/WMG:pdb/pa

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

~~SECRET~~

Statement: Oswald prudently transferred his political activities to New Orleans (date not indicated) as Dallas is a city that leans to the right and because of local Dallas police vigilance against communist-type activity.

Fact: Oswald left Dallas and traveled to New Orleans in late April, 1963, as he was out of work and at the urging of his wife due to his having attempted to assassinate General Walker on April 10, 1963. The inference that Oswald feared Dallas police vigilance is nonsense for he returned to the Dallas area five months later to live.

Statement: It is FBI responsibility to make dissemination to Secret Service but there is historical evidence that proper dissemination is not always made at the Washington level. In support he cites that in 1945 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) told the Bureau about Klaus Fuchs who they suspected was a Soviet agent, however, the FBI took no action. He also cites that in 1960 the FBI collected damaging information about Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, National Security Agency (NSA) employees, and again failed to alert anyone after which Mitchell and Martin fled to Cuba thence to Russia where they compromised U. S. secret codes throughout the world.

Fact: The name of Fuchs and his British address came to attention of RCMP after arrest of Israel Halperin in February, 1946, as a result of the disclosures of Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected in Canada in 1945. Halperin, a Canadian, was named by Gouzenko as a member of a Soviet military intelligence network in Canada. Fuchs' name and his address in England were in an address book and diary in Halperin's possession. The book and diary were furnished to the Bureau on 3-12-46 and names and addresses of Americans appearing in the documents were furnished to the field. The documents were furnished by the Canadians to the British and no action was taken by the Bureau with respect to individuals living abroad. Fuchs first became an espionage suspect in 1949 on the basis of Bureau Source 5] information (not to be disseminated). We, however, advised the British and in January, 1950, Fuchs confessed in England to his espionage activities. When Mitchell and Martin defected to the Soviets in June, 1960, we had never conducted any investigation of them nor had we received any allegations concerning them.

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