

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PAUL HOCH,

PLAINTIFF

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 82-0754

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,

DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT

My name is Harold Weisberg. I reside at 7627 Old Receiver Road, Frederick, Maryland. I am widely regarded as the preeminent expert on the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and their investigations and am so evaluated in the standard scholarly bibliography by Drs. Guth and Wrone, published by Greenwood Press. In C.A. 75-0226, one of my numerous Freedom of Information (FOIA) lawsuits in which the FBI is a defendant it informed that Court that I know more about the Kennedy assassination and its investigation than anyone employed by the FBI. That was before I studied what the FBI estimates as about a third of a million of pages of its records it disclosed to me as a result of FOIA litigation. This FBI endorsement of my expertise was in response to my allegation that it swore falsely in that lawsuit, which is the oldest of all FOIA suits and in its first form was, according to the Congressional debates on the 1974 amending of FOIA, responsible for the amending of the investigatory-files exemption. In its second form that lawsuit is now before the appeals court for the third time. This is but one of the lawsuits that gave me first-hand knowledge of FBI FOIA practises, including what characterizes them all, official untruthfulness.

1. I have read the declarations of FBI SA John N. Phillips of February 3, 1983

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and of FBI Gary L. Haegele of February 1, 1983, filed in C.A. 82-0754. These are so like FBI affidavits I have addressed over a period of many years that I believe it is fair to describe them as boilerplated.

2. I have considerable experience with the attestations of SA Phillips, who is the FBI's FOIA supervisor in two of my current cases, C.A. 75-1996 and C.A. 78-0322/0420 consolidated. He is so regularly and persistently untruthful that I have often described him in my affidavits as swearing to anything and gagging at nothing to which he swears. Despite the seriousness of this allegation, he has yet to make even pro forma denial. In the second of the above-cited cases I provided a series of affidavits in which I document the untruthfulness of his attestations, his evasiveness and his practise of swearing to what he knows nothing about despite the availability to the FBI of those who do have first-person knowledge. Recently I moved that all his attestations be expunged because they are untruthful.

3. In his cited declaration he states the Kennedy assassination records involved in C.A. 82-0754 are "compiled for law enforcement purposes," which he attests "were conducted to determine if the activities of the subject of the file of which the photographs are part were in violation of "three cited Sections of Title 18, Section 2383, pertaining to rebellion or insurrection; Section 2384, pertaining to rebellious conspiracy; and Section 2385, pertaining to advocating the overthrow of the government. (His Paragraph 3) This language is word-for-word his language in his earlier declaration in an FOIA suit filed by J. Gary Shaw. In the Shaw case I provided an affidavit (attached as Exhibit 1) refuting this language and showing that the JFK assassination was not a law enforcement investigation. If Phillips or anyone else representing the FBI has made any attempt to refute my affidavit I am not aware of it and I have no reason to believe that any such effort was made.

4. I have been seriously ill for several years, am 70 years old and am now re-

covering from bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy and thus am not now able to do much file searching. I have not been able to locate the earlier affidavit to which I refer in Exhibit 1 but it can be provided by Shaw's counsel, who also represents the plaintiff in this instant cause, Paul Hoch. My unrefuted earlier affidavit in the Shaw case was filed before Phillips boilerplated his Shaw attestation verbatim in the Hoch case.

5. Phillips attests to the need to withhold to avoid unwarranted violations of personal privacy and to withhold the names of FBI special agents (SAs, pages 3-6). Some of his attestation is directly contradictory to FBI affidavits in my CA C.A. 75-1996 and to its disclosures and withholdings in C.A. 78-0322/0420. Phillips is the FBI's supervisor in both of these cases.

6. It is common FBI practise to withhold names it has already disclosed and then swear to the need to withhold what it has already disclosed, allegedly to protect the non-existing privacy. In C.A. 75-1996, the then head of the Department of Justice appeals office, testifying as the FBI's witness, testified that such withholdings were so widespread and unjustified that the records provided required re-processing. Also, in that case after the Court ordered that the names of SAs not be withheld, the FBI processed the entire FBIHQ file on the King assassination and withheld the names of SAs. Thereafter, when it processed the field office records, it did not withhold such names. Called upon to justify this inconsistency, disregarding its overt violation of that Court's Order, it attested that FBI policy had changed and that its policy was not to withhold the names of SAs. However, for the identical period of time referred to in this alleged policy change, the FBI suddenly began withholding the names of SAs in C.A. 78-0322/0420 after it had already disclosed them in the first half of the Dallas and New Orleans field office files involved in this consolidated case. To illustrate the untruthfulness of the claimed need to withhold and

the reasons for it to which Phillips swears, I attach as Exhibit 2 the FBI's disclosure to me, in that litigation, of three different lists of those identical SAs, one list including their home addresses and home phones. If Phillips had no other way of knowing that he swore untruthfully in his Hoch declaration, and I believe he did so know, he should have known from my having filed these lists in C.A. 78-0322/0420 in which, I repeat for emphasis, he is the FBI's supervisor.

7. Within my extensive experience with the FBI and its FOIA personnel in these matters, it is my observation that the FBI does whatever it pleases or appears expedient to it at any moment, without regard to law, regulations or its own ^cpractices, and then provides sworn untruths to justify whatever it did, secure in the belief that there will be no sanctions. I have caught the FBI in countless sworn untruths and it is, consistently, entirely unabashed and does not make correction. To reflect Phillips untruthfulness further I attach as Exhibit 3 the FBI's seeking of publicity for its local agents in which it even provided them for picture taking by the newspaper's photographer. (I have cut this clipping in half to make it fit a single page.) This was published locally and distributed widely, more than locally, at almost the very moment Phillips was swearing falsely in his cited declaration in the Hoch case.

8. Yet Phillips also swears (page 4), after cataloguing conjectural harm from from disclosure of what is well and publicly known and is already disclosed by the FBI itself that "There can be little public benefit in having the identities of FBI agents known to the world." (There is no question of "to the world" in any event.) Actually, the FBI's real purposes include harassing FOIA plaintiffs and the courts, stalling and making FOIA litigation unnecessarily costly, and hiding serious transgressions by its agents in the assassination investigations from those conducting serious, significant and independent inquiries. Disclosure of the names on untruthful reports which conform to FBI policy but not to truth and fact can be and has been

seriously embarrassing to the FBI, as I have shown in my FOIA cases, including those in which Phillips is its supervisor.

9. Moreover, this question was resolved forcefully and definitively by the late founding Director J. Edgar Hoover and on this subject matter. The FBI's bureaucrats, aware of the potential for embarrassment, wanted to withhold all FBI names when the Warren Commission published FBI records. Hoover ordered that these names not be withheld and in all the estimated 10,000,000 words the Commission published they are not withheld. This almost certainly includes the names Phillips now swears must be withheld under the claim that almost unimaginable harm would result. (This also is true of the private persons identified in all those 10,000,000 words and facsimiles of FBI records.) Director Clarence Kelley reiterated this policy in stating that FBI names would not and should not be withheld in historical cases. His letter stating this is in the case record in C.A. 75-1996, Phillips' case.

10. Moreover, if the actuality were as Phillips swears, it is obvious that no FBI SA could ever be a witness in a court case.

11. The persons identified in these published FBI records are described by Phillips as "confidential" sources when they are not (Pages 4-5). I cannot begin to estimate the number of such persons identified in records disclosed to me, particularly in the cases in which Phillips is supervisor, but they are very numerous, certainly in the thousands, and usually with their home addresses also disclosed. It is inconceivable to me that Phillips can be the FOIA supervisor in these cases and not be aware of this.

12. Even with regard to genuinely confidential sources, the informers the FBI prefers to refer to as informants, Phillips is the supervisor in cases in which they have been disclosed to me, with the records including disclosure of them to others over their written objections. This is not to say that there is no need to protect

genuinely confidential sources, for there is. As a former investigator, investigative reporter and intelligence analyst, and as one who has had sources inside the FBI and the Department, I certainly do recognize that there can be a need for such confidentiality and I certainly do not disclose my confidential sources to anyone. However, it simply is not true that the FBI never discloses them. It does disclose them, even over their strong objections, when it perceives political or other advantage from this. It has disclosed political and criminal symbol informers to me and to others. But, this is not a real question.

13. Withholding informer arbitrary symbols, by which I mean uncoded symbols, and informer file numbers does not disclose their identity. The FBI's real reason for these withholdings is to hide what permits independent evaluation of the information it uses and other such reasons. It has need to do this because it actually uses some of this bad information that it knows is bad and it does not want to get caught, as I have caught it.

14. In one case in which Phillips is supervisor the FBI disclosed the actual identities of about 10 of its symbol informers, one a woman informer in the mafia. After I reported this to it, it didn't even bother to ask me to return those records or provide me with excised copies as replacements and I have every reason to believe that these actual identities are disclosed in the copies freely and publicly available in the FBI's own public reading room. (It also did not bother to thank me for calling these matters to its attention. It ignored my letters entirely.)

15. SA Haegele does not even pretend to have any subject matter knowledge and without having such knowledge it is not possible for him to know that he does not swear to what is not true. His is boilerplate I have addressed in the past, without refutation. What he does is restrict himself to the language of the cited Executive Order in substitution for what is pertinent in the specific cases, and then pretend

applicability of all the provisions of the E.O. This also is true of the claims to proper classification, where the claims are made without regard to fact and use the language of the E.O.

16. It is a common practise, within my experience, for what is not subject to classification to be classified as high as TOP SECRET and for what is already disclosed to be withheld, allegedly to avoid " unauthorized disclosure."

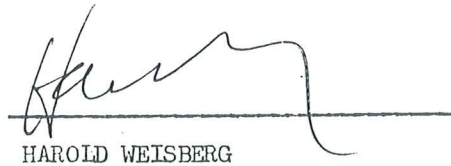
17. To hide these subterfuges it also is common practise, within my experience, to claim that providing anything but brief generalizations that mean nothing and conclusory statements that cannot be checked by most litigants and Courts would disclose what must be withheld. In many instances, when disclosure has been compelled on appeal or by the courts, it has turned out that the information was not properly subject to classification or did not involve any disclosure because there was nothing secret to be disclosed.

18. The foregoing also applies to Haegele's cataloguing of his conjectured horrors from the presumed "disclosure of the identity of an intelligence source." These, too, are boilerplated. From my knowledge of the type of information included in the hundreds of thousands of pages of assassination investigation records disclosed to me to a large degree they range from improbable to impossible. He also is untruthful, as Phillips should know, because the FBI has disclosed to me in my FOIA cases (including C.A. 75-1996, in which Phillips is its supervisor) the identifications of a large number of these foreign sources, together with facsimiles of information they provided the FBI. From recollection this includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, several Mexican agencies, at least two Italian intelligence agencies, Scotland Yard and its Portuguese counterpart, and West German intelligence. It also provided me, in a Phillips case, with many facsimiles of the reports of domestic police intelligence agencies and their operatives, some of whom are identified by name. Here again I am

not stating that such confidentiality is not sometimes necessary. However, it is not in all instances and often the FBI withholds by such claims as Haegele makes the identical information it has already disclosed.

19. It simply is not possible to make such sweeping, generalized and conclusory claims without regard to subject matter and prior disclosures, but there is no such correlation in the Haegele attestation. Based on my subject matter knowledge and my prior experience in these matters, I believe that there is no great likelihood of disclosure of anything that is not already disclosed on this subject and no harm at all in the disclosure of symbols which the FBI has disclosed to me in any event.

20. Based on my knowledge and experience, I believe it is not likely if not in fact impossible that there could be any disclosure of any secret intelligence method in any of these records.



HAROLD WEISBERG

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Before me this 16th day of March 1983 Deponent Harold Weisberg has appeared and signed this affidavit, first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires July 1, 1986.




NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

3. Phillips again swears untruthfully in his present declaration. In this case his swearing to what is false and Department counsel's filing of his false swearing follow my sworn statement of the truth in my prior affidavit. His present claim to law enforcement purpose is repeated twice in his Paragraphs 5 and 5A, where he states that the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was a "criminal investigation." In his Paragraph 3 he swears that the records in question "are investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes." He states they are part of an investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald ("the subject of the file of which the photographs are part") "were (his word) in violation of" three Sections of Title 18 of the United States Code. Oswald and not those persons in the photographs is the "subject of the file."

4. By this means he states what is not true, that the persons in the photographs are the subject of the investigation when they were not and he represents the investigation to be a "criminal investigation" for "law enforcement purposes" when it was neither. If he was not aware of truth and falsehood by any other means, I believe he was from the specifications, which included the FBI's file identifications, numbers and descriptions, in my prior affidavit.

5. My prior affidavit also states, "28. When President Kennedy was assassinated, it was not a violation of federal law and the FBI had no law enforcement purpose, as the late Director Hoover testified to the Warren Commission and as he told others." I am not aware of any counter-affidavit filed by the defendant in this instant cause or of any refutation or denial of it. I stated the undenied truth, which means that Phillips, who as case supervisor should have known the truth in any event, stated what is not true six months after I attested to the undenied truth.

6. The Hoover Warren Commission testimony to which I referred was on May 14, 1964. He then testified: "When President Johnson returned to Washington

(on November 22, 1963) he communicated with me within the first 24 hours and asked the Bureau to pick up the investigation of the assassination because as you are aware, there is no Federal jurisdiction for such an investigation. It is not a Federal crime to kill or attack the President or Vice President or any of the continuity of officers who would succeed to the Presidency. However, the President has a right to request the Bureau to make special investigations, and in this instance he asked that this investigation be made." (Hearings, Volume 5, page 98)

7. Among the others to whom I refer in my prior affidavit is the author William Manchester. Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach, who was then the FBI's chief publicist, arranged for the Director to be interviewed by Manchester. On June 4, 1966, DeLoach wrote a memorandum on the interview. (FBIHQ file 62-109060 and several others. Exhibit 1)

8. The FBI's file on the "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" is an administrative rather than a law enforcement file. All FBI files beginning with the number "62" are, according to the FBI's own file description, "Miscellaneous - including Administrative Inquiry."

9. The FBI seized the case without authorization or jurisdiction and with full awareness that it lacked jurisdiction. At one point on page 2 of his memorandum on which Director Hoover's approval is initialed at its end, DeLoach quotes Hoover as stating this: "The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action (i.e., "moving into the investigation") despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal crime to assassinate the President" and "The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction." The President phoned the Director that night. According to DeLoach, "The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case."

10. Phillips is the supervisor in my combined cases 78-0322/0420. He has filed many attestations in it pertaining to searches and the content of the JFK

assassination records involved in it. While that litigation seeks the records of two field offices, those field office records, in accord with FBI practice, identify the records with both field office and FBIHQ file numbers. It thus is inevitable that if Phillips did not know by any other means (as I am without doubt he did know) that the FBI's JFK assassination investigation was not a criminal investigation and had no law enforcement purpose, he knew from its official classification as an "Administrative Inquiry" that it was an administrative and not a criminal investigation.

11. If Phillips had any doubt at all, my prior affidavit states that this was not a criminal investigation and had no law enforcement purpose. He did not in any way of which I am aware deny, dispute, attempt to rebut or protest my prior affidavit or a number of similar affidavits in the other cases in which he is involved.

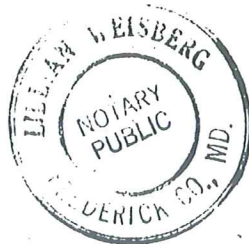
12. Phillips also knows from his work, responsibilities and attestations in my and other cases that none of the other FBIHQ and field office main files on the JFK assassination, like those on Lee and Marina Oswald, Jack Ruby and the Commission, is of any criminal investigation or for any law enforcement purpose.

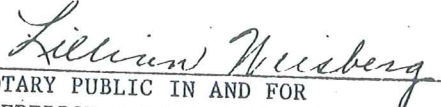

HAROLD WEISBERG

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Before me this 30th day of January 1983 Deponent Harold Weisberg has appeared and signed this affidavit, first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires July 1, 1986.




NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Mohr
- Conrad
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A. M., 6-4-64

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10:10 a. m., today in the Director's Office. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He explained that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; however, had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he should not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had been issued.

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester first inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. Manchester added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the precise moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:10 p. m. The news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Director immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney General that a news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was informed that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial Hospital. The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the emergency room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who were sitting in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeared that the shot had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Building.

- Closure
- Miss Gandy
 - Miss Holmes
 - Mr. Belmont
 - Mr. Sullivan
 - Mr. Jones
 - Mr. Morrell

EX-105

162-109060 - *[Handwritten initials]*
NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 2 1964

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JUL 7 - 1964 *[Handwritten initials]*

12 JUN 20 1964
[Handwritten signature]
Classifying (up)

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p. m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director stated that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafter the Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been sworn in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation to assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SA J Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available. The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p. m. he Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p. m. resident Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969

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him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individual.

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p. m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office that all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p. m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everything possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replied that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." as a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrists. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obvious affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

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DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:Da. m., 6-4-64

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of civilized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sunday to review lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interview hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with the Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p. m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
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Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p. m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commission within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in this regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue in point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p. m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

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Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not being a Federal crime had ever been discussed fully by the Congress, or anyone else, according to the Director's knowledge. The Director replied that there had been no discussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald before the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information regarding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeiting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an extraditable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had classified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald had never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

- To Be Published in 1969

- Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existence -- American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Groyanovskiy, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative; He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He added that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United States. Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a. m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION: --

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

CA 82-0754
EX 2

MEMO, ALL EMPLOYEES

November 22, 1963

EMPLOYEES, DALLAS DIVISION

OFFICE: 12th Floor, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75202 TEL: RI 1-1211

NAME ADDRESS TELEPHONE

SUPERVISORY STAFF:

Shanklin, J. Gordon, SAC	6419 Preston Rd., Apt. 8	LA 1-5831
Clark, Kyle G., ASAC	6250 Kenwood	TA 7-4754
Loeffler, Joseph J. #1 Supv.	10433 Sinclair	DA 7-7561
Howe, Kenneth C. #2 Supv.	3816 Bryn Mawr	EM 8-5969

HEADQUARTERS AGENTS:

2.	Abernathy, Joe B.	4150 Willow Grove Rd.	FL 2-5760
4.	Almon, John V.	11360 Gatewood	DA 8-1133
3.	Anderson, Robert J.	1734 Loree	DA 7-5317
4.	Anderton, James W.	8871 Liptonshire Dr.	DI 8-4215
1.	Barrett, Robert M.	3314 San Marcus St.	BR 9-5887
2.	Bookhout, James W.	7048 Cornelia Lane	TA 3-5846
1.	Bray, Allan D. (On transfer in from New Agents' Training)		
1.	Brown, Charles T., Jr.	916 Beechwood Dr. RICHARDSON	AD 5-3016
1.	Brown, W. Harlan	3142 Satsuma Dr.	CH 7-7816
4.	Butler, Robert P. (On transfer in from Denver) <i>8660 Jayhawk Dr. AD 1-466</i>		
1.	Clemens, Manning C.	3736 Glencoe, Apt. 104	TA 4-4354
1.	Drain, Vincent E. J.	5031 Cedar Springs, Apt. 101	LA 6-6210
3.	Eckenrode, Raymond C.	11027 Genetta	BR 9-7135
3.	Ellington, Alfred C.	613 Aqua Drive	DA 7-0058
3.	Gemberling, Robt. P.	7106 Clomson Dr.	DI 8-3906
3.	Griffin, Will Hayden	3228 Perryton	FE 7-7440
2.	Hall, C. Ray	6542 Ellsworth	TA 3-5616
2.	Hanloy, Joseph J.	2014 W. Five Mile Parkway	FE 9-9896
2.	Harrison, Richard E.	9016 Hackney Lane	DI 8-6895
4.	Heitman, Wallace R.	1110 Elizabeth Lane, RICHARDSON	AD 5-0926
3.	Horton, Emory E.	807 Blue Lake Circle, RICHARDSON	AD 5-8662
4.	Hosty, James P., Jr.	11018 Genetta	BR 9-4084
4.	Kuykendall, Edwin D.	7428 Wentwood Dr.	EM 1-5803
1.	Lee, Ivan D.	9640 Livenshire Dr.	DI 8-0373
3.	Lish, Robert C.	6930 Kenwood	TA 4-387C
4.	Neeley, Alfred D.	7403 Centenary	EM 1-4574
2.	Newsom, Milton L.	605 Greenleaf Dr., RICHARDSON	AD 5-6492
4.	Odum, Bardwell D.	8727 Fawn Dr.	DI 8-3165
2.	Perryman, Curtis L.	8118 Garland Rd.	DA 7-1393
2.	Pinkston, Nat A.	2106 Van Cleave	FR 1-8325
1.	Robertson, Leo L.	3533 Greenbrier Dr.	EM 8-5780
1.	Swinford, James W.	7216 Gaston Ave., Apt. 123	DA 7-4491
3.	Thompson, Gaston C.	6312 Overlook Dr.	EV 1-2011
2.	Underhill, Carl E.	3711 Cragmont	LA 8-9876
3.	Williams, J. Doyle	3307 Lancelot Dr. <i>89-03-5612</i>	FL 2-6472
1.	Wilson, Gary S.	3309 Santa Teresa	BR 9-1509
3.	Wulff, Paul E.	4159 Willow Grove Rd.	FL 1-0929

Number by name indicates supervisory desk to which Agent assigned.

All addresses at Dallas unless name of city set out in address.

11/25/63 ... 717-5751
Wulff, Paul E. Williams, J. Doyle

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM : SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 1/4/67

Re Bureau Radiogram, 12/22/66.

Attached are the following:

- Xerox copy of page 1, Dallas Personnel as of 11/22/63;
- " " " #1 Register for 11/22/63
- Document showing attendance, AL, etc., 11/22/63

Attached are memoranda from SA's assigned to Dallas in headquarters city, as of 11/22/63, plus memos from RA's who were in Dallas on that day. Where no memo appears, a footnote explains basis therefore.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Saw Parade</u>	<u>Did Not</u>
ABERNATHY, JOE B.		X
ALMON, JOHN V.		X
ANDERSON, ROBERT J. (S.F.)		X
ANDERTON, JAMES W.	X	
BARRETT, ROBERT M. (BH)		X
BOOKHOUT, JAMES W.	X	
BROWN, CHARLES T., JR.		X
BROWN, W. HARLAN (1)		
CLEMENTS, MANNING C.	X	
DRAIN, VINCENT E.		X
ECKENRODE, RAYMOND C.		X
ELLINGTON, ALFRED C.	X	
GEMBERLING, ROBERT P.	X	
GRIFFIN, WILL HAYDEN		X
HALL, C. RAY (MI)		X
HANLEY, JOSEPH J.		X
HARRISON, RICHARD E. (2)		

aff. to 11/22/63
ast. 6-11
89-43-5613

89-43-5613

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JAN 10 1967

FBI - DALLAS

MCC/jeg
(1) *jeg*



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DL 89-43

<u>Name</u>	<u>Saw Parade</u>	<u>Did Not</u>
HEITMAN, WALLACE R.		X
HORTON, EMORY E.		X
HOSTY, JAMES P. (KC)	X	
KUYKENDALL, EDWIN D.		X
LEE, IVAN D. (CO) (3)		X
LISH, ROBERT C.		X
NEELEY, ALFRED D.		X
NEWSOM, MILTON D.	X	
ODUM, BARDWELL D.		X
PERRYMAN, CURTIN L. (4)		X
PINKSTON, NAT A.	X	
ROBERTSON, LEO L. (5)		X
SWINFORD, JAMES W. (NYC)	X	
THOMPSON, GASTON C.		X
UNDERHILL, CARL E. (AT)		X
WILLIAMS, J. DOYLE		X
WILSON, GARY S. (JK)		X
WULFF, PAUL E.	X	
HALEY, EARLE (Ft. Worth)		X
O'MALEY, THOMAS W. (Amarillo)	X	
SHANKLIN, J. GORDON		X
CLARK, KYLE G. (CG)	X	
LOEFFLER, JOSEPH J.		X
HOWE, KENNETH C. (SE)		X

- Footnote: (1) Retired, 3142 Satsuma, CH 7-7816; employed Safeway Stores, 9111 Garland Road, DA 7-8211.
- (2) Resigned, 9016 Hackney Lane, DI 8-6895; Attorney, 1025 Elm, RI 1-6881.
- (3) Assigned Dallas 11/22/63, but in-service Washington, D.C. to 9:00 PM.
- (4) Assigned Dallas, 11/22/63, but on Special out of Dallas to 8:45 PM.
- (5) Assigned Dallas, 11/22/63, but on road trip out of Dallas.

CA 82-0754
Ex 3

FBI reopens Frederick office

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Tuesday reopened its Frederick office at Fort Detrick.

The local FBI office was closed three years ago, after operating here for more than 20 years, according to Special Agent Dana E. Caro.

After assessing the area's population growth, crime rate and recent narcotics investigations, the FBI recently decided to reopen the Frederick office, Caro said.

"We will be working closely with the Frederick City police, Maryland State Police and the (federal) drug administration," Caro said during a press conference Tuesday afternoon in Frederick.

The FBI will continue its investigations of robberies, kidnappings, extortions and other area crimes in which it

has jurisdiction, he said.

Agent James E. Duffy, who has been working for the FBI office in Hagerstown, will be stationed in Frederick, Caro said.

"It will be more cost efficient," Caro said of the local office's reopening. "We'll have an FBI agent here at all times."

Duffy has been working in the Frederick area on a daily basis, but his office is in Hagerstown, Caro said.

Duffy will "focus his attention on the cocaine (and other narcotics) traffic into the Frederick area, the money and its illegal profits," Caro said.

An FBI agent for 13½ years, Duffy, 37, has been stationed in Atlanta, Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown. He has served in Maryland since 1971. Duffy, his wife and three children live in

the Mount Airy area.

Agent Barry O'Neill will be working part-time in the Frederick and Hagerstown offices, Caro said. O'Neill will also handle investigations in the Carroll County area, according to Caro.

O'Neill, 40, has been an FBI agent for 14½ years, assigned to offices in Cleveland, New York, Washington, D.C., and Hagerstown. He, his wife and two sons also live in the Mount Airy area.

—Darlene Wiles Burall

Correction

A story in Tuesday's editions incorrectly named Edward W. Rossig Jr. of New Market as sponsor of a zoning text amendment on underground fuel storage limits. Mr. Rossig's first name is Edgar.



FBI reopens Frederick office

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Tuesday reopened its Frederick office at Fort Detrick. From left are Barry O'Neill, assigned part-time to the Frederick and Hagerstown offices handling investigations in Carroll County; Dana Caro, special agent in charge of the Baltimore office; and James E. Duffy, stationed at the Frederick office. (Photo by Richard T. Meagher)