

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI launched intense probes of the FBI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two of the most intensive investigations conducted by the FBI in the recent years of the John F. Kennedy assassination case have been of — the FBI.

One concerned the FBI destruction of a note left with the bureau by an angry Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before the slaying of the president in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The other involved the authenticity of an FBI teletype to all bureaus five days before the slaying saying that "militant revolutionary groups may attempt to assassinate President Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas, Texas."

The extent of the consternation these two matters caused in the image-conscious bureau came to light yesterday when the FBI released the second half of its files on Kennedy's death. Both matters had been the subject of a congressional hearing in 1975.

Nothing in the files shakes the conclusion of both the FBI and the Warren Commission that Oswald, unaided, killed the president.

OTHER ITEMS contained in the files include:

—In early 1964, the FBI considered using the assassination as part of its fight against communism by distributing posters to Communist Party members depicting Oswald as a Marxist.

—Chief Justice Earl Warren, the chairman of the commission, and Sen. Richard B. Russell, the Georgia Democrat who was also a member, considered resigning.

Warren reportedly was considering quitting the commission he headed should the FBI make public an interim report of its findings instead of waiting for the commission's conclusions.

Russell, the FBI said, was weighing leaving the commission because he thought the panel's work was haphazard and its staff lawyers were "ex-

—Gerald R. Ford, then a representative and later president, was suspected for a time with leaking commission information.

The files reported that Ford had been investigated for several leaks but concluded that "this allegation is completely erroneous."

THE NOTE OSWALD left at Dallas FBI headquarters was for Special Agent James P. Hosty, who had twice questioned Oswald's Russian-born wife as to his whereabouts. Hosty was out of the office. A secretary saw the message because the envelope was open and said Oswald had told Hosty to

leave his wife alone or he would blow up the FBI bureau. Hosty recalled that the note was not threatening.

Two hours after Oswald was mortally wounded by Jack Ruby, Hosty said he was ordered to destroy the note by Gordon Shanklin, head of the Dallas FBI office. He said he flushed it down a toilet.

James B. Adams, deputy associate director of the FBI, testified in October 1975 before a House subcommittee that there were "rumors galore" in the FBI after the assassination.

But a report that the note had been destroyed did not reach then-Director Clarence Kelley until July 1975, when the bureau was tipped by a Dallas publisher. Eighty people were subsequently interviewed by the bureau, including Shanklin, who said he had no recollection of Oswald's note.

Hosty said he never mentioned the note to the Warren Commission because he was directed by the bureau to only answer questions that were asked him.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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PAGE TWO

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-19-78
Edition: FINAL

Title: FBI LAUNCHED INTENSE PROBES ---OF THE FBI

Character:
or
Classification: 89-69 SUBA
Submitting Office: NO

89-69A-1425

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1 1978	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

AN FBI MEMO released yesterday said Hosty objected to wording of a report that made it seem he was admitting guilt in not reporting on Oswald's activities sooner. Hosty, who was censured, said the wording of his explanation had been inaccurately altered to quote him as saying "I felt maybe I was wrong and should have done it differently." He said he had made no such statement.

The memo said Hosty felt "it was a normal procedure for Washington to focus the blame for some failure away from itself and onto some agent in the field."

The other disputed communication was vouched for by William S. Walter, former FBI teletype operator, who met Warren Commission critic Mark Lane in 1967 and said shortly thereafter that he had received the message from Washington in mid-November 1963 alerting bureaus of a possible attempt on Kennedy's life.

The FBI began an investigation. It determined the language of the message was not in FBI jargon prevailing at the time; that no record existed in Washington of such a message; that no teletype operators in Washington recalled sending it; that none of Walter's co-workers recalled him talking about the message; and that no other FBI bureaus recalled receiving such a communication.

The FBI files said Walter had left the bureau in September 1966 after being put on probation for "atrocious judgment."