

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 233

COPY 8

Glendale, California
March 15, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am presently working on a paper to be submitted for a graduate seminar course at San Fernando Valley State College in Northridge, California. The subject of this paper concerns investigating the validity of the thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald had someone of a very similar description impersonating him for two months prior to the November assassination of President Kennedy.

This thesis seems quite difficult to substantiate. If I am to be successful in proving or refuting the thesis I must be able to find out the whereabouts of Oswald for the two months prior to November 22, 1963. If you find it possible would you please send me any available information that you have concerning the living quarters and travels of Oswald during the above mentioned months. If this request proves impossible, please suggest any sources to which I might turn for help.

Thank you very much for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Pomeroy

Howard T. Pomeroy

*ackle 20 pipin
3-22-67*

REC-72

5573

5

HOWARD T. POMEROY
1019 Justin Street
Glendale, Calif. 91201

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-72

March 22, 1967

105-42555-5573

EX-103

Mr. Howard T. Pomeroy
1019 Justin Avenue
Glendale, California 91201

Dear Mr. Pomeroy:

Your letter of March 15th requesting information pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy has been received.

The results of the FBI's investigation into the assassination were transmitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This Commission has since furnished all data in its possession to the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Certain material in possession of the Archives is now available for public inspection and for legitimate research purposes.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

MAILED 2
MAR 22 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

LCH:par (3)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

59 MAR 23 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

par
LCH

LCH

9

W/a

W/a

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-15-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 83701-83704. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, stated "the honorable Ezra Tail Leason is known as one of the most distinguished moral leaders of this Nation. A great churchman and a great statesman, he has served both God and country with equal ardor. . . . In his recent address, "Trade and Treason," he ranges far beyond the narrow economic considerations of trading with the enemy, to consider the philosophical significance of our actions. He says 'we are betraying the intellectual and moral heritage of the West.' He included Leason's address in the Record which in part states: 'As Americans, lovers of freedom and high moral principles, we are face to face with the greatest evil in this world and the greatest threat to all we hold dear. Consider the following shocking facts. Since World War II the Communists have brought under bondage—enslaved—on the average approximately 9,000 persons per hour, 14,500 per day, 52,000,000 per year—every hour of every day of every year since 1945. . . . J. Edgar Hoover, the best informed man in government on the Socialist-Communist Conspiracy stated: ' . . . we must now face the harsh truth that the objectives of communism are being steadily advanced because many of us do not readily recognize the means used to advance them --- No one who truly understands what it really is can be taken in by it. Yet the individual is handicapped by coming face to face with a conspiracy so monstrous he cannot believe it exists. The American mind simply has not come to a realization of the evil which has been introduced into our midst.' . . . -It may shock you to learn that the first communist cell in government, so far we know, was organized in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the early 1930's. John Abt was there. It was John Abt whom Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, requested for his attorney. . . . Consider with me the following 12 significant and sobering questions: 1. Would you have been concerned if, during World War II, a Nazi had murdered our President right here in our own country? Yet, a Communist, Lee Harvey Oswald, who maintained contact with Party headquarters in New York, murdered President Kennedy."

105 12355-

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-14-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

NOT RECORDED
MAR 23 1967

67 MAR 30 1967

ORIGINAL FILED

F B I

Date: 3/10/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

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

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - New Orleans
RHM:epk
(5)

105-825
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1967

G.C. Wick

ENCLOSURE

56 APR 14 1967

Approved: RJR
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

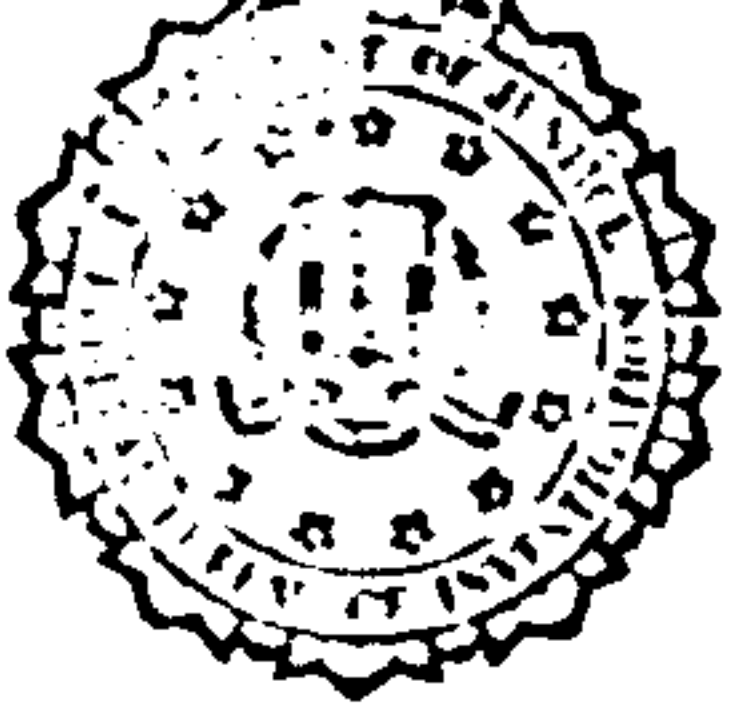
11/11

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

4-6
5-10-67
1967
Revised

Handwritten notes and signatures

AGENCY _____
DATE FORW. 3/22/67
BY _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 10, 1967

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

Frank Manning, Investigator, State's Attorney
General's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that
based upon review of the news story of the testimony of
William Ferry Russo, that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald at
the home of Clay Shaw, and the description furnished of
Oswald, he is of the opinion that the man named Oswald
seen by witness Russo was Roger Ralph Oswald, a resident
of 916 Governor Nichols Street, New Orleans.

[REDACTED]

Manning advised that Roger Ralph Oswald answers the de-
scription of the individual reported by Russo as being at
David Ferrie's house.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

*Robert received
attached*

ack

*was reported
received and if*

received and

Ralph

ack

105-215

ENCLOSURE

3-22-67

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER none assigned, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

All descriptive factors (if any) furnished by you match those in our identification file unless herein quoted.

DESCRIPTION AND RELATED DATA: OSWALD ROGER RALPH

Race: [REDACTED]

Sex: [REDACTED]

Height: [REDACTED]

Weight: [REDACTED]

Hair: [REDACTED]

Eyes: [REDACTED]

Date and Place of Birth: [REDACTED]

Scars & Marks: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

Occupation: [REDACTED]

Fingerprint Classification:

[REDACTED]

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with ... of this record.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
3-16-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lonihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Attached is a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the Attorney General dated 3-13-67 in captioned matter. Your attention is directed to paragraph three of the Attorney General's letter, wherein he requests to be furnished copies of all FBI investigative reports dealing with any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

You should immediately make a thorough review of your files concerning both the Assassination File and the Lee Harvey Oswald File to locate any information dealing with an alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Copies of reports or letterhead memoranda reporting such alleged plots should be forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department. One copy of each report or letterhead memorandum reporting such plots should be submitted.

This matter must be given your immediate attention in order that this data may be furnished to the Attorney General at the earliest possible date.

It will not be necessary for your office to check the list of names attached to the enclosed Attorney General's letter through your indices. Information concerning these individuals is being furnished to the Department at Seat of Government where warranted as developments occur involving them.

Enclosure

109-82555 - ✓

NOT RECORDED

109 MAR 20 1967

MAR 16 1967

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

REL:cls (10)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 3-14-67, prepared by REL:kmg.

MAILED 2
MAR 16 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

109-82555

RECEIVED

ad

3/22/67

airtel

1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Nasca

To: SACs, New York (105-64311) (Enclosure)
Kansas City (Enclosures - 3)
New Orleans (Enclosures - 3)

From: Director, FBI (105-125297)

PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONCORA, aka
IS - CUBA

See Oswald

ReNYairtel 3/17/67 with enclosure, copy of which is attached for New Orleans and Kansas City.

Attached for each recipient is a copy of subject's identification record, FBI number [REDACTED]

New York promptly furnish pertinent data in re airtel and enclosure to IHS and Secret Service, locally.

Kansas City refer to bottom of next to last page of enclosure and furnish any pertinent information which may be received concerning this matter. No investigation is desired.

New Orleans refer to last paragraph of last page of enclosure to re New York airtel and furnish any pertinent information which may be received. No investigation is desired.

MAILER 2
MAR 22 1967
COMM-FBI

WIN:js
(9)

105-8255
NOT RECORDED

18 MAR 23 1967

NOTE: In February, 1967, article appeared in New York Spanish-language newspaper written by Stanley Ross, editor, concerning subject. Article contained statements originally made by Ross in February, 1964, concerning which Ross was interviewed and results furnished Warren Commission. According to Ross subject, Cuban alien, allegedly informed U. S. authorities that President Kennedy would be killed three days before the assassination; that Castro had sent several teams to the U. S. to carry out assassination and that subject was member of one of the teams. Subject

Iscoe _____
Loech _____
Lester _____
Lynch _____
Mason _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE
3478
APR 3 1967
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
KANSAS

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO
Rel
W.C.S.
W.C.S.
W.C.S.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, New York
Re: PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA
105-125297

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

is presently confined to Creedmoor State Hospital for the insane in New York and INS and Secret Service have interest. Re New York airtel transmitted manuscript written by free-lance writer concerning subject's case. Free-lance writer claimed in next to last page that there was another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary who tells same story. This individual (unidentified) allegedly went to the FBI in November, 1963, to tell of Castro plot to assassinate the President. Allegedly FBI would not listen to him so he went out and robbed a bank feeling that if he was under FBI jurisdiction FBI would have to listen to him. Allegedly this individual was also certified as insane and is incarcerated. Free-lance writer, in addition, stated subject allegedly admitted knowing two Cubans being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was reportedly going to send a man to New York to interview the subject.

We have separately furnished this information as well as other details of this case to the Attorney General.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE

This memorandum advises of information received from New Orleans publisher that the Garrison investigation was based on a "scheme" of Jack S. Martin, on information "made up" by Martin and David Lewis; that Martin is completely untrustworthy and Garrison knows this and that Lewis is a mental case; that Martin has remarked the arrest of Shaw was a "frame"; and that there is a group of masochists numbering 70 prominent individuals in New Orleans which includes Martin and Garrison.

BACKGROUND

A New Orleans publisher, Mr. Ray Berg, has advised that in January, 1967, he formed a corporation and New Orleans attorney Thomas Baumler, assisted by Jack S. Martin, did the legal work. Martin has previously been mentioned by news media as a figure involved in the assassination investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison.

In the course of his association with Martin, Berg has heard Martin say that Garrison's investigation was based on information "made up" by Martin and David Lewis. We have previously received information that Lewis has figured in Garrison's investigation. According to Berg, Lewis is supposed to have taken four lie detector tests from four different polygraph operators and passed all of them. Berg regards Lewis as a mental case with a mentality that could easily pass a lie detector test.

Berg believes the original investigation was a "scheme" conceived by Martin. In Berg's opinion, Martin is completely untrustworthy and a mental case. Berg believes Garrison knows this. Berg has heard Martin remark that the arrest of Clay Shaw was a "frame." Berg stated Martin has moved to Houston, Texas. Martin thinks someone is trying to kill him.

62-109060

TNG:gow/aab

67 ① - 105-82555 (Oswald)

55 APR 7 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Malley
March 22, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED

199 APR 3 1967 CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Berg also furnished information he had received from his attorney, Thomas Baumler, concerning a group of masochists in New Orleans. Baumler asked Berg to publish a book dealing with masochists in New Orleans. Berg stated he declined to publish the book but in discussing the matter with Baumler, learned there was a group of masochists in New Orleans consisting of 70 prominent individuals. Berg believed Baumler, Martin and District Attorney Garrison were members of this group. Berg stated he had no personal knowledge of this group.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Baumler.

This information has been furnished to the Justice Department, also to Secret Service.

ACTION

For information.

3/22/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-58515) (C)

[REDACTED] ka
IS - MEXICO
(OO:WFO)

ReWFOairtel and LHM, 1/7/64; WFOlet and LHM, 3/16/64, captioned matter.

Enclosed are 11 copies to the Bureau (1 - Legat, Mexico City; 1 - 105-82555 (OSWALD)); and one info copy each to Dallas and New Orleans of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for New Orleans are Xerox copies of reWFO communications.

WF 7-1 is [REDACTED] WF 7-2 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is the subject of Bufile [REDACTED] WFO file [REDACTED] captioned [REDACTED]

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
- ① - 105-82555 - OSWALD
- (1 - Legat, Mexico)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (Enc. 5) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - WFO
- (1 - [REDACTED])
- (1 - [REDACTED])
- (1 - 105-37111 - OSWALD)

GCC:kkh
(11)

AIRTEL

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 28 1967

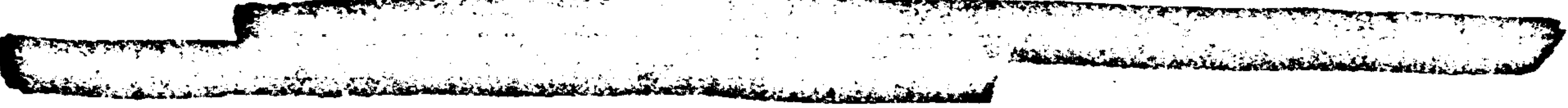
ORIGINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

61 APR 4 1967

WFO 105-83515

Although WFO feels info contained in the enclosed LHM does not warrant active investigation of the subject, it is being furnished for the Bureau's info on the basis of the remote possibility that subject's recent visit to MO may have related in some manner with developments there relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is noted that on page 2 of WFO LHM, 1/7/64, JOSEFINA JIMINEZ MENDEZ, a Pan American Union employee, without giving facts for her feeling, stated she felt there was some connection between OSWALD, JACK BURNY and captioned subject. Inasmuch as info from JIMINEZ was furnished in form suitable for dissemination, the Bureau may also desire to disseminate the enclosed.



Enclosed LHM is classified "Secret - No Foreign Dissemination" in view of the sensitive nature of WF T-1 and since info from WF T-2 was so classified.

The attention of the Bureau and recipient offices is invited to the fact that other info from JIMINEZ has not been substantiated and in furnishing it, she has displayed a possible lack of stability.

FBI

Date: 3/17/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-64311)
SUBJECT: PASCUAL ENRIQUE ^RFUEDOLO
X GONGORA aka
IS-CUBA

WCS

wu/hlu

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information is a copy of a manuscript entitled "The Gongora Case."

On 3/16/67, SEYMOUR PHILIPSON^{Mr}, a free lance writer, was in telephonic contact with the NYO and indicated that he had some information concerning GONGORA and wanted the FBI to have the benefit of it before it was published. He personally appeared at the NYO and furnished the enclosed manuscript.

PHILIPSON explained that he had planned to do a story on "Cuba Today," a current events documentary, and had contacted the North American Newspaper Alliance to ascertain if they would be interested in publishing such a story. When the article by STANLEY ROSS, Editor of "El Tiempo," appeared, he decided "to" look into it."

His principal reason for making available his manuscript was that he felt that if it were factual, it could be embarrassing to the US Government and he did not want to be characterized as an "anti-government writer."

By implication, he was seeking FBI confirmation or denial of the series of events as set forth by ROSS.

3-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York

RPM:ikp
(5)

3/22/67
1-DAE-ERIC
1-ANG YIGLEV-ERIC
1-ANG VIKSON-ERIC
1-ADA SA...-ERIC

WICKS
R.E. [unclear]
105-12529
NOT RECORDED
6 MAR 18 1967
23
WCS

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

105-125297

NY 105-64311

He was politely but emphatically informed that the GONGORA case was strictly a matter within the jurisdiction of INS.

With respect to his concern about being characterized as an "anti-government writer," he was told only that his personal sentiments relating to this matter would be a matter of record in the NYO of the FBI.

PHILIPSON said that he felt a responsibility to furnish information of this type to the proper governmental agencies and added that he had telephonically contacted CIA and was told that if that agency had any interest in the matter, they would contact him.

The Attorney General

March 22, 1967

Director, FBI

105-17-
105-82555

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Nasca

PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Lee Harvey Oswald

My letters of March 8 and 9, 1967, transmitted information concerning the subject who, according to an article in "El Tiempo," New York Spanish-language newspaper, was a member of an assassination team which allegedly had been sent to the United States by Fidel Castro to assassinate President Kennedy. It was indicated that the subject was confined to the Creedmoor State Hospital for the insane in Queens, New York.

On March 16, 1967, Seymour Philipson, a free-lance writer, advised that he had some information concerning the subject and wanted the FBI to have the benefit of it before it was published. He furnished a manuscript captioned "The Gongora Case," a copy of which is attached.

Philipson explained that he had planned to do a story on "Cuba Today," a current events documentary, and had contacted the North American Newspaper Alliance to ascertain if it would be interested in publishing such a story. When the article appeared in "El Tiempo," however, he decided to "look into it."

Philipson's principal reason for asking the manuscript available was that he felt that if it were factual it could be embarrassing to the U. S. Government and he did not want to be characterized as an "anti-Government writer." By implication, he was seeking FBI confirmation or denial of the series of events as reported by "El Tiempo." Philipson was informed that the captioned matter was within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

With respect to Philipson's concern about being characterized as an "anti-Government writer," he was advised that his personal sentiments would be made a matter of record with the FBI. Philipson stated that he felt a responsibility

MAR 22 1967
COMM-FBI

- Philipson
- DeLoach
- Wick
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Wannall
- Nasca
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

105-125297

VIN:js
(14) MAR 29 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

V. H. NASCA

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Attorney General

to furnish information of this type to the proper Government agencies. He noted that he had telephonically contacted the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and was reportedly told that if CIA had any interest in this matter CIA would contact him.

No record of Philipson was located in our investigative files.

According to the data on page one of the attachment, the subject allegedly was arrested by the FBI on November 19, 1963, and reportedly confessed to the FBI that he was a member of a team of assassins. It is noted that the subject has been neither arrested nor interviewed by the FBI.

With reference to the allegation set forth at the bottom of the next to the last page concerning another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary, it is noted that our files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy contain no incident of the type described by Philipson. The Warren Commission Report on pages 205 - 300 noted that literally dozens of allegations of a conspiratorial contact between Lee Harvey Oswald and agents of the Cuban Government were investigated by the Warren Commission. The Warren Commission reported that without exception the rumors or allegations of conspiratorial contact were shown to be without any factual basis. The Warren Commission also pointed out that it had uncovered no indication that the Cuban Government had any involvement in the assassination.

We have no information concerning the report on the last page of the enclosure that the subject knew the two Cubans reportedly being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was going to send a man to New York City to interview the subject.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

- 1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)**
Assistant Attorney General

- 1 - Mr. Harold Carefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosure)**
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: In February, 1967, article re subject written Stanley Ross, editor of "El Tiempo," appeared in his newspaper. The article contains statements originally made by Ross in February, 1964, concerning which Ross was interviewed and the results furnished the Warren Commission. According to Ross, subject, Cuban alien, allegedly informed U. S. authorities that President Kennedy would be killed three days before the assassination; that Castro had sent several teams to the U. S. to carry out assassination; and that subject was member of one of teams.

Philipson in attached manuscript discusses subject's case. He erroneously states subject arrested by FBI 11/19/63 and "confessed" to FBI. (It is noted subject was arrested locally for carrying concealed knife on 11/14/63 and this data has been furnished the Attorney General.) Philipson claimed in next to last page that there was another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary who tells same story. This individual (unidentified) allegedly went to FBI on 11/15/63 to tell of Castro plot to assassinate the President. Allegedly FBI would not listen to him so he went out and robbed a bank feeling that if he was under FBI jurisdiction FBI would have to listen to him. Allegedly this individual was also certified as insane and is incarcerated.

According to Philipson, subject allegedly admitted knowing two Cubans being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was, according to Ross, going to send a man to New York City to interview subject.

This letter has been coordinated with the supervisor handling the Oswald case.

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/24/67

SAC, CHICAGO (175-0)

THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, aka
Thomas O'Neil,
Thomas Johnson
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Re Chicago tel to Bureau 3/23/67, captioned "UNSUB, aka, Thomas Paul Daugarrd, Thomas O'Neil, Thomas Johnson, THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT."

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy of this letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, Chicago. No other dissemination is being made in view of Secret Service advice that Secret Service is continuing its investigation of this matter and will, thereafter, handle dissemination required.

It is noted that referenced teletype referred to one ROBERT WILLIAMS as one of the men said by subject to reside at the Diplomat Hotel. The name actually given by subject was ROBERT JOHNSON rather than ROBERT WILLIAMS and ROBERT JOHNSON appears in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

In view of the nature of this investigation, close liaison with Secret Service was maintained. It is noted that subject has a history of mental illness and further that there appears to be no FBI jurisdiction in this matter. Accordingly, no further investigation is being conducted.

An information copy of this communication is being sent to the Dallas Office in connection with its file 100-10461 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA."

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Chicago

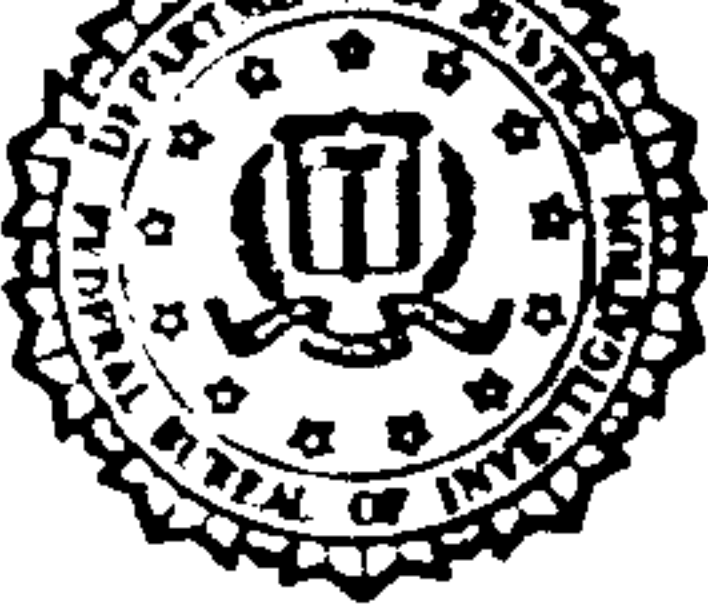
H. M:cnv
(4)

ENCLOSURE

105-225
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1967

3:3
56 APR 11 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
March 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 175-0

THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, ALSO
KNOWN AS THOMAS O'NEIL,
THOMAS JOHNSON
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

At 5:15 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual who identified himself as Thomas O'Neil telephonically contacted the Chicago, Illinois Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). O'Neil said he resided at 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago, telephone 525-7999, and was employed at Robert's Bakery on Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois. He said further that three men named Robert Johnson, William Roberts and Ken Williams, all of whom were said to reside at the Diplomat Hotel in Chicago, had told him three or four weeks ago that they had met with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans three years ago and planned then to kill President Kennedy. O'Neil described the three men as follows:

Robert Johnson, white male, age 23, 5'9" tall,
135 pounds;

William Roberts, white male, age 23, 5'11" tall,
120 pounds;

Ken Williams, white male, age 19, 6'tall,
165 pounds.

These three men also told him they may kill President Johnson. They also threatened his, O'Neil's, life if he told police about this. O'Neil then hung up the telephone when he was asked for further details.

A few minutes after the above call on March 23, 1967, an individual, apparently identical with the earlier caller, telephonically contacted the Chicago FBI Office and identified

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

No further investigation is being
conducted in this matter.

ENCLOSURE

RE: THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, ALSO
KNOWN AS THOMAS O'NEIL,
THOMAS JOHNSON

himself as Thomas Johnson, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago. He said he was the same man who had called earlier and he apologized for hanging up on the previous call. He said he had called before about William Roberts, Ken Williams and one other man. He was asked the identity of the other man he had mentioned previously and he said, "I don't know, I'm confused now," and again hung up the telephone when asked for further information.

At 5:30 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Thomas Johnson, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago, telephoned the Chicago FBI Office and again said he was the one who had called earlier concerning Roberts and Williams. On this occasion he said he was a Communist and a Socialist, that he was from Russia and that he had no permanent residence. He said he was going to "sit on the White House lawn and shoot President Johnson with machine gun sticks." He then began speaking incoherently, rambling on about Russia, the United States and submarines, and no other information could be obtained from him.

The above information was furnished to Special Agent Joseph Noonan, United States Secret Service, Chicago, at 5:35 PM, March 23, 1967, by Special Agent Maurice J. White. Special Agent Noonan advised that Secret Service agents would be dispatched immediately to investigate this matter in view of the threat to President Johnson.

At 5:50 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Thomas Johnson again telephoned the Chicago Office of the FBI. He said he wanted to "give himself up" for threatening the President and he said he was at that time in a restaurant at Clark and Diversey Streets in Chicago, and that he was wearing a green jacket. He described himself as a white male, 26 years old, 6' tall, 135 pounds.

The above information was immediately furnished to Special Agent Noonan of United States Secret Service by Special Agent White.

Later on March 23, 1967, information was received from Special Agent Noonan that subject was not located in the vicinity of Clark and Diversey Streets, however, a landlady at the address furnished by subject, 2741 Hampden Court, did

RE: THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, ALSO
KNOWN AS THOMAS O'NEIL,
THOMAS JOHNSON

furnish information concerning Thomas Paul Dugaard. The landlady, Mrs. E. Schroeder, said that no one named Thomas Johnson or Thomas O'Neil resided at that address, however, she further said that she was suspicious of an individual named Thomas Paul Dugaard who lives in Apartment 301 at that address. Mrs. Schroeder said that Dugaard has acted strangely in the past and she thinks he may be mentally ill. She believes he has caused trouble in the past by using his telephone to make false reports to police, including a recent false report about a non-existent shooting incident in the vicinity of 2741 Hampden Court. Agent Noonan of United States Secret Service advised that after interviewing Dugaard on the night of March 23, 1967, he believes that Dugaard appears identical with the individual who made the above telephone calls to the FBI. When interviewed Dugaard gave his name as Thomas Paul Dugaard, born August 9, 1940, in Chicago, Illinois, age 26, described as white male, 5'6" tall, 135 pounds, telephone 525-7980, residence Apartment 301, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago. Dugaard said he was now unemployed, but has worked in the past at a number of bakeries including bakeries in Evanston, Illinois. At the time of the interview Dugaard said he had just returned from a restaurant at Clark and Division Streets and that he had worn a green jacket to the restaurant. He said, however, that he had made no phone calls while in the restaurant, that he had not called the FBI at all that day, and that he had never threatened the President.

[REDACTED]

Dugaard said he was in New Orleans in 1964 or 1965 for a few weeks, but he heard nothing there or in Chicago about Oswald, and he said further that he does not know anyone who knows anything about Oswald, and further denied knowing anything about Robert Johnson, William Roberts or Ken Williams. Dugaard also said that he has used other names in the past in connection with getting jobs in bakeries, but he does not remember what these names were.

Special Agent Noonan advised following the interview of Dugaard that Secret Service is continuing its investigation of this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-24-67

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has obtained from Harper & Row an advance copy of captioned book which will be officially released April 7th. Book is lengthy (647 pages of text; 710 pages total). Contains appendices, chronology of events for period November 20-25, 1963, source materials utilized by Manchester, identities of persons interviewed by author, maps and index. Key portions of book previously serialized in Look Magazine. Book deals with events surrounding assassination of President Kennedy; not subsequent investigation. Reflects tremendous amount of work and compilation by Manchester. FBI mentioned frequently, but does not play prominent role in narrative. Major comments about FBI previously publicized in Look series. For example, the comment that the Director did not send Attorney General Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence and that the Director's attitude was one of "no compassion;" a so-called favorite joke of President Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and whatever else came to mind; that President Johnson applied a prod to the FBI to get the Dallas investigation underway; that Johnson showed Ted Sorenson an FBI memo that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The memo was too vague for serious consideration and Sorenson allegedly commented that it was "meaningless." (The Director did send Mr. Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence. In this connection Mr. Hoover has commented, "Manchester is a liar, but it is obvious he was fed this by RFK." In reference to the Sorenson incident, no such FBI memo could be identified by the Bureau). In evaluating the assassination, Manchester comments that Lee Harvey

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Miss Gandy

(Continued - Over)

FCS:jer (7)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 12 1967

APR 17 1967

F 4/17
M H

M. A. Jones to Wic nemo
RE: "The Death of a President"

Oswald's visit to Russia and subsequent behavior had brought him "under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Manchester adds that "one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of this sort happened." Manchester speculates on all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise." Toward the end of the book, Manchester comments that "the Secret Service had failed." Investigations of the assassination had begun but "the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies, turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves." In general, Manchester approves of Warren Commission report, but has some reservations. "Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety." Relative to security of notables walking from White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, Manchester mentions a "vague" warning received from the FBI that the "Director" was "concerned" and "advised against" the march. This warning angered Sargent Shriver who reportedly stated that all were concerned and one didn't have to be Director of FBI to know the march would be dangerous. "It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device." The Director, in an exchange of letters with Manchester in February,

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

1967, relative to the series in Look Magazine, commented that Manchester's "lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance (referring to comments on alleged failure to send note of condolence) are most disgusting." Over-all, book is long, full of many surmises and items of gossip, and is critical of Bureau in some instances.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

P

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T/S

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M. A. Jones to W memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has received through the New York Office an advance copy of William Manchester's book, "The Death of A President," which is to be published April 7, 1967. This book, which has been highly publicized, deals with the period of President Kennedy's assassination, November 20-November 25, 1963. Excerpts were previously published in Look Magazine. It is an extremely lengthy book (647 pages). It contains an Appendix, a list of source materials, maps pertaining to routes in Dallas and Washington and a diagram of the Presidential plane and an Index.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The major listings are being set forth below:

p. 32-33

Manchester speculates about Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's ravings stamp him as an "incoherent hater, nothing more. Looking for doctrine in them is like looking for bone in a polyp. Yet he had tried to defect, and both his conduct in Russia and his bizarre behavior after his return brought him under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Inasmuch as the Bureau's handbook charged agents to be on the alert for information 'indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President,' one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of the sort happened. His file was in the hands of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., a husky, thirty-five-year-old Notre Dame graduate and an outspoken admirer of John F. Kennedy. Since November 4, 1963, Hosty had known that Oswald was employed as a laborer in the Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. This warehouse provided the deadliest sniper's roost on the Presidential motorcade route, because the motorcade was scheduled to first zig and then zag directly beneath its windows. A gunman could size up the President's car as it approached the building from the front, wait until it pivoted sharply at his feet, and fire as it crept slowly out of the turn to his right. Hosty, however, didn't make the connection. He had received no official

notification of the route, and when local newspapers published a map of it, his sole concern was whether or not Jim Hosty would catch a glimpse of Kennedy. 'I noticed that it was coming up Main Street,' he said five months later. 'That was the only thing I was interested in, where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance.'"

Manchester then goes on - talking about all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise."

p. 119

Makes mention of Kennedy's "pet joke," the last line of which could be adapted to the occasion. It went: "The three most overrated things in the world are the state of Texas, the FBI, and hunting trophies."

p. 181

Immediately after the assassination virtual panic erupted at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In one instance, "a tall man in a light gray speckled suit shouldered his way past her (Nurse Doris Nelson), shouting, 'I'm FBI!' He appeared violent, and Andy Berg, the closest agent (Secret Service), knocked him down. Sprawled on all fours the intruder gurgled, 'You're not in charge now. What's your name?' 'What's yours?' demanded Kellerman (Roy Kellerman, Secret Service), moving in. Credentials and commission books were whipped out; it turned out that the man really was from the Bureau's Dallas office, though his presence in the hospital was unauthorized. Dragging himself away, he protested, 'J. Edgar Hoover will hear about this!' Hoover did, and the unfortunate agent vanished into the limbo reserved for FBI men whose blunders embarrass the Director."

p. 192

Says that a United Press International Bulletin on the assassination went out from Dallas and that Mr. Hoover, along with other Government officials, learned about the news.

p. 195-196

Mr. Hoover is shown as calling the Attorney General's office. Mr. Robert Kennedy is not there and Mr. Hoover talks with Angie Novello, an assistant. The Director then calls Mr. Kennedy at the latter's home in Virginia. Kennedy was at his swimming pool. The Director advises that the President has been shot, and that he would call later when he learns more details.

p. 257

Mr. Hoover calls Attorney General Kennedy again. The Director had been on the phone with Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office. "Until a moment ago he hadn't been learning much (he was among those who thought Parkland was called Lakeland), but the most important of the details which he had promised that he would endeavor to get had just come through." Mr. Hoover said that the President was dead, "snappily and hung up."

"He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was not quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University." Ordinarily garrulous, he had suddenly turned curt with his superior. It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover, whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director, unlike the Director of the CIA, remained sphinxlike. He did speak to Bob one day when they happened to enter the Justice Department together, and he accepted a Christmas gift from him, a pair of cufflinks bearing the Justice seal, but those were their only contacts. It was his brittle consistency which made Hoover unique."

p. 287

Mention is made that Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade's assistant, William F. "Bill" Alexander prepared to charge Oswald with murdering the President "as part of an international Communist conspiracy." However, Nicholas Katzenbach persuaded two members of the Vice President's Washington staff to have their Texas contacts kill it. A footnote at this point reads: "Shanklin of the FBI was especially helpful in aborting Alexander's folly."

p. 405

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after the Presidential plane had returned to Washington with the coffin, Mr. Johnson is in the White House. At 7:25 p. m., he called Mr. Hoover. "The Director was home. Unaware that regular programs had been suspended, he had waited until seven o'clock before turning his television on, thinking to catch NBC's nightly newscast on Channel 4. He was watching a rerun of Kennedy's October 22, 1962, missile speech and wondering whether this was the best Huntley and Brinkley could do when the phone rang. His old neighbor said he wanted a complete FBI report on the assassination. Depressing the receiver, Hoover called his office, ordering a special assistant and thirty agents to Dallas."

p. 432

Mention is made that an autopsy made at the Bethesda Naval Hospital: "...the metal from Oswald's bullet was turned over to the FBI."

pp. 457-459

A discussion of the Dallas situation relative to plans for convicting Oswald. Manchester comments that the publicity relative to Oswald and the so-called evidence possessed by law enforcement made responsible lawyers wince - that their comments to the press and television would make their legal case weak. In this connection, Manchester states: "...and when the FBI informed Chief Curry that its handwriting experts had identified the calligraphy on Klein's American Rifleman coupon as Oswald's, Curry revealed the details at a televised press conference. J. Edgar Hoover was furious. The Director called Dallas and warned that there must be no further discussion of FBI evidence in public. Curry admired Hoover and proudly displayed a signed photograph of him on his office wall."

p. 472

Mention is made that Johnson was extremely aggressive in ordering things done. Manchester mentions the new President "fenced sharply with the soft-spoken but immovable Nick Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a federal or state board of inquiry; he applied the Johnsonian prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field...."



p. 481

The President and Ted Sorenson confer. The President asked whether Sorenson felt any foreign government might be involved in the assassination, and Sorenson questioned, "Do you have any evidence?" "The answer was that there were no hard facts. Johnson showed him an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless,' said Sorenson, handing it back. The President said nothing."

p. 520

Manchester says that in both Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's murder "two vivid threads are evident: warnings of disaster had come from responsible sources, and peace officers, in weighing them, had miscalculated gravely." He then goes on to make the following mention of the FBI: "Actually, the Dallas Police Department's original plan had been to move Oswald at ten o'clock Saturday evening, and J. Edgar Hoover, among others, had retired under the impression that it was being carried through. At 2:15 a. m. Sunday, Hoover's Dallas office began receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the prisoner's life. The Dallas FBI urged a 3 a. m. transfer - in vain."

p. 528

Manchester comments that after Oswald's murder by Ruby just about everyone thought the assassination actually was a conspiracy. "Indeed, the more a man knew about conspirators, the firmer his conviction was. In the West Wing lobby a Secret Service agent watched Ruby disappear and muttered tightly, 'That was the messenger.' Independently of one another the (Secret) Service, the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover all assumed a previous link between Ruby and Oswald."

p. 560

For the funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral were large numbers of security men of all types"...there were squads of FBI agents and the pick of the CIA...."



The discussion here centers on the walk of the notables from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. A number of warnings of possible trouble were received - from the RCMP, the FBI and the CIA. "The RCMP had 'received information' that an unidentified French Canadian with an unidentified grievance was heading south to shoot General DeGaulle. The FBI was even vaguer: 'The Director' was 'concerned' and 'advised against' the march. This was too much for Sargent Shriver. Once more the precise businessman was confronted by the gray custard of bureaucracy, and once more he recoiled, emitting sparks. 'That's just ridiculous,' he snapped. 'We're all concerned. You don't have to be the Director of the FBI to know it's going to be dangerous - even the White House doorman knows that. It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device.'"

Mrs. Kennedy is now leaving the White House and Manchester does some summarizing. He comments that the President pinned the Treasury's highest award on Rufe Youngblood, the Secret Service agent, while, at Mrs. Kennedy's insistence Secretary Dillon also decorated Clint Hill of the Secret Service. He adds that these ceremonies left an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in much of official Washington. "The central fact was that the Secret Service had failed, and there was feeling that the first reaction ought to have been one of collective shame and not of pride in exceptional men - that the medals should have followed investigation of the failure. Investigations had begun, of course, but here, too, the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves."



In general, Manchester approves of the Warren Commission report. "The Commission had met its mandate. Oswald was correctly identified as the assassin; the absence of a cabal was established." However, he has some reservations. "The treatment of related questions was less satisfactory. This was especially true of the findings on Presidential protection. Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety."

In the source section of the book, Manchester mentions that he had interviews with the Director, Mr. DeLoach and Agent Hosty. File 62-111371 reflects that he talked to Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach at the Bureau. On September 24, 1964, (the date Manchester lists for interview with Hosty), he called the Dallas Office and asked to speak with Hosty, without previously identifying himself. Manchester asked several questions, but Hosty said he was not in a position to answer.

OBSERVATIONS:

Manchester's book is a massive compilation of facts, surmises and suppositions. It is tremendously wordy. Already, even before publication, it is a controversial book and will probably continue to be. Manchester makes snide and critical remarks about the FBI and sometime reports information which is completely at variance with the facts, such as the comment that Mr. Hoover did not send a letter of condolence to Mr. Robert Kennedy. In an exchange of letters with Manchester in February, 1967, relative to Manchester's comments about this matter, Mr. Hoover stated: "Frankly, your lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance are most disgusting, and I have no alternative but to believe you have set forth a deliberate falsehood specifically designed to malign my reputation." The Look



0 0
serialization earlier this year contained most of the comments about the FBI which have been outlined above. Manchester is quick to be critical and obviously has interviewed more of the Kennedy than the Johnson people, inasmuch as the book was originally commissioned by the Kennedy family.

The book is being maintained in the Crime Research Section (in the Bureau library).

P

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FBI

Date: 3/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Vig AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

all
72
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109068)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of this same letterhead memorandum.

The above information was furnished by ALLER to SA LESLIE F. WARREN during contact with ALLER in connection with another matter.

ALLER stated that he thought both TAYLOR and ALLEY would and could furnish considerable detail regarding interviews which they have conducted and he was of the opinion that any of the released or unreleased film taken by them could be obtained through contact with TAYLOR.

No further action is being taken by the Los Angeles Division based on information furnished by ALLER, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 4) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (Info.) (AM-RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

DER:elc

BE-5

EX 106

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1967

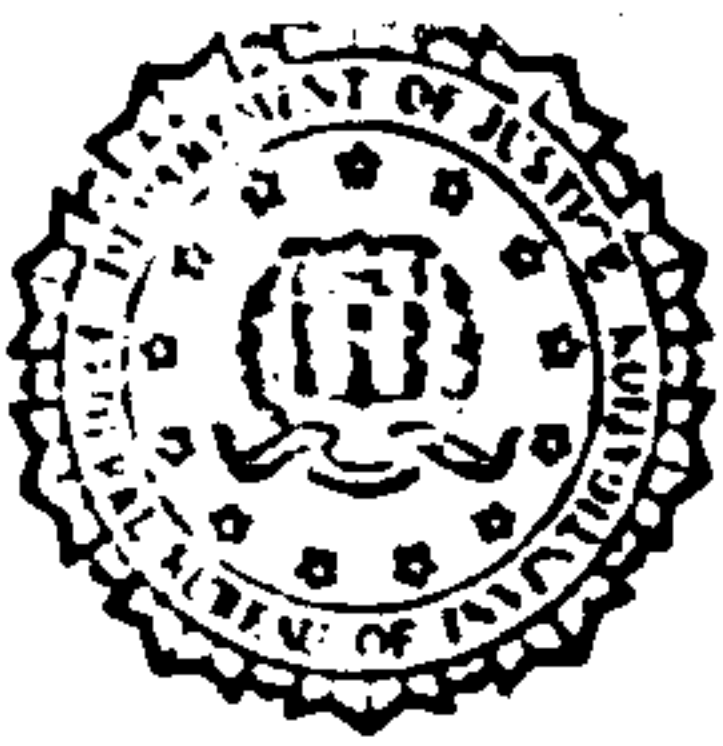
61 APR 4 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 JUL 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 24, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Herb Aller, Business Agent, International Photographers Union, Local 659, 7715 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information on March 23, 1967, to a Special Agent of the FBI:

Jack Taylor, KNXT-CBS News, Los Angeles, and Dexter Alley, NBC News, Los Angeles, had recently been conducting interviews in New Orleans, Louisiana, among the homosexual element in an attempt to substantiate claims made by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison that a conspiracy had taken place in New Orleans during September, 1963, to assassinate President Kennedy. A considerable amount of film was shot during interviews of these homosexuals and some had been used in television news releases and in a CBS special broadcast on March 18, 1967, at 7:30 p.m. in Los Angeles. Taylor reportedly has a great deal of film footage which was taken in connection with this project that he could not use on television.

Taylor and Alley claim that it is a well-established fact that Lee Harvey Oswald associated with homosexuals in New Orleans and had the reputation of being bi-sexual; further, that all connected with the alleged plot were thought to be homosexuals, and that Garrison had favored them as a group when he was conducting a vice crusade in New Orleans. There also appeared to be evidence developed during these interviews by Taylor and Alley indicating that a reported diagram relating to the plot found in Ferrie's apartment had in fact been made after the assassination and during a discussion of the assassination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555
ENCLOSURE

62-157060-4900
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/24/67

REC 32

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Lee Oswald

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM setting forth information voluntarily furnished to this office by CLYDE MALCOLM LIMBAUGH on 3/23/67.

Two (2) copies of instant LHM are enclosed for the Dallas Office.

Information concerning CLYDE LIMBAUGH was previously furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 3/7/67, in captioned case.

AGENCY AA69 - Bureau - 3/24/67
DATE FORW. 3/24/67
BY [Signature]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

JLC/jlc
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1967

REC 32

EX-105

62-109060-4905

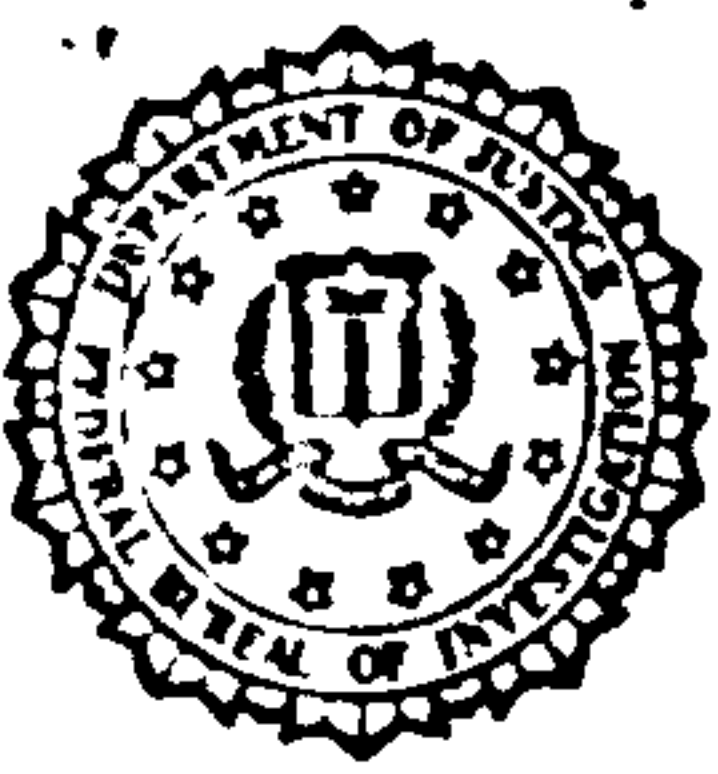
MAR 27 1967

56 JUL 17 1967

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

At 4:45 p.m., March 23, 1967, Clyde Malcolm Limbaugh, 323 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Number 532-3249, personally appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and volunteered the following information:

Limbaugh advised that he has the "answer to the assassination probe by District Attorney James C. Garrison" and has been trying to see Mr. Garrison for about two weeks, but Mr. Garrison "does not appear to be interested in seeing him." He stated, "Mr. Garrison appears to be interested in getting votes and making a name for himself." Limbaugh remarked that he "was there when the assassination took place" and "was propositioned to take part in it."

Limbaugh said he knew Jack Ruby very well and worked for Ruby for "four years, from 1959 until about three days before the assassination in 1963." At the same time he worked for Ruby in Ruby's three night clubs in Dallas, Texas, Limbaugh also worked at Dinwiddie Direct Mail Advertising Company, Dallas, part-time for five hours a day.

Limbaugh advised that Jack Ruby was a "queer," a "known homosexual," and "everybody called Ruby 'Pinkie'." He said J. D. Tippit, the Dallas, Texas, policeman who was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, was a "bouncer and friend of Jack Ruby." He stated that Tippit "worked for Ruby day and night, never went to police headquarters in regard to his work as a police officer, and reported to the Dallas Police Department by telephone." According to Limbaugh, Tippit had lived with Ruby at an apartment at Oakcliff, between Dallas and Fort Worth, since about 1958, and Tippit was living with Ruby at that apartment at the time Tippit was shot by Oswald. He said Ruby and Tippit also had an apartment above the Colony Club, one of the night clubs owned by Ruby, on the main street of Dallas, next to the Neiman Marcus Store.

105-8255

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Limbaugh advised that one of his duties when he was employed at Ruby's night clubs was to look after the girls who worked in the clubs. He stated that approximately one week or ten days before the assassination of President Kennedy, he went into Ruby's office in the Colony Club in order to get some money from Ruby to give to one of the girls so she could buy some stockings, and he saw three men in conference with Ruby in the office. He said Tippit was one of the men because he knew Tippit, and said he recognized another one of the men as being Leo Harvey Oswald since he had recently seen Oswald's picture in a newspaper for passing out posters in New Orleans. He said Ruby later told him the other man was David William Ferrie. After Ruby gave him money for the girl, Limbaugh left the office. After a few minutes, Tippit left Ruby's office, and Limbaugh asked him who the other man was, but Tippit told him he did not know.

Limbaugh stated that about three days before the assassination, he again went into Ruby's office in the Colony Club in order to get money from Ruby to give to one of the girl employees of the club. At that time he saw Tippit, Oswald, and a woman in the room with Ruby, and on a table in the room he saw a map of the sixth floor of the wholesale book store building from where "the shot was fired by Oswald." After Ruby gave Limbaugh the money, Limbaugh departed from the office. A few minutes later, Tippit left the office and Limbaugh asked him who the people were in the office. Tippit told Limbaugh he did not know, at which time Limbaugh called Tippit a "liar" and told Tippit he knew one was Oswald. At that time Tippit told Limbaugh that he might as well ask Ruby if he wanted to know who the people were. He said he later asked Ruby who the man and woman were, and Ruby told him the man was Oswald and said the woman was "really a man named Ferrie, who he had previously seen in the office, who was dressed as a woman and is known as Cattie Bertrand." Ruby further commented that Cattie Bertrand was a female impersonator. Ruby related to Limbaugh that "they are going to do a job for me," and Ruby remarked that "if Oswald does not do what I want him to do I am going to kill him." At that time Ruby also commented that he was "not going to harm the lady," and Limbaugh believes he was referring to Ferrie, who Ruby had previously said was Cattie Bertrand. At that same time, according to Limbaugh, Ruby asked Limbaugh, "How would you like to make \$1,000 for one night?" Limbaugh asked him how he could do that, and Ruby stated it was "something dealing with politics." Limbaugh asked Ruby if it had anything to do with

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

the President coming to Dallas, and Ruby "remarked something to the effect that it did concern the President's visit." Limbaugh asked Ruby "if it was to be the Lincoln-Booth incident repeating itself," to which Ruby replied they "were going to hurt President Kennedy and Governor Connally but were not going to kill them." Limbaugh said he told Ruby he did not want any part of that "business."

Limbaugh advised that he left Ruby's club that day, three days before the assassination, and went to Pineville, Louisiana, where he "put himself in the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients because he had had a nervous breakdown."

Limbaugh stated that Jack Ruby had had cancer since about 1951, even while Ruby was in Chicago, and he said that several of Ruby's employees, as well as some of Ruby's relatives knew Ruby had cancer. Limbaugh said he went to see Ruby when Ruby was in the Dallas Jail and he asked Ruby why he had shot Oswald. He said Ruby told him he "did it because of Jackie, John F. Kennedy, Jr., and Caroline; because the man had taken their father and had robbed us of the President of the United States." Limbaugh advised that he also visited Ruby in the hospital in Dallas about two days before Ruby died. At that time Ruby told Limbaugh he "had shot Oswald because he (Ruby) always wanted to be popular, and that now he would be famous and would be remembered in history."

Limbaugh advised he "had known Clay Shaw for nine years in New Orleans." He said that "ten years ago Shaw was very gay and liked to dress up in women's clothing." He stated he "does not think Shaw had anything to do with the assassination matter." He said that "Perry Russo is lying when he says he (Russo) saw Shaw with Oswald on the waterfront because that on the first date Russo claims he saw Shaw and Oswald, Shaw was at the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients in Pineville, Louisiana, visiting with him (Limbaugh)." He said that "on the second date Russo claims he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the waterfront, he (Limbaugh) and Shaw were having lunch together at the Court of Two Sisters Restaurant in the French Quarter in New Orleans."

Limbaugh stated that "Mr. Garrison thinks Bertrand is a man" but that "Bertrand was Ferrie dressed as a woman." Limbaugh advised he had seen Ferrie dressed as a woman in clubs in New Orleans on two occasions--once at Lafitte's Bar in the French Quarter in New Orleans, and once at a "party held in a house located in about the 1300 block of Dauphine Street, New Orleans." Limbaugh stated he could not recall the dates on which he had seen Ferrie dressed as a woman.

Limbaugh advised that the "whole assassination plot was arranged in Washington, D. C.; was carried to San Antonio, Texas; then carried to Dallas, Texas; and was carried back to Washington, D. C." He said the "persons who took part in the assassination were part of the President's tour or was arranged by part of Vice-President Johnson's group." He stated "the assassination never came to New Orleans." Limbaugh stated that, in his opinion, "Oswald shot Governor Connally and Ferrie shot President Kennedy."

The following background data were voluntarily furnished by Clyde Malcolm Limbaugh for himself:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of birth:	June 14, 1914
Place of birth:	Birmingham, Alabama
Height:	5' 10 1/2"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Hair:	Grey - blond
Eyes:	Brown
Scars or marks:	Wears a brown mustache; Has a bullet wound on lower part of left leg.
Military service:	Two years, 1947-1949, in U. S. Army, where member of 101st Airborne Division; Serial Number was 13 276 301; received honorable discharge.
Arrests:	None
Social Security No.:	131-09-3399
Occupation:	Singer; is known as the "American Baritone."
Employment:	Presently singing in Joe Burton's night clubs in New Orleans; in approximately two weeks Limbaugh is going to become self-employed and open the Chez Limbo Coffee Shop, which will be located on Dauphine or Carondelet streets in New Orleans.
Previous residence:	Green Briar Hotel, Alexandria, Louisiana, first 7 months of 1966; came to New Orleans from Alexandria in October, 1966.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

When furnishing the foregoing background data, Linbaugh advised that he had been in the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients in Pineville, Louisiana, on two occasions. He said he was "in that hospital for six months, from September, 1963, to January, 1964," and on another occasion he stayed there "about one year, from the latter part of 1964 until the first part of 1965." Linbaugh also advised that he spent about one year in a mental hospital in San Bernadino, California, in about 1950 or 1951, for a "nervous breakdown which was caused by his wife being murdered, raped, and beaten on a farm near Birmingham, Alabama, in 1947."

As Linbaugh was departing the FBI Office, he remarked that he had furnished the foregoing information to an assistant district attorney to Mr. Garrison about two weeks ago and the assistant district attorney told him that Mr. Garrison would be talking with him, but that Mr. Garrison nor any of his staff have talked further with him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

By memorandum dated March 24, 1967, the captioned book was reviewed in which it was pointed out that, among other things, Manchester had charged that immediately after President Kennedy's assassination the FBI had assigned fifty agents to a crash investigation, wrote a "skimpy report," and then "leaked the report to a news magazine." Relative to the "leak," Mr. Tolson has asked, "What about this?"

A review of our files reflects that the Bureau's first report was completed on December 9, 1963. Through Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, copies were sent to members of the Warren Commission, the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr on that date it was pointed out that the Bureau told Mr. Katzenbach that it was "charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation."

Manchester, in making his leak charge, is manufacturing a falsehood. This is consistent with the other snide and inaccurate remarks in his book about the FBI. The FBI did not leak the results of its investigation and did everything it could to maintain the security of its reports. Of course, the press was full of all kinds of speculation as to what the FBI was or was not finding in its investigation. Manchester offers no proof of his allegation which is just a wild statement on his part.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

FCS:klg

APR 17 1967 *MAH*

Handwritten notes and signatures:
W
APR 12 1967
...

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 3/28/67

FROM : *RGA* SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) *RUC*

SUBJECT: *O*
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Minneapolis letter to Director, dated 3/1/67
and Bureau letter to Minneapolis, dated 3/6/67.

Minneapolis knows of no purpose comparison of
handwriting on U.S. \$1.00 bill, serial #R66135454A, with
known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD would serve; there-
fore, there is no further justification for such an
examination.

In view of the above, Minneapolis is not sub-
mitting inserts or report.

The above \$1.00 bill was returned to its owner,
TRINIDAD ORTEZ, on March 13, 1967. *rh*

REC 6

SI 109

105-82555-5574
8 MAR 31 1967

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
 - 1 - Minneapolis
- RHW/nlv
(5)

10
105
61 APR 7 1967

EASTERN AMERICAN

5/16/67

Director, FBI

March 30, 1967

Legat, Mexico City (105-5875) (P)

mk

[REDACTED]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed for transmittal to the Dallas Office is one copy of a San Antonio letter 1-13-67.

Re San Antonio letter 1-13-67.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (1 - Dallas, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 - (1 - San Antonio)
 - 2 - Mexico City
- RAB:ens
(7)

105-8251
NOT RECORDED

APR 18 1967

APR 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165317-A

DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M.D.
1035 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 28, 1967

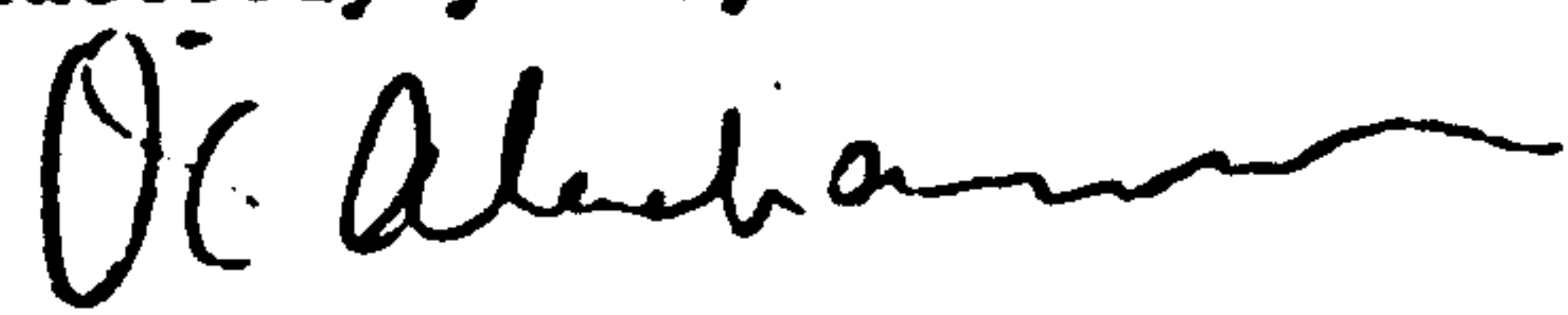
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested to know that I am giving a lecture this coming Friday on Lee Harvey Oswald, whose personality make-up I have studied for over a year. Based upon his personality structure and his early twisted childhood, I find that it is probable that he was capable of carrying out murder. To my mind Lee Harvey Oswald did not need to have any conspirators to carry out his deed. He was himself a conspirator against his own family.

I thought this information might be of interest to you.
Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



David Abrahamson, M.D.

DA/db
enclosure

REC 22

EX 100

APR 7 1967

105-2-5558

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ack 4-3-67
JH

EXP. PROC.

MAR 30 1967

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

219th Scientific Meeting
New York Academy of Medicine
103rd Street and Fifth Avenue

Friday, March 31, 1967 — 8:30 P.M.

Theme:

"A Study of Lee Harvey Oswald —
The Psychological Capability of Murder"

Speaker:

DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M.D.
Member of the Board of Overseers for the
Study of Violence, Brandeis University

Discussant:

MORRIS HERMAN, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
New York University

For Information:

WILLIAM WOLF, M.D., Secretary
40 West 59th Street, New York, N. Y.
PL 3-7374

55

ENCLOSURE

REC 22

April 3, 1967

REC 22 05-82555-5575

Dr. David Abrahamsen
1035 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Best

Dear Dr. Abrahamsen:

Your letter of March 28th, with enclosure,
has been received, and it was good of you to inform me
concerning your lecture. I appreciate your thoughtfulness
in furnishing this information to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New York - Enclosures (2)

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dr. Abrahamsen is on the Special Correspondents' List.

APR 3 1967
COMM-FBI

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JRP:mjl
(4) mjl
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Room

REC'D DEPT OF JUSTICE

APR 3 1967

6 APR 3 1967

W/A

[Handwritten mark]

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 3, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

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

James Phelan, the writer for "Saturday Evening Post" who in September of 1965 did the Post cover story "Hoover of the FBI," called my office today and said he had information he wanted to pass along regarding Garrison's investigation in New Orleans. Although we have stayed away from Phelan, it was felt we should hear what he had to say and Leinbaugh in my office talked to him.

POST STORY ON GARRISON:

Phelan said that the editors of the Post decided a couple of weeks ago that he should go down to New Orleans and try to do an in-depth cover story on Garrison's investigation of the assassination. Phelan said he was given this assignment inasmuch as he had done an extensive story on Garrison several years ago, and it was felt Garrison trusted him. Phelan said his story will appear in the Post, which is scheduled to come out April 24. Phelan pointed out that his article will completely discount Garrison's entire investigation.

TRIP TO LAS VEGAS:

Phelan reported that he arrived in New Orleans right during the middle of Garrison's investigation, that he had considerable trouble getting in touch with him, but finally made contact and eventually was able to persuade Garrison to go to Las Vegas with him for two days to rest. Phelan said they got rooms at the Sands and that he had a couple of five-hour sessions with Garrison going over the entire matter. Phelan said he felt quite positive in his own mind that Garrison was leveling with him and that he felt Garrison was being completely candid.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1967

CONTINUED-OVER

HPL:dse

(7)

85 APR 25 1967

Enclosure

7/5/67
4/7/67 with memo
REL: [unclear]
[unclear] to [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Wick to DeLoach Memo, 4/3/67
RE: Assassination of President Kennedy

GARRISON'S THEORY OF THE ASSASSINATION:

According to Phelan, Garrison had become obsessed with the assassination and the Warren Report. He apparently has read the report from cover to cover and he told Phelan that he flew to New York once with Senator Long from Louisiana and Long expressed doubts regarding the authenticity of the Warren Report.

Phelan said it was almost impossible to carry on a rational interview with Garrison. He would quiz him about aspects of the New Orleans investigation and Garrison was unable to stay on the subject for more than a minute or two and then would wander off and start "damning" the Warren Report. Phelan said his reaction is that Garrison is no doubt sincere in his belief the assassination was hatched in New Orleans. He said Garrison, however, is completely disorganized, impulsive and obviously knows nothing about running an investigation.

As best as he could tell, Phelan thinks Garrison's thesis boils down to the fact that the masterminds behind the assassination were David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. He described these two men as brilliant homosexuals and feels they planned the assassination for "kicks." Garrison thinks Oswald was the "decoy" and the "fall guy."

STATEMENT OF PERRY RUSSO:

Garrison gave Phelan a copy of the 6 1/2 page statement (attached) which one of his investigators, Andrew J. Sciambra, took from Perry Russo on February 27th. Phelan gave Leirbaugh a copy of this statement with the stipulation that it be "closely held" and that his identity be completely protected. Phelan said that it is most vital that this statement not get out, but he did say if the FBI felt the Attorney General or the President should see it, he had no objections.

It will be noted that the statement of Russo is rambling and disorganized. It is pertinent to note that in this statement, which is dated February 27, 1967, Russo claims that he had only seen Clay Shaw on two occasions--both briefly. Russo also claimed in his statement that Lee Harvey Oswald was the person whom he knew as Ferrie's roommate, and he mentioned the possibility that four people in Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol Unit would be able to name Oswald as Ferrie's roommate. On page 7 of this statement it is interesting to note that Russo suggested that he be hypnotized so he might have total recall on names, places and dates.