

Memorandum

~~REC 12~~
10/1/67

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

TO : Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DATE: April 25, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

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

On April 24, 1967, Assistant to the Director DeLoach received a call from Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana. Senator Long requested to know who rented post office box 19106 in Dallas at the time of the assassination. Senator Long proposed to give this information to District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans.

Pursuant to instructions, SAC Shanklin in Dallas was contacted. He was instructed to check the indices in his office and other logical sources within the office to determine who rented post office box 19106, as previously indicated. SAC Shanklin was instructed that he could not make any outside contacts to determine this information.

On April 25, 1967, SAC Shanklin called to advise that the Dallas Office indices, both general and the special indices relating to the investigation of the assassination, contained no record of the identity of anyone renting the post office box referred to. SAC Shanklin noted that post office boxes previously indexed in the assassination investigation in Dallas contained four digits, whereas the post office box in question had five digits.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes. The substance of this has been incorporated in a separate memorandum.

WAB:lag
(3)

REC 12

5117

- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

APR 25 1967

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TRUE COPY

12 April 1967

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: News media
versus official report.

Dear Mr Hoover,

Out in the winterlands of New Orleans and Dallas, perhaps obedient to President Johnson's statement that perhaps a conspiracy existed resulting in the death of the late President Kennedy; the amateur detecting, weighing of evidence and implication of dire and sinister motives continues to be bandied about.

Jim Garrison's startling criminal suit against Mr. Clay Shaw, president formerly, during the building of the fabulous and long-dreamt- of New Orleans International Trade Mart skyscraper on a waterfront plaza, is the most prominent in the news.

Another is Mr Penn Jones who is subject of an hour long TV special as well as serious articles in the nationally circulated "Ramparts Magazine." I inclose a summary from these articles which speak for themselves.

The question I wished to propose is: do these sometimes conjectural, suspicious, or belabored points warrant an investigation by a Special Investigative Unit of the FBI? Are the sometimes unwarranted conclusions of news reporters a subject for an official report?

Some people feel they have important details - and want to be heard. The location of Oswald at certain chronological periods seems hard to pinpoint - was he in New Orleans in September 1963 - ; just as, the actual witnessed, or supposed strange, actions, of police officer Tippit who apparently halted a suspected criminal while seated in his car without his gun being drawn! (Note: racing his patrol cruiser while apparently not on duty or in uniform (?))

REC 29

5118

Most of these details remain hopelessly mysterious to an outside observer who depends on the detection scientific techniques of the FBI, the legal and judicial wisdom of the Supreme Court, and the policing of the Secret Service and municipal police systems.

APR 26 1967

Is a supplemental report by the FBI in order? To trace these threads of evidence and see if they form a fabric of truth? To

1 TO ME
4-21-67
3 ENCLOSURE
ATTN: [unclear]

[Handwritten initials]

assure the American people that no detail, however minute, was overlooked; and used in considered judgment to arrive at the ultimate truth and justice.

Motivation seems to me the paramount issue - and clearly is difficult to assess and establish.

I trust you will seriously consider a special investigation unit to cover and track down these recent developments according to the rules of evidence.

In some respect, I think it is impugning the aggressive tenacity and wisdom of the FBI to publish these alarming stories; - when the irrefutable facts could be given the FBI. (Plainly, some state that a 'whitewash' job is being accomplished with suppression of facts and evidence.) Have these persons contacted the FBI? Have they credible evidence to offer?

Is the FBI in possession of a computer programmer capable of digesting facts, chronology, etc & swiftly analyzing persons & events & time-tables used in the case? I think this computer device may aid - when all info is screened - in actually time-tabling and putting together factors of the case.

Severe shock and emotional stress color the validity of some evidence.

The mere fact that Oswald was ^{once} a Communist - a pro-Castro individual - as well as his repudiation of American citizenship places him in some abhorrent category - almost beyond human _____ (?) Decent folks wonder - why a guy of that stripe was not under detention rather than employed by the State of Texas Board of Education? Why a pass system with sign in - & sign out was not used to enter a Government building outside regular duty hours.

These reports are disturbing: Some deliberately & maliciously by unsuccessful people who seek a fortune by sensational expose methods.

Of 50 books recently offered by the Book-of-the-Month Club, five are about Kennedy. 2 of these are "Inquest" & "Rush to Judgment" by persons assaulting the Warren Commission Report. One, by the official Kennedy biographer, has a price of \$10 and a 1 million copy printing prior to publication. Clearly this man stands to become a millionaire from writing a book on the subject: - in microscopic detail and vivid coloring.

Is an, official analysis of this 'new evidence' required?

Some persons are perfectly willing to accept the Warren Report & are angered to belligerence by arguers against it. Witness the secret night raid on the "Ramparts Magazine" offices in San Francisco in the past week - ripping up files & destroying things. Whether any credible evidence was ever proffered the FBI from this source, I don't know. However, you may read the articles inclosed. Nevertheless, I wonder should these people be questioned & admitted to official evidence in a supplemental report?

Very sincerely yours,

/s/

3 Inclosures: news articles

[REDACTED]
Oklahoma City, Okla 73102

this business. Don't go around asking questions; it's your job." Jackson and Domingo are both convinced it's murder was a case of mistaken identity and, although, the Tippit witness, was the intended victim.

[DOROTHY KILGALLEN 7]

Know of no serious person who really believes that the death of Dorothy Kilgallen, the gossip columnist, was related to the Kennedy assassination. Still, she was par- interested in the case, told friends she firmly there was a conspiracy and that she would find truth if it took her all her life.

Kilgallen was the first to make public the existence of Ila Clemens, a witness to the Tippit killing whose name does not appear once in the Warren Report or vol- ume. She was also the only reporter ever to interview privately since the killing of Oswald. During her trial, which she covered for the now defunct New York Journal-American, Judge Joe B. Brown sentenced her 30 minutes alone with Ruby in the judge's chambers; the other reporters were furious.

One of the biggest scoops of Miss Kilgallen's career was the pirated transcript of Ruby's testimony to the Warren Commission and ran it in the Journal-American. Thousands of New Yorkers were shocked at her in- sulting questioning of Ruby by Chief Justice Warren's almost deliberate failure to follow up on Ruby's feeding him.

Kilgallen died in her bed on November 8, 1965. As Luke, a New York City medical examiner, said of her death was "acute barbiturate and alcohol poisoning, circumstances undetermined." Dr. Luke said she was not high enough levels of either alcohol or barbiturate to have caused death, but that the two are together quite enough to kill. This death, he observed, is not at all uncommon. Was it an accident? Murder?—Dr. Luke said there was no way of determining that.

Dr. Dorothy Kilgallen probably does not belong in the list of Kennedy-related deaths. But questions do arise. An editor of Screen Stars magazine, Mary Bran- den, said she received a phone call a few hours before

minutes before the assassination; the first car left after a few minutes. The driver of the second car appeared to be talking into "a mike or a telephone." She was holding something up to his mouth with one hand and he was driving with the other." A third car, with out-of-state plates and used up to the windshield, probed all around the parking area. Bowers last remembered seeing it about eight minutes before the shooting, passing "just above the assassination site." He gave detailed descriptions of the cars and their drivers.

Bowers also observed two unfamiliar men standing on top of the Knoll at the edge of the parking lot, within 10 or 15 feet of each other—"one man, middle-aged or slightly older, fairly heavy-set, in a white shirt, fairly dark trousers. Another younger man, about mid-twenties, in either a plaid shirt or a plaid coat or jacket." Both were facing toward Elm and Houston, where the motorcade would be coming from. They were the only strangers he remembered seeing. His description shows a remarkable similarity to Julia Ann Mercer's description of two unidentified men climbing the Knoll (see Jones' editorial, p. 38).

When the shots rang out, Bowers' attention was drawn to the area where he had seen the two men; he could still make out the one in the white shirt—"the darker dressed man was too hard to distinguish from the trees." He observed "some commotion" at that spot, "... something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around... which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify." At that moment, he testified, a motorcycle policeman left the Presidential motorcade and roared up the Grassy Knoll straight to where the two mysterious gentlemen were standing behind the fence. The policeman dismounted, Bowers recalled, then after a moment climbed on his motorcycle and drove off. Later, in a film interview with attorney Mark Lane, he explained that the "commotion" that caught his eye may have been "a flash of light or smoke." His information dovetails with what other witnesses observed from different vantage points.

On the morning of August 9, 1966, Lee Bowers, now the vice-president of a construction firm, was driving south from Dallas on business. He was two miles from Midlothian when his brand new company car veered from the road and hit a bridge abutment. A farmer who saw it said the car was going 50 miles an hour, a slow speed for

tion, when he was supposed to have been elsewhere. Her observation was confirmed by Seth Kantor, a White House newsman and ex-Dallas reporter who knew Ruby well and said he talked with him at the hospital. Mrs. Tice received threatening phone calls—"it would pay you to keep your mouth shut"—and once while her husband was at work, a ladder was found wedged against her door so it could not be opened.

Little Lynn, alias Karen Bennett Carlin, a plumpish 19-year-old stripper at the Carousel, told the Secret Service she heard another Ruby entertainer say he'd seen Oswald at Ruby's club, and she "vaguely remembered" seeing Oswald there herself. She was also "under the impression" that Oswald, Ruby and other individuals unknown to her were involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, and that she would be killed if she gave any information to the authorities. Later in the Secret Service interview she became scared, changed her story and denied any knowledge of a plot. She continued to assert, however, that her life had twice been threatened.

Harold Richard Williams was working as a chef at the Mikado, a Dallas bottle club, when it was raided in early November 1963. One of the arresting officers, he said, was J. D. Tippit, and seated next to him in the cop car—"so close you'd think they were lovers"—was Jack Ruby. Williams told attorney Mark Lane he knew Ruby, who "used to furnish us with girls," and got a long look at Tippit. But Harold Williams did not follow the example of the other six known witnesses to a Ruby-Tippit association; he continued to shoot off his mouth about it. Williams said the police talked to him in December 1963 and advised him that he had not seen Ruby with Tippit.

Conclusion Next Week

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jailed. The last she saw of him he was waving at a nearby bus stop. A few minutes later, one male away. Officer Tippit was shot dead; Oswald was accused of the crime.

Oswald was in his room, a police car with two uniformed cops in it pulled up in front of the rooming house, and that she did not recognize either the car or the policemen. She heard the horn honk, "just kind of 'tit-tit'-twice," and after a moment saw the police car move off down the street. Moments later Oswald left the house.

The police department issued a report saying all patrol cars in the area (except Officer Tippit's) were accounted for. The Warren Commission let it go at that. It did not seek to resolve the question: what were policemen doing honking the horn outside Oswald's rooming house 30 minutes after a Presidential assassination? Their swift departure would indicate they certainly were not coming to apprehend him. It is perhaps too far fetched to imagine that they were giving Oswald some kind of signal, although it seems as plausible as any other explanation of this bizarre incident.

After testifying in Dallas in April of 1964, Mrs. Roberts was subjected to intensive police harassment. They visited her at all hours of the day and night, contacted her employers and identified her as the Oswald rooming house lady. As a result she was dismissed from three house-keeping and nursing jobs in April, May and June of 1964 alone; no telling how many jobs she lost after that. Relatives report that right up until her death a year and a half later, Earlene complained of being "worried to death" by the police.

Mrs. Roberts died January 9, 1966, in Parkland Hospital. Police said she suffered a heart attack in her home. No autopsy was performed.

[NANCY JANE MOONEY—HANGED]

WARREN REYNOLDS was just minding his used car lot on East Jefferson when he heard the shots two blocks away. He thought it was probably somebody's marital quarrel. Then he saw a man having great difficulty tucking "a pistol or an automatic" in his belt and running at the same time. Reynolds gave chase for a short piece, being careful to

in the police...
Two days after talking to the FBI, Reynolds was shot in the...
retired General Edwin Walker, he told Warren Commission counsel that Oswald definitely was the man he saw fleeing the Tippit murder scene.

A young man named Derrell Wayne Garner was arrested for the murder attempt. He had made a long distance call to a relative and in some drunken bragging, admitted slugging Reynolds. But Garner had an alibi, and his name was Nancy Jane Mooney, alias Betty McDonald, who used to take her clothes off to music in Jack Ruby's Copeland Club. Garner was freed.

Nancy Jane, a mother of four, was picked up about a week later—after fighting with a girlfriend, over a man—and jailed on a disturbing-the-peace rap. The girlfriend was not arrested. Within a few hours Miss Mooney was dead. Police said she banged herself with her torso and pants, in her police cell at the Dallas City jail.

Garner was free, his alibi witness was dead, and Reynolds was going to pieces out of fear. A week after Nancy Jane was hanged, someone unscrewed a light globe on Reynolds' front porch; it was clearly deliberate because some screws had to be removed to get at the globe. And the same week a man stopped Reynolds' nine-year-old daughter on the way home from school and offered her money to get in his car. Fortunately she had the presence of mind to run like hell. Through all this, Reynolds had the distinct impression he was being intimidated. Today, after going to the Commission a firm identification of Oswald as the Tippit slayer, he is breathing easier. "I don't think they're going to bother me any more," he said.

[HANK KILLAM—THROAT SLIT]

HANK KILLAM was 6'3" and weighed 250 pounds—"a big hunk of man," said his wife Wanda, who used to push cigarettes and drink with the customers at Jack Ruby's club.

Hank and Wanda were good friends of John Carter, another painter, who lived at Mrs. A. C. Johnson's rooming house at the same time Lee Harvey Oswald lived there. Carter worked several painting jobs with Hank and used

was all excited," said Wanda, "because I loved the...
Then in the early morning hours on St. Patrick's Day, 1964, Killam received a phone call at his mother's...
Immediately he left the house. Not long afterward he found him on a sidewalk, in front of a broken plate window, his jugular vein cut. He bled to death in the hospital. His wallet and diamond ring were missing.

It is not clear whether the "federal police" who Hank and Wanda were in fact FBI men, or whether they ever properly identified themselves as such. If the FBI interview Killam, there is no indication in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. A check of the index to CIA documents in the National Archives reveals a mention of Killam. But then a number of FBI documents relating to the assassination are withheld, along with the documents prepared by the CIA. Why somebody considered Hank Killam a very

[WILLIAM WHALEY—HEAD-ON COLLISION]

WHILEY WAS THE OSWALD CABBIER, one of the few who had the opportunity to talk with the accused killer of Kennedy before the assassination and Oswald's arrest. He testified that Oswald hailed his cab at the Greyhound station, then graciously offered the cab to a waiting woman who declined his offer. Whaley said he drove Oswald to the intersection of Beckley and Necbes—half a block from the rooming house—and collected a dollar. Later he identified Oswald as his fare in a questionable police report, although police records are confused and picked out another man.

Whaley was killed in a head-on collision on a bridge over the Trinity River, December 18, 1965; his passenger was critically injured. The 83-year-old driver of the car was also killed. Whaley had been with the City Transportation Co. since 1936 and had a perfect accident record. He was the first Dallas cabbie to be killed on duty in 1937. When Penn Jones went to interview the general manager of the cab company about Whaley's death, he was literally pushed out of the office. "If you're sure," said the manager, "you won't be coming around asking questions."

ination Controversy

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Part II

[HOWARD MENAVIDES—SHOT DEAD]

HOWARD MENAVIDES, a dark, slim auto mechanic, was a witness to the murder of Officer Tippit who testified that he "really got a good view" of the slayer. He was not asked to see the police in which Oswald appeared. Although he later killer resembled newspaper pictures of Oswald, he and the man differently: "I remember the back of d seemed like his hairline sort of went square of tapered off . . . it kind of went down and off and made his head look flat in back." Do- reports he has been repeatedly threatened by and advised not to talk about what he saw.

d-February 1964 his brother Eddy, who resembled a fatally shot in the back of the head in a beer joint ed Avenue in Dallas. Police said it was a pistol rote up a cursory report and marked the case ed."

ingo's father-in-law, J. W. Jackson, was so unim- with the police investigation of Eddy's death that ched a little inquiry of his own. Two weeks later was shot at in his home. The assailant crested in the carport, fired once into the house, and when ran outside, fired one more time, just missing his s the gunman clambered into an automobile in a driveway, Jackson saw a police car coming down k. The officer made no attempt to follow the gun- peeding car; instead, he stopped at Jackson's d spent a long time inquiring what had happened. police lieutenant advised Jackson, "You'd better r this business. Don't go around asking questions; ur job." Jackson and Domingo are both convinced y's murder was a case of mistaken identity and mingo, the Tippit witness, was the intended victim.

Dorothy's body was discovered, announcing that she had been murdered. Miss Kilgallen's "What's My [Redacted] man said that shortly before her death she would "crack this case." And another New York show biz friend said Dorothy told him in the last days of her life: "In five more days I'm going to bust this case wide open."

[LIS BOWERS—AUTONOMOUS ACCOUNT]

LIS BOWERS' TESTIMONY is perhaps as explosive as any recorded by the Warren Commission. He was one of 65 known witnesses to the President's assassination who thought she was fired from the area of the Grassy Knoll. (The Knoll is west of the Texas School Book Depository.) But more than that, he was in a unique position to observe some pretty strange behavior in the Knoll area during and immediately before the assassination.

Bowers, then a towerman for the Union Terminal Co., was stationed in his 14-foot tower directly behind the Grassy Knoll. As he faced the assassination site, he could see the railroad overpass to his right front. Directly in front of him was a parking lot, and then a wooden stock- ade fence and a row of trees running along the top of the Grassy Knoll. The Knoll sloped down to the spot on Elm Street where Kennedy was killed. Peter had "cut off" traffic into the parking area, Bowers said, "so that anyone moving around could actually be observed."

Bowers made two significant observations which he revealed to the Commission. First, he saw three unfamiliar cars slowly cruising around the parking area in the 35 minutes before the assassination; the first left after a few minutes. The driver of the second car appeared to be talking into "a mike or a telephone" as he was holding something up to his mouth with one hand and he was driving with the other." A third car, with out-of-state

that road. There were no skidmarks to indicate braking. Bowers died of his wounds at 1 p.m. in a Dallas hospital. He was 41. There was no autopsy, and he was cremated soon afterward. Doctors saw no evidence that he had suffered a heart attack. A doctor from Midlothian, who rode in the ambulance with Bowers, noticed something peculiar about the victim. "He was in a strange state of shock," the old doctor said, "a different kind of shock than an accident victim experiences. I can't explain it. I've never seen anything like it."

Bowers' widow at first insisted to Penn Jones that there was nothing suspicious about her husband's death. Then she became flustered and said: "They told him not to talk."

"Warren's in Trouble"

DALLAS IS A CLOSE-MOURNED place. Without question it is a city that feels uncomfortable about all the bad publicity it has been receiving. And it patently doesn't like all these foreigners poking around, interviewing witnesses, dredging up more dirt about Dallas. Still, there are so many cases of obvious intimidation of witnesses that it appears to amount to more than an acute case of hypersensitivity. One notes that all of the mysteriously dead, with the exception of Bowers, had some association with Ruby or with the murder of Patrolman Tippit; many of the intimidations seem to fall into a similar pattern.

Wilma Tice, a Dallas housewife, told the FBI she saw Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital right after the assassination, when he was supposed to have been elsewhere. Her observation was confirmed by Seth Kantor, a White House newsmen and ex-Dallas reporter who knew Ruby well and said he talked with him at the hospital. Mrs. Tice received threatening phone calls—"it would pay you to

Part Two: Controversy

This is the second of a three part copyrighted story which appeared in Ramparts' Magazine. It is presented unabridged and unedited for your information. The Fun Guide neither endorses nor denies the conclusions or opinions contained in it.

Last week's installment introduced the reader to the activity presently going on concerning the Kennedy assassination and some of the strange and mysterious happenings connected with it. The 'slueths'...the many American's nagged by doubts who have begun personal investigations of the assassination....were brought to the public's attention....as was the aura of fear and apprehension which prevades among people with even the smallest involvements in the assassination. According to Ramparts',

The Legacy of Penn Jones, by David Welsh

[EARLENE ROBERTS—HEART ATTACK]

MRS. ROBERTS, the plump widow who managed the rooming house where Oswald was living under the name O. H. Lee, was one of the key witnesses before the Warren Commission. She testified that "around 1 o'clock, or maybe a little after" on November 22, Oswald rushed into the rooming house, stayed in his room for "not over 3 or 4 minutes" and walked out zipping on a light-weight jacket. The last she saw of him he was waiting at a nearby bus stop. A few minutes later, one mile away, Officer Tippit was shot dead; Oswald was accused of the crime.

Mrs. Roberts also testified that during the brief time Oswald was in his room, a police car with two uniformed

three years after the assassination, "fear still walks with the man or woman who knows even part of the truth of what really happened on Nov. 22, 1963."

The Kennedy "Curse" - the many mysterious and untimely deaths of persons who possessed scraps of knowledge about the assassination - was also brought to the public's attention. Last week the stories of the deaths of Bill Hammet and Tom Howard were related.

This week's installment relates more stories of mysterious deaths of persons with knowledge of the assassination and raises many more doubts in the minds of those who are already doubting and not satisfied with the solution offered by the Warren Commission. — (Editor)

keep his distance, then lost the fleeing man. He didn't know it then, but he had apparently witnessed the flight of the killer (or one of the killers) of Patrolman Jefferson Davis Tippit. Feeling helpful, he gave his name to a passing policeman and offered his cooperation. TV cameras zeroed in on him, got his story. Warren Reynolds, the amiable used car man, was making history.

But in one of those curious oversights which riddle the Kennedy-Oswald-Tippit investigation, Reynolds was not questioned by any police agency until two months after the event. When the FBI finally talked to him on January 21, 1964, the agent's report of the interview said: "... he would hesitate to definitely identify Oswald as the individual." The FBI report added, however, in most unpolice-manlike fashion: "He advised he is of the opinion Oswald is the person...."

Two days after talking to the FBI, Reynolds was shot in the head as he was closing up the car lot for the night; nothing was stolen. Later, after consulting at length with retired General Edwin Walker, he told Warren Commis-

The Kennedy

to visit at the Killam home.

To all appearances, his wife's 15-year association with Ruby and his friendship with John Killam, a fellow boarder, were Killam's only tenuous links with Kennedy assassination. For all that, he was incredibly interesting to the "federal agents" who visited repeatedly after the assassination, causing him to lose a job after another. In addition to questions about Killam's connections and whereabouts at the time of the assassination, the interrogators were especially interested in political views; Killam said he had none.

Certainly Killam was most absorbed by the assassination, even obsessed. A few hours after the event he bought a home "white as a sheet," Wanda said, and stayed all night watching television accounts of the assassination. He bought all the papers and diligently clipped the news about Kennedy's death.

Just before Christmas, Killam packed up and moved to Florida, where he had family, taking his assassination-clipping files with him. But the "agent" who browbeat me into telling where Killam was, said, "I guess I'm just a girl that finds it very hard to do to people."

Hank got a job in Tampa, selling cars at his brother-in-law's lot. Again the "federal police" hounded him, and the car lot so often that even his brother-in-law was persuaded to let him go. They harassed his second employer as well, until he lost that job too.

In mid-March he called Wanda in Dallas to say a new job lined up and would be sending for her. She was all excited, said Wanda, "because I loved that job." Then in the early morning hours on St. Patrick's Day, 1964, Killam received a phone call at his mother's house. Immediately he left the house. Not long afterwards he found him on a sidewalk, in front of a broken plat-

tionably his discovery of a series of mysterious deaths, possibly related to the assassination of the President. That he would print it, when nobody was printing anything but *Indes for W.A. Co., and print it in the Dallas area, is a sign for the survival of independent journalism.*

That scoop was the story of a meeting at Jack Ruby's apartment on Sunday, November 24, 1963, after Ruby shot and killed Oswald in Dallas headquarters. In his original editorial, reprinted on page 10 of the five present at the meeting, Jim Koethe, Bill Hunter and Tom Howard—mysterious deaths. Of the survivors, Jim Marin, easily enough represented the accused killer of Oswald got him off without prosecution, is still present in Dallas. George Senator, at this writing, is still present in New York. He has said repeatedly that it is his life.

There are not the only ones to have died mysteriously and crucial scraps of knowledge about the assassination of Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit or Lee Harvey Oswald. At least 10 such persons are known to have died, to have committed suicide or died in circumstances since the Kennedy assassination. Persons similarly knowledgeable have been threatened, intimidated or run out of town. At a dozen others brushed by the event have left Dallas—quite sensibly, it would seem.

The body of the young Dallas reporter was found rolled in a blanket on the floor of his bachelor apartment on September 21, 1964. Police said the cause of death was asphyxiation from a blow at the base of the neck—apparently the result of a chop.

It appeared to be the motive, although Koethe's name he was killed for other reasons. Whoever it is apartment, they point out, was careful to release for a book he was preparing, in collaboration with other journalists, on the Kennedy assassination. A week a 22-year-old ex-con from Alabama by Earl Reno was picked up selling Koethe's books and held on suspicion of murder.

come along to the meeting in Ruby's apartment; they arrived to find Senator and Tom Howard having a drink. Bill Hunter was killed just after midnight on the morning of April 23, 1964—only a few hours before Senator testified before Warren Commission counsel that he "could not recall" the meeting in Ruby's apartment. Hunter was seated at his desk in the parlor room of the Long Beach public safety building when Detective Creighton Wiggins Jr. and his partner burst into the room. A single bullet fired from Wiggins' gun struck Hunter in the heart, killing him almost instantly. The mystery novel he was reading, called *Stop This Man!*, slipped blood-spattered from his fingers.

Wiggins' story underwent several changes. His final version was that he and his partner had been playing cops and robbers with guns drawn when his gun started to slip from his hand and went off. The two officers were convicted of involuntary manslaughter. Sentence was suspended. There were so many contradictions in Wiggins' testimony that Bill Shelton, Hunter's city editor and old friend from Texas, is "still not satisfied" with the official verdict. He declines to comment about any possible connection between Hunter's death and the Kennedy assassination. "But I'd believe anything," he says. It is a curious footnote that Shelton's brother Keith was among the majority of Dallas newspapermen who found it expedient to leave their jobs after covering the assassination. Keith was president of the Dallas Press Club and gave up a promising career as political columnist for the *Times Herald* to settle in a small north Texas town. One reporter who was asked to resign put it this way: "It looks like a studied effort to remove all the knowledgeable newspapermen who covered the assassination."

[TOM HOWARD—HEART ATTACK]

ALTHOUGH DALLAS, like any other American city, is slowly being taken over by the well-groomed, image-conscious wonders rolling off our college assembly lines, there is still a lingering appreciation for the "characters"—the Bob Thorntons, the Jack Rubys, the Tom Howards—throwbacks to another age when the Old West values reigned supreme. Everyone around official Dallas knew Tom Howard, that

Howard and had him relieved—he was Jack's chief attorney and public spokesman. Howard took to the publicity with alacrity, called a press conference, wheeled and dealt. He told newsmen the case was a "once-in-a-lifetime chance" and that "speaking as a private citizen," he thought Ruby deserved a congressional medal. He told the *Houston Post* that Ruby had been in the police station Friday night with a gun. He dickered with a national magazine about an Oswald-murder story. He got hold of a picture showing the President's brains flying and tried to sell it to *Life*. Ruby's sister even accused him of leaking information to the *DA*. All told, it was never quite clear whether Howard was working for Ruby or against him.

Howard met frequently with his client in the days immediately following the death of Oswald. From this, along with his ties with both police and hoodlum circles in Dallas, and his presence at the Ruby-Senator apartment meeting that fateful Sunday, one would assume he was the repository of a wealth of privileged information about the events of November 1963. And we know he was an irrepressible talker, privy to the intrigues of petty criminality but hardly one to be trusted with any secrets surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

On March 27, 1965, Howard was taken to the hospital by an unidentified person and died there. He was 48. The doctor, without benefit of an autopsy, said he had suffered a heart attack. Some reporter friends of Howard's are not so sure. They observed that for three days before his death, the normally gregarious Howard seemed preoccupied and uncommunicative, and did not appear to recognize friends. One Dallas reporter says flatly that Howard was bumped off; others are more circumspect. "As far as I'm concerned the case is closed," one of them says. "You're not going to catch me messing in that hornet's nest."

Part II - Next Week

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THOUSANDS OF...
 that even an editor of cheap paperbacks would turn them
 down for lack of credibility. After two hours of uncer-
 tomed sitting in porch rocking chairs, I got up stiff,
 skeptical, willing to be convinced. At Ramparts we de-
 cided to... And we decided that Jones,

the case. But at the...
 the Dallas gossip, who furnished the best leads.
 We concluded that Penn was right when he said the
 Warren Report was a waste of paper. He was right when
 he said... the Commission flubbed. — David Welsh

8:00 TONIGHT!
KOCHINS SPECIAL
NEWS



THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION:
A Point Of View!
*no to contradict and confu-
 not to believe and take for granted!
 But to weigh and consider!*
FRANCIS BACON

The Legacy of Penn Jones,

by David Welsh

The 'Sleuths'

ANYONE CAN WALK to the Government Printing Office and, for \$76, order the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits. Hundreds of Americans, sagged by doubts about the completeness of the investigation, did just that. For a surprisingly large number of people, reading the volumes, establishing card files and interviewing witnesses became an all-consuming avocation. Working in virtual isolation from each other, methodically recompiling the evidence, it was only gradually that these amateur "sleuths" learned of one another's existence.

In time there developed a network of Kennedy assassination buffs, linked coast-to-coast by a bush telegraph of manifold ramifications. When one uncovered a startling new piece of evidence, the information spread like fire through plains grass until, before the week was out, it was common knowledge among all the operatives of this private intelligence apparatus.

Some, like New York author Sylvia Meagher or Marjorie Deschamps, a west coast housewife, scholars of the Warren Report and 26 volumes, can quote chapter and verse on almost any facet of the case. Mrs. Meagher, finding the Commission's index next to useless, prepared and published her own. Mrs. Deschamps put together a hundred giant "panoplies"—photostats of collected evidence—on different facets of the case. The "sleuth" ranks include salesman Ray Marcus; David Lifton, a master's candidate in engineering; and housewife Elizabeth Stoneborough—all serious students of the photographic evidence relating to the assassination. Physicist Paul Hoch

...cases, like joining...
 at short distance, and stay in her shadow until...
 town. The FBI takes one of the "sleuths" seriously...
 to tap his phone. Two San Francisco sleuths repo...
 even their mail is habitually opened before it reaches...
 door. Such intimidation has become so common th...
 sleuths hardly talk about it any more.

ON OUR TRIPS TO DALLAS, Bill Turner, editor Stan Sheinbaum interviewed ma...
 sons touched in some way by the kill...
 Kennedy. Some were willing to talk...
 most were guarded. Many said there was no con...
 to assassinate the President, but almost invariab...
 would indicate they thought otherwise: a playful...
 wink, a sardonic turn around the corner...
 Others treated the Warren Report with:

We interviewed lawyers, reporters, cops, labore...
 tors, simple housewives, an exotic dancer; most o...
 asked us not to use their names. From time to ti...
 checked in at the Midlothian Mirror to compare...
 with Penn Jones. Occasionally he would take us...
 "farm" a few miles away, where he keeps his collec...
 barbed wire, and where he has installed a waterw...
 irrigate the hilltop ("the only working waterwheel i...
 County," Jones boasts). Once we were sitting i...
 bucolic setting, discussing the gory details of this g...
 of murder cases, when all at once the incongruity...
 us as enormously funny—the barbed wire collectio...
 don Johnson, the "Texas Mafia," the waterwhe...
 mysterious deaths, the Grassy Knoll, the presump...
 ness of our investigating a regicide—and we thre...
 heads back, broken up with laughter. Penn, wh...
 formidable cackle, laughed the hardest.

On this case, or you can begin to doubt your sanity.
 On another trip, we stood up and talked for 15 m...
 with Bertha Cheek, a friend of Ruby's and sister...
 lady who kept Oswald's rooming house, while she...
 explaining why she couldn't grant us an interview—...
 we paid her \$1000. "Marina Oswald is getting mo...
 her story," said sexy, fortyish Bertha, a prosperous...
 "Why should I give mine away?"

We spent six hours over vodka and orange juice...
 Wanda Joyce Killam, a former B-girl in Ruby's Cas...
 Club and widow of one of the mysteriously dead.

MINUTE...
 FRANCIS BACON...
 O. S. ...

Assassination Controversy

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of Ramparts Magazine

re bottle blonde, looked a bit frowzy, not ex-
itors, and was embarrassed about it. She
about how wonderful a guy Jack Ruby is and
e details about her murdered husband; but
rtling, nothing we did not already know. We
al goodbye to Wanda, who is a warm, gregar-
a, and talked about the apprehension that
features during most of our visit. But by this
grown suspicious of anyone who wasn't afraid.
ins after the Kennedy assassination—and two
it was allegedly "bolved" by the President's
—fear still walks with the man or woman who
part of the truth of what really happened on
22, 1963. If Penn Jones has done nothing else,
n us that. It is a fear beyond the ken of most
who know only the ever-present, constipating
g honest and natural with one another. The
is a fear for life, and livelihood. We saw it in
hose who crossed paths with key figures in the
a. We heard it in their voices. "Please," one of
a strippers told us. "Don't put my name in
Please. I love life too much."

in all the persuasive and well-documented
e subject, it was that fear that reached us, in
s; convinced us the Warren Commission was
es Harvey Oswald did the job all by himself,
are these people afraid of? Whom are they

he Kennedy "Curse"

N JONES' biggest reportorial coup is unques-
onably his discovery of a series of mysterious
eaths, possibly related to the assassination of
e President. That he would print it, when
nobody was printing anything but kudos for

Reno's lawyers were Mike Barclay and the ubiquitous
Jim Martin, both friends of Ruby roomie George Senator.
Martin and Senator, one recalls, were with Koethe at that
enigmatic meeting on November 24, 1963. When the Reno
case came before the grand jury, District Attorney Henry
Wade secretly instructed the jurors not to indict—an
extraordinary move for a chief prosecuting officer with as
strong a case as he had. The grand jury returned a no-bill.

Reno, however, remained in jail on a previous charge.
When they finally sprang him, in January 1965, he was re-
arrested within a month for the robbery of a hotel. This
time the prosecution, led by a one-time law partner of Mar-
tin's, had no qualms about getting an indictment, and a
conviction. Reno was sentenced to life for the hotel robbery.
At the trial his lawyers called no witnesses in his defense.

[BILL HUNTER—SHOT DEAD]

HUNTER COVERED the Kennedy assassination
more or less on a lark. He was a police re-
porter for the Long Beach paper and a good
one, with a knack for getting along with cops.
He drank with them, played cards with them in the press
room—he was a sharp and lucky player—and they would
often call him at home when a story broke. Hunter was a
big man, described by friends as rough, jovial, "very
physical," with an attractive wife and three children.

There was no real need for the Long Beach paper to
send a reporter to Dallas, but Hunter, who grew up there,
managed to promote a free trip for himself with the city
desk. In Dallas he ran into Jim Koethe, with whom he had
worked in Wichita Falls, Texas. Koethe asked him to
come along to the meeting in Ruby's apartment; they
arrived to find Senator and Tom Howard having a drink.

Bill Hunter was killed just after midnight on the morn-
ing of April 23, 1964—only a few hours after George
Senator testified before Warren Commission counsel that

Related TV Special

KOCO's news department compiled "The Kennedy
Assassinations - A Viewpoint" documentary with Penn
Jones, Jr., which will be aired at 8 p.m. tonight.
This special was filmed by Gene Thomas, assistant
news director of KOCO TV, in Texas.

familiar figure in the white Stetson who always seemed to
show up where the action was. He was a defense attorney
in the old rough-and-tumble Texas fashion, operating out
of a store-front office, devoid of the usual law books,
across from police headquarters. During his career he
handled about 50 murder cases, and was more than once
cited for contempt of court for fist fights and shouting
matches with the prosecution.

Howard was a friend of District Attorney Henry Wade,
although they often opposed each other in court, and it
was not uncommon for them to meet for a sociable drink
after court adjourned. He was also close to Ruby and
others on the fringes of the Dallas underworld.

Like Jack Ruby, Howard's life revolved around the
police station, and it was not surprising when he and Ruby
(toting his gun) showed up at the station on the evening of
the assassination. Nor was it unusual when Howard ar-
rived there shortly after Ruby shot Oswald, two days
later, asking to see his old friend.

Howard was shown into a meeting room to see a bewil-
dered Ruby, who had not asked for any lawyer, and for
the next few days—until Ruby's brother Earl soured on
Howard and had him relieved—he was Jack's chief attor-
ney and public spokesman. Howard took to the publicity
with alacrity, called a press conference, wheeled and
dealed. He told newsmen the case was a "once-in-a-life-

Controversy

This is the first of a three part copyrighted story which appeared in Ramparts' Magazine. It is presented unabridged and unaltered for your information. The Fun Guide neither endorses nor denies the conclusions or opinions contained in it. This story is presented at this time because of intense public interest in any and all information concerning the Kennedy assassination and its related personalities and events. The impact this story had on legitimate conservative news media is history. The recent developments in the New Orleans' investigation and the concurrent book publishing seize, make this original story a must reading for those who desire first hand sources, rather than interpretations.

Ramparts also broke the Central Intelligence Agency's book on campus operations which has recently been confirmed by many government sources — Henry Franke, editor.

WHEN PENN JONES first told me about the "mysterious deaths" surrounding the Kennedy assassination, I thought he was putting me on. It was last January in Midlothian, Texas (pop. 1521), on the porch of his rambling white house two blocks from his newspaper and print shop. It sounded too much like another King Tut's Tomb mystery. Thirteen deaths, Jones said, possibly related to the assassination. (It was 14 after they opened Tut's tomb in 1923, 15 if you count Marilyn Monroe, who seems to have died the proud possessor of a fabulous gem once stolen from the Tut sarcophagus; victims, all, of the ancient Egyptian curse: DEATH SHALL COME ON SWIFT WINGS TO HIM THAT TOUCHES THE TOMB OF THE PHARAOH.)

But Penn is an engaging guy and I reserved judgment, listening, eyes ranging over the tree-lined street of this dusty former cotton market town 25 miles out of Dallas. His talk went like rabbit tracks, touching one by one the thousand riddles of the Kennedy case—tales so bizarre that even an editor of cheap paperbacks would turn them down for lack of credibility. After two hours of unaccommodating sitting in porch rocking chairs, I got up stiff, skeptical, unwilling to be convinced. At Ramparts we decided to check out a few of Penn's leads. We became frustrated, angry with the flimsy conclusions of

an almost unaided right in the heart of assassination country—long before the public furor over the Warren Report—had made a singular contribution to uncovering the hidden facts of the Kennedy case.

That meeting on Penn's porch was the start of nine months of systematic investigation, in Dallas, in the Warren Report and its 26 volumes, in the National Archives, during which we learned, among other things, the limits of our knowledge. Bill Turner, a Ramparts staff writer and veteran of 10 years as an FBI agent, was assigned to the case. He'd been investigating the President's murder since his first trip to Dallas for Saga magazine immediately after the assassination. Marvin Garrison, an investigator for attorney Mark Lane who spent several weeks in Dallas in the fall of 1964, made available to us wire recordings of interviews with 15 witnesses to the assassination and the related deaths. Four part-time reporters worked around the country on different aspects of the case. But it was always Penn Jones, his ear tuned in to the Dallas gossip, who furnished the best leads.

We concluded that Penn was right when he said the Warren Report was a waste of paper. He was right when he said the assassination has never been thoroughly investigated. And private citizens should

5118
62-101
The K

dug into the National Archives for hidden documents. Philadelphia lawyer Vincent Salandria did pioneer search on the ballistics and autopsy evidence; Harold Feldman on the direction of shots; the book-writers—Mark Lane, the most prodigal of the Warren Commission; Harold Weisberg, Maryland gentleman farmer; and Leo Sauvage, the conservative U.S. correspondent for Le Figaro—and have an awesome army of private citizens who are more or less explicitly: "The government lied to us about the Kennedy assassination."

Few of the sleuths are paid for their efforts, or burned for long-distance phone calls, travel and research materials. Motivated by anything from an affection for President Kennedy to a plain zeal for truth, affiliated in the most informal way, they are the embodiment of what is finest in the American tradition, and a indictment of government-by-closed-shop.

At first we refused to take the sleuths seriously. One secretly wants to be a detective. Here was the "craze of the century," apparently unsolved, with a poorly evaluated evidence at the disposal of the private sleuths it was something of a joke. They reviewed their work and realized that they were doing the job the Dallas police, the FBI and the Warren Commission should have done in the first place.

And if many will treat these amateur investigators as some unique breed of kook, the Dallas police take it seriously. When Shirley Martin, a housewife from Minny, Oklahoma, made trips to Dallas to interview the police, she would tail her, openly following her at short distance, and stay in her shadow until she got home. The FBI takes one of the "sleuths" seriously enough to tap his phone. Two San Francisco sleuths report even their mail is habitually opened before it reaches

Ho-
21

12 April

Mr John Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Re: News m
versus officia

Dear Mr Hoover,

Out in the hinterlands of New Orleans and Dallas, perhaps obedient to Price Johnson's statement that perhaps a conspiracy existed resulting in the death of the late President Kennedy; the amateurs detecting, weighing of evidence and implication of like and sinister motives continues to be carried about Jim Garrison's startling criminal suit against Mr Clay Shaw, president, formerly, during the building of the fabulous and long-dreamt-of New Orleans International Trade Mart skyscraper on a waterfront plaza, the most prominent in the news.

Another is Mr Penn Jones who is subject of an hour long TV special as well as serious articles in the nationally circulated "Ramparts magazine". I enclose a summary for these three articles which speak for themselves.

The question I wished to propose

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4-21-67
ENCLOSURE

reporters a subject for an official report

Some people feel they have important details - and want to be heard. The location of Oswald at certain chronological periods seems hard to pinpoint - was he in New Orleans in September 1963 - just as, the witness, or supposed strange act of Police Officer Tippit who apparently halted a suspected criminal while seated in his car without his gun being drawn.

note: his racing patrol officer Melill apparently not on duty or in uniform (?)

Most of these details remain hopelessly mysterious to an outside observer who depends on the delicate scientific techniques of the FBI, the legal and judicial wisdom of the Supreme Court, and the policies of the Secret Service and municipal police systems.

Is a supplemental report the FBI in order? To trace the threads of evidence and see if they form a fabric of truth? To assure the American people that no detail however minute, was overlooked, or used in considered judgment to arrive at the ultimate truth and justice.

Motivation seems to me the paramount issue - and clearly is

In some respect, I think it is impugning the aggressive tenor and wisdom of the FBI to pull these alarming stories; - when the irrefutable facts could be given FBI. (Plainly, some state that a 'whitewash' job is being accomplished with suppression of facts and evidence. Have these persons contacted the FBI? Have they credible evidence to

Do the FBI in possession of computer programmes capable of digesting facts, chronology, etc. & swiftly analysing persons & events & trends - used in the case? I think this computer device may aid - when info is ~~sorted~~ screened - in actual time-talking and putting together factors of the case.

Severe shock and emotional stress color the validity of some evidence.

The mere fact that Oswald was once a Communist - a pro-Castro individual as well as his repudiation of American citizenship places him in some abhorrent category - almost beyond human law. He is a false martyr - when a man of that stature

These reports are disturbing; some deliberately & maliciously by unsuccessful people who seek a few by sensational expose methods. Of 50 books recently offered the Book-of-the-Month Club, five are about Kennedy. 2 of these are "Inquest" & "Rush to Judgment" by persons assaulting the Warren Commission Report. One, by the official Kennedy biographer, has a price of \$10 and a 1 million copy printing prior to publication. Clearly this man stands to become a millionaire from writing a book on the subject - in microscope detail and vivid coloring.

Is an official analysis of this 'new evidence' required?

Some persons are perfectly willing to accept the Warren Report, one argued to intelligence by argues against it. Witness the secret night raid on the "Ramparts Magazine" offices in San Francisco in the past week - ripping up files & destroying them. Whether any credible evidence was on the property the FBI from this source, I don't know. However, you may read the article enclosed. Nevertheless...

REC 29

62-109260-5118

April 24, 1967

EX-103



Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

I received your letter and its enclosures on April 20th and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

While the FBI has not issued any statement refuting all of the specific criticisms of the findings of the Warren Commission, I am enclosing some material which does set forth certain facts concerning the assassination which I trust you will find of interest.

You may also wish to obtain a copy of the book by Charles Roberts, "The Truth about the Assassination," which was published in 1967 by Grosset and Dunlap. Should this not be available in your area, you may desire to write directly to the publishers at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010, to secure this publication. Mr. Roberts' book is being sold in a paperback edition for one dollar.

I hope the above will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
APR 24 1967

Enclosures (2)

Director's press release and accompanying statement dated 11/25/66 and 11/23/66, respectively, re Warren Commission.

HRH:jdb (3)

MAY 2 1967

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten notes and signatures in top right corner.

Large handwritten signature or initials on the right side.

Various handwritten initials and stamps, including 'REC'D', 'LBI', and 'wpa'.

Mr. [REDACTED]

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior limited correspondence with Hinton, last outgoing 1-13-66, (in-absence). Our letter to him of 1-13-66, was an in-absence in view of the lengthy nature of the letter he had written and it was felt that he might become a chronic. Enclosed with [REDACTED] current communication are portions of a Sunday supplement which reprinted an article that appeared in "Ramparts' Magazine" entitled "The Legacy of Penn Jones." Penn Jones is the individual from Texas who has attempted to show that numerous individuals, who were in one way or another-often remotely-associated with the assassination investigation, were the victims of a so-called conspiracy. He has written a book which attempts to show the deaths of some 15 persons who have died since 11-22-63, are connected with this conspiracy.

DECODED COPY

- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

STATE 012

URGENT 4-21-67

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 216

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

MEXICO

MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPER, OVACIONES, OF APRIL 21 INSTANT REPORTED ARRIVAL OF NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON, MEXICAN TOURIST PORT OF ACAPULCO, APRIL 20 LAST. GARRISON TOLD PRESS HE INTENDED TO CLARIFY CAPTIONED CASE, FISH IN ACAPULCO, AND WOULD BE IN MEXICO THREE MONTHS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REC-64 62-109060-5119

EX-103

APR 26 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Telephonically checked with Dept. of Justice 4/22/67 re: memo DEMORE to W.C. Sullivan 4/22/67 RCP/VRS:dy

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

55 MAY 2 1967

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/22/67

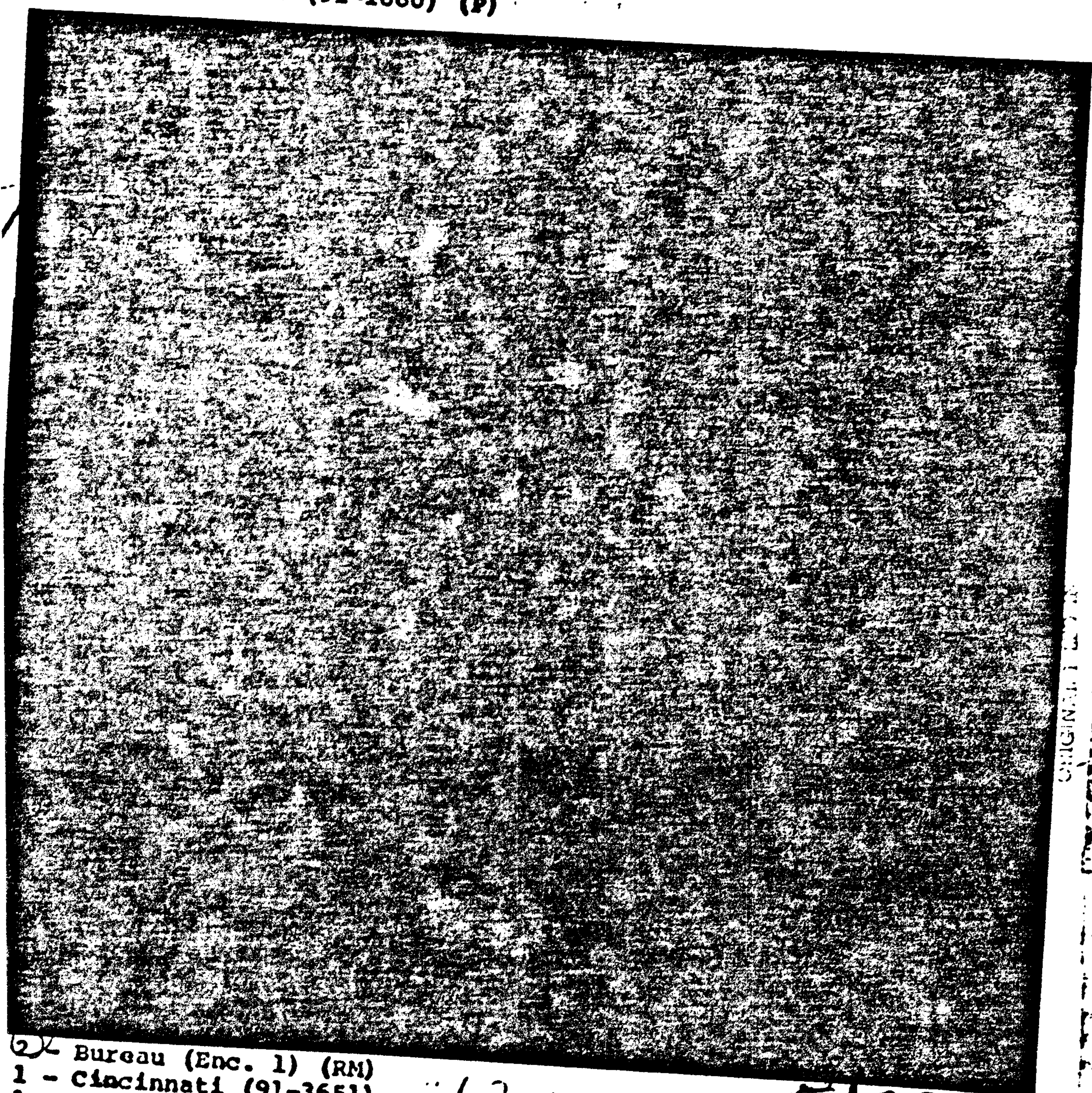
Garrison has been conducting investigation regarding so-called conspiracy to assassinate the late President Kennedy. He has never contacted the Bureau to furnish details regarding this alleged conspiracy and Director has instructed that the Bureau stay out of it. If approved, we will instruct Legal Attache, Mexico City, to inform Director, Mexican Federal Security Police that we know of no reason why Garrison is in Mexico and know nothing regarding a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

REL:mar

DIRECTOR, FBI (91-21749)

4/19/67

SAC, KNOXVILLE (91-1660) (P)



ORIGINAL FILED IN

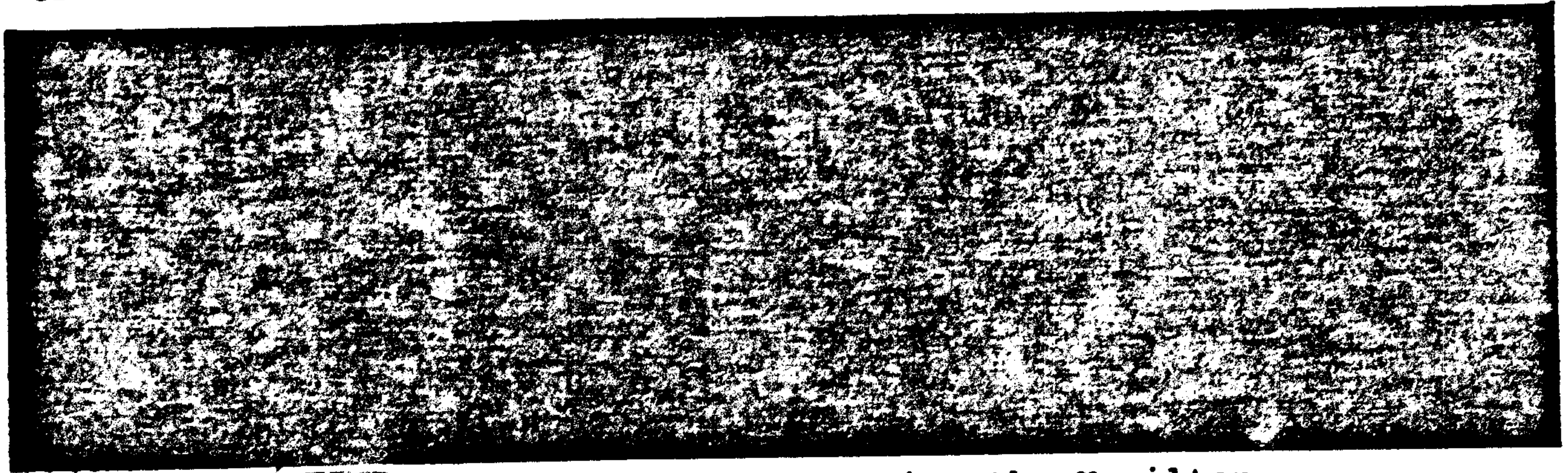
2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (91-3651)
1 - Kansas City (Info)
2 - Knoxville
CAR: gsh/arb
(6)

AY 3 1967

62-107111-5120

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 27 1967

KX 91-1660



[REDACTED] on 3-31-67, while leaving the Hamilton County Jail, Chattanooga, Tenn., alleged he had talked to the New Orleans, Louisiana District Attorney JAMES GARRISON and he "Expects to be called within the next few days to testify in the JOHN F. KENNEDY Assassination hearing presently being conducted by GARRISON at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Information copy being furnished Kansas City inasmuch as he is being returned to the Federal Medical Center and additional motions or allegations may be filed by [REDACTED] while incarcerated at this institution.

LEADS

CINCINNATI DIVISION

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO:

Will continue to follow and report the results of this appeal.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5121

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

127

CIA

REFERRAL

F B I

Date: 4/26/67

PLAIN TEXT

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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: DIRECTOR, FBI (67-109050)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

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

Handwritten notes:
Schut.
H.A.
5-enclosed

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (69-43) (Encl. 3)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:jrb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

REC-64

5122

1 APR 26 1967

SR

Approved: REK
Special Agent in Charge
54 MAY 5 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Loses--But Gets Wish

Shaw Army Files Are Made Public

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison lost a legal bid today to obtain the Army records of Kennedy murder conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw — but Shaw's attorneys insisted on making the documents public anyway.

Thus Garrison, who charges Shaw conspired in 1963 to assassinate the late President at Dallas, probably will be able to read most of what he wants to see in the newspapers.

The ironic twist came during a court hearing before

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on a subpoena issued by Garrison's office.

GARRISON HAD SUBPENAED the Veterans Administration file on Shaw—what amounted to his complete Army record.

A VA counsel first decided to turn over the records to the court after Shaw signed a waiver of his right to keep the records secret.

Then, during a hearing on whether the records would become public record, Haggerty ruled the original subpoena was invalid, and VA Chief Counsel

C. C. Bass Jr. withdrew the records.

The DA's office opposed giving the documents to the clerk of court where they would be available to newsmen and the public generally. Defense attorneys said they wanted the records made public.

"WE HAVE NOTHING to hide," defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond declared. "If the newspapers want to see the records, that's all right with us."

Judge Haggerty finally

tossed out the subpoena after he ruled it was drawn incorrectly.

Dymond procured a copy of the records from Bass after the hearing ended and said he would make them available for inspection by the press.

Repeating Shaw had nothing to hide, Dymond asserted, "As a matter of fact, he is very proud of his military record."

A STATES-ITEM reporter looked at a copy of the Army documents. It contained about 20 pages of photographs and photostatic copied papers.

Among other things, the papers traced Shaw's ascending military career, showing promotions from corporal to major, his duties as aide to a major general and an account of the service back injury from which he continues to suffer.

WHEN BASS ARRIVED in court this morning he said he would turn over the documents if the DA's office produced evidence that withholding them would constitute "a miscarriage of justice."

"As of this time," he declared, "I have not been convinced of that."

Bass said he would give them to Judge Haggerty if Shaw waived his right to keep the Army history confidential. Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond immediately agreed, and a signed release from Shaw was brought into court 30 minutes later.

At Columbus, Ohio, meanwhile, fugitive witness Gordon Novel held a news conference and made a bizarre charge against the DA.

NOVEL SAID GARRISON asked him to join a weird plot to extract a confession from the late David W. Ferrie, a hairless ex-airline pilot who died five days after the Garrison inquiry became public.

Novel said he met with Garrison twice in New Orleans on Feb. 21. The DA, he said, asked him to shoot Ferrie with an atrophine knockout dart so he could be taken to a secret place and questioned under the influence of sodium pentathol truth serum.

Novel released an 18-question summary of a lie detector test to back up the accusation. The test was administered in McLean, Va., March 25 by a polygraph operator named Lloyd Furr.

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

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 4-21-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: VOTER REGISTRAR OFFICE - CADDOPARISHES BOSSIER, AND DE SOTO

Character: PE CRA 1964

Classification: 56-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

31

One question and answer said:

Q. Have you told the examiner the truth about this bizarre plan to obtain a confession from Ferrie?

A. Yes.

In a footnote, Furr explained:

"The plan to some extent was the shooting of an atro-

pine dart into the unsuspecting Ferrie, taking him to a secret place, giving him sodium pentathol and otherwise abusing him until he confessed. This included tearing off his artificial hair and eyebrows."

Novel said he planned to use a "phony," harmless dart so that he and Ferrie could expose the DA and his investigation.

The plan, he said, was ended when Ferrie was found dead at his Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment the following morning.

NOVEL SAID THE TWO conferences with Garrison took place in the Baronne Building and later the same day in the Roosevelt Hotel.

At Baton Rouge, the governor's office said Ohio officials have asked Gov. John J. McKeithen to determine if Novel is accused of a crime involving a federal charge rather than a state charge.

The request was outlined in a letter from the Ohio governor's office in the return of extradition papers to Louisiana.

Garrison is attempting to have Novel returned to Louisiana on a conspiracy to commit burglary charge in the alleged break-in of a munitions bunker in Houma.

THE LETTER, WRITTEN by John M. McElroy, assistant to the governor, outlined six questions the Ohio chief executive wanted answered before the extradition papers are executed.

Ed Stagg, executive secretary to Gov. McKeithen, said that McKeithen's office would do whatever is necessary to return Novel to Louisiana.

The extradition documents are expected to be returned to Garrison for further answers. Ohio governor's aides said last week the papers were being returned to cure what were described as "technicalities."

Here is the text of the letter to Gov. McKeithen:

"At the request of Gov. Rhodes, I am returning your requisition and supporting documents in the above-captioned matter. An examination of the requisition and supporting documents discloses certain defects and omissions.

"In particular, the accused is not substantially charged with the crime of conspiracy to commit simple burglary.

"THE CHARGING documents fail to disclose an essential element of the crime, namely, that one or more of the parties involved in the conspiracy committed 'an act in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.'

"Also, the affidavit by Marlene Mancuso does not meet the requirements of a 'supporting affidavit' as required by Section 2963.03 of the Ohio revised code.

"A supporting affidavit should specify the particulars of the crime involved in the conspiracy, the circumstances surrounding the agreement to commit simple burglary and the steps that were taken in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.

"Such an affidavit should be made by a person or persons having actual knowledge thereof.

"Furthermore, it is requested that the secretary of state of Louisiana, the Honorable W. O. Martin, certify that Mr. C. C. Aycock is governor ad interim of Louisiana with power to execute the duties of the office of the governor of Louisiana.

"ALSO, PLEASE delineate

the authority of the district attorney of Orleans to prosecute for a crime which may have its locus in another parish of the State of Louisiana.

"Further, please advise whether the munitions bunker located in Houma, La., was federal property at the time of the offense charged. This question is important in that the crime alleged must be against the State of Louisiana rather than the United States government.

"Please advise further as to what action, if any, has been taken by the district attorney of Terrebonne Parish in the above matter and the current status of the prosecution of Sergio Arcacha Smith."

Copies of the letter were sent to Garrison and State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremlion.

Earlier today, Shaw received Judge Haggerty's permission to take a long weekend trip to the Mississippi Gulf Coast which is beyond the jurisdiction of Criminal District Court.

Shaw said he will leave Wednesday and return Monday.

At Omaha, Neb., meanwhile, the leading attorney for 22-year-old Sandra Moffett McMaines revealed his client has moved to Des Moines, Iowa,

a state which does not honor a legal compact under which courts here sought her return as a witness.

The lawyer, who Saturday identified himself publicly with the case for the first time, is Lex Hawkins, a top Midwest political leader and a director of the American Trial Lawyers Association. He is chairman of the Midwest Democratic State Chairmen's Association and former state Democratic chairman of Iowa.

MRS. McMAINES, who linked herself as a former girl friend of star Garrison witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge, is free under \$1,000 bond under a material witness warrant issued by the DA here.

Russo testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that Mrs. McMaines, then calling herself Sandra Moffett, accompanied him to a 1963 party at the apartment of David W. Ferrie. It was following the party, Russo said, that he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, plot the late President's death.

Mrs. McMaines admitted knowing Ferrie, but said she did not meet him until 1965—two years later. A hearing on the material witness warrant is scheduled at Omaha tomorrow.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NOVEL RETURN EFFORT SNAGS

Defects in Extradition Papers Found

Extradition proceedings for Gordon Novel have been delayed by what Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes described as "certain technicalities which do not comply with the law."

Novel, arrested April 1 in Gahanna, Ohio, a suburb of Columbus, is wanted as a material witness here in District Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation.

Also, mental tests made on Novel in Columbus indicate he has told the truth about the New Orleans investigation, a Columbus psychologist said Friday.

On the matter of the extradition papers, Rhodes' administrative assistant, John McElroy, said they will be returned with a request that certain technical defects be corrected. He did not elaborate.

In Baton Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen's executive counsel, William V. Redmann, said he did not know what the technicalities are.

DENIES REPORT

In Mexico, a newspaper claimed Friday that Garrison was there as a part of his investigation, but his office here emphatically denied this report.

Ultimas Noticias, an edition of the Mexican newspaper Excelsior, said Garrison was in Acapulco accompanied by a special investigator and four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to investigate a Mexican living in either Acapulco or Guadalajara who allegedly participated in President Kennedy's assassination.

The paper attributed its information to New Orleanian Wilford E. Robertson who owns a house in Acapulco. However, Robertson, contacted by a correspondent for The Times-Picayune

National Service based in Mexico City said Garrison was not in Mexico.

"I had invited him (Garrison) to Acapulco but he was unable to accept. He is still in New Orleans. If he were here I would

be the first to know it," said Robertson.

Robertson has been host to Mayor Victor H. Schiro and Gov. John J. McKeithen in Acapulco since earlier this week, but he said Friday that Schiro left for New York Friday morning and McKeithen left for Shreveport about the same time.

"DEFINITELY IN N. O."

Assistant DA James L. Alcock, asked here Friday night if Garrison was in Mexico, replied: "Absolutely not." Alcock said Garrison was "definitely in New Orleans" at the present time, and added that Garrison had not been to Mexico on the case.

Locally, extradition papers for another probe figure were forwarded to the governor's office in Baton Rouge.

Alcock said papers for Sergio Arcacha Smith, one-time anti-Castro leader in New Orleans, were sent to the governor's office by car Friday.

Arcacha Smith, who now resides in Dallas, is charged jointly with Novel with conspiracy to commit simple burglary of a munitions bunker near Houma in August 1961.

He has been arrested and is free on bond on the charge.

Dr. Willis Driscoll declared that Novel showed no psychosis, and his mental stability level cast no doubt on the validity

of two lie tests taken in the last month.

The tests were given to substantiate Novel's story that the JFK investigation by Garrison is a fraud and was started to build a political reputation for the prosecutor.

Novel's Columbus attorney, Jerry Weiner, said results of the two early lie tests and a third will be released Monday. The third test is slated Saturday.

Reportedly, the lie detector tests center on questions surrounding Novel's work as an anti-surveillance chief with the prosecutor's office, anti-wiretap work done for Gov. John J. McKeithen and the JFK investigation.

Dr. Driscoll said, "I'm satisfied after the mental tests that he is in touch with reality under the sodium amytol (truth serum)."

Novel took a lie detector test at McLean, Va., March 25 and was interviewed under sodium amytol by psychiatrists and Dr. Driscoll in Columbus April 10.

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

PAGE 1

The Times-Picayune

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-22-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T.

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Court to Get Shaw Army Records

The Veterans Administration was scheduled today to produce the U.S. Army records of Clay L. Shaw in Criminal District Court.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office subpoenaed the 54-year-old murder conspiracy defendant's service record as part of his continuing Kennedy death plot investigation.

A subpoena duces tecum served on VA Administration Director William Driver was returned today before Judge Edward A. Haggerty.

GARRISON'S OFFICE said last week federal authorities have agreed to hand over records on Shaw, the only man indicted in connection with Kennedy's death.

At Columbus, Ohio, meanwhile, fugitive witness Gordon Novel, 29, planned to hold a news conference today to reveal the results of lie-detector and truth serum tests he has taken.

Novel, termed an important material witness by Garrison, is charged with the 1961 burglary of an oil well service company's munitions bunker at Houma. He is free on \$10,000 bond pending a hearing at Columbus May 3.

The one-time New Orleans bar owner contends Garrison's investigation is a fraud. He has taken two lie-detector tests, and submitted himself

to questioning under sodium amytol.

HE HAS SAID that when the results of these tests and the revelation of other information he has is made "Garrison will go down the drain."

At Omaha, Neb., meanwhile, the leading attorney for 22-year-old Sandra Moffett McMaines revealed his client has moved to Des Moines, Iowa, a state which does not honor a legal compact under which courts here sought her return at a witness.

The lawyer, who Saturday identified himself publicly with the cast for the first time, is Lex Hawbaker, top Midwest political leader and a director of the American Trial Lawyers Association. He is chairman of the Midwest Democratic State Chairmen's Association and former state Democratic chairman of Nebraska.

MRS. M'MAINES, who linked herself as a former girl friend of star Garrison witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge, is free under \$1,000 bond under a material witness warrant issued by the DA here.

Russo testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that Mrs. McMaines, then calling herself Sandra Moffett, accompanied him to a 1963 party at the apartment of David W.

Ferrie. It was following the party, Russo said, that he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, plot the late President's death.

Mrs. McMaines admitted knowing Ferrie, but said she did not meet him until 1965—two years later. A hearing on the material witness warrant is scheduled at Omaha tomorrow.

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

Page 1

New Orleans, La.
New Orleans States-Item

Date: 11-21-67
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11-22-63

Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5/20

F B I

Date: 4/21/67

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI [REDACTED]
FROM: SAC, Birmingham [REDACTED] (P)
SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau, dated 4/14/67.

SUMMARY:

Enclosed for the Bureau's information are two copies of newspaper article extracted from "The Birmingham Independent," newspaper which appeared this date. By way of information for the Bureau, "The Birmingham Independent" is a small weekly newspaper printed in Birmingham, which characterizes itself as independent, non-partisian, and conservative. The masthead indicates that it is dedicated to a free America and published by the Cahaba Valley News, Inc., with editorial and advertising offices located at 1203 16th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama. BETTYE P. SMITH is the Associate Editor, and HILDA DALTON is the Office Manager. This newspaper is familiar as a weekly in the City of Birmingham, and is sold from private automatic dispensing apparatus strategically located on various street corners in Birmingham, and through the mail. The circularization of this paper is not known, but it is believed to be relatively small.

Birmingham has not had an opportunity to discuss this article with the Birmingham Police Department or officials of the paper, but this is anticipated. It is not known whether this information is anything other than speculative, but attempts will be made to at least clarify this information and identify the source of this information.

(3) Bureau
1-Birmingham
NPS:ela
(4)

ENCLOSURE 1cc enc - E-C [REDACTED]
62-109060-5123

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1967

APR 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[REDACTED]

It is requested that the Bureau advise Birmingham whether any of this information is currently in their possession through the developments recently fostered by JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans.

[REDACTED] was interviewed this week and denied any implication in the Bapbomb case. [REDACTED] is currently doing 30 days in Birmingham City Jail for disorderly conduct and pilfering of automobile. He is an admitted drunk, and, although he admits being arrested by the Birmingham Police on the day of instant bombing, he claims that he was merely a curious observer in the vicinity of the church, and was arrested solely because he was drunk and in possession of illegal whiskey.

[REDACTED] associate of [REDACTED] interviewed, and denied any participation in instant bombing.

Investigation continuing.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

FERRIE MAY HAVE BEEN B'HAM

CHURCH BOMBER Oswald May Have Helped Plan The B'ham Bombing

David William Ferrie and two associates may have been the Birmingham Bombers. This is the thesis of a packet of information furnished to Alabama police officials by The Councilor.

The Birmingham explosion went off under a church stairway at 10:22 a.m. on Sept. 15, 1963, instantly killing four innocent negro children and injuring 19 other persons. Preliminary investigation showed that it was obviously the work of agents provocateur, followed by a well-planned national hate campaign toward ordinary Southern whites.

The Councilor has worked on the theory that Ferrie and two other men planned the bombing to create a Hate-the-South mood as a necessary part of their overall assassination strategy. If they could get Northern whites hating Southerners, falsely marking Dixie residents as murderers, this would make it easier to convince Northerners that Kennedy's death was the work of so-called Southern "bl-

Kennedy was killed 68 days later.

DEMOLITIONS

More than three years The Councilor suspected David Ferrie of being the strange pilot in a "sympathy bombing" of a negro Masonic lodge and the fishing camp of a negro dentist in Bossier Parish. No one was hurt in these bombings, stagecrafted in April, 1961.

Immediately after the phoney Bossier bombings, a Hate-the-South campaign was launched on network television and in leftist newspapers, especially the leftwing papers in the San Francisco area. The Councilor believed that this was part of an elaborate plan to kill John Kennedy in New Orleans on May 4, 1962. Informants have told The Councilor that Ferrie and his companions were unable to make their plan work on that occasion.

Ironically, Clay Shaw was reported to have participated in the Kennedy appearance to dedicate the Nashville Avenue Wharf, as part of his duties with the International Trade Mart.

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

1 BIRMINGHAM
INDEPENDENT
Birmingham, Alabama

Date: 4-19/4-26-67

Edition: WEEKLY

Author:

Editor: BETTYE P. SMITH

Title: RAPBOMB

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109000-012

Ferrie, a demolition expert, apparently stole oilfield munitions for use in the Bossier and Birmingham explosions.

The New Orleans visit coincided with high tensions created by the school-mix situation. New Orleans undercover agents reported that Lee Harvey Oswald worked with integrationist groups upon his return to that city. Officially, he was still in Russia at the time of the New Orleans attempt, probably had no part in the plan.

Immediately after the Bossier Parish bombings, an estimated 44 Justice Department agents swarmed that area to harass the parish's best citizens, including the families of elected officials. They remained for weeks without making an arrest.

Later, it was learned that the alleged "victim" had met in Washington with Attorney General Bobby Kennedy 14 days BEFORE the explosion! He is identified as Dr. C. O. Simkins, who was active in a civil rights organization known to use sympathy tactics. The Councilor DOES NOT have any information that would indicate Simkins had advanced knowledge that the explosions were coming.

Informants stated that Simkins' meeting with Bobby Kennedy took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 9, 1962, and that an unidentified third man was present at this meeting. The tipster said this person knows details of the Red apparatus in New Orleans and

that he is personally "more important" in sinister world affairs than even Bobby Kennedy!

The Councilor was told that Lee Harvey Oswald may have helped plan the Birmingham bombing, in addition to two men who are still alive.

In 1964 an airlines pilot told The Councilor that Ferrie was a frequent visitor in Birmingham and that Oswald was a visitor with him on one such occasion.

SIMILAR AFTERMATH

The aftermath of the Birmingham bombing was similar to that of the Bossier bombing. Justice Department agents rushed to the city and hounded innocent patriots and segregationists day and night. They never made any arrests.

After the assassination of John Kennedy, a German newspaper charged that Lee Oswald was known to Bobby Kennedy and had received protection from him. Police raiders in New Orleans found a letter from Bobby Kennedy to a New Orleans Communist, James Dombrowski. Dombrowski's lawyer and treasurer (Bruce Waltzer and Ben Smith) were active with Oswald in Castro activities. This prompted a New Orleans detective, Lt. Martello, to ask Oswald if he knew Dombrowski, but Oswald evaded the question.

Ferrie was a master technician and prided himself on working out such matters as "triangulation of crossfire" and ingenious devices. There is a belief among two well-informed investigators that one of the weapons used to kill Kennedy was not a conventional rifle, but a short barreled device which used smokeless powder. It is possible that such a device was fired from a point near the south curb of Elm Street in Dallas.

Despite exhaustive search, the FBI did not find in the debris at either Birmingham or Bossier Parish any conclusive physical evidence of the bomb or timing device, and does not know how the explosive was donated. One official in the Birmingham case revealed that the only piece of physical evidence found was a fishhook.

On September 25, ten days after the church explosion, a booby trap in Birmingham blew up. It was contrived of shrapnel and apparently planned to kill police officers. Under the exact conditions, it might have killed 50 police.

Again there were not enough clues for an arrest.

COUNCILOR FURNISHED B'M POLICE CHIEF AND DIR. OF PUBLIC SAFETY WITH FACTS

The Councilor has furnished its facts, tips and background information to Chief Jamie Moore of the Birmingham police. A copy of the material was dispatched to Col. C. W. "Bill" Russell of the Alabama State Police.

4/26/67

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Ash

REC 39

- 5123

To: SAC, Birmingham

From: Director, FBI

BAFECAD

Re: Airtel 4/21/67.

Reairtel enclosed an article from "The Birmingham Independent," a weekly newspaper, its issue of April 19 - 25, 1967. The article carries the headline "Terrie May Have Been B'ham Church Bomber." This article states that David William Terrie and two associates may have been the "Birmingham bombers." It also contains statement "The Councilor was told that Lee Harvey Oswald may have helped plan the Birmingham bombings in addition to two men still alive. In 1964 an airline pilot told The Councilor that Terrie was a frequent visitor in Birmingham and that Oswald was a visitor with him on one such occasion." This article also indicated that "The Councilor" has furnished its facts, tips, and background information to the Birmingham Police Department and the Alabama State Police.

This same article contains statements indicating that "The Councilor" suspected David Terrie of being the strange pilot in a "sympathy bombing" of a Negro Masonic Lodge and the sinking camp of a Negro dentist in Bossier Parish, Louisiana. It is alleged that these bombings launched a "hate-the-South campaign." According to the article, "The Councilor" believed that this was part of an elaborate plan to kill President Kennedy in New Orleans on 5/4/62. There is also a reference in the article to one of the alleged victims of the Bossier bombings as being C. O. Sinking.

For the information of Birmingham, it should be noted that on 4/25/62 explosions occurred in a Negro Masonic Lodge

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

1 - SAC, New Orleans

RHA:rnr (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

55 MAY 8 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Handwritten note: ... date. all

Airtel to SAC, Birmingham
RE: BOMBINGS

In the vicinity of Lake Distineau near Shreveport, Louisiana, a recreation camp for Negroes in a state park on Lake Distineau, and at a summer camp owned by Dr. C. O. Stephens, a local Negro leader in the vicinity of Lake Distineau. All of these bombings were investigated by the FBI.

The Bureau has no information indicating that Ferric or Coward were ever linked to any of the Birmingham bombings or the bombings at Lake Distineau, Louisiana.

Although it appears that the information set forth in the Birmingham Independent is the result of stories concerning the investigation of the Kennedy assassination being conducted by Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, this is not entirely clear. The article frequently refers to "The Councilor" as a source of its information.

If you have not already done so, you should immediately contact reliable sources in the Birmingham Police Department to ascertain the original source of the information published in the Birmingham Independent. Any material concerning the Birmingham bombings or Louisiana bombings, or other matters of interest to the Bureau which has been furnished to the Birmingham Police Department should be completely reviewed. If any substantive information not previously developed concerning captioned case is obtained, immediate investigation should be undertaken.

Within three days of the receipt of this communication advise Bureau by airtel of the results of your review of material in the possession of the Birmingham Police Department and advise the Bureau what additional action, if any, is contemplated concerning any allegations and insinuations contained in the Birmingham Independent.

NOTE:

This is the case involving the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, September 15, 1963, in which four Negro girls were killed.

The Birmingham Independent is a small weekly independent newspaper which described itself as "conservative." Other newspapers and news media have not carried similar articles.

David William ~~Perrie~~, recently deceased, was a person named as a conspirator in the President Kennedy assassination plot by Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, during his free wheeling investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Lee Harvey ~~Oswald~~ was shot and killed by Jack Ruby after Oswald was arrested for President Kennedy's assassination.

FBI

Date: 4/26/67

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (89-25)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

REC-74

X
11/22/63
1921.234

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. This information was obtained 4/25/67 by SA JAMES A. DAY from ROBERT MORSE, News Director, WALA-TV, Mobile, Ala., who advised that he was disseminating this information to JAMES C. GARRISON, District Attorney of New Orleans, La., in the event the information contained therein is of value to his independent investigation relating to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Copy of this LHM is being furnished to Richmond in view of the fact that the alleged letter described in the enclosed LHM is allegedly located in Wythe County, Va.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 11)(RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Charlotte (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Encs 4)(89-43)(RM)
- 1 - Jacksonville (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Richmond (Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile

REC-74

EX-113

*1 cc to USSS + 1 cc to
AAG's Yeagley, Jensen &
Sand...*

10 APR 28 1967

5 C. Wick

*see auld
+ H...
Apr 27 67*

[Signature]

51 MAY 1 1967

61 MAY 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

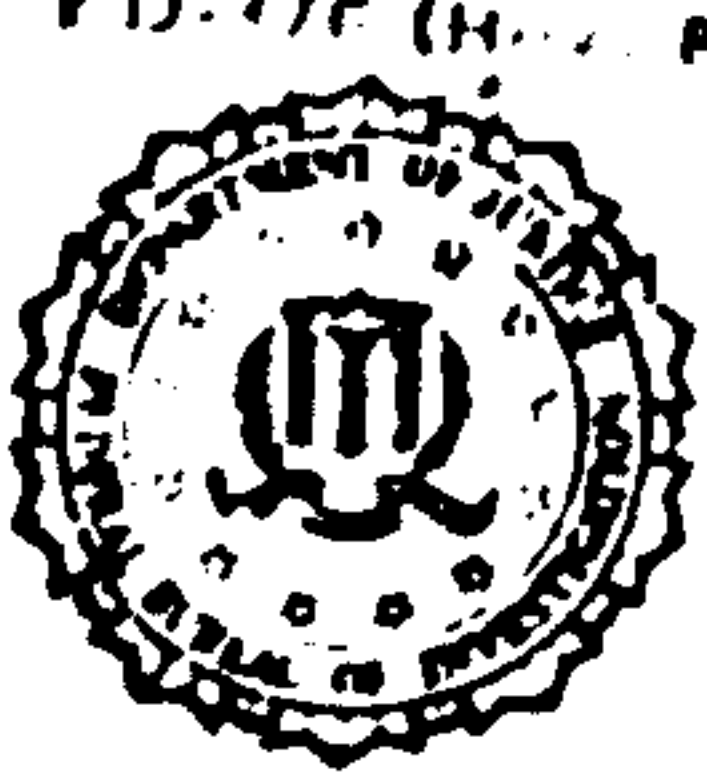
Special Agent in Charge

MO 49-25

Birmingham is being advised in view of the fact that CLENN BADGER's residence is located within their territory in Huntsville, Ala. Charlotte is being advised inasmuch as one S. E. JACKSON was allegedly involved in this particular assassination plot. Jacksonville is being advised in view of the fact that one Colonel FALLOWS, not further identified, a Commander at Eglin AFB, Fla., and Congressman BOB SIKES of Pensacola, Fla., were allegedly involved. Chicago is being advised inasmuch as it was alleged that the letter was obtained from one of the nurses who cared for JACK RUBY's mother, Mrs. RUBENSTEIN, in Chicago.

This LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Mobile.

The Mobile Division is conducting no active investigation in this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment.
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

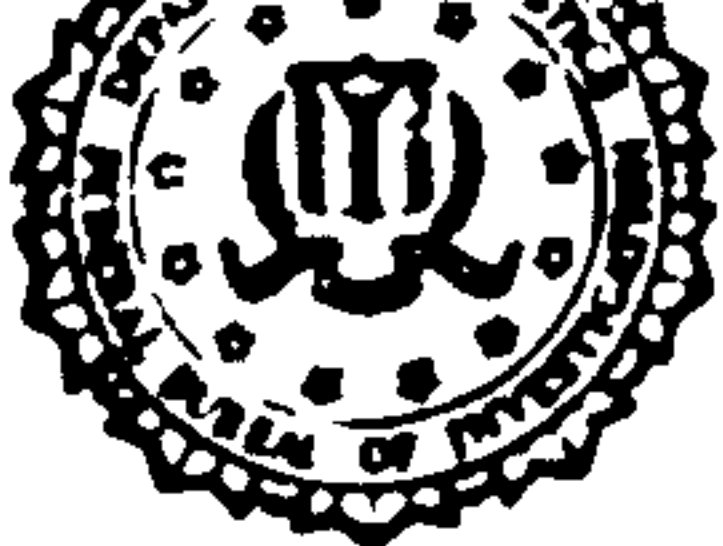
Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
U. S. Secret Service Mobile

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama

April 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

On April 25, 1967, Robert Morse, News Director, WALA-TV, Mobile, Alabama, telephonically contacted the Mobile Office of the FBI and stated that he had interviewed an individual who identified himself as Glenn Badger concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Morse was interviewed and advised as follows:

On April 3, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Glenn Badger telephonically contacted WALA-TV and stated that he had some information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he was at the Downtown Club Restaurant and Bar and desired to talk to someone in the WALA-TV News Department. Newsman Dick Darby talked to him for a while and then Morse himself interviewed Badger at length. Morse stated that Badger told him that he had resided at 1728 Fitzhugh, Dallas, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. He also gave an address of 1812 Godsen St. in Dallas. He gave his employment as Associated Trade Publications where he worked as a travelling magazine salesman and sold subscriptions to such magazines as "Look" and "Saturday Evening Post." Throughout the interview, which lasted for approximately three days, he repeatedly mentioned one Cristy Henson, Pensacola, Florida, who he stated was an employee of the Pensacola News Journal, as being the only one he would identify as knowing the "whole story."

Morse stated that Badger related that he has knowledge of the whereabouts of a letter, which he first said was typed and then changed to being written in longhand with the name typed, from either Biloxi, Mississippi, (his first statement) or New Orleans, Louisiana, (a subsequent statement)

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

to Chicago from Jack Ruby. The letter was, according to Morse, apparently mailed prior to the assassination and names seventeen individuals who were involved in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The letter names Bob Sikes, Congressman from Florida, S. E. Jackson, a very prominent member of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina, and a Colonel Fallows, a Commander at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. In this regard, Morse stated that he formerly worked in North Carolina as a newsman and did several specials on the Ku Klux Klan and S. E. Jackson definitely, to his personal knowledge, is not "prominent in the Klan." He stated that he had contacted Eglin Air Force Base and there was no Colonel Fallows there.

Badger also stated that an individual named Gurley (phonetic), who resided in the Paris Apartments two blocks away from his residence in Dallas (which residence was not identified), had knowledge of this alleged plot.

Morse stated that Badger explained that the letter was obtained from one of the nurses, not identified by name, who had been caring for Mrs. Rubenstein, Jack Ruby's mother, in Chicago. He stated that in an effort to obtain a copy of this letter, it was necessary for him to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, and Martinsville, Virginia, to make contact to obtain the letter which is now located in Wythe County, Virginia.

During the course of his conversations with Badger, Morse stated that Badger mentioned that a Charles Whitman, the individual who killed several people from a tower at the University of Texas campus, had "a hell of a lot to do with it," meaning the assassination of Kennedy.

Morse stated that he was personally concerned regarding this individual and through him obtained the following identifying information. His mother is Mrs. Vernon A. Miller, wife of the Circulation Manager for the Huntsville, Alabama newspaper, and has telephone numbers 524-2411 and 539-7226. His former wife is Norma Draper Badger, Martinsville, Virginia, telephone number 647-8180. He stated that

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

he telephonically contacted Mrs. Miller and she advised that she had not seen her son for about a month but that he had called her the day before from Pensacola asking for money. She stated that he had been changing jobs recently and, in an attempt to verify Badger's story, Morse interviewed Mrs. Miller and she advised him that Badger had attended an electronics school in Dallas for four months in 1961. Mrs. Miller made the statement that she had thought for a long time that he needed psychiatric help but she felt that since he was 25 years of age he no longer was her problem and that she had enough problems at home without him. Morse stated he then attempted to contact Badger's former wife, Norma Draper Badger, and talked to a Mrs. Draper, Badger's former mother-in-law at telephone number 647-8180. She advised that Badger formerly worked selling shoes in Martinsville, Virginia, and that he had been under psychiatric care of one X. F. Hertle, 106 East Northwood, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Morse stated he then contacted Dr. Hertle at telephone number 273-8825 and he stated that he recalled Badger and had seen him for eight days in February, 1966, at which time Badger was Manager of a shoe store. Morse stated that he related the story he had heard from Badger and the Doctor made the statement "It doesn't sound right to me."

Morse stated that because of Badger's overall actions and his mentioning Charles Whitman, he was hesitant to leave him alone on the night of April 3, 1967, so he spent the night with him in a double room at the Admiral Semmes Motor Hotel. During the course of the evening, he had occasion to observe the open suitcase of Badger and saw numerous letters from a Margo Orlendorf, Fort Smith, Arkansas. The letters sounded to him like those written by a young teenage girl who had a crush on her boyfriend. Many times during the course of the conversation, Badger stated he felt he was being poisoned or would be killed, that he had definitely impressed Morse as being someone who had a mental problem. Morse stated it was his opinion that there may somewhere be a thread of truth throughout the statements which Badger made.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
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As a result of his conversations with Badger, Badger told him that he would obtain the original of this letter and return it to WMA-TV in Mobile. Badger was given \$200 for his services in this matter and left Mobile on April 5, 1967, to return Monday, April 10, 1967. On April 12, 1967, a collect call was received at WMA-TV from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, but Morse was not at the station and Badger refused to talk to anyone else.

On about April 17, 1967, another collect call was received from Guntersville, Alabama, which stated that Badger would return within two days and that he had part of the letter with him and had mailed the rest of it to himself, Registered Mail, in care of General Delivery at the Post Office in Mobile.

The following is a physical description of Glenn Badger as furnished by Morse:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs
Build	Thin
Hair	Blond, crew cut
Eyes	Blue
Personality	Very poor teeth; wore cowboy boots
Date of Birth	December, 1942

At the conclusion of the interview, Morse furnished the following transcript of a taped filmed interview which he conducted with Badger.

TRANSCRIPT OF SOUND-ON-FILM
Between Robert Morse and Glenn Badger
Made April 3, 1967

BOB Glenn, what's your full name?
GLENN Glenn.
BOB What's your last name?
GLENN Badger.
BOB Glenn, what do you know about the Kennedy assassination?
GLENN Well, as far as I know, there are a lot of people implicated in it.
BOB How's that?
GLENN How's that? Well, the letter that I know of.
BOB What letter?
GLENN The letter that was mailed from Jack Ruby to his mother.
BOB When?
GLENN When?
BOB When it was mailed?
GLENN Well, possibly before the assassination--she was in the hospital and she was having a....
BOB How long before? A week, a month, six months?
GLENN I don't exactly know, now.
BOB Was it mailed...a month before the assassination?
GLENN (No answer)
BOB Where was it mailed from?
GLENN From?
BOB Yes.
GLENN New Orleans.
BOB Who wrote the letter?
GLENN Jack Ruby...he signed it.
BOB What's contained in the letter?
GLENN Seventeen people's names that were dealing with the assassination

BOB What do you mean by "dealing with" the assassination?
GLENN Implications and names.
BOB Did the letter tell of the impending assassination
of the President?
GLENN Right.
BOB Did it describe how the President was going to
be killed?
GLENN In a facsimile, yes.
BOB In a facsimile?
GLENN Yes.
BOB Did the names that are contained in the letter...
Did it say these people would be involved in this
plot?
GLENN Involved?
BOB Yes.
GLENN They were involved when he named them.
BOB Would you say that they were participating in
the plot?
GLENN Yes.
BOB Who were these people?
GLENN I'm not going to name all of them.
BOB Would you name some of them?
GLENN I've already named them.
BOB Would you name them again?
GLENN Bob Sikes.
BOB The Congressman from Florida?
GLENN Yes.
BOB Who else?
GLENN Well, I can tell you one of them I can remember..
Vice-Klansman, Bob Shelton.
BOB He's named in the letter? Who else?
GLENN That'n..lla...that's enough.
BOB How was the letter written?
GLENN How was it written?

BOB

Yes, was it typed?

GLENN

It was written in longhand...the signature was typed out and then he signed it.

BOB

Where is this letter, now?

GLENN

I know where it is.

BOB

Can you get it?

GLENN

Yes.

BOB

After the letter was mailed to his mother, what happened to it?

GLENN

They thought it was destroyed. There was one file to it, you see. In other words, when it was typewritten and everything else, there was a carbon copy and as far as I know, that one was destroyed...and they think the other one was destroyed, but, they weren't.....

BOB

Who thinks they were destroyed?

GLENN

Who thinks they were destroyed?

BOB

Yes.

GLENN

Well, the police never did investigate the whole thing fully, see. That's the thing about it. Because the woman next to Mrs. Rubenstein when the letter was read to her, started to read it to her..to her, she fainted from exhaustion, of well, they say from exhaustion, and everything else..because...she actually couldn't even move... she was paralyzed from the waist. All she could do is talk, anyway. She died the next morning.

BOB

After the letter was read to her?

GLENN

And, when they started telling her about it, she said, "Oh, my God," "Oh, my God." That was my son, Jack Ruby.

BOB

Then the letter was not read to her until after the assassination?

GLENN

It was read to her after the assassination..right after the assassination, after he, Jack Ruby, killed Oswald.

BOB Why wasn't the letter read to her when she received it?

GLENN This, I don't know.

BOB When did you find out about the letter?

GLENN I refuse to answer that question.

BOB Why, if you knew about this letter, wouldn't you take it to the police?

GLENN Well, I knew about, well, not the letter, but I knew about other things and everything that was connected with it, and in a way, I didn't, course, I've known Jack Ruby.

BOB Where did you know Jack Ruby?

GLENN From his club.

BOB In Dallas?

GLENN Yes. I'd seen a lot of him before he was ever, you know, associated..

BOB You saw Oswald and Jack Ruby together?

GLENN Huh, up (No) I didn't say that. I saw Oswald before.

BOB You saw them separately.

GLENN Right.

BOB In Dallas?

GLENN No, I didn't say that.

BOB Where did you see them?

GLENN I saw Ruby in Dallas.

BOB Where did you see Oswald?

GLENN Right outside of Bozier City, Louisiana.

BOB What was he doing?

GLENN Having a good time.

BOB Did you ever see Oswald and Ruby together?

GLENN I'm not going to answer that.

BOB Have you ever been to New Orleans?

GLENN Yes.

BOB Did you know about the meeting in New Orleans that District Attorney Garrison claims took place?

GLENN Well, I know what they say that took place and everything else. As far as the letter I've got, in a way, it has significant value toward that, but....

BOB Does it describe the meeting or what happened at the meeting?

GLENN Well, in a way, yes.

BOB Does it mention that meeting?

GLENN Well, in a way it does, and in a way, it doesn't. It tells the people who are connected and everything else.....

BOB Did you know about that meeting before you knew about the letter?

GLENN Did I know about the meeting?

BOB Yes.

GLENN Before I knew about the letter?

BOB Yes.

GLENN In New Orleans?

BOB Yes.

GLENN No.

BOB Did you know anything about the Kennedy Assassination before you knew about the letter?

GLENN Yes.

BOB How did you know about that?

GLENN I'm not saying.

BOB You're not going to say. You told me before that you met Charles Whitman...the boy who killed the people at the University of Texas.

GLENN Yes.

BOB Where did you meet him?

GLENN I'm not going to say.

BOB Did he have anything to do with the Kennedy Assassination?

GLENN Nope.

BOB Why did you come to us? Right at this time?

GLENN Now, that's a hard story to tell. Well, now, I'm from Alabama. I lived in Texas for a long time and I've been around and everything else.

BOB Why did you come now, why did you wait till now?

GLENN Why?

BOB Yes.

GLENN Why, because I know I'm going to get killed myself.

BOB Why do you know you're going to get killed?

GLENN Because they've been after me.

BOB Who?

GLENN Who?

BOB Who's been after you?

GLENN Well, let's put it this way, the ones that I know that they know that I know. I know they're after me and I know that they can find me.

BOB Why haven't they caught you?

GLENN Well, let's put it this way. I stay one hop, skip, jump ahead of them. And, where I am now the possibilities are less.

BOB Have they killed anyone else?

GLENN Yes.

BOB Who?

GLENN I'm not going to state that. I found this letter. If you want it, I know where it is.

BOB And, you're willing to give that letter to us?

GLENN Yes.

BOB

And, that's the letter that describes the plot to assassinate the President that was written by Jack Ruby to his mother?

GLENN

The President of the United States of America. President Kennedy.

BOB

Right.

GLENN

And it implicates seventeen people.

BOB

Seventeen people. Well, I'll put it this way,

GLENN

nine of the most prominent people in the United States.

BOB

Why are you telling us this now, do you intend to...do you want to get anything out of it?

GLENN

Well, you know what I want out of it. I may be shot before I leave this very room...I don't know. And, in a way, I don't care, because as far as I'm concerned, President Kennedy was one of the best Presidents I ever knew in my life and I'm just twenty-five years old, myself....But, as far as I'm concerned he's a great man and it took me a long time to dig up what I dug up.

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