

REC-53

FBI

Date: 9/28/71

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

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

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper clipping from "The Dallas Morning News" under date of 9/11/71, captioned "Prof Upholds Warren Report". This article reflects that Dr. JACOB COHEN, Brandeis University professor, had appeared in Dallas on 9/10/71, and addressed the fall meeting of the Dallas Chapter, Brandeis University National Women's Committee and had stated that the Warren Commission report was correct in every major conclusion.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

X-102

REC-53

62-109060-7031

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

RPG:pkp

(3)

98 OCT 8 - 1971

F415

[Handwritten signature]

OCT 1 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Prof Upholds Warren Report

by TERRY KLIEWER

Dr. Jacob Cohen, a 38-year-old Brandeis University professor, has reached what he terms a startling conclusion about the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas.

"That conclusion is that the Warren Commission report was correct in every major conclusion," he told newsmen at the Dallas Press Club Friday.

He said he is convinced the murder was not the result of any conspiracy but the work of a single disturbed individual, Lee Harvey Oswald.

But he said his decision to accept the Warren report is highly unusual since most of the rest of the nation seems prepared to believe the government statement is incorrect.

He said the nation is in a mood to mistrust the government, but he protested the assassination "is a matter of fact and not of opinion."

"And there's no way to sound anything but dogmatic when discussing a matter of fact," he noted.

He said his own investigation of the Warren report has convinced him that every contradictory theory is unfounded.

He especially criticized writer Mark Lane, who lashed out against the report in his book, "Rush to Judgment." He charged Lane with "setting up straw men" in his attack on the report's findings.

He said the only questionable points in the Warren report are the absence of the X rays taken of Kennedy's body at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland and the inadequate investigation made into Oswald's personal background.

Cohen said he has now learned that the Kennedy family requested the X rays be withheld from the public, but his questions about Oswald persist.

Cohen is currently in line with thousands of other scholars awaiting the Oct. 29 release of the autopsy photos

Kennedy at Bethesda. The X rays of the photos are carefully screened. national distrust of federal government, Cohen remarked, "There's a difference between a stupid and a per government—the government is often stupid but certain-ly not a minister." professor in the American studies department at Brandeis, Cohen is a widely

published author and nationally known lecturer. A self-styled liberal, he has worked as an editor for publications of CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) and written widely on black power, student unrest and Jewish life in America.

He visited Dallas Friday to address the fall meeting of the Dallas Chapter, Brandeis University National Women's Committee.

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

2A "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 9-11-71
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

62-109111-703
ENCLOSURE

EX-103

October 14, 1971

REC-32

62-109060-7032



Pontiac, Michigan 48053

Dear Mr. Gohl:

In reply to your letter received on October 12th, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

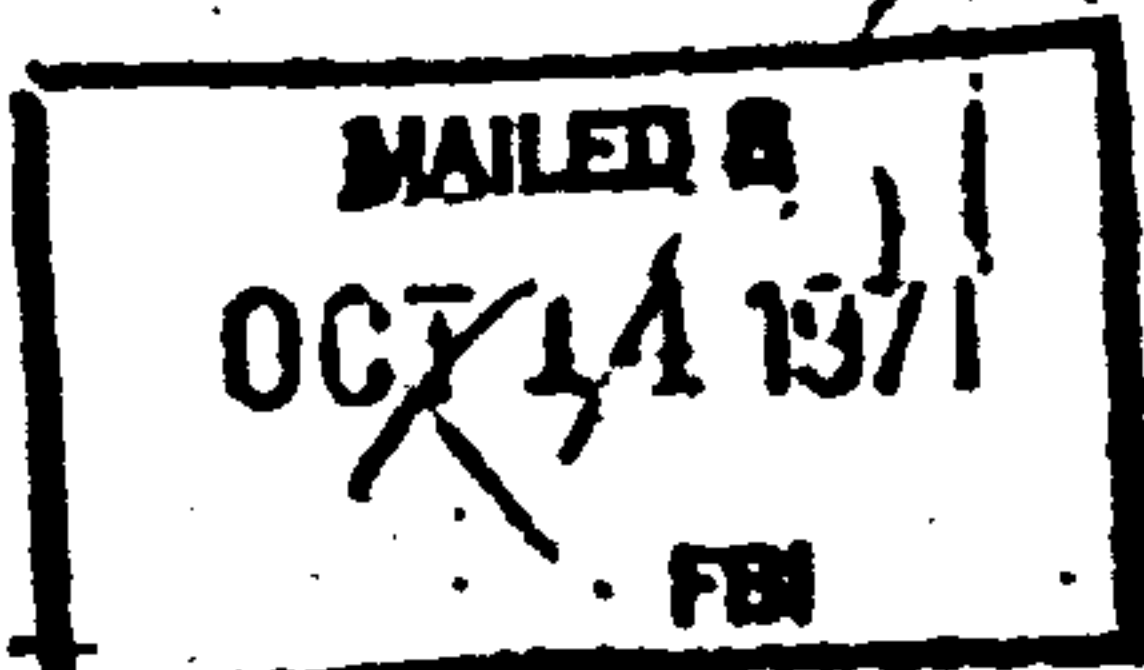
John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable Bufiles.

EFT:bmV (3)

bmV

- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____



60 OCT 21 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten notes:
✓ V. J. [unclear]
WBS
10/14
T. G. [unclear]
[unclear]

[REDACTED]
Pontiac, Michigan 48053
October 7, 1971

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

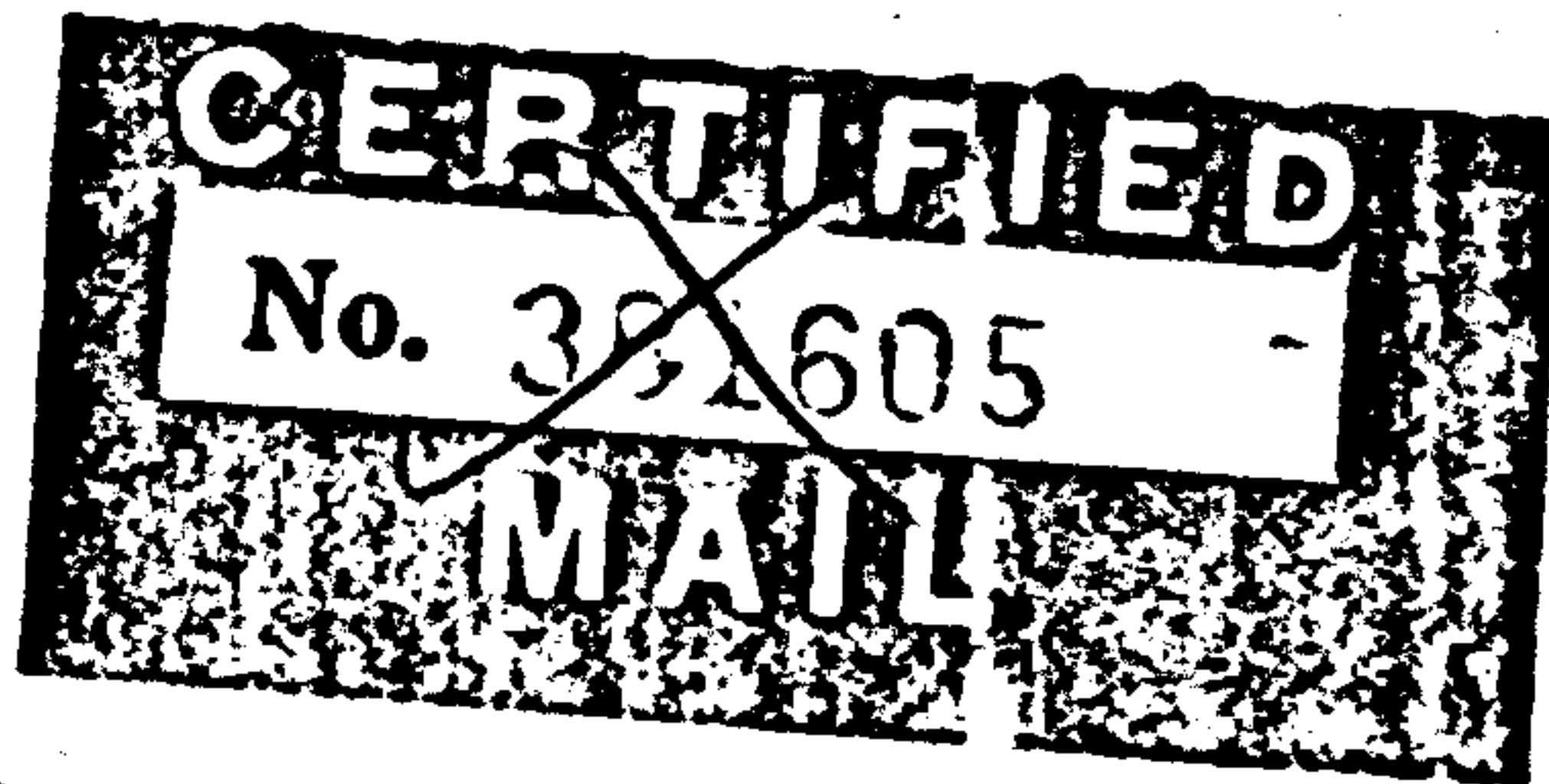
It has been brought to my attention that the file on the assassination of President Kennedy has been maintained in an open status ever since the day of the assassination. If this is true, why was it stated that the case was officially closed after the Warren Commission's report? Is it possible that now your department is saying that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the only assassin, or possibly not the assassin at all in this incident?

Since you and I live in a free and democratic society, I feel it is time that each citizen takes an interest and a real concern in crime that affects our country. I am sure that you, as director of a crime prevention and arrest unit, feel as I do about such actions.

As a concerned citizen, I am thus awaiting your reply about the above information which was brought to my attention.

Sincerely yours,
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

*ACK 10-14-71
ERT:bmw*



REC-32

16 OCT 15 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI

Date: 10/22/71

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

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

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article from "The Dallas Morning News" under date of 10/17/71 captioned "LBJ Had Worried About JFK Visit". This article reflects a summary of a portion of the book THE VANTAGE POINT by LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

REC-22 62-109060-7033

OCT 25 1971

6-AT

NOV 4 1971
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OCT 29 1971

Put Clipping in Space Below

LBJ Had Worried About JFK Visit

Former President Relives

That Grim November

Day Kennedy Came to Dallas

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

1 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 10-17-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7033

By LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

"WE'RE GOING TO CARRY two states next year if we don't carry any others: Massachusetts and Texas."

The speaker was John F. Kennedy.

The time was Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963.

I had gone to the President's eighth-floor suite in the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth to introduce my younger sister, Lucia Alexander, to him.

The President's spirits were high. He had come to Texas for politics, and

PART I: THE BEGINNING

the trip so far was successful — much more successful than I had expected. He had been warmly received everywhere he went.

THAT MORNING in Fort Worth he had already made two speeches, one to a large gathering in a parking lot across the street from the hotel, another to a chamber of commerce breakfast. Money and power were represented at the breakfast, but the parking lot audience — made up of workers, mothers, children — gave me assurance about the mood of Texas. Many of them had waited in a steady drizzle for more than an hour to hear him and to see Mrs. Kennedy.

"Where's Jackie?" someone in the crowd shouted.

"Mrs. Kennedy is organizing herself," the President said. "It takes longer, but of course she looks better than we do when she does it." The crowd loved this, and roared its approval.

NOW IT WAS TIME to leave for Dallas. John Kennedy was thinking about the future, about the approaching Presidential campaign and the necessity for carrying Texas. No one, including the President, considered his re-election to be a cinch. In fact, the President's ratings in the polls were as low as they had ever been.

The polls may have given him cause for gloom, but the people certainly did not.

That was obviously what he was thinking about when he remarked to me, cheerfully, that we would at least carry Massachusetts and Texas. They were the last words John Kennedy spoke to me.

"The Vantage Point," former President Lyndon B. Johnson's own story of his five years in the White House, is one of the key books of our time. In this highly personal record, which he has subtitled, "Perspectives of the Presidency: 1963-1969," the 36th Chief Executive recalls the glories and the agonies of the nation's highest office. Here is what Johnson himself felt about such vital issues as Vietnam, civil rights, the war on poverty, racial violence and other problems he faced during his 1,886 days in office. Here is a record of power, an accounting that is at once revealing and deeply felt, a rare look behind the Washington scene.

In this installment, the first in a 12-part series from "The Vantage Point," President Johnson recalls that grim November day in Dallas when he became the President of the United States.

We were scheduled to fly that afternoon from Dallas to Austin for a fundraising dinner. That night the Kennedys were going to be our guests at the LBJ Ranch. We were eagerly looking forward to the visit.

MRS. JOHNSON AND I arrived at Dallas' Love Field aboard Air Force Two at 11:35 A.M. We joined the reception line to welcome the First Family when Air Force One touched down five minutes later.

There was a large, joyful crowd behind the fence, and when the Kennedys stepped out of the plane a great roar went up from thousands of throats. I remember thinking how radiant Mrs. Kennedy looked. The skies had cleared, the air was warm and the sun bright. Her pink suit and pink hat added to the beauty of the day. Someone in the reception line added the final touch by presenting her with a bouquet of dark red roses.

We took seats in the automobiles to begin the motorcade through town to the Trade Mart, where the President was scheduled to make a luncheon speech. President and Mrs. Kennedy got into the big presidential Lincoln.

Gov. John Connally of Texas and his wife, Nellie, were in the jump seats directly in front of them. On orders of the President, the famous "bubble top" had been removed from the car. It was a beautiful day and the President wanted no barriers between himself and the people.

In the front seat of our car were the

driver, a Texas highway patrolman named Hurchel Jacks, and the Secret Service agent in charge of my detail, Rufus Youngblood. I was sitting in the right rear seat, Lady Bird was in the center, and Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas was in the left rear seat, directly behind the driver. It was approximately 11:55 a.m.

As we drove through the less populated areas, the crowds were thin. But I recall that even then the three of us commented on the visible enthusiasm of the people along the route and their obvious good wishes. Dallas has never been exactly a citadel of Democratic politics.

I HAD BEEN WORRIED about this visit—worried about the political climate; worried about the problems we might encounter.

A great deal has been written about the purpose of that fateful trip to Texas. Much of what has been written is wrong.

President Kennedy came to Texas to raise money for the Democratic campaign coffers and to pave the way for a Democratic victory in Texas in 1964. We were soon to be involved in a presidential election. We would need millions of dollars for the campaign, and the Democratic National Committee was still painfully in debt. The President hoped to raise several hundred thousand dollars in Texas.

Shortly before 12:30 p.m. the motorcade turned right on Houston Street and

then a block later made a sharp left turn on Elm Street, which would take us through the underpass and on to Stemmons Freeway, to the Trade Mart.

We were traveling about ten or fifteen miles per hour. Just after our car made the left turn at the top of Elm, I was startled by an explosion.

IN THE READING I have done since that day of horror, it is apparent that there were many reactions to the first shot. Some people thought it was a firecracker. Some thought it was a bomb. Some thought it was a truck backfiring. Some thought it might be a shot. Some were positive it was a shot.

I did not know what it was.

Agent Youngblood spun around, shoved me on the shoulder to push me down, and shouted to all of us, "Get down!" Almost in the same movement, he vaulted over the seat, pushed me to the floor, and sat on my right shoulder to keep me down and to protect me. Agent Youngblood's quick reaction was as brave an act as I have ever seen anyone perform. When a man, without a moment's thought or hesitation, places himself between you and a possible assassin's bullet, you know you have seen courage. And you never forget it.

I still was not clear about what was happening. I was bent down under the weight of Agent Youngblood's body, toward Lady Bird and Sen. Yarborough, and I remember turning my head to make sure that they were both down. They were. Agent Youngblood had seen to that.

AT SOME TIME in this sequence of events, I heard other explosions.

Then a voice came crackling over the radio system: "Let's get out of here."

Suddenly our car accelerated and we wheeled around the corner, careening over the curb—almost, it seemed to me, on two wheels. I was later told that we were traveling between 70 and 80 miles per hour.

There was some frantic conversation coming over Youngblood's radio and I heard him speaking into it several times. I asked him what had happened. He released his weight from me but still kept me in a crouching position on the floor. He said that he was not sure

but that he had heard that the motorcade was headed for a hospital.

When Lady Bird and I got out, we were immediately surrounded by agents. Youngblood ordered us to follow them into the building, to stay close to them, and not to stop under any circumstances. We followed, almost in a trot.

OUR FIRST specific information came from Emory Roberts, the agent in charge of the White House detail. He said that President Kennedy had been wounded by gunshot and that his condition was quite serious. He added that Gov. Connally had also been injured. I was stunned.

The Secret Service now decided that we should leave the hospital and make plans to return to Washington immediately.

Agent Youngblood concurred. He said that no one knew whether the shooting was the work of one man or several men, or was part of a conspiracy to kill the top leadership of the country.

What does a man think about at such a time? Looking back on it now, it is impossible for me to re-create the thoughts and emotions that surged through me during the 45 terrible, interminable minutes that we spent in Parkland Hospital.

THE REPORTS on the President's condition became more discouraging by the minute. Agent Emory Roberts came in and said the President would not make it. Then Kenneth O'Donnell, the President's appointments secretary, came in and said the President was in a "bad way."

About 1:20 p.m. Central Standard Time O'Donnell informed us of the President's death. "He's gone," was all he said.

I found it hard to believe that this nightmare had actually happened. The violence of the whole episode was unreal, shocking, and incredible.

THE MOST URGENT MATTER, as far as the Secret Service was concerned, was getting me out of that hospital to a place where I could be better protected.

I asked what Mrs. Kennedy wanted to do. O'Donnell replied that Mrs. Ken-

neddy would not leave the hospital without the President's body. He said that they were waiting for a casket. I could not desert Mrs. Kennedy in that situation and emphatically said so. I told O'Donnell that I would not return to Washington until Mrs. Kennedy was ready to go, and that we would carry the President's body back with us if that was what she wanted. I did agree to go immediately to Air Force One and to wait there until Mrs. Kennedy and the President's body were brought aboard the plane.

Our departure from the hospital was similar to our arrival: swift and tense. The journey to Love Field took less than ten minutes; but those few minutes were as crucial as any I have ever spent. I knew from the moment President Kennedy died that I must assume the awesome responsibility of uniting the country and moving toward the goals that he had set for us.

MOST OF ALL I realized that, ready or not, new and immeasurable duties had been thrust upon me. There were tasks to perform that only I had the authority to perform. A nation stunned, shaken to its very heart, had to be reassured that the government was not in a state of paralysis.

I realized that the staff and Secret Service had been right in insisting that I go to Air Force One immediately.

At first, Mrs. Johnson and I were ushered into the private quarters of the plane, which contained a bedroom and bathroom for the use of the President and his family. I told one of the agents that we preferred that these quarters be held for Mrs. Kennedy's use and we went forward to the crowded stateroom, which serves as the presidential office and sitting room aboard the plane. When I walked in, everyone stood up. I still recall the deep emotion I felt. I knew I had to call Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy (in Washington) immediately.

I KNEW HOW grief-stricken the President's brother must have been and I tried to say something that would comfort him. In spite of his shock and sorrow he discussed the practical problems at hand with dispatch. Perhaps the full impact of his brother's death had not yet reached him. He said that the FBI had no indication as to the extent of the plot—if, indeed, there was a plot—but that it was gathering information as quickly as possible. We discussed the matter of my taking the oath of office. I told him that both the Secret Service and the members of the late President's staff felt that I should return to Washington at once.

Atty. Gen. Kennedy said he would look into the matter and report to me on whether the oath should be administered immediately or after we returned to Washington. He also said that he would provide us with the proper wording of the oath. (Later) he said that the oath of office should be administered immediately — before taking off for Washington—and that it could be administered by any judicial officer of the United States. The next call came from Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach calling, I presumed, at the Attorney General's direction. He dictated the wording of the oath of office to my personal secretary, Marie Fehmer.

I then called Irving Goldberg, a lawyer friend for many years. We agreed that Judge Sarah Hughes, whom President Kennedy had appointed to the U.S.

District Court in Dallas, should be asked to administer the oath. Goldberg telephoned Judge Hughes at her office.

ABOUT 2:15 the moment arrived against which I had been steeling myself — and dreading to the depths of my being. Mrs. Kennedy was coming aboard with the President's body. Lady Bird and I went to the rear of the plane to meet her. I had not seen Mrs. Kennedy since morning, when we had gotten into our cars at the airport to begin the motorcade. I was shocked by the sight that confronted me. There stood that beautiful lady, with her white gloves, her pink suit, and her stockings caked with her husband's blood. There was a dazed look in her eyes.

I do not remember much of the conversation. It was not really a conversation, just clumsy, aching words of condolence and some half-finished, choked

sentences in reply. Nothing anybody can say under such circumstances is the right thing to say, because no words can ever ease the pain. Men are not very good at such things.

At approximately 2:30 Judge Sarah Hughes was escorted into the plane. I thanked her for coming and told her we would be ready in a minute or two.

THE CROWDED STATEROOM was filling with more people. Members of the Kennedy staff, members of the press, members of Congress, members of my staff, and Secret Service agents squeezed into the small enclosure.

The air conditioning was not on and it was sweltering. Larry O'Brien went to look for a Bible, and he returned with a Catholic missal, unopened in its original box.

I asked Larry O'Brien to find out if Mrs. Kennedy wished to stand with us

during the administration of the oath. A moment later she came out to join us—she standing on one side of me and Lady Bird on the other.

At approximately 2:40 p.m. I repeated the oath of office after Judge Hughes.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God."

Judge Hughes departed the plane and within five minutes we were airborne, headed back to Washington.



—New York Times Special Features.

Texas Gov. John Connally, Sen. Ralph Yarborough, Vice-President Johnson and President John F. Kennedy from left, react to a warm crowd in Fort Worth on the morning of Nov. 22,

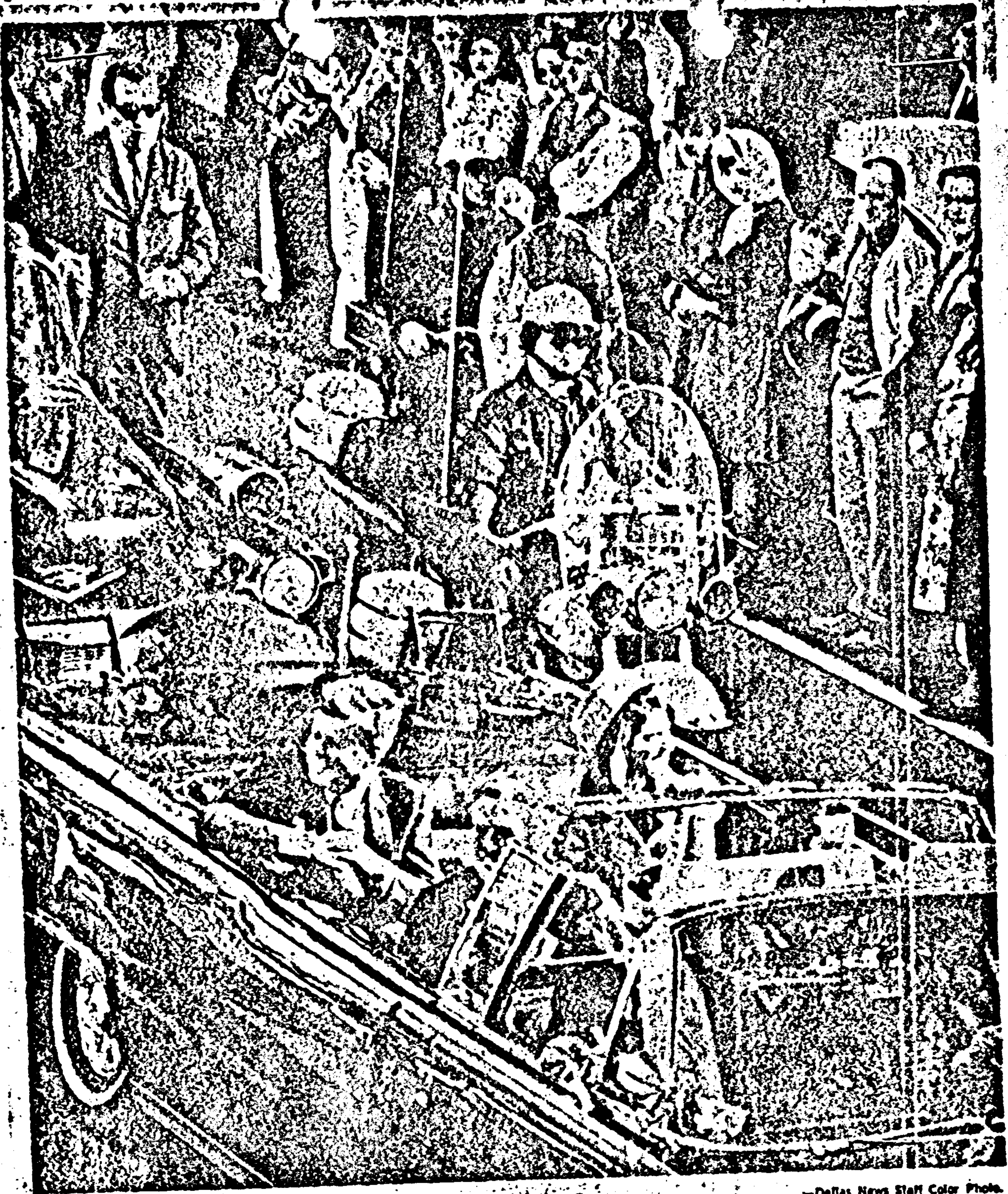
1963, causing the President to say: "We're going to carry two states next year if we don't carry any others: Massachusetts and Texas." Photos by Cecil Stoughton.



—New York Times Social Features.

The stunning events in Dallas of Nov. 22, 1963, showed on the faces of Lyndon Johnson, Lady Bird and, most of all, Jackie Kennedy when

they gathered in the cabin of Air Force One to witness Johnson take the oath of office from U.S. Dist. Judge Sarah T. Hughes.



—Dallas News Staff Color Photo.

President Kennedy and Jackie, with Gov. John Connally and Nellie in jump seats directly in front of them, wave to an enthusiastic crowd in Downtown Dallas a few minutes before the

assassination of the President Nov. 22, 1963. This picture was taken by Dallas News photographer Walt Sisco and this is the first time it has been printed in this newspaper.

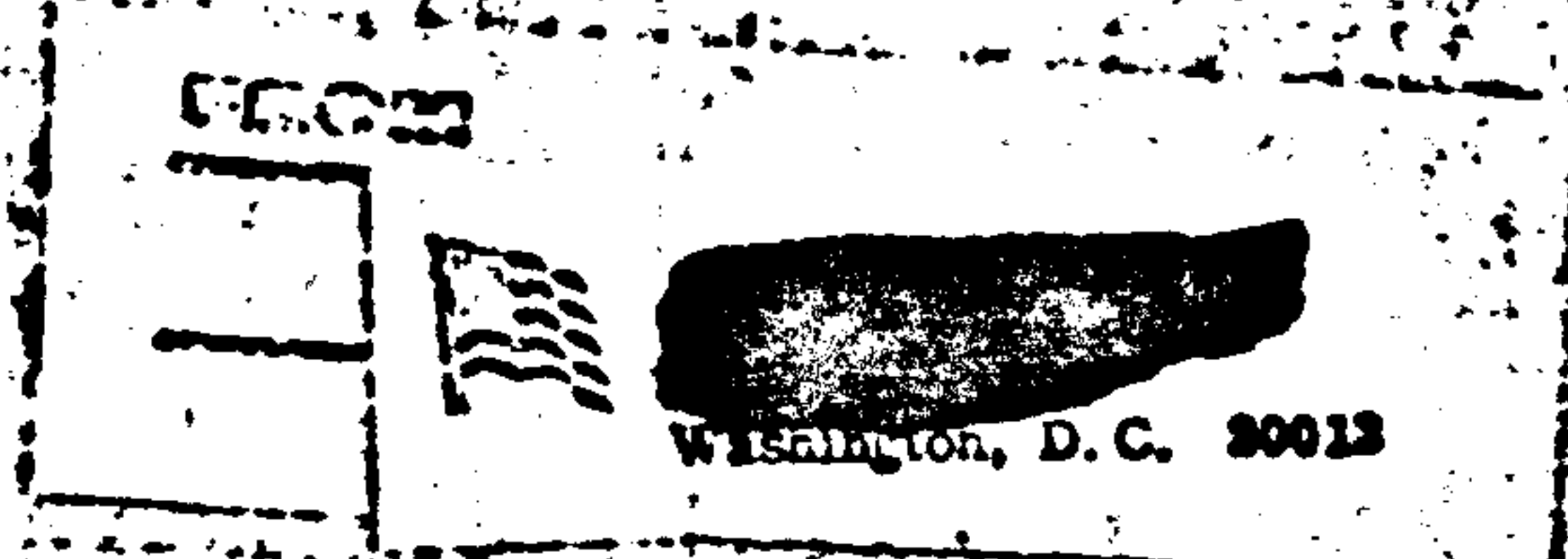
[REDACTED]

Oct. 8, 1971.

Regarding the bizarre case of President Kennedy. The tabloids have covered the alleged case for a long time. The encl paper covers the alleged conspiracy on Onassis' Island. Incidentally, your photo is on page 6. Part of the alleged conspiracy covers the assertion that Kennedy was "prisoner" in the Dallas Hospital. The Dept. of Army is allegedly a part of the Dallas scene. For this reason, I suggested to Mr. Pratt that he contact the Adjutant General of the Army on this point. Also, the Dept of Army runs Arlington so the Adjutant General would have all of records in alleged conspiracy. Very sincerely yours,

[REDACTED] W. ISAF (RET)

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice Building,
Washington, D.C.

SPECIAL BOOK RATE

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
191 21 51

*Miss Hardy Reply mail
10/11/71 bmv*

OCT 26 1971

CORRES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-12945

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy



October 8, 1971

Due to your Mr. Pratt's interest in the Patriotic Party & "Constitutionality and Politics", the encl. may be of interest. The encl. newsletter gives their consideration of constitutionality and politics at the present time. I mentioned the case of Mr. John F. Kennedy and allegation by certain newspapers that his remains are not in Arlington. Should the allegations be true that his remains were never sent to DC be true, it would be of interest. If the allegation be true that burial was by sea off Annasas Island this year, then I believe that this would be a constitutional catastrophe. I believe investigation to be in order. Very sincerely yours,



USA (RE)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 21 1971

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

OCT 19 1971

ENCLOSURE

5 OCT 26 1971

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449934-63

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[REDACTED]

October 8, 1971

On the 29th of Sept., I had a discussion with Mr. Pratt of the Old P.O. Bldg. Discussion covered the subject: "Constitutionality & Politics". I am taking the liberty of sending the Oct. 1971 editorial of the PATRIOTIC PARTY on the subject of constitutionality. I have suggested practical exercise in constitutionality to Pr. Pratt; "Check on grave of John F. Kennedy and, if Kennedy not there, return remains from Onassis Island." Reburial in the Manassas-Arlington Annex & mentioned to Sen. Dole, Rep. Ford, & D.C. Republican Committee. Very sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

USA F (RET.)

62-109860-

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 21 1971

Handwritten notes:
by RTU
bmv

Handwritten signature:
Gard

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-114

October 15, 1971

62-109060-

[Redacted]

Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear [Redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your communications of October 8th and enclosures and asked me to thank you for your interest in forwarding the literature of the Patriotic Party.

In response to your comments, Mr. Hoover also wanted me to advise you that the death of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, is a publicly recorded fact. At the request of President Johnson, the FBI conducted investigation regarding his assassination and furnished the results of our inquiries to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He is presently buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Helena W. Gandy
Secretary

REC-115
OCT 15 1971
FBI

1 - Washington Field - Enclosures (3)

1 - Tampa - Enclosures (3)

Attention SAC's: Correspondent enclosed Newsletter from the Patriotic Party, Post Office Box 57, Independence, Missouri 64051, known to Bureau as a front for the Minutemen. Neither [Redacted] nor [Redacted] is identifiable in Bufiles.

detached - copy preserved in Bufiles del

NOTE: Correspondent enclosed copy of 10/18/71 issue of tabloid "Midnight" reflecting story captioned "Proof That Pres. Kennedy Survived? Assassination: Photos Show JFK Alive on Skorpis." This newspaper also carried opinions of Washington waiters regarding celebrities, including Mr. Hoover. Correspondent states he was interviewed by Special Agent Edwin K. Pratt, Washington

62 OCT 26 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449134-62

FBI

Date: 10/27/71

Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Miller, ES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Dalbey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ponder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bates	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Soyars	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

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

OO: DALLAS

Galagher

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper clipping from "The Dallas Morning News" of 10/25/71 captioned "C of C Asks State To Buy Depository". This article indicates that the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has asked the State to buy the Texas School Book Depository Building so that it will be maintained "with dignity" and not become a commercial tourist attraction.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

Huppert
pa

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(3)

EX-101

REC-45

62-109060-7034 SD/son

1 OCT 30 1971

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

NOV 8 1971

SIX

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

C of C Asks State To Buy Depository

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce has asked the state to buy the Texas School Book Depository Building so it will be maintained "with dignity" and not become a commercial tourist attraction.

The chamber board of directors unanimously passed a resolution asking the Legislature to give the existing John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission power of eminent domain and funds to buy the building. The commission, a state agency, passed a similar resolution two months ago.

State Sen. Mike McKool, sponsor of the legislation creating the commission, appeared before the chamber directors and urged that the resolution be adopted.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Gov. Preston Smith, Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, Speaker of the House Gus Mutscher and all Dallas County representatives and senators.

The Legislature must appropriate money to buy and maintain the building and give the commission power of eminent domain to force the owner to sell the building.

Such approval could come in the next regular session in 1973 or in a special session before that if Gov. Preston Smith recommends that the Legislature act on the matter.

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

"The Dallas
3D Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 10-25-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

62-10706-7134

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/22/71

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS, INC.
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Felt	
Rosen	
Walters	
Tele. Rm.	
Callahan	
Casper	
Conrad	
Dalbey	
Cleveland	
DeLoach	
Holmes	
Tavel	
Walters	
Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Handwritten notes:
 [Illegible scribbles]
 [Illegible scribbles]
 [Illegible scribbles]

Handwritten notes:
 [Illegible scribbles]

[REDACTED] telephone number **[REDACTED]** who advised he is affiliated with the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Inc., telephoned the Laboratory today and requested to talk with SA John F. Gallagher.

He advised that he obtained SA Gallagher's name from the Warren Report and now has need for data in connection with testimony reported in the Warren Report. **[REDACTED]** advised that he was familiar with chemistry and instrumental analyses and the indication was that he was particularly interested in some of the Kennedy case technical examinations but he was not specific as to the data he desired.

SA Gallagher advised **[REDACTED]** that he could not discuss this matter or release any data to any individual without proper authorization. Mr. Smith stated that he would write the Bureau for necessary authorization to discuss his desires concerning specific technical interest data in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

John F. Kennedy

ACTION: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bates
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

ADDENDUM: **[REDACTED]** concerns instant Committee and characterizes it as being a group consisting of members who believe that a conspiracy existed in the assassination of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy and is headed up by Bernard Finsterwald, Jr.

JFG:mas:mb (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-10

Handwritten: JFG, VR

Handwritten: Properly handled.

6 NOV 5 1971

62-109060 -

NOT RECORDED

102 NOV 8 1971

SEVEN

Handwritten: [Illegible]

FBI

Date: 11/5/71

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

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P*)

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

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper clipping from "The Dallas Morning News" of 11/1/71 captioned "Change in Attitude Seen". This article indicates that the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has taken action favoring state acquisition of the Texas School Book Depository building.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-15

62-109060-7035

NOV 8 1971

55 NOV 12 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Chamber on Book Depository Change in Attitude

Seen

By CAROLYN BARTA

After years, during which the city's business and civic leaders have swept the subject under the rug, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce inconspicuously took a position two weeks ago favoring state acquisition of the Texas School Book depository.

The chamber quietly passed a resolution Oct. 15 urging the Legislature to grant the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission the power of eminent domain and funds to secure title to the building so it can be maintained "with dignity."

The action came after a request by State Sen. Mike McKool in September for chamber support of such legislation.

While chamber spokesmen say, for the record, that the board was merely responding to McKool's request, it must be noted that McKool has been pleading for almost three years for help in preserving the Depository as a state monument, but has gotten little local reaction.

He was able to persuade the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission in Au-

gust to petition the Legislature to extend its power to enable acquisition of the site.

The 3-member commission, established by the last legislative session and appointed by the governor, has three Dallas members, including chairman Raymond D. Nasher.

Nasher was appointed to the chamber's board of directors in September which likely had some influence on the passage of the chamber resolution. He was named to draft it after McKool's appearance.

The commission chairman said only that he felt the chamber approved the resolution because they felt it was "good for the city."

Inside sources agree, however, that there has been a change in attitude by the city's business leadership on disposition of the Depository.

Previously, city leaders tried to ignore the assassination of then President John F. Kennedy and the fact that it happened in Dallas—and have not wanted any tangible reminders.

They would have been happy if, when the D. Harold Byrd-owned Depository from where the fatal shot was fired went on the auction block in 1970, the highest bidder had been a real estate developer who wanted to tear the building down.

But that didn't happen.

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

10 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11-1-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

62 11-1-71 35

ENCLOSURE

Instead, a Nashville, Tenn., promoter, Aubrey Mayhew, bought the building and later announced he would turn it into a museum.

Fearing it would become a "tourist trap" over which they had no control, the city's business and civic leadership finally sat up and took notice.

Sources also say that the chamber position is another move illustrating the more aggressive stance taken by the Chamber of Commerce since E. F. (Gar) Laux was brought in as president.

Houston's constant threat as a tourist attraction has become recognized by the chamber, and it may finally be realizing the value of the Depository in drawing visitors.

If the painful reminder of the assassination is not going away, at least it should be handled in "good taste," chamber officials feel.

"It's come home to the fact that it's either going to be a commercial museum or it's going to have to be owned by the state. No one knew before who was going to buy it, what purposes it was going to be used for. Now it's an either-or decision," McKool said.

He thinks the chamber's stand and the Kennedy Commission position will have "tremendous influence" on the Legislature.

"Without question, in the next session of the Legislature this power of

eminent domain will be granted and the funds made available to the commission. You're talking about little money, and it doesn't have to cost the taxpayers anything. It would operate like a toll road until paid off."

McKool also expects other civic clubs and community organizations to get behind the effort as the session draws closer.

"The mere fact that the Dallas Chamber is now behind it speaks for itself. It wouldn't have been expected three, four or five years ago," he said.

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/16/71

FROM : Legat, London (62-358) (P)

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

ReLonlet 9/21/71

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Bureau will be kept advised.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
 - 1 - London
- JTM:vw
(5)

EX-100

REC-53

62-109060-7036

NOV 23 1971

ENCLOSURE

see Letterhead
to DL by OV

51 DEC 3 1971

141 WGR/s

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



FBI

Date: 11/24/71

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

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30) -RUC-

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

On 11/6/71, [redacted], Hot Shoppe, Delaware Turnpike, Newark, Delaware, mailed to the Wilmington Resident Agency, the enclosed letter and two reprints entitled, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assassination of President KENNEDY." The enclosed letter which is undated and unsigned, is addressed "Dear Bud", and is handwritten in ink.

[redacted] advised that these items were left at the Hot Shoppe, Delaware Turnpike on 10/30/71 by an unknown person or persons. She could furnish no further information regarding the leaving of these items or identity or description of the individual or individuals who left the items.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original letter and one copy of the above-mentioned reprint, and for Dallas a xerox copy of the letter, and one copy of the reprint.

No further action in this matter is being taken by Baltimore, UACB.

- 2- Bureau (Enclosures 2)
- 2- Dallas (Enclosures 2)
- 1- Baltimore

GNS/ari
(5)

REC-1562-109060-7037

E-136-

NOV 24 1971

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

DEC 2 1971

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Dear Bud:

I apologize if I have placed you or the NCTIA in an embarrassing position for any reason with the October article. I had received very favorable comments on it from everyone until I arrived in Washington. I thought the idea of using the head of steam generated by the Pentagon papers to get W.C. documents declassified would be a good one. Ed Berkeley thought so too and I was under the impression that you thought so. [REDACTED] also.

When you returned the article to me before I sent it to Berkeley, I changed it and improved on it, increasing the amount of documentation and the references. Ed reviewed it from that vantage also. I checked the list of classified documents against a list of numbers that were declassified which you sent to me. I did not realize until this week when [REDACTED] told me in Dallas, that any of the had been declassified.

That is not difficult to rectify now. I can publish a sequel in December of the showing of key sections of those which were declassified. I would appreciate it if you would send me copies of any on my list (or rather, Berkeley's list in the Nov 1970 is referred to in my article, but not republished).

I have written to Garrison asking for a copy of the TWX message. We'll see if he responds. Please let me know whether there are any other items in the article that need further support or corrections.

With regard to my Dallas trip, I felt it was extremely fruitful. Beverly is the Babushka I'm sure. He led me to the exact spot where she is standing, described exactly what she did that day, and the clincher was, "he saw the puff of smoke exactly where it was that day." [redacted] was with me and came to the same conclusion. The next step is to track down the film. The men who came to the club and her apartment to confiscate it on Sunday Nov 24, were not local FBI or Dallas police officers. From Beverly's description, I would judge them to be either Texas Rangers or Dall. County sheriffs. However, they could have been non local FBI or secret service agents, or someone more ulterior.

She says her apartment was robbed later and her camera and unexposed film were taken, while other valuables were not. As you reflect on the speed with which they tracked her down, confiscated the film, and buried you must give strong weight to the two men being conspirators. The secret service and Natl FBI really didn't suppress other important info. The name is small. (Nix Mackmore Bell) Why would the

cleaned up the club after Ruby was in jail, and stored away all of the equipment. He now operates a night club in Ft. Worth with two of Ruby's girls. [redacted] also knows the photographer's present whereabouts.

Some of what she says, including the film, could be verified by talking to some of the other girls. One of these is Chris Colt. I reserve the right to interview her. Her act was billed in 1960 when I saw her in Dallas as "Chris Colt and her 45's", and it wasn't referring to gun [redacted] is following up on most of [redacted] leads. But [redacted] could use some help.

The next subject is [redacted] For a guy with only one arm and a crippled leg, he is really a man. He is working on 5 projects, any one of which would help blow the JFK case wide open. How often have you heard that? Even so, developments just in the past few months look very promising.

1. [redacted] has discussed the case recently with [redacted] is still D.A. and still has jurisdiction over any indictments that might be returned in the [redacted] told [redacted] that he knows there was a conspirator and that there are plenty of guilty people waiting

around loose. He said he was happy when the Ruby trial ended so he could "forget about the whole thing".

Coupled with W. C. Wise, Dallas mayor, Jesse Curry and Henry Wade, all of whom now say there was a conspiracy, there might be a possibility of getting something going in Dallas. Blame shifting to the FBI and W. C. and away from the police & D.A. would be an essential part of any move there. Also protection from the Dallas Council would be necessary. I believe it is worth an attempt.

2. Bullet Found in Plaza

The enclosed article which Al found in the Dallas Times Herald would seem to confirm his theory about the object in the photos by Murray and Allen showing Walters and another man picking up something from the drain on the south west of Elm St.

The distance to that drain from the Tenth sixth floor window is about 125 yards. As you remember, Chapman is the source Garrison used to claim a bullet was picked up and that it appears in one of the pictures. I have never been convinced that it is a bullet. Recent discoveries lead me to entertain the possibility more seriously. He asked Lt. Day about

the newspaper article and Day said he was misquoted. However, Al has tracked down the co. in the photos; He turns out to be [redacted] the guy who was guarding the northern end of the triple overpass. [redacted] says a bullet was found out the

3. [redacted]
The guy in the pick up sequence of photos may be [redacted] Chapman has tracked him down and says he is a dead ringer for the guy in the photos. [redacted] was a postal employee at the time, and became suspicious in Garrison's mind in another connection.

[redacted] according to Al, may have been a former FBI agent. Jr. is now working for a public opinion survey outfit in Dallas, name [redacted] and [redacted], with a commercial service and called [redacted]

Al would like help in checking out both Robertsons. If Jr. picked up a bullet, it raises several questions:

What was he doing in the Plaza?

Why did Walther allow him to pick up whatever

What happened to the object?

Was, and is [redacted] something other than [redacted] office employee?

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assassination of President Kennedy

"Although the Warren Commission had a substantial staff of lawyers, it had no true investigative staff of its own. Consequently, the Commission relied upon other agencies - the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, etc. - for field investigations and laboratory work. Of these agencies, the FBI acted as the principal investigative arm of the Warren Commission."

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Attorney
927 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, popularly known as the "Warren Commission", was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 29, 1963. Less than a year later the Warren Commission submitted its report to President Johnson.

Reliance on Other Agencies for Investigation

Although the Warren Commission had a substantial staff of lawyers, it had no true investigative staff of its own. Consequently, the Commission relied upon other agencies - the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service, etc. - for field investigations and laboratory work. Of these agencies, the FBI acted as the principal investigative arm of the Warren Commission.

Theoretically, at least, the FBI was the agent of the Warren Commission and did what the Commission instructed it to do. In actual fact, the relationship between the two was not that simple. But whatever the complexities of the relationship, the role played by the FBI was key to the Commission's working processes and its ultimate product - the Warren Report.

This article focuses upon some aspects of the FBI's role in the investigation into President Kennedy's assassination. It concludes that the FBI did not properly perform its duties. The article charges, among other things, that:

- the FBI withheld much pertinent information from the Warren Commission;
- the FBI flooded the Commission with reams of irrelevant data;
- the FBI altered some items of evidence, and
- in some instances the FBI procrastinated in investigating and reporting relevant information.

A. The FBI Dominated the Investigation: Did It Do Its Job Well?

1. Assigned by President Johnson to conduct a "full and thorough" investigation of the assassination [1], the FBI produced a Summary Report [2], complete with embossed cover and plastic binder, barely two weeks after the murder of President Kennedy and before the Warren Commission could even organize its staff or appoint its Chief Counsel [3]. That report, and a similarly glossy FBI Supplementary Report [4] date January 13, 1964, contained allegations of medical findings and other basic evidence which are in irreconcilable conflict with the Commission's own findings on the same evidence.

Premature Commitment

In addition, these reports prematurely committed the FBI - and probably the Commission as well - to the thesis that Oswald and Oswald alone was guilty of having assassinated President Kennedy. The FBI's errors on the evidence - if that is what they were - were so embarrassing to the Commission that these FBI reports were suppressed in the Commission's own Report and in its 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits as well [5]. The contents of these two FBI reports, which seriously conflicted with the Warren Commission thesis, were not disclosed until 1966 [6].

Bullet Fragments and Data

2. The FBI withheld much pertinent information from the Warren Commission. For example, the FBI did not supply to the Commission the essential details of the spectrographic analyses of the bullet and bullet fragments.

Yet this was absolutely crucial evidence, as it could have shown whether all the projectiles and the bullet were identifiable with a single batch of ammunition. Instead, the FBI reported only that

the composition of these items was "similar" [7]. Parenthetically, it should be stated that the Warren Commission did not include the details of the spectrographic analyses, though it should have. On the other hand, when members of the Commission staff made inquiries about neutron activation analysis of the areas surrounding the alleged bullet hole in the President's shirt collar and the nick on his necktie, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover personally shunted aside any effort in this direction by throwing cold water on the usefulness of such tests as an aid in understanding the origin of the hole and the nick [8]. Yet neutron activation analysis is a test several times more refined than spectrographic analysis and might have resolved conclusively certain questions about the origin of the hole in the President's shirt collar and the frayed area on his necktie. As a consequence, these tests could have answered questions as to whether a single bullet did in fact inflict all seven wounds on both President Kennedy and Governor Connally, a claim which the Commission made and which was essential to its contention that the President was assassinated by a lone rifleman.

Oswald's Records of FBI Agent Hosty

3. In a different form of dereliction, the FBI sometimes procrastinated in reporting to the Commission the results of its investigations. Thus, in one instance the FBI delayed seven weeks in reporting the contents of selected pages from Oswald's notebook. These are the pages which contained the name, address, phone number, and other data about FBI Agent James P. Hosty, and which suggested a possible informant-agent relationship between the two men [9].

Dental Charts of Jack Ruby's Mother

4. Meanwhile, the FBI did not hesitate to swamp the Commission with time-consuming irrelevancies. These included the dental charts of Jack Ruby's mother [10] and the subtle distinctions between the Caucasian, Negroid, and Mongoloid hairs [11]. Recently it has come to light that the FBI sent to the Commission two copies of a 48 page compilation it made of Marina Oswald's medical records for the period of her pregnancy [12].

5. The FBI also meddled with evidence on occasion.

Thus, a camera said to have been used by Oswald to have his picture taken holding the alleged assassination weapon was mended by the FBI prior to duplicating the photographs [13]. The original Oswald-with-rifle photographs themselves were belatedly examined for fingerprints by the FBI in 1968, while in the possession of the National Archives, and they are no longer in recognizable condition [14].

Lack of Identification of at Least 7 Persons

6. The FBI never interviewed or even identified some of the persons who were employed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) at the time of the murder.

Yet certain of these persons might have been among the most important witnesses in the entire investigation. A letter from J. Edgar Hoover to the Commission, date April 3, 1964, purported to forward statements "from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963." The number of statements forwarded

is 73, and 3 other employees are named as being absent from work that day [15]. Yet the Secret Service had previously identified 80 employees on December 7, 1963 [16]. Another employee, Gordon Wayne Smith, who did work on November 22, 1963 and was in the same group as Oswald, had been interviewed superficially by the FBI on November 27, 1963 [17]. There is no record of a subsequent report on him by either the Secret Service or the FBI. Scattered references in the testimony and various Commission exhibits establish that several other persons are known to have been in the TSBD on the morning of November 22, 1963, but some of these have not been identified to this day [18].

B. Oswald Took the Rap: But Was He an FBI "Subject" or an FBI "Informant" or Both?

1. Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr, based on information supplied to him by Dallas District Attorney (and former FBI agent) Henry Wade and others, informed the Warren Commission in January, 1964, that there was evidence that Oswald had been an FBI informant [19].

The Emergency Meeting of the Warren Commission That Was Unreported

This information occasioned an emergency meeting of the Warren Commission on January 22, 1964. The stenographic record of this meeting was confiscated and never written up [20]. Carr and Wade were among those then invited to Washington to discuss this allegation with the Commission. The meeting was held in total secrecy on January 24; even the stenographic reporters were excluded [21]. The proceedings have never been published.

The Commission resolved the dilemma which this allegation posed by asking J. Edgar Hoover if Oswald was an FBI informant. The FBI Director responded that Oswald was not an FBI informant, after which the Commission dropped the matter.

Oswald Sought an FBI Interview When Jailed in New Orleans

2. On August 9, 1963 Oswald was arrested in New Orleans for disturbing the peace. This charge arose out of an altercation which occurred when Oswald distributed leaflets on behalf of a purported New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC), a national organization suspected as subversive by the FBI. Strangely, Oswald asked for and promptly got an interview with an FBI agent [22]. Would a "true" subversive seek an FBI interview upon being jailed? The FBI later explained to the Commission that it was apparent from the interview that Oswald "was making a self-serving statement" [23] but the FBI also charged that Oswald had told the agent numerous lies during the interview and they neglected to show how any of this served Oswald's supposed purposes.

Seven FBI Agents Associated with Oswald

3. At least seven different FBI agents are known to have been associated with Oswald during the year and a half after his return from Russia and before the assassination, several of them through personal interview of Oswald [24].

One agent, Warren DeBrueys, prepared a report dated October 25, 1963, concerning the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division" [25]. Published references to this report seem to indicate that it is entirely or almost entirely about

Oswald [26], although by the date Oswald had departed New Orleans at least a month previously and the FBI later stated that investigations during the Summer of 1963 "disclose no existence of organized FPCC activities in the New Orleans area" and, in fact, "the only activities in behalf of the FPCC appeared to be those efforts made by Oswald" [27]. The DeBrueys report, while apparently made available to the Warren Commission, is not printed in the Commission volumes and has never been released to the public by the FBI.

4. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in a letter to the Commission on May 4, 1964, submitted an itemized list of "the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination ..." [28]. The list contains no fewer than 69 items, but despite its length there are at least two known FBI reports concerning Oswald, prepared prior to the assassination, which are not included [29]. Hoover's letter offered no explanation for such omissions.

5. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover submitted a letter and affidavit to the Commission in February, 1964, in which he stated "categorically" that Oswald had never been an informant for the FBI [30]. Taken in context, Hoover's statement is a response to the allegation that Oswald had been a paid informant for the FBI. Consequently, the refutation of this allegation overshadowed other ticklish questions about the nature of Oswald's contacts with the FBI. The Commission itself published FBI reports of interviews of Oswald on June 26 and August 16, 1962 [31], which state that Oswald had promised to cooperate with the FBI by reporting "any contacts, or attempted contacts, by the Soviets under suspicious circumstances or otherwise." On its face, it seems rather strange that an alleged Marxist who defected to Russia should agree to cooperate with the FBI to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

C. Unanswered Questions About the FBI's Knowledge of Oswald Prior to the President's Assassination

Convincing evidence exists that Oswald could not have been the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Close examination of the available evidence suggests extensive fabrication and cover-up, and also suggests the clear possibility that Oswald was framed for a crime with which he had no connection, particularly not as a rifleman [32].

But assuming for the sake of argument that, although contrary to the evidence, the Warren Commission thesis about Oswald is true, there remain embarrassing but unanswered questions.

1. Dallas FBI Agent James P. Hosty was assigned to investigate Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Hosty is reported to have asserted to a Dallas Police Detective on the afternoon of the assassination that the FBI was aware of Oswald and that they had information that Oswald "was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy" [33]. Hosty later denied making any such statement, contrary to convincing evidence that he had [34].

2. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover defended Hosty and claimed that the FBI did not have "any indication that this man was a dangerous character ..." and that there had been no information to justify referral to the Secret Service [35]. The Commission disagreed, and after recounting Oswald's history of hostile and erratic behavior, all of which was well known to the FBI, observed: "All this does seem to

amount to ... to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI, possessed of this information, to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President [36].

3. Marina Oswald lived at the residence of Ruth and Michael Paine in Irving, Texas, for some weeks prior to the assassination and Lee Oswald frequently stayed there. For reasons said to have been related to Oswald, the FBI initiated a full field investigation of the Paines in late October, 1963, actually visiting the Paine residence on November 1 and 5, 1963 [37]. FBI Agent Hosty claims that he learned of the Oswalds' living with the Paines only after learning of a change of address filed by Oswald in New Orleans [38].

FBI Interception of Oswald's Mail

4. Numerous FBI reports, some only recently declassified, establish conclusively that Oswald's correspondence with certain organizations was being intercepted and supplied by confidential informers to the FBI. One such report cites the contents of an Oswald letter to the FPCC in April, 1963, the source being described as "Dallas confidential informant T-2" [39]. A New York informer reported an Oswald letter to The Worker in June, 1963 [40]. Another FBI report shows awareness of Oswald's correspondence with the Soviet Embassy in Washington in August, 1962 [41]. The FBI neither admitted nor denied operating a mail cover on Oswald, although this would have been a simple and logical extension of the FBI's investigation of him. The existence of a mail cover on Oswald is, however, a legitimate question, for if such a mail cover was placed on Oswald prior to March, 1963, then the FBI may have known of Oswald's receipt by mail of the rifle which he allegedly used to assassinate President Kennedy. Knowledge of Oswald's receipt of this weapon would clearly have signalled his "capability" for violence which the FBI claimed was unknown.

5. The FBI possessed a massive dossier on Oswald and his activities for several years [42]. FBI Agent James P. Hosty, who knew intimately of Oswald's past and his place of employment at the TSBD, claimed to have been totally unconcerned about Oswald as a threat to the President [43]. Yet this same Hosty said he took it upon himself on November 21, 1963, to inform the Secret Service of certain right-wing activities and threats to the President in Dallas [44], proving that there was no lack of opportunity for the FBI to have warned about Oswald.

D. Does the FBI Mislead its Bosses?

1. The day after District Attorney Jim Garrison arrested New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw and charged him with having conspired to murder President Kennedy, Ramsey Clark, who was in the midst of Senate proceedings to confirm him as Attorney General, asserted that the FBI had included Shaw in an investigation into the assassination it made in November and December of 1963. Clark then claimed: "On the evidence that the FBI has, there was no connection found" [45].

2. Three months later the Justice Department issued another statement which proclaimed that Clark's earlier statements were in error and admitted that the FBI did not investigate Shaw during its probe of President Kennedy's assassination [46].

3. J. Edgar Hoover has recently asserted that Ramsey Clark was a "jellyfish" — the worst Attorney General he had ever served under. "He was worse than Bobby," Hoover said [47].

However, the incidents referred to above raise a serious question about Hoover's FBI misled Attorney General Clark to whether the FBI had ever investigated Clay Shaw during its probe of President Kennedy's assassination?

CITATIONS

Following is the explanation of abbreviations used in the citations below:

NR — Warren Report

CE — Commission Exhibit (Printed in one or another of the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits; these can be located by exhibit number.)

CD — Commission Document (These are not printed but are available for examination at the National Archives, provided they are not still classified.)

Certain exhibits, e.g. Gallagher Exhibit 1, are referred to by the name of the person testifying at the time they were introduced; these are printed in the 26 volumes and can be located by name and number in the appropriate volume as identified by the binder.

Testimony is cited by volume and page number, followed in parenthesis by the name of the person testifying, e.g., "SH100 (J. Edgar Hoover)" means volume 5, page 100, testimony of J. Edgar Hoover. In a few instances involving references to lengthy exhibits, this same notation is used to specify a particular volume and page number to facilitate the location of the information being cited.

1. SH100 (J. Edgar Hoover)

2. CD 1

3. NR, pp. x-xi

4. CD 107 and 107.1

5. No part of CD 1, 107, or 107.1 is printed in the Report or Volumes. Neither J. Edgar Hoover nor Alan Belmont (Asst. to Hoover) refer to them in testimony.

6. "List of Basic Source Materials," National Archives, released to public in 1966. See also Sylvia Neagher, Accessories After the Fact, Bobbs-Merrill, 1967, pp. 147-148.

7. SH67 (Frazier)

8. Gallagher Exhibit 1

9. CD 833, p. 15; SH112 (Hoover); the actual entries may be seen in CE 18 (16H64)

10. CE 1281

11. CE 668 through 670

12. CD 884

13. 4H284

14. Information from the National Archives

15. CE 1381

16. CD 87, Secret Service #491

17. CD 5, p. see also CE 1949 (23H751)

18. For examp. see 6H366-367 (Danny Arce); Decker Exhibit (19H511 re a "Joe Lorraine"); CD 897, pp. 35-36 (re a Mr. & Mrs. Hawkings).

19. Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Portrait of the Assassin, pp. 13-25

20. Records of Ward & Paul, Court Reporters, Washington, D.C., 1964

21. Ibid. (no entry); the meeting itself is described by Ford, op Cit., pp. 13-14.

22. NR, pp. 436-437; CE 833, p. 7

23. CE 833, p. 10; see also SH11 (Alan Belmont)

24. CD 821 through 824, 826, 829, and 833

25. CE 833, pp. 7 & 9

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. CE 834

29. Known to be in existence but not included in Hoover's list are the Fain report of 5/12/60 (see CE 821) and the DeBrueys report of 10/25/63 (see CE 833, p. 7-9). See also SH26 (Alan Belmont) re certain Hosty notes or reports in October-November, 1963.

30. CE 825 and 835

31. CE 823, p. 13; CE 824, pp. 1 & 6

32. See particularly the works by Sylvia Neagher (Accessories After the Fact) and Harold Weisberg (Whitewash II: The FBI-Secret Service Cover-Up and Photographic Whitewash).

33. NR, p. 441

34. NR, pp. 441-442; CE 709 & 711

35. NR, pp. 442-443; CE 833, p. 2 of cover letter

36. NR, p. 443

37. CE 830; CE 833, pp. 12 & 13; 4H446-448 (James P. Hosty); SH26 (Alan Belmont)

38. 4H447 (Hosty); CE 833, p. 13

39. CE 829, p. 2; CE 833, p. 5

40. CE 833, p. 6; see also CD 28, pp. 3-4; CD75, pp. 672-673 (declassified in 1970)

41. CE 824, pp. 1 & 4

42. NR, pp. 433-440

43. 4H460 (Hosty)

44. Ibid.

45. New York Times, March 2, 1967, p. 22

46. Ibid., June 3, 1967, p. 64

47. Washington Post, November 17, 1970, p. 1

F B I

Date: 11/23/71

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

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P*)

SUBJECT: ⁰ ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

book MILTON R. KAACK, Former Special Agent of the FBI, advised on 11/22/71, that he had been contacted by HAROLD WEISBERG, who is gathering material for a book entitled "OSWALD in New Orleans." HAROLD WEISBERG asked Mr. KAACK if he could make any comments concerning OSWALD without violating the confidential status of his former position with the FBI. Mr. KAACK stated that he declined to make any comments or answer any questions of Mr. WEISBERG. *LAJ*

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - New Orleans
- ECW - snj
- (4)

EX-112

REC 16

62-109060-7038

NOV 26 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

61 DEC 7 1971

SLX
PLC
INTL
DELEG

FBI

Date: 12/1/71

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. <u>RIGAN</u>	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper clippings described as follows:

(1) "The Dallas Morning News" of 11/18/71, captioned "Depository Controversy Lingers".

This article deals with the controversy over what should happen to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

(2) "The Dallas Morning News" of 11/25/71, captioned "C of C Endorses Depository Move".

This article reflects that the Dallas Chamber of Commerce directors had endorsed a resolution giving the State of Texas eminent domain over the Texas School Book Depository Building.

(3) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 11/21/71, captioned "Time Gives Back Identity".

This article deals with the controversy which arose immediately after the assassination concerning one BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY whose picture appeared in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 1 - Dallas
 RPG:kch
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-104
hcc-32

62-109060-7039

DEC 3 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 89-43

Investigation thereafter identified him and established that he resembled closely LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The above articles are furnished to the Bureau for information.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Depository Controversy Lingers

Kennedy Assassination Site Visioned as Museum, Library

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
Newsweek Feature Service

Eight years ago this Nov. 22, a sick young self-styled Marxist named Lee Harvey Oswald sneaked up to the sixth floor of a drab, red brick building in downtown Dallas. There he waited until 12:30 p.m. when he fired three rifle shots that rang 'round the world and took the life of President John F. Kennedy.

In the years since that awful moment, there have been countless controversies about the assassination. Most of them have by now faded away—all, that is, except one.

Now the city of Dallas is up in arms again—not about the tragedy itself—but about what should happen to the Texas School Book Depository, the building from which Oswald fired his shots.

UNTIL LAST YEAR, there was no reason to assume that the building would ever again be the focus of any uproar. Granted, it had become one of the world's most photographed structures with 3,000 to 4,000 tourists a day snapping shots from every conceivable exterior angle. But the Depository's principal owner, oilman D. Harold Byrd, kept it open and ran it quietly as it had always been run—as a storehouse for school books and an office for several book publishers.

Then in April of 1970, Byrd put the building on the auction block and it was snapped up for the bargain price of \$650,000—by a colorful Nashville, Tenn., record company executive and ardent Kennedy buff named Aubrey Mayhew.

Mayhew quickly shut the building down and barred all visitors. But even before he could utter a word about his own plans for the Depository, citizens' groups and state legislators suddenly became very concerned.

Some wanted to tear it down; others envisioned a museum. But everyone was worried that Mayhew, who is known to have a collection of 20,000 items of Kennediana, would turn the building into a honky-tonk tourist trap.

"What I want," he says, "is a tasteful, meaningful museum and library." Some sections would contain his items of memorabilia. Others would store microfilms, books and newspapers about the assassination, providing facilities for what Mayhew calls "a continuing study of what happened here that day."

But Mayhew's plans do not impress State Sen. Mike McKool, who has been trying to get the state legislature to appropriate funds to reclaim the building from Mayhew.

McKool's vision of the "great museum" doesn't differ markedly from Mayhew's except that he says "people

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

The Dallas
Morning News
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11-14-71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

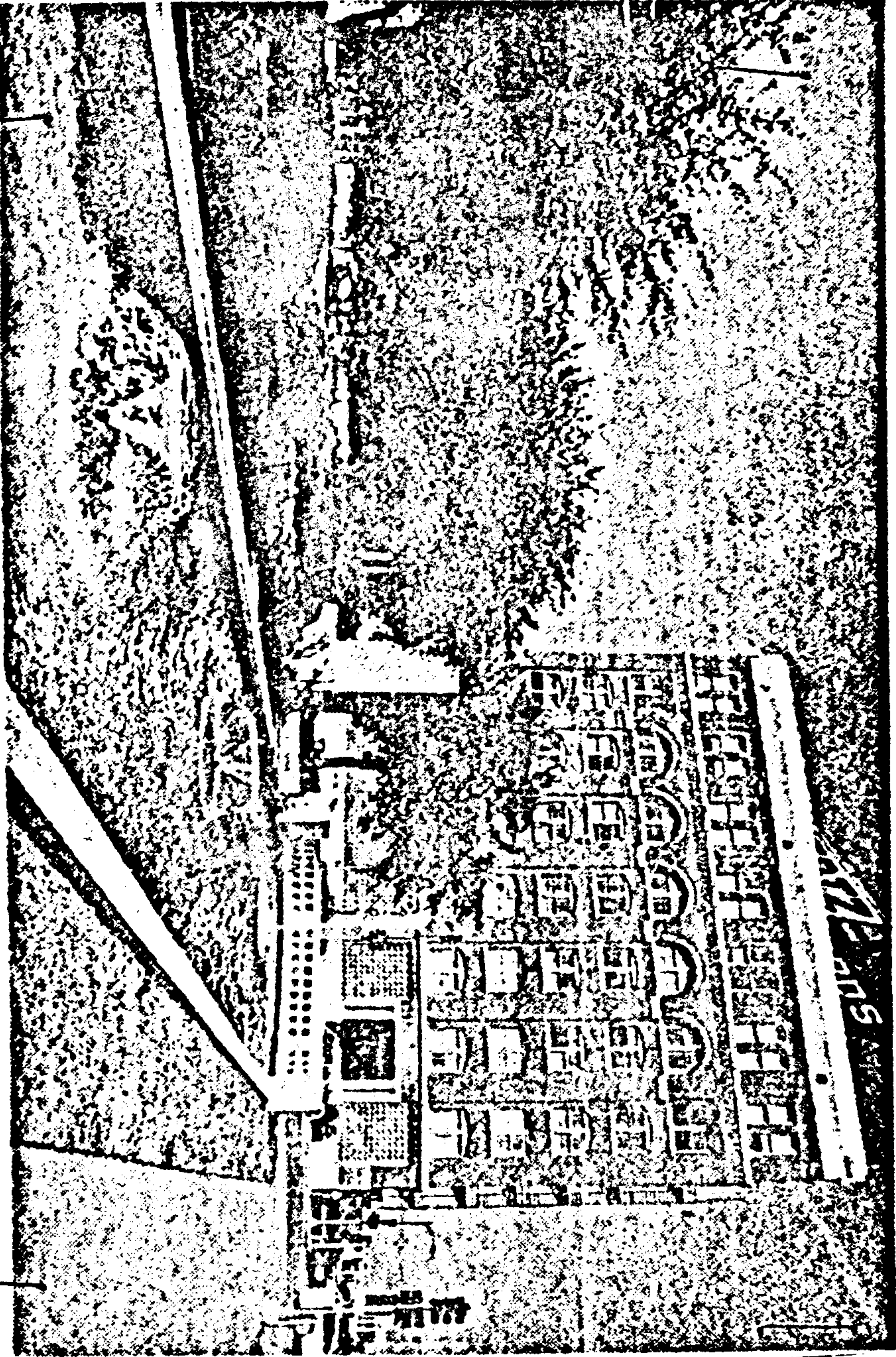
62-14900-7039

and organizations would be willing to make gifts to the State of Texas whereas they wouldn't to a private organization or one for profit. The U.S. government has many items, such as the death weapons, that they would probably be willing to give to the state because this is the proper place for them."

Still another approach has been suggested by Raymond D. Nasher, the respected Dallas developer and cultural leader who heads the nine-member state commission set up to recommend how best the state could memorialize President Kennedy. At the moment, Nasher seems to favor tearing down the building.

"It is a very, very difficult problem to remodel properly," he says. "It isn't in very good condition. What you'd have to do, basically, is gut the thing and keep the exterior as it is. My personal feeling is that the site is important, a national landmark.

"BUT IF YOU COULD create something on the site which would be a working, living type of operation that was helping the state sociologically—in the name of the President, ~~it would be~~ ~~more~~ more meaningful than just keeping that red brick building as a landmark."



The Texas School Book Depository with a Donley Plaza fountain in the foreground.

—Newsweek Feature Service Photo by Cliff Grant.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CofC Endorses Depository Move

A resolution giving the state eminent domain over the Texas Depository Building — from which former President John F. Kennedy was slain—was endorsed Friday by Dallas Chamber of Commerce directors.

The resolution, which also allocates funds for purchase of the building, was authored by the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission and will be presented to the Texas Legislature.

Aubrey Mayhew, a former businessman in Nashville, bought the depository in April 1970 for \$650,000. He has announced plans for a \$2.5 million museum that will house 200,000 items of Kennedy memorabilia.

The chamber also went on record in urging Gov. Preston Smith to include eminent domain legislation in any special session called prior to the 63rd legislative session.

Mayhew, who has been living in the depository the last four months, has said he will fight "to the end" before he surrenders his building.

State Sen. Mike McKool, author and sponsor of legislation that created the JFK Memorial Commission, had sought in 1969 to secure title to the depository but at that time the commission was created without such authority.

The chamber's resolution

says, "this historical landmark should not be commercially maintained but rather be managed with dignity, respect and imperpetuity for the people of Texas."

According to the Warren Commission Report, Lee Harvey Oswald was perched near a sixth-floor depository window, from where he fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded then Gov. John Connally.

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

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 10-25-71
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 89-43
Substitute Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

~~74-200-3~~
a c
J

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-703

Time Gives Back Identity

Oswald's Look-Alike Coworker Haunted for Years

By FLOYCE KORSAK
Staff Writer

The fallout from one of the most traumatic tragedies of the 20th century—the assassination of President John F. Kennedy eight years ago this week—spattered onto the innocent as well as the guilty.

One who innocently got caught up in the controversy was Billy Nolan Lovelady, a look-alike of Lee Harvey Oswald, the young man who the Warren Commission determined was the lone assassin. Both were employes of the Texas School Book Depository on Nov. 22, 1963.

Lovelady was standing in the doorway of the depository and witnessed the assassination.

HE WAS caught in the camera of James W. Altgens, an Associated Press photographer, as the shots were fired. The picture with a big question mark made headlines around the world—"Is this Lee Harvey Oswald? If so, then who killed Kennedy?"

The impact of mistaken identity was to follow Lovelady for four years. Letters and phone calls poured in for him at the book depository. Communications came from every state in the nation and from many foreign countries. People requested

autographs and information about the assassination. There were numerous crank messages and offers to buy the shirt Billy was wearing on the day of the assassination, one similar to the shirt Oswald was wearing. The Loveladys answered none of the communications.

Sensation-seeking writers and photographers literally followed Lovelady and his wife, Pat, around. Months later a station wagon with TV equipment occasionally would park in front of their apartment and their doorbell would ring. Others came on foot. Finally, Lovelady disconnected the doorbell.

Time has passed, the furor has died down, and the Loveladys can look back on the sad events with some objectivity. Until now Lovelady has been reluctant to discuss the assassination for fear of stirring up more confusion.

"I WAS able to answer questions to the satisfaction of officials immediately after it happened, but some people were looking for more. I wouldn't want to go through that again," he says.

For Lovelady, Nov. 22, 1963 began as a routine day of filling orders for books, and a noon-time break to watch the President's motorcade.

"Some of us were on the sixth floor and at first we were going to watch from the windows there. At the last minute we decided to go down to the front of the building. As the freight elevator passed the fifth floor we saw Oswald still at work. The elevator was slow, and we yelled at him through the iron gate and asked him if he wanted to watch the parade. He said he would be down later. That was about 12 o'clock, I guess.

"Just as the motorcade turned on Elm off Houston and traveled about 25 feet on Elm I heard the first shot and thought somebody was celebrating with a firecracker. Then I saw the President slump, and there were two more shots. For a second or two I couldn't think. I thought the shots came from my right, which would be near the railroad tracks, and everybody began running that way. All of a sudden I wondered what in the world we were doing running toward a gunman. We turned around and ran back and entered the depository through a rear door. There was confusion everywhere. It was only minutes before the police were all around and everyone was accounted for except Oswald.

"WE WERE taken to the police station for depositions and were still there when the police brought him in handcuffed. He

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

"The Dallas
A12 Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/21/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

62-107762-7037

waved his fists in the air as if to say "Look at me!" I couldn't believe it was the same man who was always so quiet at work.

"You know, he wasn't sociable at all. He was polite enough and would ask and answer questions about work, but there was no getting to know him. I knew his wife was expecting a baby and he was having a hard time financially. I would ask about his wife once in a while. He kept wondering how he would be able to pay the hospital bill and I suggested he probably could get her in a Prkland as charity patient.

"When I started to leave the police station that day, one woman pointed to me and said, 'I don't guess he was the killer. They are letting him go.' I am sure she saw the police take Oswald in and thought I was him. That's the first time it had ever occurred to me there was a resemblance."

Pat Lovelady had watched the motorcade in another part of the city and was on her way back to work when she heard the news.

"I RUSHED to the office radio and heard the description of the man they were looking for and that the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository," she recalls. The

description fit Billy (clothes and all). Of course I knew there was no way he could be involved, but I got sick all over. I couldn't reach the depository by phone and it was later in the afternoon before he could contact me.

The Loveladys were late getting home that night after eating a snack at a drugstore.

"The FBI was waiting for us when we got there," Lovelady said. "They asked about what had happened on the sixth and fifth floors that day and anything at all I knew about Oswald. Then on Sunday, Nov. 24, they came again with the Allgens photograph and I identified myself in it. Later at their request I went to their offices and had some photographs made."

Just how strong was the resemblance between Oswald and Lovelady? Both were about the same height and weight. Oswald was 24; Lovelady, 26. Both had sandy-blond hair and blue eyes, and the facial bone structure of the two was similar. It could be easy to confuse the pair if you were not acquainted with either and only identifying with photographs.

YET IRONICALLY, there are arguments both ways by those who knew them both well. Once Pat went to the depository to see her husband and she saw Oswald standing with his back toward her. She called her husband's name.

"Oswald turned around and I it wasn't Billy.

He told me he thought I had wrong man but he knew who d. He went and got Billy.

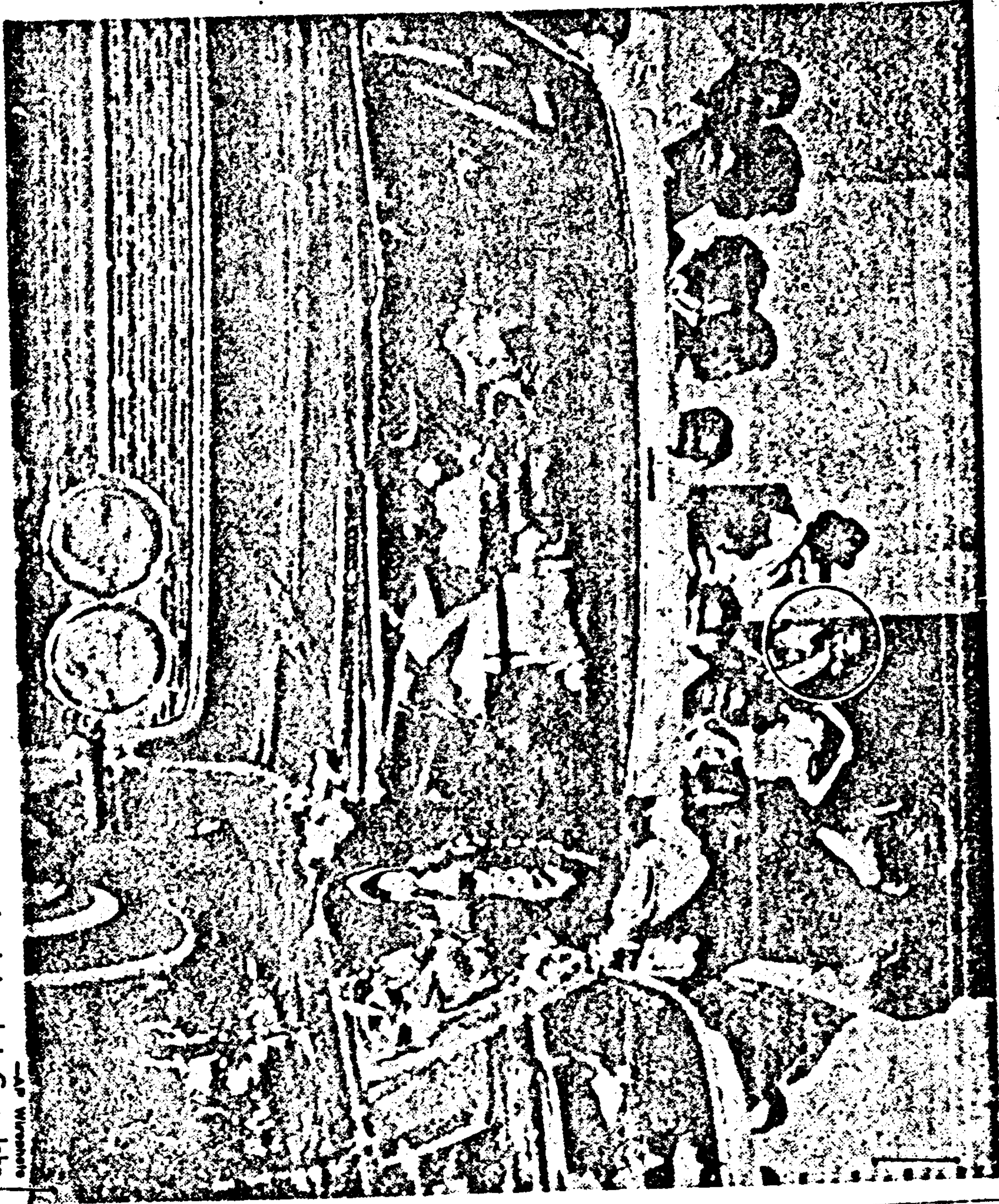
"Our children were very young then, and they showed Oswald's picture on television they pointed to him and said, 'There's Daddy'."

On the other hand, Billy tells the story of the day Oswald's mother visited the depository.

"It was during the Jack Ruby trial and she was in Dallas. She announced she was going to the depository to see the young man who claimed to be the one

standing in the doorway. I was standing at the counter when she came in. She asked me where the young man was and I told her he didn't come to work that day. She turned and walked away."

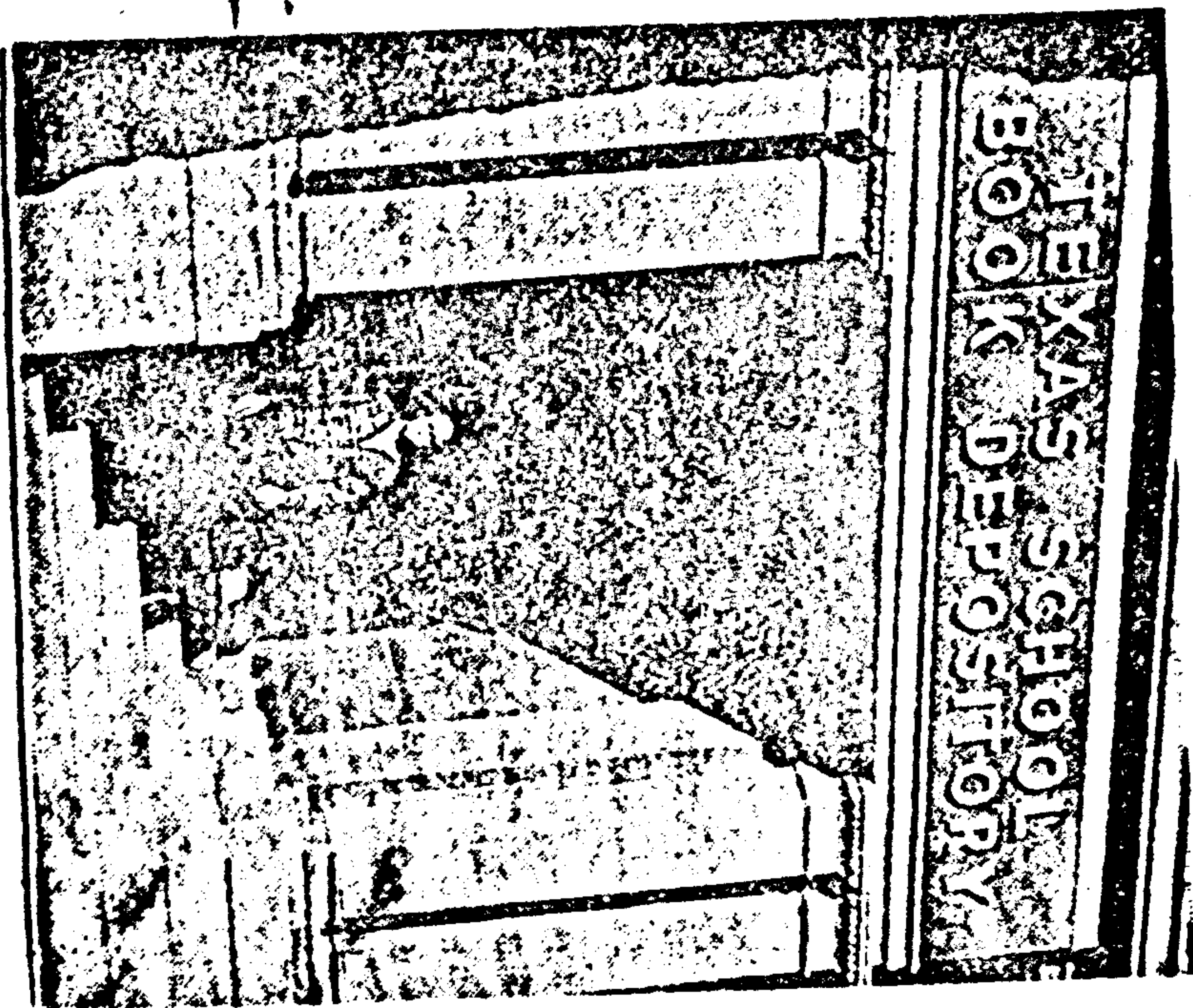
Eight years have passed since the President died in Dallas. The furor for the Loveladys is over and they are living a quiet and happy life in their own home in another neighborhood.



Billy Lovelady (circle) stands in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository on that fateful day of Nov. 22, 1963. A look-alike of Lee Harvey Oswald, Lovelady also was an employe of the depository. In the car, President

Kennedy grasps his chest after being shot. Gov. John Connally has his back to the camera. This dramatic scene was captured by Associated Press photographer James W. Altgens.

—AP Wirephoto



—staff photos by Bob Jackson
Billy Lovelady, mistaken in photographs as Lee Harvey Oswald in the aftermath of President Kennedy's assassination, poses in the Texas School Book Depository doorway where he stood that fateful day eight years ago. Lovelady, now 25 pounds heavier, is wearing the same shirt he wore the day the President was slain.



ENCLOSURE

62-1460-7137

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
- 1 - Mr. T. F. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

Tele. Room	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM: W. A. Branigan

DATE: 11/9/71

- 1 - Mr. F. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: "EXECUTIVE ACTION"
 SCREENPLAY BY DONALD FREED
 AND MARK LANE
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Handwritten signature/initials

This memorandum briefly reviews a screenplay entitled "Executive Action" presumably prepared by Donald Freed, a well known and widely accepted leader of the New Left movement in Los Angeles, California, and Mark Lane, attorney and author who worked closely with New Orleans prosecutor, James Garrison, in the latter's attempt to capitalize on the murder of President John F. Kennedy through prosecution of New Orleans businessman, Clay Shaw.

Mark Lane published a book "Rush to Judgment" which was highly critical of the Warren Commission and which was reviewed in memorandum from Mr. A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, dated October 6, 1966. The book contained discrepancies, false statements and irresponsible claims. It was later made into a movie. Throughout Lane's treatment of the Kennedy murder as a publicity vehicle, he has been vituperatively critical of the FBI.

The script, "Executive Action," contains all of the specious allegations made in the past by Lane and by Garrison regarding the Kennedy murder. The screenplay shows that the murder was plotted by five men known as the "Virginia Group," who presumably represented the industrial "establishment," who utilized three teams of assassins recruited and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Lee Harvey Oswald, the former Marine who defected to the USSR and later returned to the U. S., is shown to be FBI informant number S-172. According to the script, Oswald never fired a shot on November 22, 1963, but was merely framed by the CIA and FBI so that the real assassins could escape. According to the script, the shots were fired

Documentation of President John F. Kennedy

3-1

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62-109060-

15 DEC 2 1971
CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

DEC 13 1971

167 DEC 7 1971

Handwritten signature

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: "Executive Action"
Screenplay by Donald Freed
and Mark Lane

by three teams of men, one on the "grassy knoll" at Dealy Plaza in Dallas, another team was on top of the County Records Building and the third team fired from the Dal-Tex Building. This dramatizes the so-called "triangulation" of fire which has been a talking point by both Lane and Garrison.

The Director of the FBI is referred to as "the fat old lady" who could be co-opted by the conspirators. The script also alleges that the FBI headquarters notified its field offices by teletype November 17, 1963, that an informant had reported a possible attempt on the President's life during his trip to Dallas, November 22. This is false and the former Bureau employee to whom Lane has previously attributed this information denied making such a statement when interviewed by Bureau representatives.

The script also includes in the conspiracy the late David Ferrie, New Orleans sex deviate, and Jack Ruby, Dallas night club owner who killed Oswald.

In fact, the entire scenario is full of falsehoods and would lead one to believe it was concocted by a person who was mentally ill.

ACTION:

For information. Los Angeles Office is following this matter with a confidential source, although source has expressed doubts that the screenplay will actually become a movie.

LW

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EM

SD/GCH

PER
7

WBS

g'm

Memorandum

A

- Tolson
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Cleveland
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO: Mr. Felt

DATE: 1/13/72

FROM: T. E. Bishop *B/B*

SUBJECT: **CHRONIC CORRESPONDENT**

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Mr. Bob Kushen, National Features Syndicate, Chicago, Illinois, (phone 312-235-7600) contacted the Bureau on January 12, 1972, and spoke to Bland in my office. Mr. Kushen said that among some material that he had received from the office of the Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana in New Orleans was reference to a Letter dated in 1966 from Miss Helen W. Gandy, Secretary, FBI, Washington, to [redacted]. Kushen said that he desired to know if this Helen W. Gandy was personally acquainted with [redacted]. He said the reason for his inquiry stemmed from the fact that he had a feeling that [redacted] might be mentally unstable. He said the material that he had from the Assistant Attorney General's office in Louisiana consisted in part of information apparently furnished by this [redacted] concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that he was desirous of checking out the possible connection of Helen W. Gandy with [redacted] as it might give him an insight as to her veracity and reliability.

Bureau files show that an appears mental card is maintained concerning [redacted]. There are a number of long, generally nonsensical and rambling letters in the file in which she talks about all types of subject matter, including her suppositions and thoughts concerning the assassination of former President Kennedy. The files also show that she is an avid correspondent with a number of Government agencies concerning nonsensical matters.

The files specifically show that an in-absence letter over the signature of Miss Gandy was furnished to [redacted] on July 28, 1966, acknowledging receipt of a letter to the Director of July 15th and pointing

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Miss Gandy (CONTINUED-OVER)
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 19 1972

JFB:asg (4)

87-71197

51 JAN 24 1972

Free

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87-71197-15

Bishop to Felt memorandum
Re: Annie R. Palson
Chronic Correspondent

out that [redacted] problem did not relate to any Federal law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI and that Mr. Hoover could not be of any help to her.

Mr. Kushen was advised on 1/12/72 that the letter he referred to from the FBI was merely an acknowledgment of receipt of a communication from [redacted] and that Miss Gandy had absolutely no acquaintanceship or personal knowledge of [redacted]. Mr. Kushen expressed his appreciation for this information and said that he thought this was probably the situation and that it would appear to him that [redacted] is a very confused individual.

ACTION

None. For information.

gms

F B I

Date: 12/18/71

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

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (44-3221) (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ReBuairtel to HO, 11/26/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an LHM, which are self-explanatory. One copy was furnished to the USA, Houston.

For background information on the victim, the Bureau's attention is directed to Houston airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/8/71, entitled as follows:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC INFOR CONCERNING
(Bureau file 62-109060)
(Houston file 62-2115)

*Airtel to Houston
12/27/71
62-109060
RECORDED*

The above articles of [REDACTED] as to the assassination, which make reference to former SAC GUY BANNISTER being involved in the conspiracy.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Houston

ECS:jrs

58 JAN 6 - 1972

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

GPO : 1970 O - 688-728

44-5715-7-4

ORIGINAL FILED IN

HO 44-3221

The Houston Division will maintain contact with [REDACTED] Burglary & Theft Division, Houston PD, and obtain a copy of his investigation report, before conducting any additional investigation in this matter.