

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

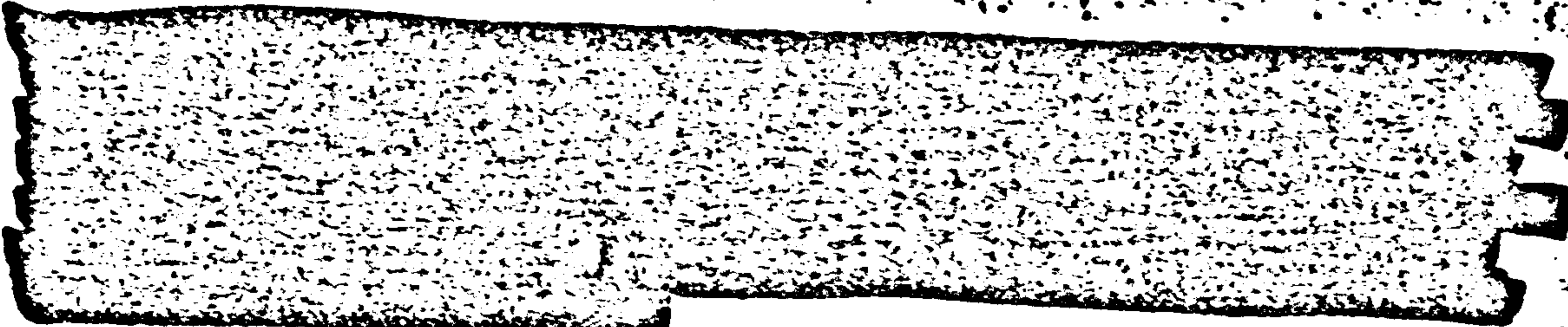
FROM : LEGAT, BERN (62-183) (P)

SUBJECT: GEORGE W. HERALD
MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING

DATE: 1/18/74

JAN 5 1974

Assassination of John F. Kennedy



"Die Weltwoche" has the reputation of having seen better days, and of tending toward sensationalism at present.

The articles make allegations as follows:

1. The Watergate scandal has shown that certain American politicians are capable of any crime. Therefore, the contention that OSWALD was the sole murderer of Pres. KENNEDY finds less credence than ever.
2. The film, "Executive Action" seeks to prove that Pres. KENNEDY was the victim of a right radical conspiracy.
3. Pres. KENNEDY's body was the subject of a deficient examination by an unqualified physician.
4. The fact that Pres. KENNEDY intended to reduce the American engagement in South Vietnam is the real reason for his assassination.
5. The investigation was restricted to proving the sole guilt of OSWALD, because otherwise it would have taken too much time and money.

ep 4

42 Bureau
 1 - Foreign Liaison
 1 - Dallas (Info)
 2 - Bern (62-183; 62-43)

HDG:IM

(6)

54 FEB 6

REC-64

62-109060-7/10

JAN 22 1974

EX-109

Handwritten initials/signature

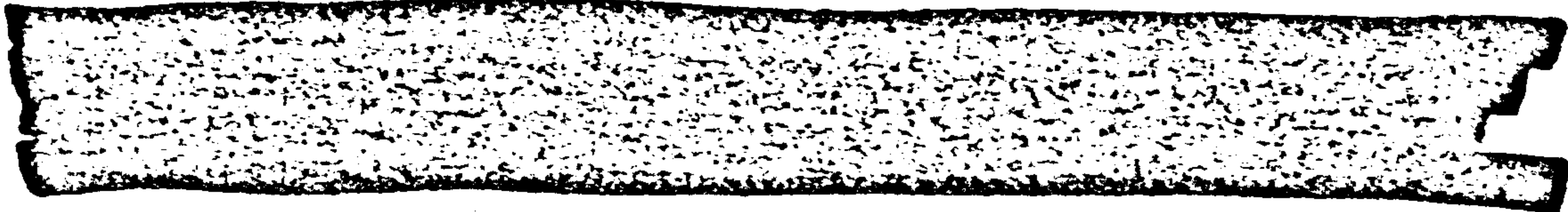
Vertical handwritten text on the left margin: 1-30-74 7:50 AM



BER 62-183

RALPH NADER, Prof. CYRIL H. WECHT, Director of the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Pittsburgh; Detective THOMAS BUCHANAN, JOSIAH THOMPSON, photographer; PENN JONES, JR., editor; ROLAND MEHL, French radio director; MARGARET FIELD, historian; a lawyer who worked for the Warren Commission, unidentified by the author; PETER D. SCOTT, history professor, do not accept the findings of the Warren Commission, according to HERALD.

HERALD insinuates that ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, GEORGE NASH, SYLVIA MEAGHER and DAVID LIFTON believe in a conspiracy of the U.S. military and civilians against Pres. KENNEDY.



FBI

Date: 2/5/74

Dep. AD	_____
Dep. AD-1	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

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

Enclosed are six copies of an LHM containing information relating to a \$3,000,000 libel suit filed in U. S. District Court at Dallas on January 23, 1974 by Dallas Police Officer ROY E. VAUGHN against the makers of "Executive Action", a movie about the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Information from and concerning Patrolman ROY E. VAUGHN; Badge Number 1539, Dallas Police Department, in connection with captioned matter and the related shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY is contained in the following described reports of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS at Dallas, Texas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka, LEE HARVEY OSWALD (deceased) - VICTIM, CR. file 44-24016, Dallas File 44-1639":

Report dated 11/30/63 - pages 128 and 129

Report dated 12/11/63 - pages 239-256

(2) - Bureau (Enc 6) ENCLOSURE

1 - Dallas

RPG:gg

(3)

FEB 8 1974

6-111

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Special Agent in Charge)

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

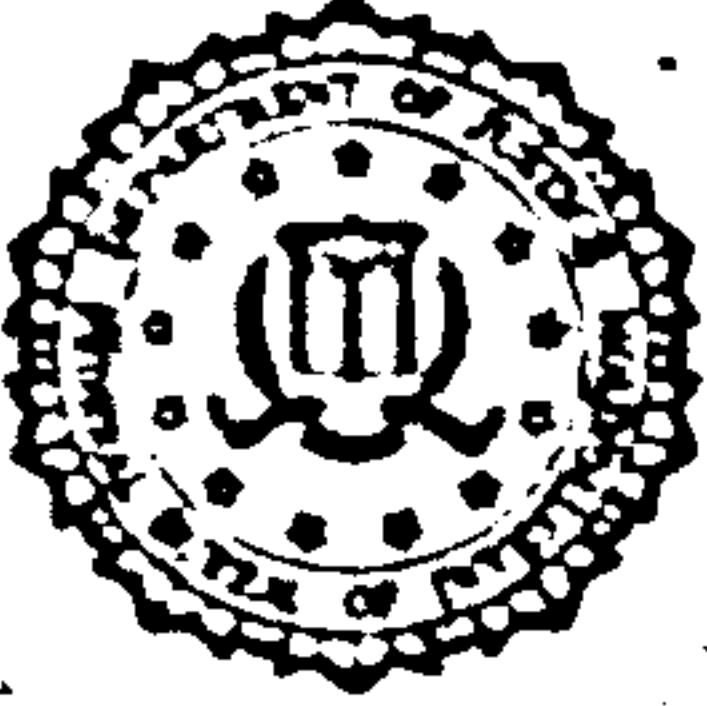
155
IT
2/7/74
2/7/74

DL 89-43

Report dated 12/14/63 - pages 45 and 46

Report dated 1/8/64 - pages 20-30

The foregoing information is furnished the Bureau for its information and no further action is contemplated by the Dallas Office.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 89-43

Dallas, Texas 75201

February 5, 1974

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**
Dallas, Texas
November 22, 1963

"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, on Page 6D in its January 24, 1974 issue, contained an article captioned, "Officer Files Suit on Kennedy Film" which reflects that Dallas Police Officer Roy E. Vaughn, on January 23, 1974, filed a \$3,000,000 libel suit in the Federal Court of U. S. District Judge Eldon Mahon at Dallas, Texas, against the makers of "Executive Action", a movie about the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. A copy of this newspaper article follows:

62-109060-7111

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

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officer Files Suit On Kennedy Film

A Dallas policeman filed a \$3 million libel suit Wednesday against the makers of "Executive Action," a movie about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Roy Vaughn filed the complaint against National General Pictures Corp., the maker of the film; General Cinema Corp. of Texas, the theater chain which has shown the film, and Mark Lane and Penn Jones, co-authors of the movie script.

The complaint says certain portions of the movie depict Vaughn as the police officer who knowingly permitted Jack Ruby to enter the basement of the Dallas police station Nov. 24, 1963, and shoot Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of President Kennedy, to death.

The suit also claims a written statement was distributed with the movie proclaiming, "Facts Behind The Making of The Film." According to the suit, that statement alleges "Jack Ruby is permitted to enter the basement and shoot Oswald," noting "Officer Vaughn acknowledged a man and allowed him to pass into the basement without stopping him or asking him for his credentials."

Vaughn says in his suit such allegations are "purely fictional and untrue" and constitute libel and slander by questioning his honesty, integrity and reputation as a peace officer. He is asking U.S. Dist. Judge Eklon M. Ihon to grant him \$1 million in damages plus \$2 million in punitive damages.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Page 1-D

Date: 1-24-74
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Encl

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/19/74

FROM: Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: ROBERT P. SMITH

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Handwritten notes and signatures

Robert P. Smith, who is the plaintiff in a pending civil action concerning his demands for access to information in the Kennedy assassination, visited my office at 2:00 p.m. on February 15, 1974. SA Richard C. Dennis of the Freedom of Information Unit, External Affairs Division, also attended this meeting.

Mr. Smith explained that his civil action has been delayed and will probably be delayed for some time pending the resolution of the Weisberg case in the Supreme Court. He explained his interest in the materials in the Kennedy investigation, and particularly described his interest in certain physical evidence relating to bullets and bullet fragments recovered at the scene of the assassination. He said that he is working with Dr. Wecht, the coroner of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, in his studies and that he has been in contact with Professor Vincent P. Guinn, of the Department of Chemistry of the University of California at Irvine, California.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-117445-10

REC-16

62-117445-10

Mr. Smith said that he would like to have the data used by the FBI Laboratory in the neutron activation analysis of the bullet fragments from the bullet identified as exhibit no. 399. This bullet inflicted wounds on President Kennedy and also wounded Governor Connally. He said that his specific interest is in determining whether neutron activation analysis had determined whether the same bullet had in fact wounded the President and Governor Connally. He explained that the letter from Mr. Hoover, addressed to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission dated July 8, 1964, which described the results of neutron activation analyses, did not resolve the specific question of identification of the bullet fragments. He furnished a copy of that letter and it is attached for information.

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. Franck (Attn: Mr. Farrington)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

NOT RECORDED

145 MAR 6 1974

JAM:mfd

CONTINUED - OVER

55 MAR 7 1974

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: ROBERT P. SMITH

Mr. Smith was advised that I could furnish him no information from Bureau files and that I could not assure him that he could obtain any information by communicating with the Laboratory, but that if he chose to communicate further with the Bureau, he could do so by directing a letter to the Director. He expressed his appreciation and said he would consider further correspondence with the Bureau. He said that in view of the fact his case was being delayed, he was seriously considering filing a motion to have it dismissed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information.

JST

[Handwritten signature]

Per
g/m

[Handwritten initials]

Bgw
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

FBI

Date: 2/6/74

Assoc. Mg.	_____
Dep. A.D. Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Insp.	_____
Intell.	_____
Lab.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, Los Angeles one copy and New Orleans one copy of an LHM setting forth an article appearing in "The L. A. Voice" of 1/25/74 by G. ROBERTS, captioned, "Did Mafia 'Hit' JFK?", which was received in the Dallas Office through the U. S. Mails on 1/31/74. This article states that the central question raised in the book "A Legacy of Doubt" by PETER R. NOYES, concerns whether organized crime or the mafia was involved in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that the article contains similar information to that furnished by _____

_____ Hollywood, California, to the Los Angeles Office on 5/5/69 as set forth in Los Angeles LHM dated 6/20/69, captioned, "KENSALT" and furnished Bureau by Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 6/16/69 in the KENSALT case, Los Angeles File 56-156.

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas

RPG:gg

REC-53 62-109060-7112

3 FEB 9 1974

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 89-43

A copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished each of the Los Angeles and New Orleans Offices for their information. No further action is contemplated by Dallas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas 75201

February 6, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 89-43

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Dallas, Texas
November 22, 1963

On January 31, 1974, the following newspaper article from "The L. A. Voice" of January 25, 1974 by G. Roberts, was received through the U. S. Mails by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) addressed "To: Special Agent in Charge, FBI Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas Division, Mercantile Contintal Bldg., Dallas, Texas", bearing return address "G. Roberts, PO Box 74251, LA CA 90004".

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

LIT. SOURCE 62-109060-7112

LA VOICE

Vol. 1, No. 2

January 25, 1974

DID MAFIA 'HIT' JFK?

New evidence revealed, SEE PAGE 5

The L. A. Voice
Vol. 1, No. 2 - January 25, 1974

Mafia linked to JFK death

By G. Roberts

Was organized crime or the Mafia involved in the J.F.K. assassination?

That is the central question raised in the book, *A Legacy Of Doubt*, authored by KABC-TV news producer Peter R. Noyes. It contains sensational new disclosures which make the "official" version of the assassination seem more and more like the bungle of the century, or, an intentional cover-up—as if the "official" version hasn't already been discredited enough. Following is the story of a man who "fooled" the FBI—and has fled to Mexico!

"I think we've needed a special study zeroing in on the relation of organized crime to the J.F.K. assassination for some time now," Noyes explained.

Unlike *Executive Action* (although there are some parallels), Noyes' *A Legacy Of Doubt* is not fiction and the names were not changed to protect the guilty (or, at least in Noyes' view, potentially guilty).

Noyes, throughout his book, raps the Jim Garrison theory that the CIA or Clay Shaw had much to do with the Kennedy assassination.

Yet, oddly enough, Noyes was brought into the writing of his book when approached by a representative of Garrison's in January of 1969—when Noyes was the producer of the Jerry Dunphy News at KNXT-TV in Hollywood.

Former Special FBI Agent William W. Turner inquired if Noyes would authorize KNXT or C.B.S. News to play the Zapruder film on its airtime (a film of the JFK assassination suggesting that JFK was hit from the front, as well as the back, almost simultaneously). Turner also asked Noyes if he would check into the identity and background of one "Jim Braden," the man who has since "disappeared."

Noyes didn't or couldn't get C.B.S. to play the Zapruder film over objections from *Life Magazine*, but he did check out "Jim Braden"—and then the "fun" began!

Noyes found the name of Jim Braden in the exhibits presented to the Warren Commission by Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker. (One of Decker's deputies had taken Jim Braden into custody in Dealey Plaza, and his reports were printed in

the Warren Commission Report, Vol. 19, pages 469 and 527.)

The deputy sheriff who took Braden into custody did not "run" Braden's fingerprints, as Braden was not technically arrested or fingerprinted. But Braden's California drivers license number (No. H751775) was recorded.

Noyes "ran" Braden with the California Dept. of Motor Vehicles and learned that the California drivers license had originally been issued to Jim Braden under another name: Eugene Hale Brading! Brading had his name changed on his California drivers license on September 10, 1963.

Noyes was also able to locate a copy of an FBI report dated January 29, 1964 (now Warren Commission Document 401, page 2). The FBI report, which was five paragraphs long, contained the results of an interview with Jim Braden in Los Angeles on January 28, 1964, by Los Angeles-based Special FBI Agents Chester C. Orton and John K. Anderson.

Braden had essentially told the FBI what he had told the Dallas County Sheriffs office—that he was in Dallas on



A LEGACY OF DOUBT makes it clear that Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood (r) was completely innocent in the Garrison probe. Richard Sprague, an associate of D.A. Garrison, is seen (l) shaking hands with Bradley. (Photo by G. Roberts)

oil business, had walked into a building in Dealey Plaza after the assassination to make a telephone call to his family, and had been picked up by the Sheriff because he was a stranger to building employees. (Braden indicated to the FBI and the Sheriff's office that he had been apprehended in the Dal-Tex Bldg., while Mr. Noyes believes Braden has been picked up in the Texas School Book Depository Bldg., where Oswald allegedly had been!)

The FBI evidently did not know that Jim Braden was,

Eugene Hale Brading, whom Noyes says is an important member of organized crime in the United States. Noyes wrote that the FBI investigation was, thus, not complete because it hadn't studied Braden as Brading, and never established which building Braden-Brading actually came in and out of!

Noyes then began collecting information on both Brading and the Dallas assassination with the California State Atty. General's office, the LAPD's Organized Crime Intelligence Division (OCID), the LAPD Homicide Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Probation Dept., the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, IRS Intelligence, the Miami Crime Commission, and various other governmental-type law-enforcement agencies. Noyes also worked with members of Intertel, a private investigation organization, and the national Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CTIA).

Braden-Brading. It turned out, had a long FBI "rap sheet," or police record. As FBI No. 799431, Noyes alleges that Braden-Brading was born on November 30, 1914 as one of three sons to Charles and Millie Brading of Kansas. At age 19, Noyes reported, Braden-Brading was first sentenced to prison in Kansas for burglary, in 1934.

When Braden-Brading supposedly got out of prison in 1938, he moved on to Miami, Florida. Noyes states that Braden-Brading's FBI rap sheet discloses an arrest on February 24, 1941 for running a gambling house.

During the Second World War he was arrested at least three times for selling gasoline ration coupons on the black market.

"Intelligence information indicated that Brading was slowly weaving his way into the mob's hierarchy and that he was a man who was going places," Noyes wrote. In 1948 he was arrested in Camden, New Jersey, as a witness in a criminal case.

"Sometime in 1950 Brading moved to El Paso, Texas, and became associated with Victor

Continued on Page 7...

Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved Date Interviewed
1/29/64

JIM BRADEN, 621 South Barington Drive, Apartment 6, Los Angeles, furnished the following information:

BRADEN is a crude oil producer. His mailing address is 215 South La Cienega Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. He was in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 on business. He had been in Dallas twice before, but that was over ten years ago. He is not familiar with Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, while on Elm Street trying to get a cab, he heard people say that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been shot. He wanted to telephone his family, so he made inquiry and ascertained there was a telephone on the third floor of the building located directly across the street from a building which was completely surrounded by police with drawn guns, from which building the fatal shots had been fired at President KENNEDY.

BRADEN entered the building, proceeded to the third floor via elevator, found that the telephone did not work and returned to the street level via elevator. As he left, the elevator operator asked him if he worked in the building and finding that BRADEN did not, immediately called a police officer who escorted BRADEN to the Sheriff's Office which was within walking distance. There BRADEN was held for two or three hours and finally questioned and released.

BRADEN has no information concerning the assassination and both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY are unknown to him.

On 1/28/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823
by CHESTER C. ORTON and
SAs JOHN K. ANDERSON /mkk Date dictated 1/29/64

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

Mafia in JFK death?

LA Voke

From Page 5

Emmanuel Pereira, a self-described sportsman and confidant of the Mafia's ranking echelons," Noyes stated.

After 1950, Braden-Brading's specialty was making it with "very rich dames" and then splitting. Noyes reports. The FBI arrested him and Pereira on August 11, 1951, for embezzlement.

They were found guilty of fraud and misuses of the mails. They were also under investigation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

After resolving their legal problems in Texas, they allegedly moved to Denver, becoming associated with, according to Noyes, "two leading Mafia figures in the Rockies, the brothers Eugene and Clyde Smaldone, also known as 'Checkers' and 'Flip Flop'."

They are also alleged to have associated with James (Jimmy the Weasel) Fratianno, Clarence Rhodes and Stephen Sambor, according to a letter written by Capt. James Hamilton of the LAPD's Intelligence Division.

Other associates, Noyes says, are Harold (Happy) Meltzer and Joe, Freddie and George Sica.

At the time of the John F. Kennedy assassination, Braden-Brading was out of federal prison on parole and reporting to the U.S. Probation

Dept. Under the name Jim Braden, Noyes states that it was Brading who was a charter member of LaCosta Country Club in San Diego (No. NB-135). This happened in January of 1964, when LaCosta was set-up, during the same month when the FBI questioned him in Los Angeles "without knowing who he really was."

While visiting Dallas when President Kennedy was assassinated there, Braden-Brading apparently met with Dallas oil figure Lamar Hunt. Braden-Brading has allegedly been to see Lamar Hunt on "oil business," according to various documentations he left with federal parole authorities. (The parallels with Executive Action became more clear.)

Braden-Brading, it should be noted, "denied" that he had actually met Lamar Hunt, however, while being questioned by the LAPD when the LAPD was investigating his possible connection to the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. Braden-Brading told LAPD Sgt. Chic Gutierrez that it was Roger Bauman, Morgan Holbert Brown and Duane Hermin Nowlin who had actually seen Lamar Hunt. Noyes states that all three of these men have organized crime connections.

Braden also, apparently, worked on the same floor of the Pere Marquette Bldg. in New Orleans during visits to that City in the fall of 1963 where Garrison suspect David William Ferrie also worked.

The connections with Ferrie

are "most important," Noyes added in the recent interview. Noyes concedes that office location proximity is by itself not proof of anything in particular, but Noyes also says on page 158 of his book:

"It appears that Ferrie and Brading were within shouting distance of each other in October of 1963. The parallels between the two cannot be ignored. Both were connected with the highest echelons of organized crime. Ferrie with Carlos Marcello in New Orleans, and Brading with members of the Mafia in both California and Colorado."

David Ferrie was the Garrison-Investigation figure whom the D.A. once called "one of history's most important individuals." While Garrison has harped on Ferrie's ties to the Support Division of the Central Intelligence Agency and its Cuban Interest, Noyes has concentrated on Ferrie's connections with Carlos Marcello.

Marcello, well known to the FBI as No. 292542, is the alleged chief of Mafia operations in Los Angeles and throughout much of the South. IN April of 1961 former U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy had Marcello deported from New Orleans to Guatemala. In June of 1961 Marcello returned to the US. Noyes and a number of other

organized crime experts believe that Ferrie, a top-notch aircraft pilot, flew Marcello back to the U.S.

This was during the same period when Cuban exiles failed to re-take Cuba from Fidel Castro and the communists, having lost the Bay of Pigs battle.

David Ferrie continued to work for Carlos Marcello, and was in court with Marcello in New Orleans when Kennedy was assassinated on 11/22/63.

In Garrison's own book, *A Heritage Of Stone*, Garrison presents as much information as he could trying to link David Ferrie to Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, etc. Garrison, as pointed out earlier, concentrated on their CIA connections, ignoring the Mafia.

Noyes apparently feels that Braden-Brading was also affiliated with this same group of suspects, for the Mafia.

In December of 1967 Garrison charged Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood with "conspiracy." Noyes indicates that Bradley was charged at Mafia suggestion or approval in order to protect Braden-Brading! E. E. Bradley, in December of 1967, was a Reserve Police Sgt. with the City of Burbank, and he had no crime record.

Noyes details how E. E. Bradley, a conservative activist affiliated with the Rev. Carl McIntire, had a series of run-ins with a group of California nightwingers affiliated with the Minutemen. Noyes says that this group of "minutemen" allegedly

January 25, 1974

gave false information to Garrison investigators as part of a feud with E. E. Bradley. Noyes identifies one of the Minutemen as Dennis Patrick Mower, who, at age 16, was allegedly one of the Minutemen chiefs in Southern California.

Garrison withdrew the complaint against E. E. Bradley in 1970. E. E. Bradley was not one of the tramps taken into custody in Dealey Plaza, had not been in New Orleans in 1963 visiting David Ferrie, etc.

In helping Bradley try to win his good name back, Garrison associate Richard Sprague recently came out here and shook hands with him. "My wife always told me he was innocent, and she was right," Sprague reflected. (Sprague is on the national board of the Commission to Investigate Assassinations.)

According to Mafia expert Ed Reid, writing in *The Grim Reapers*, Carlos Marcello had vowed to get that "little son of a bitch," Robert Kennedy, as early as September of 1962. By November of 1963, Robert Kennedy had, Reid says, singled out Marcello, James R. Hoffa and Sam Giancana for a new McClellan committee probe.

Noyes book also speaks out on Robert Kennedy's assassination in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968. When the LAPD's Special Unit (code name,

Senator) investigating the case was confronted with the Noyes data on Braden-Brading, the S.U.S. assigned LAPD Sgt. Chief Gutierrez to interview Braden-Brading. (Sgt. Gutierrez is now deceased!)

The LAPD was fascinated with some of Braden-Brading's connections, and former LAPD Detective Bureau Chief Robert Houghton wrote about Braden-Brading without mentioning his name in Special Unit Senator.

S.U.S. was "unable" to "prove," however, that Braden-Brading was connected with convicted assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan. Robert B. Kauer, author of *RFK Must Die*, did find some Sirhan connections to organized crime, and, both the far-right and the far-left.

Anyone familiar with organized crime in America knows that nothing shook up the underworld more than the Joseph Valachi defection and television appearances. "Seven weeks after Valachi took the stand, President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas and the Justice Department's crusade against organized crime began to lose its steam," mafia expert Ralph Salerno wrote in *The Crime Confederation* (page 316).

"If any President ever gave them a real hard time, they probably would hit him, and no one would believe it had been them," Salerno quotes NYPD B.S.S. Lt. Frank A. Scalfardi as having once said (page 5). "But they don't want to rock the boat—and he doesn't bother them" (meaning President

Nixon, presumably). Lt. Scaffardi added. (The B.S.S. is the Bureau of Special Services, "otherwise known as the 'Bull Shit Squad,'" Salerno says.)

"If the scale tips the other way, and they (the Mafia) have more to gain by someone's death than they have to lose, then he's a dead man, whether he's a cop, the President of the United States, or whoever," Lt. Scaffardi also once told NYPD Police Academy recruits.

Well, as Noyes would say, both of the Kennedys did rock the boat. The Kennedy administration was hitting organized crime as hard as it could. So, what was more likely to get both JFK and RFK killed: (1) talking about getting out of Vietnam, or, (2) not just talking, but doing something about the criminals involved in the great theft of this nation? (This is not to say, however, that other powerful sectors of the U.S. didn't, or wouldn't, also approve of the action, or, couldn't have known about it and co-operated with it.)

In the court of legalistic intrigue, Noyes has managed to nail down certain failures of both the Warren Commission and the FBI to check out completely and properly all of the main, important leads. That is the contribution Noyes, and *A Legacy Of Doubt*, has made.

How many other "suspects?"

Besides Jack Ruby, David Ferrie (and perhaps Jim Braden-Eugene Brading) had connections with either Larmar Hunt, the National Crime Syndicate or Mafia chiefs such as Nick Licata, Meyer Lansky, Carlo Gambino, Carlos Marcello, etc.

The Noyes book does have its shortcomings, however. Most critics of the Warren Commission Report can perhaps rightly point to Dr. Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds In Dallas* and find enough evidence to contradict the Noyes view that Oswald fired a gun at Kennedy that day.

"Noyes doesn't know enough about the physical evidence in the case," JFK assassination researcher Fred Newcomb of Sherman Oaks has said. "I doubt very much that 'organized crime' did it. They happen to be on Noyes' bad list. But researchers aren't supposed to start investigating the case from a point of view of trying to nail 'whoever you hate' and pinning the assassination on them. You've got to begin working on the evidence itself in the case and work forward from that point," said Newcomb.

In the January 4, 1974 edition of the Los Angeles Free Press, that publication ran a review of Noyes book and blew-up a photo that appears at the front of the book. The photo was purported to be "Jim Braden-Eugene Brading" in Dealey Plaza, although the Free Press did not Braden-Brading in publishing the photo.

Upon seeing the article and the photo, I mailed both to one

of Braden's ex-wives, who is given considerable mention in Noyes book. I asked her if the photo was, in her opinion, the Jim Braden whom she once was married to.

"The photograph doesn't come close to any resemblance of Mr. Braden. I cannot help you in any way.... Shouldn't this end the whole thing?" Mrs. Mildred Bollman stated on January 10.

Mrs. Bollman was divorced from Jim Braden in October of 1963. Although she is somewhat wealthy, Braden was not able to con her out of any money. "He's being made another patsy or scapegoat," Mrs. Bollman advised me in a telephone interview on November 19, 1973.

In summary, the Noyes book does provide critics of the Warren Commission Report with some new directions in the hopes of re-opening the Warren Commission investigation. Who can seriously believe that Oswald acted alone (if at all) in the Kennedy assassination and the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippitt?

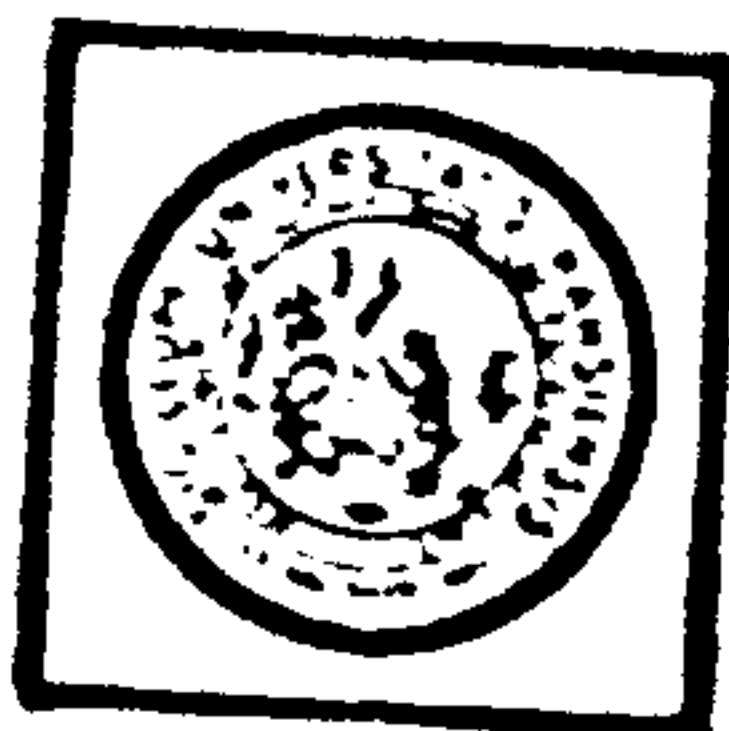
As for Jim Braden-Eugene Brading, there are several possibilities. One is that he just "happened" to walk into the wrong building; another, that he is a "hoodlum" who walked into the wrong building in Dealey Plaza; a third, that he was a

crime syndicate, "intelligence officer" monitoring Dealey Plaza for the Mafia (just as U.S. Army Intelligence seems to have done the same thing for itself)—a fourth view (which is what Mr. Noyes probably contends), which is that Braden was a syndicate supervisor at the assassination site. Or, finally, that there is more than one person using the Braden-Brading identity. At any rate, Braden-Brading has since "disappeared," and was reportedly last seen in Mexico City.

One way or another, Pete Noyes has zeroed in on organized crime just as he said he would. He suggests, finally, that the CIA and the FBI, the KGB and the C.F.R., Lyndon Johnson and the Secret Service, Lamar Hunt and even Richard Nixon and Standard Oil didn't do it and are clean after all, unless they are all secretly linked with the Mafia!

It would be great if Braden-Brading could be found, but considering the way things have gone during the assassination "investigation" fiascos, it's doubtful he ever will be found—alive (Mafia hit-men are reportedly out to get him if they haven't already done so).

The disconcerting conclusion to be drawn from studies of the J.F.K. and R.F.K. assassinations is that those responsible are so powerful no one whom they don't wish to know the truth about them ever will know the truth about them.



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
 RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 19TH STREET
 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
 DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

February 24, 1974

(913) 831-7070

Ident
 In-
 Plan
 Spc
 L-4

Clarence M. Kelley, Esq.,
 Director, Federal Bureau of
 Investigation, Washington, D.C.

Handwritten: [Signature]
 Bob [Signature]
 Rin 713

Handwritten: John F. [Signature]

Re: Records of the
 Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I should like to obtain 8x10 glossy prints of Commission Exhibits 562 and 564. Prints previously prepared for me by the Archivist are of poor quality inasmuch as they are second generation prints in which the engraver's grid marks are clearly visible. I am advised that the FBI has the original negatives.

Also I should like to obtain 8x10 glossy prints of the whole primers showing firing pin marks of certain cartridges being Commission Exhibits 141, 543, 544, 545, 557 (a) and 557 (b). I want the ones which were all taken under identical lighting conditions, at the same magnification, and printed at the same magnification. Some of these were used in Commission Exhibits 559 - 565 and 613 - 624.

Enclosed is personal check number 6757 payable in the amount of \$4.00 calculated at 50¢ per print as previous photographs of July 18, 1971.

REC 27 62-109060-7113

Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Handwritten: 7-113

Sincerely,

Handwritten: [Signature]
 John Nichols, M.D.
 Associate Professor of Pathology

Handwritten: CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosure: Check

March 6, 1974

EX 111
REC 21 62-109060-7113

John Nichols, M.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Pathology and Oncology
School of Medicine
The University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 24th in which you enclosed a check in the amount of \$4. We are in the process of preparing the documents you requested and will forward them to you upon completion.

We are of the opinion that we will continue to receive requests such as yours in the future. However, the FBI Laboratory does not have the manpower nor was it designed to furnish documents of this nature to the public on a volume basis. Consequently, we regret to inform you that we will be unable to honor any future requests you should make for similar documents. We trust you will understand our position in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

D. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 23
MAR 6 1974
FBI

- 1 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Briggs White - Enclosure
Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE: Substantial correspondence has previously been had with Nichols concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. By letter 7-3-73, Nichols requested similar documents and was furnished requested copies at a charge of \$50¢ per print. This reply was coordinated with John G. Gallinger, Departmental attorney, Office of Legal Counsel. Lyndal Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory is having the documents prepared. Check in the amount of \$4 is being retained in the FOIA Unit until completion of request.

RD:law (7)

TELETYPE UNIT

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

EX-111
5/22/75
CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 21, 1963

Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is requested for the purpose of a criminal investigation and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only. The Laboratory report is requested for a criminal proceeding. Authorization cannot be granted for any use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO. _____
FBI FILE NO. _____
LAB. NO. _____
PC-71 BX
D-130 BX

Examination requested by: Adherence

Reference: See below

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic - Microscopic Analyses -
Fingerprint - Document

Evidence received from Special Agent Elmer L. Todd, Washington Field Office of the FBI on 11/21/63:

Q1 Bullet from rifle

Evidence received from Special Agent Orin Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

Q3 Bullet fragment from bertha front seat

2-Chief, U. S. Secret Service

2-FBI, Dallas

(continued on next page)

Evidence received from Special Agent James W. Sibert and Special Agent Francis O'Neill, Jr., of the Baltimore Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

Q4 Metal fragment from the President's head

Q5 Metal fragment from the President's head

Evidence received from Special Agent Vincent J. Train of the Dallas Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

Q6 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from bulleting

Q7 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from bulleting

Q8 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from rifle

Q9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connolly

Q10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag

Q11 Suspect's shirt

Q12 Blanket

Q13 Bullet from Officer Tippett

K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766

K2 Paper and tape sample from shipping department, Texas Mills School Book Depository

K3 .38 Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248

Evidence obtained by FBI Laboratory personnel during examination of the President's limousine:

Q14 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floor board carpet

Q15 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

Also Submitted: Photograph of rifle K1
Finger and palm prints of Lee Harvey Oswald

Results of examinations:

The bullet, Q1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle bullet. Specimen Q1 weighs 158.6 grains. It consists of a copper alloy jacket with a lead core.

PC-78243 BX

Page 2

(continued on next page)

Specimen Q2 is a portion of the core of a rifle bullet. Specimen Q2 weighs 44.6 grains and is composed of a portion of the copper alloy jacket and a portion of the lead core. Specimen Q3 is a portion of the base section of a copper alloy rifle bullet. Q3 weighs 21.0 grains and is composed of a portion of the jacket which the lead core is missing. It could not be determined whether specimens Q2 and Q3 are portions of the same bullet or are portions of two separate bullets.

The rifle, K1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/30. Test bullets were fired from this rifle for comparison with specimens Q1, Q2 and Q3. As a result, Q1, Q2 and Q3 were identified as having been fired from the submitted rifle.

Specimens Q6 and Q7 are 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. They were manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois, as was the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, Q8.

Test cartridge cases obtained from the submitted rifle were compared with specimens Q6 and Q7. As a result, specimens Q6 and Q7 were identified as having been fired in this rifle. The bullet, Q13, from Officer Tippitt, is a .38 Special copper-jacketed lead bullet. Q13 weighs 156.6 grains and possesses the physical characteristics of 158 grain Western-Winchester revolver bullets. The surface of Q13 is so badly mutilated that there are not sufficient individual microscopic characteristics present for identification purposes. It was determined, however, that the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, K3, is among those weapons which produce general rifling impressions of the type found on Q13.

The lead metal of Q4 and Q5, Q9, Q14 and Q15 is similar to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Q3.

A small tuft of textile fibers was found adhering to a jacket fragment on the left side of the metal ball plate on the K1 gun. Included in this tuft of fibers were gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers which match in microscopic characteristics the gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers composing the Q11 shirt of the suspect. These fibers could have originated from this shirt.

PC-76243 DX

Page 3

(continued on next page)

A single brown viscose fiber and several light green cotton fibers were found adhering to the Q10 paper bag. These fibers match microscopic characteristics the brown viscose fibers and light green cotton fibers present in the composition of the Q12 blanket and could have originated from this blanket.

It is pointed out, however, that fibers do not exhibit sufficient microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular source to the exclusion of all others.

No fibers were found on the K1 gun that could be associated with the Q12 blanket and no fibers were found on the Q10 paper bag that could be associated with the Q11 shirt.

The debris, including foreign textile fibers and hairs, removed from the Q12 blanket and Q11 shirt has been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons. These pillboxes and the glass microscope slides containing fibers removed from K1 and Q10 are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for possible future comparisons with additional items of the suspect's clothing should they be recovered.

The Q12 blanket has been folded double and one corner has been folded in and pinned with a safety pin. A length of white cotton cord has been tied around this corner giving it a triangular-shaped appearance as if it had once contained a long object.

The paper of the wrapping and the tape, Q10, were found to have the same observable physical characteristics as the known wrapping paper and tape, K2, from the Texas Public School Book Depository.

The inside surface of specimen Q10 did not disclose markings comparable with the rifle, K1. A number of indentations, folds and extraneous markings were noted on the inside surface of the Q10 wrapping.

The latent prints appearing in the photographs taken of K1 by the Dallas Police Department, are too fragmentary and it is to be of any value for identification purposes. Photographs of this weapon taken by this Bureau also failed to produce prints of sufficient legibility for comparison purposes.

Page 4

PC-78243 BX

(continued on next page)

A latent fingerprint was developed on the wrapping paper, Q10, which was identified with the left index finger impression of Lee Harvey Oswald. In addition, the latent palm print developed on specimen Q10 was identified with the right palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald.

No latent prints of value were developed on Oswald's revolver, the cartridge cases, the unfired cartridge, the clip in the rifle or the inner parts of the rifle.

Specimens Q1 through Q5, Q14 and Q15 are being retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of the U. S. Secret Service.

Specimens Q6 through Q13, K1, K2 and K3 are being returned to the Dallas Police Department to Special Agent Vincent E. Drake of the Dallas Field Office of this Bureau. The photograph of the latent print on the rifle is being returned separately. The fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald are being retained.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408



JAN 4 1974

Dr. John Nichols
University of Kansas Medical Center
Department of Pathology and Microbiology
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

RECEIVED
JAN 10 12 05 PM '74

Dear Dr. Nichols:

This is in reply to your letter of December 11, 1973.

We are preparing the special photographs you requested, and they will be sent to you as soon as they are completed. You are correct in pointing out that one of the three small bullet fragments in Warren Commission Exhibit 840 is missing. We have no information concerning the missing fragment and must assume that it was not transferred to us with the others.

We interpret the letter of the Director of the FBI to you as meaning that the FBI laboratory conducts examinations and performs technical services only at the request of law enforcement and Government agencies for law enforcement and official Government purposes. For this reason, we do not feel that we should ask the FBI to take the photographs in which you are interested for a private research purpose. Please let us know whether you want us to return the material you sent us for the photographs.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. O'BRIEN
Acting Archivist
of the United States

62-109060



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
 RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66108

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
 DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

February 17, 1974

Asst. Dir.:
 Dep. A. A.
 Dep. A.
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm.
 Comp. Syst.
 Files & Com.
 Gen. Inv.
 Ident.
 Inspection
 Int. Aff.
 Lab.
 Plan. & Eval.
 Spec. Inv.
 Training
 Leg. Coun.
 Tele. Rm.
 Director

62-109060

Clarence M. Kelley, Esq., Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Re: Artifacts of the Assassination
 of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Mr. Hoover in his letter (CE 2968) of June 2, 1964, to Mr. Rankin writes of: cartridge cases C6, C7, and C38, as well as cartridge C8, and rifle C14.

Mr. Hoover, in his letter, Thermofax[®] copy enclosed, of July 8, 1964, to Mr. Rankin writes of: C1, C2, C4, C5, C9, and C16.

Mr. Hoover, in his report, five (5) page thermofax[®] copy enclosed, to Mr. Jesse Curry, under date of November 23, 1963, writes of: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q14, Q15, and rifle K1.

I should greatly appreciate if you could correlate these "C" and "Q" numbers for me with the final Commission Exhibit (CE) numbers and advise where, in the Warren Commission Report and/or Testimony and Exhibits of the hearings the correlations may be found.

Commission Exhibit 840 in the photograph on page 840 of volume 17, prepared by the FBI, shows three (3) pieces of metal. However, a recent photograph of this same exhibit prepared for me by the Archivist shows only two pieces of metal. As you can see from the enclosed Thermofax[®] copy of a letter from the Archivist under date of January 4, 1974, he "assumes" that the missing piece was not delivered to him from the FBI. I should greatly appreciate if you could advise me the disposition of this missing third piece of metal from this exhibit 840.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-19

62-109060-7114
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

FEB 19 7 1974

The official photograph of CE 842, as found on page 841 of volume 17, intends to show metal removed from Governor John Connally's wrist. I can detect, presumably, one piece of metal; it is impossible to express further opinion from photograph.

Mr. Hoover's report to Mr. Curry mentions Q9 as "metal fragment" [singular] from the Governor's arm. The operative report (CE 392) of the surgeon, Doctor Gregory, mentions "Small bits of metal...these were". This is plural. In his testimony on page 122 of volume 4, Doctor Gregory speaks of "two fragments".

Mr. Frazier, on page 72 of volume 5, testified, in response to a question from Mr. Specter about the "fragment" thus: "that is the one from Governor...I do not know where Captain Fritz obtained it [singular]."

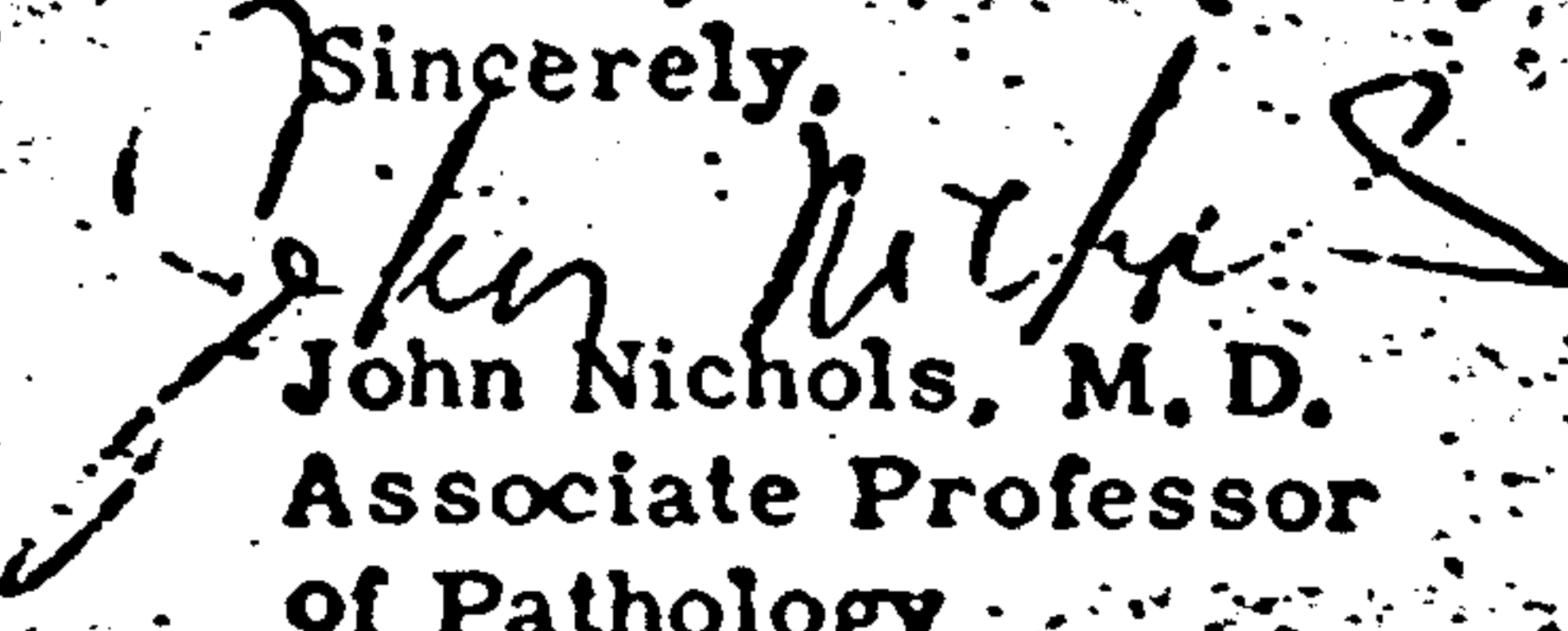
A photograph, taken by the Archivist, and appearing in Mr. Josiah Thompson's book Six Seconds in Dallas (Bernard Geis, New York, 1967) on page 147 clearly shows two pieces of metal as CE 842.

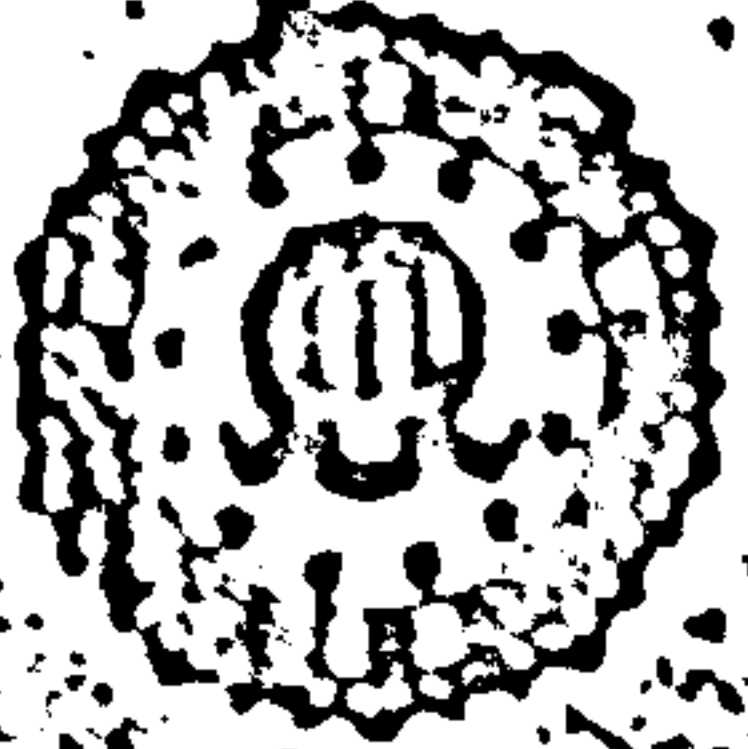
A special photograph taken for the undersigned by the Archivist clearly shows three (3) pieces of metal being CE 842.

I should appreciate if you could advise me how many pieces of metal were removed from the Governor's arm and comprise CE 842, and its various earlier code numbers.

Finally, it is alleged that samples of metal was removed from some of these specimens for destructive spectrographic analysis and I should greatly appreciate if you could advise me how much was removed from each specimen and how much un-analyzed specimen of each remains. Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


John Nichols, M. D.
Associate Professor
of Pathology



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

As previously reported to the Commission, certain small lead metal fragments recovered in connection with this matter were analyzed spectrophotically to determine whether they could be associated with one or more of the lead bullet fragments and no significant differences were found within the sensitivity of the spectrographic method.

Because of the higher sensitivity of the neutron activation analysis, certain of the small lead fragments were then subjected to neutron activation analyses, and comparisons with the larger bullet fragments. The items analyzed included the following: C1 - bullet from stretcher; C2 - fragment from front seat cushion; C3 and C5 - metal fragments from President Kennedy's head; C4 - metal fragment from the arm of Governor Connally; C16 - metal fragment from the rear board of the car.

While minor variations in composition were found by this method, these were not considered sufficient to permit positively differentiating among the larger bullet fragments and thus positively determining from which of the larger bullet fragments any given small lead fragment may have come.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

March 5, 1974

REC-19

62-109060-7114

John Nichols, M.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Pathology and Oncology
School of Medicine
The University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter on February 20th, with enclosures, in which you requested certain data surrounding examinations made by the FBI Laboratory during the investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

The "Q and R" items referred to in your letter were all listed and described in FBI Laboratory Reports which were made available to the President's Commission and are available to you for review. In addition, a listing of the "C" items you referred to, also by descriptions, can be found in Commission Document 345 in the National Archives.

Under the same descriptions, the President's Commission assigned exhibit numbers to the items listed above as set forth in the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, in Volume III, (beginning at page 370), and Volume V, (beginning at page 58), of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

When examined in the FBI Laboratory, Commission Exhibit #40 consisted of three metal fragments and this Exhibit was subsequently transferred to the National Archives. No further information is available concerning the present condition of this Exhibit.

- 1 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General in Enclosure
- 1 - Kansas City - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Briggs White - Enclosure
Attention: Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

JCF:law (8)

MAILED 23
MAR 5 1974
FBI

- Exec. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

cc'd to: C/Briggs 5-12-75
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

John Nichols, M.D.

Commission Exhibit 842, when submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, consisted of one metal fragment which weighed 0.5 grain.

Commission Exhibits 840 and 842 were subjected to analytical studies in which small portions were necessarily consumed. The remaining weights of these Exhibits are not available.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Dr. Nichols has previously corresponded with the Bureau concerning medical studies he has made which apparently have convinced him that the late President Kennedy was shot at least once from the front instead of only from the rear as found by the Warren Commission. He has brought an unsuccessful suit against the Government under the Public Information Law for the notes and work papers of the FBI Laboratory examiners concerning their spectrographic analysis of the bullets uncovered in the examinations. The "C" items, "K" items and "Q" items are correlated with Commission Exhibit numbers as follows:

C#	Q or K#	CE#	
C1	Q1	399	Bullet from stretcher
C2	Q2	567	Bullet fragment from front seat cushion
C3	Q3	569	Bullet fragment from beside front seat
C4	Q4	843	Metal fragment from the President's head
C5	Q5	843	Metal fragment from the President's head
C6	Q6	543	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
C7	Q7	544	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building

John Nichols, M.D.

NOTE CONTINUED:

C8	Q8	141	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge
C9	Q9	842	Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally
C14	K1	139	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766
C16	Q14	840	Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet
C17	Q15	841	Scraping from inside surface of windshield
C38	Q48	545	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building

The material received and listed above was assigned "Q" and "K" numbers and was later assigned "C" numbers. A list of "C" numbers, bearing the same description as when listed with "Q" or "K" numbers was furnished the President's Commission. The list of "C" items is among the Commission papers in the National Archives, as Commission Document 342. Under the same descriptions, the President's Commission assigned exhibit numbers to the items listed above as set forth in the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, in Volume III, (page 390), and Volume V, (page 58), of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Certain early FBI Laboratory reports referred to these items by "Q" and "K" numbers. These reports were submitted to the President's Commission either by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, or by the Dallas Office of the FBI. These papers are available for review at the National Archives. Some of the items referred to by Dr. Nichols were subjected to Laboratory examinations which necessarily consumed portions of the items and/or altered their appearance. The residual portions of the items were turned over to the National Archives where they are available for inspection. No attempt was made to record the weights of the minute quantities consumed in the examinations, (spectrographic and neutron activation analyses), or to weigh the material remaining. All of the items were photographed in their original condition. They were delivered to the National Archives where they are presently maintained. This reply coordinated with the Laboratory Division.

CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D., J.D., F.C.A.P.
CORONER

JOSHUA A. PERPER, M.D., LL.D.,
CHIEF FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST
CHARLES L. WINEK, Ph.D.
CHIEF TOXICOLOGIST
BERNARD J. MCCOWAN, Esq.
SOLICITOR



County of Allegheny

542 FOURTH AVENUE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15219

(412) 355-4460 355-4466

OFFICE OF THE CORONER

March 8, 1974

Handwritten notes:
SA [unclear]
[unclear]

The Honorable Clarence Kelly
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Handwritten: FRANK

Asst. Dir.:	_____
Dep. A.:	Adm. _____
Dep.:	Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.:	_____
Comp. Syst.:	_____
Ext. Affs.:	_____
Files & Com.:	_____
Gen. Inv.:	_____
Ident.:	_____
Inspection:	_____
Int. Affs.:	_____
Lab.:	_____
Plan. & Eval.:	_____
Spec. Inv.:	_____
Training:	_____
Legal Coun.:	_____
Telephone Rm.:	_____
Director's Sec'y:	_____

END - PROC.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

For sometime, I have been studying certain details of the assassination of President Kennedy. In 1972, I was one of the few persons outside the federal government to be granted permission to examine the photographs and X-rays from the President's autopsy.

What I learned from examining the autopsy materials has deepened my long-standing belief that the Warren Commission's attempted reconstruction of the shooting could not have been correct, particularly with respect to their hypothesis that Governor Connally had been wounded by the same bullet which had previously inflicted the non-fatal wounds on the President. I am aware that the FBI, at least for some period of time, had also entertained a view which disagreed with the Commission in that regard.

I have since learned that the FBI Laboratory conducted neutron activation analyses on the bullet fragments recovered during the investigation of the case. As you undoubtedly know, such analyses are capable of producing extraordinarily detailed information about the composition of metallic substances, sufficient in some cases to

EX-111

REC-62 62-109060-715

3-22
5 MAR 13 1974

Handwritten: 02/29 11

Handwritten: FONDEI

The Honorable Clarence Kelly

Page 2

March 8, 1974

determine whether two or more specimens can or cannot be said to have different origins. Lead or copper fragments originating from separate bullets, for example, can sometimes be distinguished, even though the parent bullets have a common manufacturer.

The data compiled by the FBI Laboratory from its neutron activation analyses of the bullet fragments in the Kennedy assassination could well be dispositive of certain unanswered questions about the details of the shooting. Specifically, and by way of illustration, a finding that the lead in the fragment recovered from Governor Connally's wrist was significantly different in composition from the lead in the nearly whole bullet designated as Commission Exhibit 399 would eliminate the possibility that the Governor's wrist wound had been inflicted by this bullet. Similarly, a finding that the composition of the copper in Commission Exhibits 567 and 569 (the two larger fragments found in the front of the Presidential car) differed significantly from each other would establish that these two fragments could not have originated from the same bullet. Either of these illustrative findings would indicate that the Commission's reconstruction of the shooting should be reassessed, while negation of such speculative findings would tend to confirm the Commission's conclusions.

There are several other comparisons between the compositions of various pairs of bullet fragments which would be extremely valuable in clearing up certain ballistic questions left unresolved by the Warren Commission. I understand that some slight differences in composition were, in fact, observed in the analyses conducted by the FBI Laboratory but that the Commission did not request the actual data, and thus, did not follow up on the leads that might have been provided.

Would it be possible for me to have access to these data? I realize that there may be objections to disclosure of material from the investigative files of the FBI, as a matter of general policy. However, the historical and scientific importance of these data in resolving public doubts about the assassination would seem to justify a discretionary release in this exceptional case and would surely be in the public interest.

The Honorable Clarence Kelly

Page 3

March 8, 1974

Alternatively, in the event that the Bureau finds reason not to release the actual data, would it be possible to obtain verbal answers to certain questions about the data? Specifically, I believe it is of critical importance to know the following:

(1) Does the composition of Commission Exhibit 842 (the lead fragment recovered from Connally's wrist) differ significantly, i.e., more than can be attributed to experimental error, from that of the core of Commission Exhibit 399 (the nearly whole bullet found at Parkland Hospital)?

(2) Does the composition of Commission Exhibit 842 differ significantly from that of the lead portion of Commission Exhibit 567 (the large bullet fragment found in the front of the car)?

(3) Does the composition of the lead portion of Commission Exhibit 567 differ significantly from that of any of the following:

- (a) Commission Exhibit 840 (fragments found on floor of car);
- (b) Commission Exhibit 841 (lead scraped from wind shield);
- (c) Commission Exhibit 843 (fragments from President's brain);
- (d) FBI Item C321 (lead smear found on curb in Dealey Plaza)?

(4) Does the composition of the copper portion of Commission Exhibit 567 differ significantly from that of the copper in Commission Exhibit 569 (the other large fragment found in the front of the car)?

In each of the above questions, the term "differ significantly" is meant to refer to numerical differences in composition which are larger than the estimated experimental error of the technique. Where such differences are present, it would be helpful to know if they are substantial or slight, even if the precise numerical data cannot be disclosed.

The Honorable Clarence Kelly

Page 4

March 8, 1974

I should like to add that in addition to my own qualifications as a forensic pathologist, I am in regular professional contact with several professional criminalists and scientific experts in the field of neutron activation analysis. Their consultation and advice will be available to me to ensure a competent and objective review of any data which are disclosed.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,


Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.

Clinical Associate Professor of
Pathology, University of Pittsburgh
Schools of Medicine and Dental
Medicine

Research Professor of Law and
Director, Institute of Forensic
Sciences, Duquesne University
School of Law

CHW/lrf

March 20, 1974

EX-110

REC-67 62-109060-715

Cyril W. Wecht, M.D., J.D.
Coroner
County of Allegheny
542 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Dear Dr. Wecht:

Reference is made to your letter of March 8th requesting information concerning certain neutron activation analyses conducted by this Bureau.

Upon completion of the Warren Report, The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy submitted investigative materials and documentary evidence to the National Archives and Records Service, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408. By letter dated July 8, 1964, the FBI furnished the results of neutron activation analyses of certain bullet fragments to the Commission. These are now available for review at the National Archives as part of the Commission's documents. Therefore, you may desire to direct your request to the National Archives, attention of NNFC, Area 6W3.

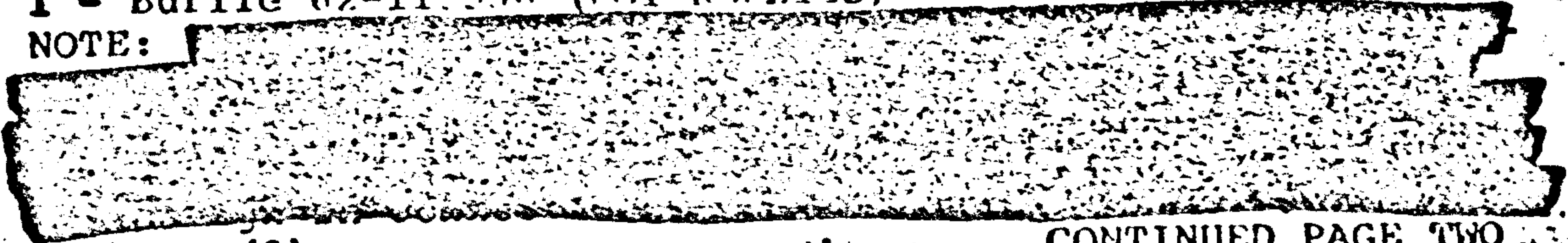
Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. White - Enclosure
Attention SA R. S. Frazier
- 1 - Bufile 62-11530 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE:



msc:cmc (9)

CONTINUED PAGE TWO

- Exec. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-715

20 APR MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT 4:06

April 2, 1974

- 1 - Mr. B. J. White
- Attn: Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

John Nichols, M. D.
 Associate Professor
 Department of Pathology and Oncology
 School of Medicine
 The University of Kansas Medical Center
 Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
 Kansas City, Kansas 66103

T. H. F. Kennedy

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Reference is made to our letter to you dated March 6, 1974.

Pursuant to your request, we are enclosing 8 by 10 glossy prints of Warren Commission Exhibits 141, 543, 544, 545, 562 and 564. The photographs of Commission Exhibits 543, 544 and 545 are comparison microscopic shots and were taken under the same lighting and magnification and were enlarged identically.

There were no photographs of the whole primers of any of the Commission Exhibits you requested. For your information, Commission Exhibits 557 (a) and 557 (b) are shown in Commission Exhibits 543, 544 and 545.

We are returning your check in view of the fact only six of the photographs you have requested are available. Please forward a remittance in the amount of \$3, payable by check or money order to the Treasury of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

EX-113 REC-16
 G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley,
 Director

62-109060-7116
 b1i

MAILED 22
 APR 02 1974
 FBI

Enclosures (7) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

RD:law

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

- Exec. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

5/22/75
 C. C. ...
 FBI

50 APR 12 1974 TELETYPE UNIT

John Nichols, M. D.

NOTE: Substantial correspondence has previously been had concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. By letter 2-24-74, Nichols requested 8 by 10 glossy prints of certain Commission Exhibits and whole primers of certain other enumerated Commission Exhibits. (By letter 7-3-73, Nichols requested similar documents and was furnished requested copies at a charge of 50¢ per print.) By Bulet 3-6-74, he was advised we were in the process of preparing the documents he had requested, but was informed we would be unable to honor any further requests. The 3-6-74 letter was coordinated with John L. Gallinger, Departmental attorney, Office of Legal Counsel.

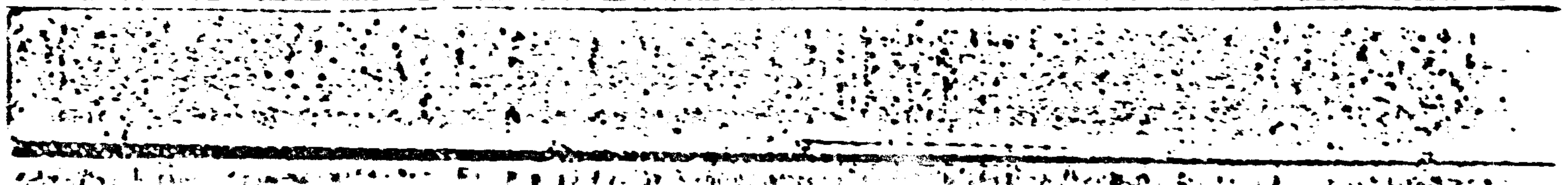
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

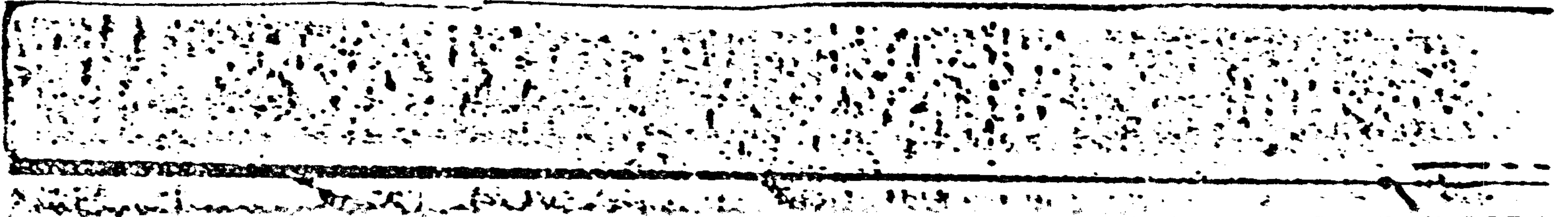


U 8
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
1411

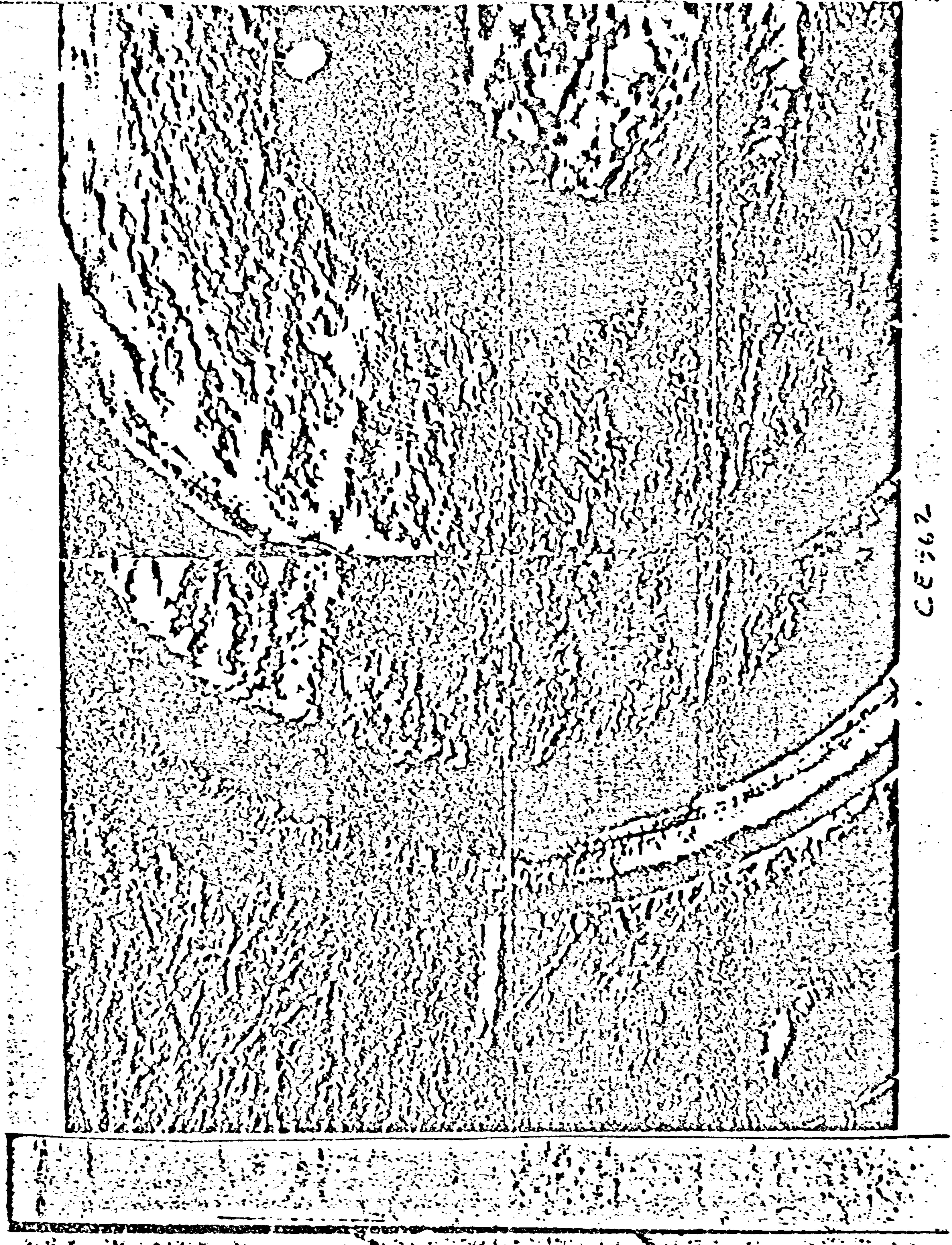
1941

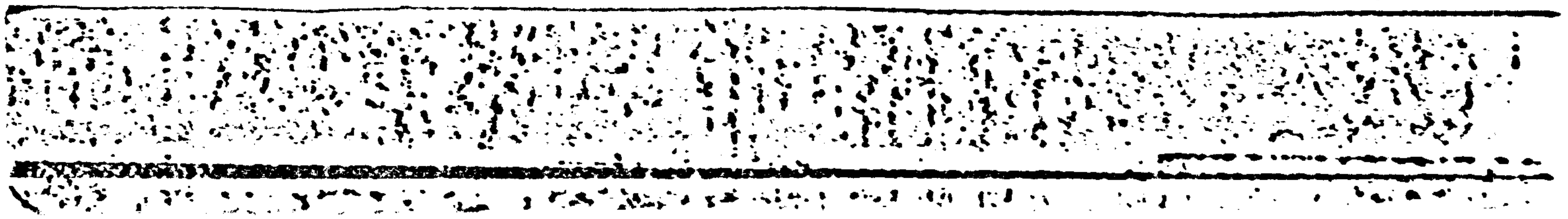
CE 34



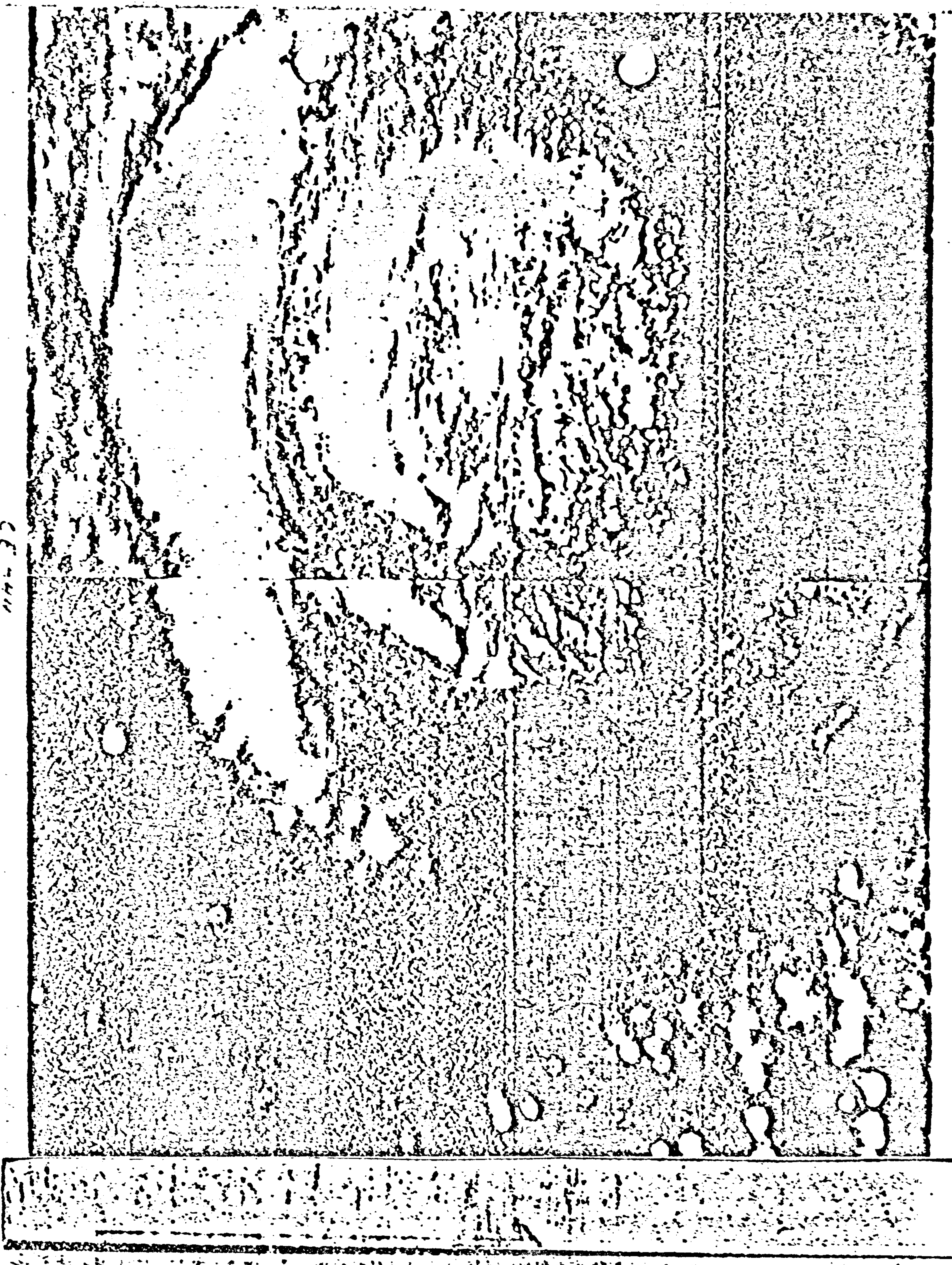


CE 567





117-32



5

CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D., J.D., F.C.A.P.
CORONER

JOSHUA A. PERPER, M.D., LL.D.
CHIEF FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST
CHARLES L. WINEX, Ph.D.
CHIEF TOXICOLOGIST
BERNARD J. MCGOWAN, B.S.
SOLICITOR



County of Allegheny

542 FOURTH AVENUE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15219

(412) 355-4460 355-4468

OFFICE OF THE CORONER

April 23, 1974

John F. Kennedy

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you for your letter of March 20th, in reply to my inquiry of March 8th, concerning the data from neutron activation analyses of certain bullet fragments recovered in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Your reply refers me to an FBI letter dated July 8, 1964, which was sent to the Warren Commission. You state that "the results of neutron activation analyses of certain bullet fragments" had been furnished to the Commission by this letter, and that "these are now available for review at the National Archives as part of the Commission's records."

The FBI letter to which you refer has been known to me for some time, and it does not contain the data I am seeking, nor any results of the kind that would answer the questions raised in my letter of March 8th. The only portion of the 1964 FBI letter which might be construed as furnishing results of the neutron activation analyses reads as follows:

EX-113 REC-45 62-109060-7117
"While minor variations in composition were found by this method, these were not considered sufficient to permit positively differentiating among the larger bullet fragments and thus positively determining from which of the larger bullet fragments any given small lead fragment may have come."

APR 26 1974
FBI PITTSBURGH
FBI COUNSEL
SEVERIN

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley

Page 2

April 23, 1974


The above quotation is actually a conclusion based on the data, rather than the data themselves. It is only one of several possible conclusions that might be deducible from the data if they were made available, and I believe that other conclusions, not contradictory to the one quoted above, but in addition to it, might be derived.

A check with the official in charge of the Commission's records at the National Archives, Mr. Marlon Johnson, has established that there were no attachments or enclosures to the FBI letter of July 8, 1964, and that there are no other FBI letters or documents on file there containing the data from the neutron activation analyses of the bullet fragments, or any other relevant results.

Hoping that you may have intended a more positive response to my letter than the mere suggestion that I review the FBI letter of July 8, 1964, I should like to reiterate the requests made in my previous letter; namely, either access to the laboratory data themselves, or alternatively, answers to the questions formulated on page 3 of my previous letter.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,


Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.

CHW/mg

REC-45 62-109060-7117

May 6, 1974

EX-113

Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.
Coroner
County of Allegheny
542 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

1 - Mr. B.J. White - Enclosure
Attention J. F. Gallagher,
Room 7331
1 - Mr. Mintz

Dear Dr. Wecht:

Reference is made to your letters of March 8th and April 23rd requesting either access to our laboratory data relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or, alternatively, verbal answers to your questions concerning the data.

Although I would like to be of assistance, I must decline your request as the information which you are seeking is contained in an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes and is thereby exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (7).

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530. Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business, or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI REPLIES)
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

misc (8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

20 Study & Index 5/22/75

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

(Kec)

4706

Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D.

NOTE: Correspondent by letter of March 8 requested Laboratory data developed in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He asked several technical questions regarding the Laboratory's examination of evidence in the case. He was referred to the Warren Commission documents on file at the Archives. As the specific data he is seeking were not furnished the Warren Commission and have not been made a part of the Commission's documents, his request is being denied in line with prior denials of the Laboratory data based on T5, USC, s. 552, (b) (7). Reply coordinated with the Laboratory Division.

