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 Director Sec'y

What about this

UP-023

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

(RELEASE AT 11 AM EDT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS TELLING THE TRUTH WHEN HE SAID HE DID NOT KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO A FORMER CIA OFFICIAL WHO USED AN ADVANCED TYPE OF LIE DETECTOR ON THE RECORDINGS OF OSWALD'S STATEMENTS.

IN A BOOK WHICH CONTENDS THAT OSWALD WAS "FRAMED," POSSIBLY BY EMPLOYEES OF THE DALLAS POLICE FORCE AND THE FBI, AUTHOR GEORGE O'TOOLE BASED HIS CONCLUSION PRIMARILY ON THE MEASUREMENTS OF A DEVICE INVENTED IN 1970 KNOWN AS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS EVALUATOR -- OR PSE.

"PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED BY A CONSPIRACY," SAID O'TOOLE, 33, WHO WAS CHIEF OF THE CIA PROBLEM ANALYSIS BRANCH FROM 1966 TO 1969. "THE MAN WHO PAID WITH HIS LIFE FOR THAT CRIME IN THE BASEMENT OF THE DALLAS CITY HALL WAS INNOCENT."

ADVANCE COPIES OF O'TOOLE'S BOOK, "THE ASSASSINATION TAPES," WERE MADE AVAILABLE TODAY TO THE NEWS MEDIA AND AN EXCERPT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE APRIL ISSUE OF PENHOUSE.

O'TOOLE SAID LEADING AUTHORITIES ON LIE DETECTION AND THE PSE WHO EXAMINED OSWALD'S STATEMENTS AGREE THAT HE TOLD THE TRUTH.

THE MACHINE MEASURES CHANGES IN HUMAN VOICE FREQUENCIES, AND WHEN THE MODULATION DISAPPEARS, IT IS AS A RESULT OF STRESS AND IS A STRONG INDICATION THE SPEAKER IS LYING.

"HIS (OSWALD'S) CATEGORICAL DENIAL THAT HE SHOT ANYONE CONTAINS ALMOST NO STRESS AT ALL," O'TOOLE SAID. "STRESS IS A NECESSARY, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT, CONDITION OF LYING..."

"BUT THE ABSENCE OF STRESS IS A SUFFICIENT CONDITION OF TRUTHFULNESS... OSWALD DENIED SHOOTING ANYBODY -- THE PRESIDENT, THE POLICEMAN (J.D. TIPPITT), ANYBODY. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS EVALUATOR SAID HE WAS TELLING THE TRUTH."

UPI 03-10 09:56 AED

ENCLOSURE

*1-10-75
Wheeler
no forwarding
3/11/75
KTS:msw:ach*

REC-20 *K* 62-102-721

JUN 13 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Airtel

BJ

To: SAC, Buffalo

6/18/75

wf 6

From: Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Nettles
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

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

Re Buairtel 5/18/75, and airtels from Los Angeles 5/29/75,
 Dallas 6/3/75, and New Orleans 6/6/75.

Buffalo interview Richard Monroe Margeson. Furnish
 results to Bureau, Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans for
 evaluation.

W

Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans evaluate results
 of interview when received and advise Bureau.

- 2 - Dallas
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - New Orleans

EX-105

REC-63

62-109060-7213
~~*62-109060-7313*~~

WEN:cjl (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

5 JUN 19 1975

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- Telephone Rm. _____

MAILED 9
 JUN 18 1975
 FBI

✓ 4/11

RECS FILED

JUL 11 1975 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Buffalo
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOTE: Richard Monroe Margeson of Rochester, New York, alleges to have met Lee Harvey Oswald (who was using name Harvey Lee, aka "Tex") in Los Angeles in late 1962 or early 1963 through Lawrence Howard, Rudy Hernandez, and a person known as "Slim," who were associated with training anti-Castro forces in Florida for an invasion of Cuba. He says he recently became concerned that there might have been a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy after viewing a TV program which depicted Oswald as being in Russia when he was actually in California. The basis for his assumption is incorrect in that Oswald returned to the U.S. in June, 1962. Howard's name did figure in the Kennedy assassination in relation to a woman in Dallas, Texas, claiming that Oswald visited her in September, 1963, with two Cuban companions. Investigation determined the persons who actually visited her were possibly Howard and two other individuals. The Warren Commission concluded she had never actually met Oswald. Bureau files reflect that the exact location of Oswald was not absolutely known for all given periods of time after returning to the U.S.

Margeson's information, which was received from the Sheriff of Wyoming County, New York, has been reviewed by the Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans Offices. No known connection between Howard and Oswald is known, nor is there any indication Oswald was in California following his return from Russia. Since the above-mentioned Sheriff stated he had no reason to believe Margeson is not stable, this communication instructs Buffalo to interview Margeson and submit results to Bureau, Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans for evaluation.

Memorandum

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- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 6/9/75

FROM : J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 6/6/75 Mr. John J. Buckley, Jr., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, called to advise that he had received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as Richard Popkin, a professor at Washington University in St. Louis. Popkin indicated he had been approached by an ex-CIA agent whose true name is Richard C. Nagell and who has used aliases of Joseph Kramer and Robert Nolan. Nagell claimed he had written a letter to Mr. Hoover in September, 1963, warning that Oswald was going to kill Kennedy. Nagell did not use Oswald's name in the communication but used some other name as an alias. Nagell claimed he received no reply from the FBI and after the assassination wrote a letter to the Warren Commission explaining the failure of the FBI to act on his warning.

Mr. Buckley advised that Professor Popkin had contacted the Attorney General's office regarding this matter rather than the FBI because he had gone to Senator Baker with this story and Senator Baker told him not to go to the FBI because they would destroy the letter. Professor Popkin advised Mr. Buckley that he had checked the Warren report and saw a reference to the claim by Nagell.

Mr. Buckley advised the Attorney General of this call and he instructed him to refer the matter to me. Mr. Buckley is not acquainted with Professor Popkin and is not in a position to evaluate his reliability, although he did say he was going to see Morton Halperin and Victor Marchetti.

ACTION:

REC-1 7214

Files should be promptly reviewed concerning this matter and the results made available to the Attorney General by memorandum.

- JBA:ams
- (4)
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

5 JUN 16 1975

JUN 27 1975

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The Attorney General

June 12, 1975

108

Director, FBI

REC-1

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Nettles
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

Reference is made to a June 6, 1975, telephone call from Mr. John J. Buckley, Jr., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to Mr. J. B. Adams, Assistant to the Director - Deputy Associate Director of the FBI. In that call Mr. Buckley advised that he had received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as Richard Popkin, a professor at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Popkin indicated he had been approached by an ex-Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent by the name of Richard C. Nagell who claimed to have written a letter to the FBI in September, 1963, warning that Lee Harvey Oswald was going to kill President Kennedy.

FBI files contain no record of receipt of the alleged 1963 letter from Nagell, who has a long history of mental instability. The CIA has advised in the past that Nagell was never of operational interest to that agency.

To set Nagell's allegations in proper perspective, the following information pertaining to him was extracted from FBI files:

Richard C. Nagell served as an officer in the U. S. Army (Counterintelligence Corps and Infantry) and was wounded on several occasions. He was the lone survivor of a military aircraft crash in 1954, suffering severe head/neck injuries. Since then, he has received psychiatric treatment in numerous hospitals. In January, 1963, he was diagnosed

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- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

JEN:sls
(10)sk

MAILED 10
JUN 13 1975
FBI

NOTE: See memorandum J. B. Adams to Mr. Callahan 6/9/75, captioned as above (JBA:ams).

JUN 30 1975

TELETYPE UNIT

504 / C REG-1st
Per [signature]
[signature]

The Attorney General

Prior to the crash, Nagell had an outstanding military record in the intelligence field, but his personality and actions markedly deteriorated after the crash. He was held in jail in East Germany for four months in 1968 after having apparently made remarks considered derogatory to East Germany while on a train en route from West Germany to Berlin.

Over the years Nagell has been in contact with various Governmental agencies in an attempt to have his disability payments increased. At one time he commented to a U. S. Government representative that "unless promises made to him by U. S. officials were honored, he would reveal to the press the entire story of his alleged contacts with the CIA and would expose individuals with whom he had contact in CIA." He has been in contact with several FBI Offices over the years, primarily alleging civil rights violations and intelligence activities.

In September, 1963, Nagell entered a bank in El Paso, Texas, pointed a revolver at a teller, and then fired it twice over her head. He was apprehended at the scene and was convicted of a bank robbery violation.

In December, 1963, he told an FBI Agent that he had a social relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City and in Texas. He refused to comment further on this. In January, 1964, he requested to talk to an agent of the U. S. Secret Service (USSS). He was contacted by a USSS agent and an FBI Agent, but stated the information he wished to report was "too late now." He added that he had been acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald's wife, Marina. He stated he knew "certain things" in the Fort Worth - Dallas, Texas, area and wanted to let USSS know that someone like Oswald was in the area; however, he knew nothing of Oswald's intention to assassinate President Kennedy. Nagell's photograph was subsequently shown to Marina Oswald. She said she had never seen him before.

While being removed from a courtroom in El Paso in January, 1964, Nagell made wild accusations in a shouting manner to newspaper reporters accusing the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Attorney General

In a letter to the FBI in 1964, Magell alleged that the FBI was attempting to get him "railroaded" into prison on the "phony" bank robbery charges. He mentioned sending a registered letter, signed Joseph Kramer (one of his aliases), to the FBI in September, 1963, concerning the "prospective action of Lee H. Oswald (Albert Hidel)." He stated, "Since the information disclosed in that letter was judged to be mendacious by the FBI, as is quite evident, then with whom the responsibility lies for what subsequently happened in Dallas is rather obvious."

No record could be located of the alleged September, 1963, letter in the files of the FBI.

The CIA advised in 1968 that Magell was never of operational interest to that agency.

In 1969, Magell told a representative of the U. S. Government in Germany that he was a retired military man, who following retirement, worked as an investigator for the CIA; was involved in the Lee Harvey Oswald case; and was arrested and sentenced for an alleged bank robbery since he "knew too much."

In an April, 1967, letter to Senator Richard B. Russell (which was provided to the FBI), Magell stated he was no longer certain the letter he sent to the FBI in September, 1963, "was sent via postal registry, or for that matter, ever mailed."

On November 19, 1968, Magell went to the FBI Office in New York City, New York, and made available, among several items, copies of an article from the July 13, 1968, edition of the "New Yorker" magazine. This article pertained to the investigation of the assassination conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney Jim Garrison. It states in part that Magell was brought forward as a witness with the assistance of "Professor Popkin." It states that Magell had purposely gotten himself arrested on the bank robbery charge to provide himself with an alibi for his involvement in the assassination conspiracy, "his part being to kill Oswald, who was the 'patsy.'" Magell allegedly told a Garrison investigator that he had proof of the conspiracy in the form of tape recordings hidden in a steamer trunk in California.

The Attorney General

When the recordings could not be found, Magell told the investigator, 'They've stolen the tapes,' and he refused to discuss the matter any further. The article states that Magell was rejected as a court witness, but Garrison continued to use Magell's story to bolster his case in public.

Also, during that visit to the New York City Office of the FBI, Magell made available a letter he had written to the 'New Yorker' magazine on November 14, 1968, in which he says he never claimed to have purposely gotten himself arrested to provide himself with an alibi for his involvement in the assassination conspiracy.

Richard H. Popkin, Professor of Philosophy at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, was formerly Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California, at San Diego. He is the author of a book entitled 'The Second Oswald,' published in 1966. In this book Popkin reviews much of the material of other critics of the Warren Commission and presents a theory that there was a second assassin who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald and was with Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository. He has been involved in conferences held at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., by the 'Committee to Investigate Assassinations,' wherein recent political assassinations were discussed. In 1969 he gave a speech at a 'Teach-In' at San Diego State College in California in which he outlined assassinations of several prominent political and civil rights personalities in the United States. He contended that the assassins were employees of the FBI.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

VM

FBI

Date: 6/26/75

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

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) REC-5
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (RUC)

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

Re mynitel to the Bureau, 4/18/75; Bureau airtel to Buffalo, 5/19/75; Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 5/29/75; New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 6/6/75; Bureau airtel to Buffalo, 6/18/75.

On 6/24/75, RICHARD MONROE MARGESON, Webster Road, Town of Middlebury, Wyoming County, New York 14591, telephone number 716-495-6837, was interviewed at his residence and he advised as follows:

MARGESON is a white male, born 6/16/27 at Rochester, New York. He attended four years of high school but received no high school diploma. He completed a two year correspondence course in Traffic Management and a one year correspondence course in law. He was previously employed as a can machine mechanic for T. J. Lipton Co., Albion, New York, until he was laid off in October 1974 and has been unemployed since that time. ~~EXHIBIT~~ However, MARGESON is

- 2 - Bureau (AM)
 - 2 - Dallas (39-43) (AM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (AM)
 - 2 - New Orleans (39-69) (AM)
 - 1 - Buffalo
- TAC:bar
(9)

REC-5

7 JUN 30 1975


SIX

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

a farmer and operates the farm at his residence and breeds and raises dogs.

MARGESON and his wife resided in the Los Angeles, California area from 1950 through 1972. In 1960, MARGESON secured a position as a Material Handler for Recold Corp., Slausen Avenue, Los Angeles. He was residing on Trigg Street in East Los Angeles at that time, which MARGESON described as an area chiefly comprised of Mexican Americans. During 1960, MARGESON met LAWRENCE J. HOWARD, JR., who was a welder at Recold Corp. MARGESON described HOWARD as a white male of Mexican descent whose father was from the United States and his mother was from Mexico. He said that HOWARD was in his late 20's or early 30's at that time and was approximately 6 feet in height, 300 lbs., large build, black hair, brown eyes, medium complexion and wore a large Fu Manchu mustache. HOWARD's residence was only a few blocks from where MARGESON lived. HOWARD was married and his wife, whose name is unknown to MARGESON, was of Mexican heritage and was employed by the Telephone Co. CALIF
1445
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During most of 1960, the employees of Recold Corp. who were members of the United Auto Workers union local, were on strike. HOWARD was the leader of the Education Committee of this union, and MARGESON was a member of the committee. The striking employees were replaced by Recold Corp. with out-of-state employees in order to maintain Recold Corp.'s operations. Although HOWARD and MARGESON devoted some of their time to union activities, both had ample time to pursue their hobbies of camping, hunting, guns and fast draw contests. Because of their common employment and since they were both avid gun and hunting buffs, HOWARD and MARGESON spent a considerable amount of time together.

There was a lot of publicity regarding CASTRO and Cuba at that time and it soon became common knowledge in the area where MARGESON resided that recruiting efforts were being made, particularly among Spanish speaking people, for volunteers to organize into an anti-CASTRO group. HOWARD became interested in this anti-CASTRO movement and decided to become involved in recruiting volunteers. Although MARGESON was spending most of his time researching possible lost gold mines, he sometimes accompanied

HOWARD in his recruiting efforts. HOWARD and MARGESON would drive around at night in the areas where Cuban refugees were living in the Los Angeles area and would attempt to recruit volunteers for an anti-CASTRO group at gas stations, parking lots and other places where Cuban refugees would congregate. MARGESON was unable to understand these conversations because HOWARD spoke to the Cuban refugees in Spanish and MARGESON does not understand that language. The purpose of these efforts was to recruit a volunteer guerilla army and to raise funds to train and support this army for an invasion into Cuba. MARGESON commented that he observed the volatile Latin temperament displayed by HOWARD, other Mexican Americans and the Cuban refugees and that this temperament possibly explains their extreme emotions in connection with the anti-CASTRO movement.

Sometime during 1961, HOWARD went to Florida for the purpose of training volunteers for the guerilla army which was to invade Cuba. HOWARD seemed particularly suited for this activity in view of his expertise in handling firearms and knives. HOWARD told MARGESON he had served in the U. S. Army and had received a medical discharge because of an injury to his foot. MARGESON had noticed that HOWARD limped after he had been walking for a prolonged period of time. MARGESON received a postcard from HOWARD and the postcard was from Marathon Key, Florida in the Florida Keys. HOWARD mentioned Big Pine and Little Pine as being nearby Marathon Key, and MARGESON assumed that the guerilla warfare training was taking place in that area.

HOWARD returned to Los Angeles after several months arriving sometime in 1962. Accompanying HOWARD was RUDY HERNANDEZ, a white male of Mexican descent, in his 20's, 5'2" to 5'4" in height, stocky build, black hair and a dark complexion. Also accompanying HOWARD was a white male, age in the late 20's, 5'8" to 5'9", 150-165 lbs., slender build, whom MARGESON knew only as "SLIM." HOWARD resided with his wife in their home near MARGESON's residence and HERNANDEZ and "SLIM" resided in the Olive Hotel, Olive Street, Los Angeles. HERNANDEZ, "SLIM" and MARGESON obtained employment painting and refurbishing the Old Union Temple Building located behind the Los Angeles Greyhound Bus Station, which was supervised by a man named JACK CASEY. This building

reportedly housed the Marquade (ph) Printing Shop in the basement which at that time was engaged in printing the original draft of RICHARD M. NIXON's book after he lost the Presidential election. HOWARD, HERNANDEZ and "SLIM" began talking about a man called "TEX" who was coming to Los Angeles from New Orleans. From their comments, MARGESON learned that "TEX" was not involved in the guerilla training in Florida but that "TEX" was apparently considered to be a very important person by MARGESON's friends. They indicated that "TEX" was one of their people and implied that he had something to do with the Cuban invasion. HOWARD had mentioned that on his way back to Los Angeles from Florida, he had driven a car from New Orleans to Los Angeles for a company involved in "dead-heading," or relocating cars. In late 1962 or early 1963, "TEX" arrived in Los Angeles and roomed with HERNANDEZ and "SLIM" in the Olive Hotel. MARGESON described "TEX" as a white male, age in his late 20's or early 30's, 5'8" to 5'9" in height, 150-160 lbs., slender build, brown hair and medium complexion. MARGESON was curious about "TEX" because of the fuss made over him by his friends and, prior to "TEX"'s arrival, MARGESON approached HOWARD with the suggestion of MARGESON having "TEX" to his home for dinner. HOWARD's first reaction was one of reluctance but eventually he conceded. When "TEX" arrived, MARGESON drove to the Olive Hotel in order to take "TEX" back to MARGESON's home for dinner. MARGESON found that it was very difficult to make conversation with "TEX." Many times "TEX" would not reply to a question and generally had a very dull personality. "TEX" told MARGESON he had never been in the Los Angeles area before. In anticipation of introducing "TEX" to his wife, MARGESON asked "TEX" his name. At first, "TEX" hesitated but then told MARGESON his name. Although MARGESON is not positive, he believes that "TEX" gave the name of LEE HARVEY or HARVEY LEE. MARGESON said he recalls these names through word association based on the fact he has a relative by the name of LEE and another relative by the name of HARVEY. After eating a delicious home cooked meal, "TEX" did not even bother to thank MARGESON or MARGESON's wife. TEX LA
CALIF

"TEX" began working in the Old Union Temple Building with HERNANDEZ, "SLIM" and MARGESON. The supervisor of this work, JACK CASEY, was seldom on the job and therefore, MARGESON and the others spent only a small amount of their time actually working with most of their time being devoted to

"bull sessions." "TEX" gave the impression that he was a rough and tumble type person who liked the idea of guerilla type warfare, however, MARGESON was told by the others that "TEX" had received an undesirable or a bad conduct discharge from the military. MARGESON did not hold this against "TEX" since MARGESON received a bad conduct discharge from the military. "TEX" frequently talked about making "big money" and his schemes usually involved violence. As an example, MARGESON recalled "TEX" talking about a guerilla type raid on a diamond mine in Peru in which everyone in the mine would be killed and a fortune in diamonds would be seized. "TEX" mentioned something about a \$50,000 reward for CASTRO's head. One of "TEX"'s peculiarities was determining how quickly he could get from the top of the building in which they were working to the lobby and he would frequently challenge someone to a race. MARGESON said he did not know how "TEX" got from the top of the building to the lobby because they took different routes in their races but he thought that "TEX" might be sliding down the elevator cables. In one of their bull sessions, MARGESON asked "TEX" if he and his group had any contact with the CIA. In response, "TEX" took a scrap of paper out of his wallet and showed it to MARGESON. This scrap of paper had a name and telephone number on it. MARGESON cannot recall the name but remembers that it was the name of a prominent family in the South. "TEX"'s purpose in showing MARGESON this name was to show MARGESON that he had connections with important people. "TEX" stayed for about one month and then left the Los Angeles area, not indicating where he was going, and MARGESON never heard from "TEX" again. HERNANDEZ and "SLIM" left at the same time, but MARGESON does not know if they left together. During the time that MARGESON and the others were working in the Old Union Temple Building, HOWARD never came to that building, and MARGESON got the impression that HOWARD intentionally avoided being seen with that group at that building but MARGESON did not know the reason.

After the Bay of Pigs incident, MARGESON asked HOWARD what he intended to do since the Cuban invasion had failed. Although HOWARD never made any statements, MARGESON felt HOWARD implied that he or someone associated with the anti-CASTRO movement intended to do something very spectacular and to blame it on CASTRO. This incident was to be so horrendous as to put the United States Government in such a position that they would be forced to openly invade Cuba.

Around October 1963, MARGESON moved from Trigg Street to East 53rd Street, Maywood, California, and he lost contact with HOWARD. At that time, HOWARD was working for a trailer manufacturer on Whittier Blvd. in Los Angeles. MARGESON saw HOWARD's name and address in the Los Angeles Times in connection with HOWARD being subpoenaed by former District Attorney GARRISON, New Orleans, Louisiana, during the course of GARRISON's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. MARGESON and his wife drove to this address which he believes was in San Gabriel or South San Gabriel in order to see HOWARD and talk over old times. MARGESON recalled that HOWARD resided near Rose Mead Blvd. When MARGESON and his wife arrived at HOWARD's residence, there was a truck camper parked in the driveway with a Cadillac parked behind it. MARGESON rang the doorbell and could hear voices inside through the partially opened front door. HOWARD came to the door with an automatic pistol in his hand looking out of the door cautiously to see who was there. When HOWARD recognized MARGESON, he told MARGESON he was busy at the moment and asked MARGESON to return in about an hour. When MARGESON returned in an hour, HOWARD again came to the door with the pistol in his hand. HOWARD then put the pistol in his belt and invited the MARGESONS inside. During the time they were talking, MARGESON noticed that there was another automatic pistol on the telephone stand near the sofa and HOWARD indicated during their discussion that he had seven loaded guns in his house. HOWARD told MARGESON that things were a little tough since he had been subpoenaed to testify in New Orleans. He showed MARGESON an envelope and said that it contained his airplane tickets to New Orleans and a letter from DA GARRISON. MARGESON asked HOWARD if he were going to go to New Orleans to testify. HOWARD answered that the man who had just been at his home who was driving the Cadillac was HOWARD's attorney and that he had been taking HOWARD's deposition so that HOWARD would not have to go testify. HOWARD said that if he were to go to New Orleans that they might lock him up and lose the key.

HOWARD told MARGESON that his wife and two daughters were with his mother and that he was staying in his home alone. HOWARD commented that he did not know who could be an enemy and that he had to be very cautious. MARGESON commented that HOWARD was not the kind of person who ever seemed to be afraid of anything but that he appeared

very frightened at that time. MARGESON believes that this visit took place in 1968.

After this visit, MARGESON lost contact with HOWARD. MARGESON stated that he subsequently observed a great deal of national publicity in the various media concerning the arrest of HOWARD and five other individuals in a 38 foot boat off the Florida coast for a violation of the Neutrality Act. The names of the other five individuals were Cuban names. HOWARD was in possession of a 7 mm or .32 caliber Browning automatic pistol that MARGESON had previously sold to HOWARD.

MARGESON's curiosity concerning the activities of HOWARD, HERNANDEZ, "SLIM" and "TEX" was aroused when the Watergate incident was receiving so much publicity. MARGESON speculated that HOWARD, who always described himself as a soldier of fortune, must have been involved in President KENNEDY's assassination and that this was the incident HOWARD meant when he referred to something that would force the United States to invade Cuba. MARGESON also speculated that HOWARD must have known E. HOWARD HUNT because E. HOWARD HUNT spent time in Florida when he was with the CIA and that HUNT would have known anyone such as HOWARD who was involved in training guerillas for a possible invasion of Cuba.

F.A.
1/11/71

MARGESON began thinking about "TEX" when he reviewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARGESON stated that "TEX" looked very much like LEE HARVEY OSWALD but that he is certain that "TEX" is not OSWALD because their mouths were considerably different and OSWALD had a "weaker" chin. MARGESON said that the November 1971 edition of True magazine contains an article concerning Alpha 66, a Miami based militant Cuban exile group. The author of this article was DEANE E. BOSTICK. This same magazine contains a photograph of BOSTICK which seems to MARGESON to be identical to HOWARD. The magazine also contains some information concerning BOSTICK, describing BOSTICK as a free lance writer and a soldier of fortune who had been involved in the seizure of a 38 foot boat by the U. S. Coast Guard in the straits between Florida and Cuba in early September of that year and that this boat contained ammunition and parts of a .50 caliber machine gun. The magazine indicated that BOSTICK was released on a \$2,500 bond on his own recognizance and that charges against him were later dropped.

MARGESON stated that he does not actually have any information which would connect HOWARD or any of HOWARD's friends with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He explained that he had a lot of free time since he lost his job in October 1974 and that he had started thinking about these matters and formulating his own theories. He said that his memory has become somewhat hazy and that he is uncertain as to names and dates and much of the other information.

It was pointed out to MARGESON that some of the information he had furnished was contradictory to that furnished by Sheriff ALLEN L. CAPWELL, Wyoming County, Warsaw, New York, as related by CAPWELL as having been told to him by MARGESON. MARGESON stated that his only explanation is that Sheriff CAPWELL must have misunderstood him.

It is noted that MARGESON's home has the appearance of a one room shack and was in a disorderly condition. MARGESON was contacted at approximately 8:15 AM and still had not arisen. Although MARGESON speaks relatively well, he appears to confuse fact with his own theories. ?

Dallas, Los Angeles and New Orleans evaluate results of the above interview and advise the Bureau.

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7215

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1.

SECTION NO.

179

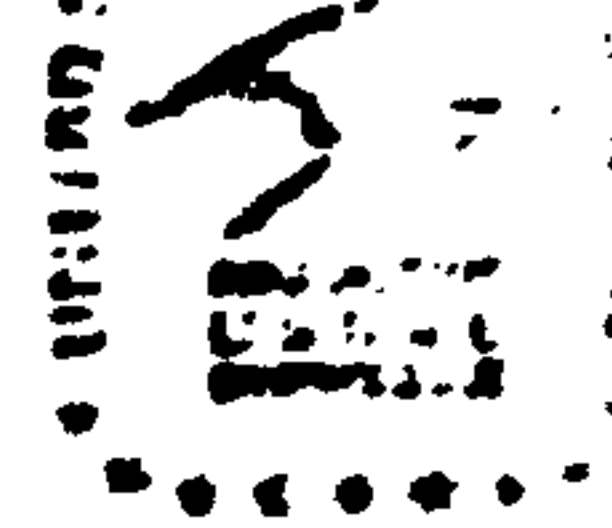
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

WESTERN UNION
COMMUNICATIONS

WESTERN UNION

McGraw-Hill



N

ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI
DEPT JUSTICE
WASHINGTON DC 20530

I HAVE DOCUMENTS INDICATING THAT US INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES HAD A
LABORATORY PRODUCING FOBT MURDERERS (MACHONRIAL CANDIDATES) AND THAT
AT LEAST ONE OF THEM TOOK PART IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.
SEE ROCHFELDER COMMISSION REPORT PAGES 226 AND 227. THE PROGRAMMER OF
THIS FOBT MURDERER IS PRESENTLY AT LARGE. I WILL PROVIDE THE
INFORMATION TO YOU AT YOUR CONVENIENCE
MICHAEL M. FORKIN 2674 COSTEBELLE OF LA JOLLA CA 92037 714-453-6966

0857 117

0858-1 458

*Original sent to Mr.
Beeble, Xpo. in
T.A.C. 6/10/75 page
226 & 227 of
Commission Report
to us of the...
through 1111*

62-107060-
NOT RECORDED
5 JUN 24 1975

*File
62-107060*

57 JUL 14 1975

21	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
----	---------------------------------

Memorandum

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

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

TO : Mr. J. B. White *JB*

DATE: April 28, 1975

FROM : Legal Counsel *J. F.*

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA)
REQUEST OF DR. CYRIL H. WECHT

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of FOIA request submitted by captioned individual. This correspondence has been acknowledged by FOIA Unit, and Wecht has been advised of the contemplated release of the requested documents to him and two other requesters. It will be recalled that we have released with approval, neutron activation and spectrograph analysis data to Harold Weisberg and Dr. John Nichols under the FOIA. *copy*

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Laboratory Division advise if Wecht's request would include the material previously released to Weisberg and Nichols, or if additional data is needed to be responsive to his request.

2. Provide proper reply to Wecht's question in paragraph two regarding his statement that two separate neutron activation analyses were conducted.

3. Return to FOIA Unit for response to Wecht.

Enclosure

THB:mjs (3)

REC-31 *7216*

Alm

18 103

16 JUN 11 1975

SEE PAGE TWO

FOIA

ENCLOSURE

009 0 11 75

3 4 3

1002

Jul

LABORATORY ADDENDUM S. W. 1007; csl APRIL 30, 1975

1. A review of Veicht's request indicated that the release of the same materials has been released to Veichtberg and Nichols would be responsive to Veicht's request.

2. A review of materials retained in the Laboratory shows that the only neutron activation analysis examination conducted on the recovered bullet fragments was conducted during May, 1969.

Q/V



County of Allegheny

542 FOURTH AVENUE • PITTSBURGH, PA. 15219

(412) 355-4460 355-4466

OFFICE OF THE CORONER

February 25, 1975

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

FEB 27 9 05 AM '75
MAIL UNIT
JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Under the provisions of the revised Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552 as amended, I hereby request access to and copies of all reports, written findings, and laboratory data collected or compiled by the FBI concerning the neutron activation analyses of bullets and bullet fragments recovered during the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I have previously made requests for such information by correspondence with the Department of Justice in 1974, and I wish to incorporate the previous correspondence to serve as part of the basis and factual background for my present request. Copies of the previous correspondence are enclosed for your convenience.

Since the time of my previous request, it has come to my attention that there may have been two separate neutron activation analyses conducted on the recovered bullet fragments, the first in late 1963 or early 1964 and the second in June or July of 1964. I intend that my present request cover the reports, findings and data for both of these analyses and any others that may have been conducted on the same specimens.

ENCLOSURE
109061-7216

The Honorable Edward H. Levi

Page 2

February 25, 1975

The technique of neutron activation analysis has been in existence for many years and is thoroughly described and reported in publicly available literature. While variations and improvements on the technique have been developed since 1963, these too have been described in the scientific literature and are in the public domain. The applications of the technique for investigative and law enforcement purposes are also well known to members of the forensic science community, including myself.

Public release of the information I am seeking would, therefore, not disclose investigative techniques and procedures not already well known and widely available to the public, nor otherwise impair law enforcement agencies in any way. In this respect, I refer to the intent of Congress in amending the Freedom of Information Act as reported on page 12 of House Report No. 93-1380, September 25, 1974.

Respectfully 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/1 B)
Enclosures

2 () J. A. Hintz
1 - J. B. Hotis)
1 - L. E. Gebhardt
1 - W. E. Wannall

The Attorney General

June 27, 1975

1 - W. O. Cregar

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated May 27, 1975, requesting certain documents be made available by the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is an original of a memorandum which constitutes a response to the request. A copy of the memorandum is furnished for your record.

Enclosures - 2

62-116395

1 - Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109060 (Warren Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

JWJ:sjm
(12)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
48 JUL 17 1975

DUPLICATE YELLOW

84 JUL 21 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 (Mr. J. A. Mintz
- Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

62-116398

June 27, 1975

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

**RE: REQUEST OF SSC FOR ACCESS TO WARREN
COMMISSION DOCUMENTS, ORIGINATED BY
FBI, PRESENTLY WITHHELD FROM RESEARCH**

Reference is made to letter dated May 27, 1975, to the Attorney General from the Chairman of captioned Committee, which requested the FBI to make available Warren Commission documents originated by the FBI, now withheld from research, for review by representatives of SSC.

Upon completion of the review of the 145 documents identified on a "List of Numbered Commission Documents of the Warren Commission Withheld From Research," attached to the request of the SSC, the FBI agrees that appropriately cleared representatives of the SSC may be given access to review the pertinent documents located at the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C. This access is granted with the understanding that no written notes will be made at the time of review and that the SSC may, in writing, request any specific documents of interest to the Committee.

Upon receipt of any request, the documents will be reviewed by the FBI as to any third agency or privacy consideration prior to furnishing the documents to the SSC. When necessary, excisions may be made for above reasons.

1 - Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-103060 (Warren Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

JWJ:jam
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

62-116398

U. S. Senate Select Committee
Re: Request of SSC for Access to
Warren Commission Documents,
Originated by FBI, Presently
Withheld from Research

NOTE:

Memorandum from W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall
dated 6/18/75, granted approval.

FBI

Date: 6/5/75

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: *[Handwritten initials]*, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

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

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed is one copy each of the following described newspaper articles relating to captioned matter:

- 1) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 3/28/75 captioned "JFK autopsy termed 'incompetent' - Two gunmen fired at motorcade, pathologist says." This article sets forth comments of Dr. CYRIL WECHT, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, who states he is one of the few persons to see the autopsy reports of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.
- 2) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 4/17/75, captioned "CIA, FBI need checks, Ervin says - Special congressional committee urged." This article sets forth comments of former U. S. Senator SAM ERVIN in a speech at Dallas, Texas.
- 3) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 4/20/75, captioned "2nd JFK Probe Gains Support." This article relates comments of Representative HENRY GONZALEZ of San Antonio to the effect that 20 fellow Congressmen have expressed interest and a desire to pursue the reopening of captioned investigation.

2-Bureau (Encs. 16)
2-Dallas
RPG:ako
(4)

REC 22

EX-101

16 JUN 9 1975

7217

Approved: 5 1975
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per *[Handwritten signature]*

4) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 4/21/75, captioned "Sturgis admits cloak-dagger role - Stole Castro files." This article sets forth comments by and about FRANK STURGIS who was born FRANK ANGELO FIORINI, relating to his CIA activities.

5) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 4/25/75, captioned "Famous Detective Retiring." This article reflects that Detective JIM LEAVELLE of the Dallas Police Department, to whom LEE HARVEY OSWALD was handcuffed at the time he was shot by JACK RUBY was retiring from the Dallas Police Department.

6) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 4/25/75, captioned "Officer retiring-Photo with Oswald gave Leavelle fame, no fortune." This article refers to the retirement of Detective JIM R. LEAVELLE of the Dallas Police Department.

7) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 4/30/75, captioned "RUBY 'unwitting' killer?-Friend ends 11-year silence on relationship." This article contains comments of EDWARD J. PULLMAN, a North Dallas psychological counselor and hypnotherapist who claimed a one year friendship with JACK RUBY immediately prior to the assassination.

8) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/3/75, captioned "Police Queried About CIA Role in JFK Slaying." This article indicates that ROBERT OLSEN, an investigator for "The Rockefeller Commission" had questioned Dallas Police Sergeant DAVID HARKNESS concerning three men photographed in Dealey Plaza on 11/22/63.

9) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/7/75, captioned "Panel Said Not Pressing To Get 3 Men's Identity." This article states that the "The Rockefeller Commission" is not making serious effort to learn the identities of the three men escorted by Dallas Police through Dealey Plaza soon after the assassination.

10) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/8/75, captioned "FBI Finds 6 of 7 Disputed Photos." This article states that the FBI has located six of seven photographs or negatives of three unidentified men being escorted by Dallas Police through Dealey Plaza soon after the assassination.

11) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 5/8/75, captioned "Castro denies role in death of JFK."

12) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 5/10/75, captioned "Soviet allegedly listed Oswald as 'abnormal'." This article indicates CBS correspondent DAN SCHORR had stated Soviet Secret Police files on LEE HARVEY OSWALD were brought to United States by defecting KGB Agent Lieutenant Colonel YURI NOSENKO, approximately ten weeks after the assassination and that they reflect the Soviets considered OSWALD unfit to carry out any mission.

13) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/16/75, captioned "Oswald on Payroll?-CIA Reportedly Tied With Murder." This article indicates "The Rockefeller Commission had been supplied with written information from W. R. MORRIS of Loretta, Tennessee to the effect that OSWALD was on the CIA payroll when President KENNEDY was assassinated.

14) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/16/75, captioned "Former Deputy Sheriff, Craig, Found Shot to Death." This article reflects former Dallas County Sheriff ROGER DEAN CRAIG had apparently committed suicide. This article states CRAIG was individual who said he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD running west down Elm Street from the Texas School Book Depository about 15 minutes after the assassination and get into a station wagon and that he heard shots fired from two different rifles. Neither of these statements were ever substantiated.

15) "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 5/18/75, captioned "Warren Paper Reveals Probe of Oswald-FBI Report." This article relates that "The Warren Commission" discussed a report that LEE HARVEY

DL 89-43

OSWALD had worked as an FBI under cover Agent for more than a year before the assassination.

16) "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, of 5/18/75, captioned "Alleged Oswald-FBI tie aired." This article reflects that "The Warren Commission" discussed the report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had worked for the FBI as an under cover Agent for more than a year before the assassination without substantiating such report.

2nd JFK Probe — Gains Support

By EARL GOLZ

Rep. Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio said here Friday that within the past week more than 20 fellow congressmen have "expressed an interest and a desire to pursue" a reopening of the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Dr. Robert Joling, president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, predicted before he appeared on the same panel discussion with Gonzalez that within six months "enough political clout" could be mustered to reopen probes of the 1963 assassination in Dallas and others since then.

Joling said that if "half a dozen congressmen and two or three senators would get behind it, it would be a very short time" until investigations are launched into President Kennedy's death, the assassinations of Sen. Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King and the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Gonzalez said public sentiment "is picking up . . . for some national body other than the presidential commission which was first appointed" to take a closer look at the JFK assassination.

ported Friday that the presidential panel on CIA activities is investigating "the possibility that the CIA withheld information from the Warren Commission about a plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro."

Gonzalez and Joling appeared with former New York Congressman Allard Lowenstein on a symposium on assassinations at the Underwood Law Library on the campus of Southern Methodist University.

Lowenstein, who has traveled around the country speaking about the 1968 assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, asserts that as many as 10 bullets may have been fired when RFK was killed at close range in the pantry of a Los Angeles hotel. Sirhan Sirhan, the man convicted of shooting RFK, had a gun that could shoot only eight bullets. Only seven bullets were recovered.

Joling claimed every member of the 1,500-member American Academy of Forensic Sciences who has "thoroughly studied it (the JFK assassination) would say the Warren Commission is wrong." He speculates that as many as seven bullets could have been fired on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dealey Plaza and that there is a "reasonable possibility" that only one bullet came from the sixth floor window of the Texas Book Depository.

That bullet, from the perch where the Warren Commission concluded Lee Harvey Oswald fired all three shots that it totaled, could have struck then Texas Gov. John Connally, Joling said. If it did, he asserted, it did not first pass through the neck of President Kennedy as the Warren Commission claimed.

From three-fourths of a second to one and a half seconds elapsed between the time Kennedy and Connally were shot, Joling said. The bolt action rifle that Oswald was supposed to have used can't be fired any faster than 2.3 seconds. The Warren Commission concluded that its total of three shots were fired in 6.5 seconds, he said.

Although little, if any, of the information presented during the symposium was new about the JFK assassination, none of about 300 mostly students who were there indicated the probe should not be reopened when a poll was taken. They voted the same way about the RFK assassination.

Gonzalez has asked the House of Representatives to name a 7-member committee to investigate the three assassinations and the attempt on the life of Wallace. He has said the committee must determine if JFK's death "was in retaliation to the Bay of Pigs invasion against Cuba, and what connection did Oswald's murder, Jack Ruby, also dead, have with all of this."

The Associated Press re-

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

Page 20A

Date: 7-20-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS
 Being Investigated

Warren Paper Reveals Probe of Oswald-FBI Report

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Warren Commission discussed a report that Lee Harvey Oswald had worked as an FBI undercover agent for more than a year before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, according to a recently declassified commission transcript.

Members of the commission, including the late Chief Justice Earl Warren and President Ford, who was then a Michigan congressman, discussed the report at a closed session on Jan. 22, 1964.

THE TRANSCRIPT remained classified top secret for 11 years until released to Harold Weisberg, an author who had filed suit under the Freedom of Information Act. Weisberg has written numerous books and

articles criticizing the Warren Commission investigation and its conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, shot and killed Kennedy in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

A copy of the transcript was obtained by the Associated Press.

At the start of the meeting, J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the commission, said he had been told by Waggoner Carr, Texas attorney general, that "the word had come out . . . that Oswald was acting as an FBI undercover agent and that they had the information of his badge which was given as number 179, and that he was being paid \$200 a month from September of 1962 up through the time of the assassination."

Rankin said he had talked to Henry Wade, Dallas dis-

trict attorney, who told him the source of the report was a member of the press.

"There is a denial of this in one of these FBI records, as you know," interjected the late Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., another commission member.

"It is something that would be very difficult to prove out," answered Rankin. "There was events in connections with this that are curious, in that they might make it possible to check some of it out in time. I assume that the FBI records would never show it, and if it is true, and of course, we don't know. But we thought you should have the information."

LATER, RANKIN commented that he and Warren had discussed the report and "we said if that was true and it ever came out and could be established, then you would have people think that there was a conspiracy to accomplish this assassination, that nothing the commission did or anybody could dissipate."

The late Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a member of the Warren Commission, questioned why the FBI would hire Oswald as an undercover agent.

"WHAT WAS THE ostensible mission?" asked Dulles. "I mean, when they hire someone they hire somebody for a purpose . . . Was it to penetrate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee? That is the only thing I can think of where they might have used this man . . . You wouldn't pick up a fellow like this to do an agent's job."

An unidentified speaker brought up the tension between the commission and the FBI and particularly its director, the late J. Edgar Hoover.

"That is somewhat an issue in this case, and I suppose you are all aware of it," said the speaker. Weisberg said that, in this transcript, Rankin is sometimes identified by name when he speaks and sometimes not. Warren never is, he said.

He speculated that the speaker in this case was Rankin.

"THAT IS that the FBI is very explicit that Oswald is the assassin or was the as-

assin, and they are very explicit that there was no conspiracy, and they are also saying in the same place that they are continuing their investigation," the speaker said.

"Now in my experience of almost nine years," he continued, "it is hard to get them to say when you think you have got a case tight enough to convict somebody that that is the person that

committed the crime. In my experience with the FBI they don't do that . . . Why are they so eager to make both of those conclusions, both in the original report

and in their experimental report, which is such a departure. Now, that is just circumstantial evidence and it doesn't prove anything about this, but it raises questions."

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

Page 20A

Date: 5-18-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmon:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS
 Being Investigated

MAY 19 1975

Alleged Oswald-FBI tie aired

By DONALD M. ROTHBERG
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Warren Commission discussed a report that Lee Harvey Oswald had worked as an FBI undercover agent for more than a year before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, according to a recently declassified commission transcript.

Members of the commission, including the late Chief Justice Earl Warren and President Ford, who was then a Michigan congressman, discussed the report at a closed session on Jan. 22, 1964.

The transcript remained classified top secret for 11 years until released to Harold Weisberg, an author who had filed suit under the Freedom of Information Act. Weisberg has written numerous books and articles criticizing the Warren Commission investigation and its conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, shot and killed Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

A copy of the transcript was obtained by The Associated Press.

At the start of the meeting, Lee Rankin, general counsel of the commission, said he had been told by Waggoner Carr, Texas attorney general, that "the word had come out ... that Oswald was acting as an FBI undercover agent and that they had the information of his badge which was given as number 179, and that he was being paid \$200 a month from September of 1962 up through the time of the assassination."

Carr acknowledged going to the Warren Commission with the information on Oswald and said he recommended "they explore and investigate this rumor thoroughly. I emphasized (to them) that so far as we were concerned, there was no concrete evidence (to back up the reports)."

Rankin said he had talked to Henry Wade, Dallas district attorney, who told him the source of the report was a member of the press.

"There is a denial of this in one of these FBI records, as you know," interjected the late Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., another commission member.

Later, Rankin commented that he and Warren had discussed the report and "we said if that was true and it ever came out and could be established, then you would have people think that there was a conspiracy to accomplish this assassination, that nothing the commission did or anybody could dissipate."

After further discussion the men spoke of their fear that the FBI was trying to maneuver them simply into endorsing the FBI probe and described how the FBI probably wanted the probe handled.

One unidentified speaker said, "They (the FBI) would like to have us fold up and quit."

"This closes the case, you

sec, don't you see," said Boggs, more to do. The commission "Yes I see that" said Dulles, supports their conclusions and "They found the man" said we can go on home and that Rankin. "There is nothing is the end of it."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1515 TARRANT BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS

Page 2-A

Date: 5-18-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor Kenneth T. ...
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

MAY 19 1975

Former Deputy Sheriff, — Craig, Found Shot to Death

By JOHN RUTLEDGE

Former Deputy Sheriff Roper Dean Craig, 39, was found shot to death at 3:30 p.m. Thursday in his father's home at 10524 Luna Road.

Homicide Investigator Robert Garza said a rifle and a note were found near the body. Garza said the wound in Craig's upper right chest apparently was self-inflicted.

Craig had been embroiled in controversy surrounding assassination of President Kennedy.

A DEPUTY at the time of the assassination, Craig said he saw Lee Harvey Oswald running west down Elm Street from the Texas School Book Depository about 15 minutes after the assassination. He said Oswald then got into a station wagon that had pulled up alongside of him.

He also said he heard the shots fired at the presidential motorcade and that because of their close proxim-

ity, the shots had to have been fired from two different rifles.

Craig had recently appeared on radio talk shows expressing his views on the assassination and his testimony appears in the Warren Report.

Patrolmen P. L. Anderson and R. W. Wood said Craig's father, Kristel Craig, discovered the body in a back bedroom in their 1-story frame home at 3:30 p.m. The father had talked to the victim 30 minutes earlier, but left the house to work on a lawn mower in the back yard.

POLICE SAID Craig said in the note he was sorry for what he had to do, but that he could not stand the pain.

Anderson and Wood said Craig's father told them Craig had been taking pain-killing medication for injuries in a car wreck two years ago and for a gunshot wound in the shoulder in Waxahachie six months ago.

At that time, Craig reported to Waxahachie police a stranger appeared at the door of a house at which Craig was waiting for a woman friend, and shot him

with a shotgun when Craig answered a knock at the door.

Craig was under the supervision of Sheriff Bill Decker at the time of the assassination. He left the department shortly after the assassination.

Craig was named Man of the Year by the sheriff's office in 1960 for his work in aid in helping to capture an international jewel thief.

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

"The Dallas Morning News"
- Dallas, Texas

Page 5D

Date: 5-16-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simon
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS
 Being Investigated

1075

Oswald on Payroll?

CIA Reportedly Tied With Murder

By EARL GOLZ

The Rockefeller Commission investigating the CIA has been supplied with written information that Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly was on the CIA payroll when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, The Dallas News has learned.

Author W. R. Morris of Loretta, Tenn., asserts the assassination was financed by the CIA which paid a Mafia boss to recruit at

least three "triggermen" to shoot at Kennedy in a "crossfire."

Morris has given the Rockefeller Commission the names of two of the gunmen, one of whom is now dead, and of a man whom he said "organized" the shooting.

Most of the information came from a former CIA operative who claimed he had worked with Oswald. Oswald's CIA number was 107 and he was paid \$400 a

month plus traveling expenses from the time he returned to this country from Russia in June of 1962, Morris said.

MORRIS SAID he met with the CIA operative early in the morning on Nov. 24, 1966, at Oswald's graveside at Rose Hill Burial Park in Fort Worth.

Morris, who had been assigned by the Associated Press to interview people who visited the grave on the third anniversary of Oswald's death, said he surprised the CIA agent as he was placing a vase of yellow mums and a note on the Oswald headstone.

The man, whom Morris refuses to publicly identify, has since left the CIA and is now in private law practice in California.

Robert B. Olsen, senior counsel for the Rockefeller Commission, confirmed that Morris was "invited" to provide the commission with a written account of his story in the form of a sworn affidavit, "but for his purposes apparently he chose not to."

"He didn't send an affidavit," Olsen said. "He sent a statement—unsigned, unsworn."

Asked whether Morris' story may be receiving serious attention from the commission, Olsen suggested "you obtain from him a copy of the statement that he gave to us and evaluate it for yourself."

MORRIS, WHO WROTE the popular book "The Twelfth of August" in 1971 that was made into the movie "Walking Tall," disputed Olsen's comment that his statement was not a sworn affidavit.

He said the cover letter was notarized, although "every page wasn't certified."

Morris also disagreed with Olsen's statement that Morris "wrote to us that he had information that we felt he should have."

The author said he would have never volunteered to send the Rockefeller Commission the information because he doesn't have "any faith at all in the Rockefeller Commission as far as digging into the Kennedy assassination" because "they already got their minds made up" that the CIA was not involved and it wasn't a conspiracy.

HE SAID he was contacted by letter by the commission which apparently learned he was writing a book linking Oswald and the assassination to the CIA.

He said he sent the statement to the commission May 1 and was subsequently contacted by Olsen by telephone May 9. Olsen said "I know of no communication by telephone from the commission to Mr. Morris."

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Morris said the CIA agent was "shocked when he saw me" at Oswald's grave. He pleaded with him not to print anything about the incident, but Morris told him he would because the scene was so unusual. However, he didn't identify the man or note any CIA ties, he said.

THE MAN WAS thankful he didn't print a description of him and "later on he and I got to be good friends," Morris said. He showed Morris his CIA credentials and said he was quitting the agency because it was "ruthless and dangerous . . . and nothing but hired killers on the taxpayers' payroll," Morris said.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, said the same man sends flowers for her son's grave on each anniversary of his death.

Kennedy was a CIA target, Morris claims, because he "was in the process of abolishing the CIA. He said the CIA had blundered the Bay of Pigs invasion" of Cuba.

"The CIA had reached the point I feel where they thought it was either going to be Kennedy or us (CIA)," he said.

The Mafia was a ready recruiter for assassins, he asserted, because of unprecedented pressure being placed on organized crime by a Justice Department directed by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Soviet allegedly listed Oswald as 'abnormal'

WASHINGTON (AP) — According to Soviet secret police files, Lee Harvey Oswald was considered mentally abnormal and possibly an American "sleeper" agent, CBS correspondent Dan Schorr reported Friday.

The files on the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy were allegedly brought to the United States by defecting KGB agent Lt. Col. Yuri Nosenko 10 weeks after the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, Schorr reported on

the CBS Evening News. Schorr said an FBI interrogation of Nosenko, classified for the past 11 years, was available to the Warren Commission during its probe of the assassination, but said it was not cited in testimony by then-CIA Director John McCone nor by Richard Helms, then a deputy director of the CIA.

Nosenko told the Americans that the Soviet secret police considered Oswald unfit to carry out any mission, Schorr said.

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Castro denies role in death of JFK

HAVANA (UPI) — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro denied Wednesday night that his government had been in any way involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. But he said there had been CIA attempts to assassinate Cuban leaders, himself included.

"It is not within the tradition of the socialist revolution to physically eliminate its enemies," he told a news conference after his meeting with Sen. George McGovern, in which he called for friendship with the United States —

after Washington lifts its trade embargo. "We have another concept of things.

"As a matter of principle we are against this tactic and it would have been stupid to be responsible for such a serious act. It would be absurd, stupid, irresponsible, crazy and besides very dangerous for Cuba.

"And besides, Kennedy was an adversary we knew. We did not think anyone else would have been better and they might have been worse. He was very intelligent and he was

beginning to understand the error of U.S. policy against Cuba when he was killed. Perhaps Kennedy himself would have taken steps toward changing that policy."

Possibility of Cuban involvement in the Kennedy assassination has been hinted at in Washington where the Senate Intelligence Investigation Committee and the commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller have been investigating illegal Central Intelligence Agency activities in the United States.

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Panel Said Not Pressing To Get 3 Men's Identity

By EARL GOLZ

The Rockefeller Commission apparently is not making a serious effort at learning the identity of three men who were being escorted by Dallas police through Dealey Plaza soon after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Most of the law authorities who had contact with the three shabbily dressed men on Nov. 22, 1963, said no one from the Rockefeller Commission has approached them.

The commission, which is investigating the CIA, showed an active interest in the trio last month. Critics of the Warren Report's conclusions about the assassination had speculated that photographs of two of the men resembled former CIA operatives and convicted Watergate burglars E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis.

Hunt and Sturgis have both denied they are the men in the photos.

Persons who said they have not been interviewed by Rockefeller Commission investigators are former Dallas Police Capt. Will Fritz, Dallas County deputy sheriff Harold E. Elkins and former police officer Billy L. Bass.

Bass was one of two policemen photographed escorting the three men

through the plaza after they were found in a car of a freight train south of the triple underpass.

The men were left with Elkins who turned them over to Fritz, then head of the homicide and robbery branch in the police department.

Dallas Police Sgt. David Harkness was contacted by telephone last month by Robert Olsen, a Rockefeller Commission investigator. Harkness was on his motorcycle in Dealey Plaza when the three men were photographed.

Harkness said he "couldn't help him on that" (the identity of the three men). He said he gave Olsen the names of Bass and Marvin L. Wise, the two police officers who escorted the trio through the plaza. Wise was not available for comment Tuesday.

Olsen has told The News that he has talked to several Dallas policemen who were in the plaza area on Nov. 22, 1963, but he has refused to say to whom or to discuss his investigation.

"All I can tell you is that the commission is limiting its investigation to matters of alleged CIA involvement," Olsen said.

A report summing up all the commission's investigations is due to be released June 6.

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FBI-DALLAS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Finds 6 of 7 Disputed Photos

By EARL GOLZ

The Federal Bureau of Investigation by Wednesday had rounded up six of seven known photographs or negatives of three unidentified men

being escorted by police through Dealey Plaza soon after President John F. Kennedy was shot there.

The FBI has been enlisted to help investigate the photographic controversy by the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating the CIA, according to J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the FBI here.

An FBI photography expert from Washington, D.C., was here Wednesday to try to establish the height and other physical characteristics of the three men in the photos, Shanklin said.

Assassination conspiracy theorists have speculated in recent months that photographs of two of the three men showed close resemblances to former CIA operatives and convicted Watergate burglars E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis. Hunt and Sturgis have both denied they are the men in the photos.

Investigators for the Rockefeller Commission one month ago began questioning Dallas police officers who were in Dealey Plaza when the trio was being marched toward the county jail. After quizzing Sgt. David Harkness, who was on a motorcycle in the plaza, the investigators apparently stopped probing further until the FBI went after the photos.

Portions of the Warren Report indicate the names of the three men were not officially recorded by the Dallas police. They apparently were released and not held overnight in jail.

agent last week appeared at The News seeking three 35mm film shot Nov. 22, 1963, of late Jack Beers of the Dallas News, a family dressed men.

The negatives had been rented to Stern, a German magazine, and have not yet been returned to Beers' family. Due back last Feb. 15 after three months in possession of Stern, they were to be applied to a computer that had used photographic evidence to track down Nazi war criminals.

The FBI agent took contact prints made from Beers' film, but they aren't as high a quality as the negatives themselves.

The FBI also had acquired three other negatives of photos showing the three men. These photos had been taken by the wire services, the agent told photographers at The News.

The source of the seventh photograph had not been located by Wednesday.

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Police Queried About CIA Role in JFK Slaying

By EARL GOLZ

The Rockefeller Commission investigating the CIA has questioned several Dallas policemen about three unidentified men being escorted through Dealey Plaza soon after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Dallas News learned Friday.

Robert Olsen, an investigator for the commission, told The News he has talked to several Dallas policemen who were in the plaza area on Nov. 22, 1963.

Comedian Dick Gregory and other critics of the Warren Report's conclusions about the assassination have asked whether photographs of two of the men are convicted Watergate burglars E. Howard Hunt and Frank

Sturgis. Both are former CIA operatives. Hunt and Sturgis have denied they are in the photograph. Olsen refused to discuss the inquiries he made to Dallas policemen last month.

"All I can tell you is that the commission is limiting its investigation to matters of alleged CIA involvement," Olsen said in a telephone interview from Washington. "And beyond that, I guess you will have to wait until our report comes out (June 8)."

Asked whether the commission is still actively investigating the three unidentified men, Olsen said he was "not at liberty to discuss what is going on in the activities of the commission on that score."

"There have been allegations, as

you know, that these photographs represented Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis . . . There's been a good deal of publicity about that particular accusation."

Dallas Police Sgt. David Harkness was contacted by Olsen by telephone April 1. Harkness was on his motorcycle in Dealey Plaza when the three men were photographed.

"He was interested in those three people that were in that picture," Harkness said. "But I couldn't help him on that."

Harkness said he gave Olsen the names of Billy L. Bass and Marvin L. Wise, the two officers photographed escorting the trio. Neither Bass, who now works for the Dallas County dis-

trict attorney's office, nor Wise could be reached Friday to determine whether Olsen spoke to them.

Harkness said he thought Olsen was involved in "a very poor way of investigating" by telephone. He said he asked Olsen if he had read the Warren Report's interview with him, and Olsen said he "didn't have time."

United Press International on March 30 quoted reliable sources as stating the Rockefeller Commission in its final report, will "have to speak to those recurring allegations of CIA involvement in the Kennedy assassination, and it could not do that without looking into it"

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(Mount Clippings in Space Below)

Ruby 'unwitting' killer?

Friend ends 11-year silence on relationship

ELL SLOAN
Writer

Ruby was obsessed with a fanatical devotion to President John F. Kennedy and could not knowingly have taken part in any conspiracy during the time Kennedy was in Dallas, one of his closest friends maintains.

Edward J. Pullman, a North Dallas psychological counselor and hypnotherapist, broke an 11-year silence to tell The Dallas Herald about his one-time friendship with the slayer of the accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Jack loved President Kennedy and he was very emotionally disturbed by his death," Pullman said. "He had a kind of father-fixation on the President."

"He called me the night after Kennedy was killed and he was crying. He said, 'The thing that bothers me most is that Jackie (Kennedy) will have to come down here and face that little s.o.b. at the trial.'"

In early 1964, Pullman was questioned by two attorneys for the Warren Commission, but "they didn't seem interested" in what he had to say.

If Ruby was a party to a conspiracy to "shut Oswald's mouth," as some assassination buffs have suggested, he was an unwitting party, Pullman believes.

"It's conceivable that somebody could have used Jack because he was such a well-known bothead."

"For this reason, and because of some of the new evidence that has turned up, I'd like to see the assassination investigation reopened."

Pullman said he first became aware of how strong Ruby's feelings were about Kennedy one evening when he and his wife were visiting Ruby's Carousel Club.

"There was a comic on stage who started doing an unflattering impersonation of President Kennedy," Pullman recalled. "When Jack heard what was going on, he really blew his stack."

"He ran up on the stage and grabbed the guy and threatened to throw him out of the place if he ever did the act again."

In November, 1963—just two weeks before the assassination—Pullman and Ruby both attended a Texas Products Show at Market Hall, where Pullman witnessed another example of Ruby's quick temper where J.F.I. was concerned.

"H. L. Hunt (the late multimillionaire oilman) was at the show, passing out literature that was highly critical of Kennedy. Jack came over to me, boiling mad and waving one of Hunt's pamphlets."

"I'm going to write my congressman about this," he said. "People shouldn't be saying things like this about the President of the United States."

Not only were Pullman and his wife occasional guests at

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—Staff Photo by Kurt Wallace

ED PULLMAN met Jack Ruby one year before Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station. They met at an inventors' show where Ruby was demonstrating an invention of his, a "twist" exercise board. Pullman is holding one of the rare boards.

Ruby's nightclub, but also frequently entertained Ruby at their home.

"We would get some bagels and lox and invite Jack over for breakfast," Pullman said.

Pullman believes it was "pure accident" that Ruby happened to confront Oswald on the morning of Nov. 24, 1963, as Dallas police were attempting to transfer the accused assassin from the police station to the county jail.

"Jack was on his way to the Western Union office (just

down Main Street from the police station) to wire some money to somebody; and he just stopped in at the station to see some of 'the boys.' All the cops were his friends.

"Jack always carried a pistol with him because he was accustomed to carrying large sums of cash around. I saw the gun he shot Oswald with many times.

"When he suddenly found himself face-to-face with Oswald, Jack couldn't control himself. He pulled out the gun

and shot him, but there wasn't anything premeditated about it," Pullman said.

"I've never been able to buy the story that Jack could die so suddenly from cancer. He was a big health nut, who ate wheat germ with his milk and all that. He was always tough, always ready for a fight. I've seen him throw people down the stairs.

"It just doesn't seem logical that he could get sick and die like that."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officer retiring

Photo with Oswald gave Leavelle fame, no fortune

By GERRY FORGE
Staff Writer

"Money is the reason all the new evidence is turning up in the Kennedy assassination."

Detective Jim R. Leavelle, a veteran policeman with his own special place in history, was considering questions about those tragic days in November 1963.

"Everyone seems to be coming up with something that has not been said or shown before," he said.

"Take that guy (Dr. Robert Joling, president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences) SMU paid to come out there and speak," said Leavelle. "He was paid to say the assassination was a conspiracy, but have they offered someone who supports the Warren Commission to speak?"

A member of the Dallas Police Department 25 years, Leavelle is retiring. The announcement attracted uncommon interest because his face has become known worldwide.

It was Leavelle who was handcuffed to Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, that Sunday morning when Jack Ruby fired the shot seen by millions of horrified television viewers.

Bob Jackson, at the time a photographer for The Times Herald, captured a Pulitzer Prize for his photo of the event, a photo made all the more memorable for Leavelle's shocked expression as Ruby's bullet hit Oswald.

Today, more than 11 years later, Leavelle recalls that morning's event as "just another crime."

"People asked me if I was scared," he said. "Actually, it happened so fast I didn't have time to think — it did not occur to me that I could have been killed until the next day."

SECRET

Reflecting on his years enforcing the law, he said there was "no joy" in sending people to prison.

"I have a compassion for the younger generation," said Leavelle. "I try to bend over backwards for them."

And because of this compassion, he said, many youthful offenders have

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Famous Detective Retiring

By JAMES EWELL

Jim Leavelle is leaving the Dallas police force after 25 years—the last 11 spent trying to step off the center stage of history.

Leavelle is the white-suited detective millions of television viewers saw that Sunday when Jack Ruby rushed onto the screen to shoot Lee Harvey Oswald.

Ever since, Leavelle has had constant questions thrown at him about that November day in 1963, and dozens of souvenir hunters clamoring for his suit, the LBJ hat and the boots he was wearing. He's even been asked for locks of his hair.

The suit ("the only Neiman-Marcus suit I ever owned") has not been worn by Leavelle since that day and remains neatly pressed in a closet.

A California man who owns all of Houdini's irons still wants the pair of handcuffs that locked Leavelle and Oswald together as they stepped into the City Hall basement and into Ruby's path.

None of these possessions was ever sold.

Through it all, the 54-year-old detective insists his life wasn't drastically changed.

"I never think about it, really,



Jim Leavelle . . . "It was a Neiman-Marcus suit, the only one I've ever had . . . my dress-up suit."

unless someone else brings it up," Leavelle confided.

One thing still vividly recalled by Leavelle was the actions by the other detective, also escorting Oswald. L. C. Graves, shown in the picture on Oswald's left, prevented more bloodshed, Leavelle is certain, by hooking his thumb between the hammer and firing pin of Ruby's revolver.

"In all that confusion, I could see Ruby's hand still pumping the gun but because L. C. had his thumb hooked in front of the ham-

mer it couldn't fire. Ruby was definitely trying to keep firing."

A detective for 20 of his 25 years on the force, and experienced in homicide investigations, Leavelle scoffed at new demands for a re-opening of the investigation of the assassination.

Any new probe, he declared, would waste tax money and benefit the fast-buck artists capitalizing on the nation's emotions.

"Let me tell you this: we have gained convictions on people with less than half the evidence we had in this case."

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—Dallas News Staff Photos.

Leavelle's gray suit made him stand out in this famous picture by the late News photographer Jack Beers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stole Castro files

Sturgis admits cloak-dagger role

By PAUL MESKIL
New York News

"I was a spy," Frank Sturgis admits.

"I was involved in assassination plots and conspiracies to overthrow several foreign governments, including Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

"I smuggled arms and men into Cuba — for Castro and against Castro. I broke into the intelligence files of the Cuban Army and Air Force. I stole and photographed hundreds of secret documents.

"That's what spies do.

"I also broke into foreign consulates and business offices in Cuba, for the purpose of obtaining information, and into an import-export office in Caracas, Venezuela, that was a front for the KGB (Soviet Secret Service)."

Sturgis was a hired operative of the Central Intelligence Agency for at least a decade. Maybe he still is, though his cover was blown forever by the notoriety he received as a Watergate burglar. He constructed and controlled an espionage network in Cuba that is still functioning despite frantic efforts

by Castro security forces and the KGB to destroy it.

Sturgis was convicted with E. Howard Hunt for their part in the Watergate breakin.

Though he was only a bit player in the Watergate drama, Sturgis is a real life James Bond whose exploits rival those of any fictional spy. Interviewed at the office of his Miami lawyer, Ellis Rubin, and at other places in New York and Florida, he candidly revealed many details of his colorful career as a war hero, secrets-staller, gunrunner,

See STURGIS on Page 16



Frank Sturgis . . .
. . . real life James Bond

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Sturgis admits spy role

Continued From Page 1

guerrilla fighter and professional plotter.

Asked if he also had been an assassin, he politely changed the subject. Some things he will not talk about.

A stocky, iron-jawed man who looks much younger than his 50 years, he was born Frank Angelo Fiorini in Norfolk, Va. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps at the start of World War II and fought through the Pacific with the famed First Raider Battalion. After the war, he served in the Air Force, Army and Navy Reserve.

He had the perfect training for a secret agent. The Marine Corps taught him judo, knife-fighting and jungle warfare techniques. The Air Force taught him to fly a plane and the Navy Reserve trained him to handle small, fast ships.

The Army completed this education. During a hitch in Germany, he was assigned to a security unit that handled top-secret reports from Allied intelligence agents all over Europe. This was his introduction to the dark world of espionage and intrigue.

In Berlin during the chilliest part of the cold war, he met his first real spy. She was a beautiful actress who also was an agent of Haganah, the secret army formed to defend the new state of Israel.

When he returned to civilian life, Frank became a Haganah courier — perhaps the only Roman Catholic in this group. In the 1960s, he went to Miami to visit an uncle who had married a Cuban exile. Her family was close to Carlos Prio, the Cuban president who was ousted in 1952 by a military coup led by Fulgencio Batista. Frank met Prio and other wealthy Cubans whose Miami mansions were not beds of anti-Batista intrigue. Some of them supplied financial support for a fiery young rebel, Fidel Castro, who was then living in Mexico.

Prio asked Frank to "go Cuba, join Castro's army and let me know what he's doing. Frank accepted the assignment. He flew to Havana and with the help of a Cuban priest, he quickly located Castro's camp in the Sierra Maestra Mountains and volunteered his services.

"Fidel remembered me," he said. "We could understand each other. I spoke Italian, which is similar to Spanish, and he spoke some English. I offered to help train his troops, but he said, 'Frank, what I need is guns.'"

So Frank became a gunrunner. With money supplied by the Castro underground in Florida, he purchased thousands of rifles and other weapons from International Armament Corp. (Interarmco) of Alexandria, Va., the world's largest dealer in surplus arms. He then set up an elaborate land-sea-air smuggling network to get the guns and ammunition into Cuba.

After several months as a double agent, working for Prio and Castro, Frank became a triple agent. This time, he was recruited for the game of intelligence by a major league scout, Park F. Woolam, the State Department official then in charge of the U.S. Consulate in Santiago de Cuba.

"Later, when the revolution was over, I received orders to go to Havana. Woolam told me who to contact in the American Embassy there." His new contacts, Frank said, were CIA agents, one of whom was the embassy's military attache.

Castro immediately placed his most trusted officers in command of the Cuban military services. Major Pedro Diaz Lanz, a close friend of Frank's, became commander in chief of the Air Force and his brother, Marcos Diaz Lanz, became inspector general of that service.

Frank helped the Diaz Lanz brothers reorganize the air force and they make him their security and intelligence chief. He also became the officer in charge of inspecting and supervising all Cuban gambling casinos, which were owned and operated by American mobsters.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK autopsy termed 'incompetent'

Two gunmen fired at motorcade, pathologist says

By BRYAN MARTIN
Staff Writer

A noted pathologist who said he is one of the few persons to see the autopsy reports on President John F. Kennedy has described the documents as "incompetent and unbelievable."

Dr. Cyril Wecht, Allegheny County, Pa., coroner, also revealed to a national television audience Thursday night that certain portions of the autopsy are missing.

Wecht, former U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Austin, a journalist and an attorney took part in an ABC television special to discuss the presidential assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Saying he had conducted or supervised thousands of autopsies, Wecht criticized the post-mortem of Kennedy and said he personally has no doubt someone in addition to Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for firing shots at the President's motorcade.

A Warren Commission empaneled to study the assassination found Oswald—who was killed two days later in the Dallas Police Department's basement—acted alone in slaying Kennedy.

But journalist Marcom Kildruff, who witnessed the assassination, and author Jim Bishop disputed Wecht and charged Oswald alone killed the President.

"There has been far too much mystery made of this," said Kildruff.

"It was the act of a single deranged mind—Oswald."

The author of a book entitled "The Day Kennedy Was Shot," Bishop supported the Warren Commission's findings. But he said three shots were fired — the first missing, the second hitting Kennedy and the third striking Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the presidential limousine.

The commission, according to the panelist, found one bullet entered Kennedy's neck, traveled up his throat and through the top of his forehead, emerging and striking Connally first, above the right armpit, then his right wrist and finally lodging in his left thigh.

Yarborough, riding two cars behind the President, said he, too, heard three shots, but he believed some had been fired from in front of Kennedy, and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building, where Oswald allegedly fired the shots that killed Kennedy.

"You don't smell gunpowder unless you are upwind from it, and it blows in your face," said Yarborough, who has urged the reopening of the investigation. He said he could not have smelled the gunpowder if the shots had been fired from behind the motorcade.

Also during the 90-minute telecast, a film shot by the late Abraham Zapruder was shown. The film of the assassination shows Kennedy's head jerking backward and to the left after he was shot. The movement, according to theories, indicates the shot was fired from in front of Kennedy and not from the rear.

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CIA, FBI need checks, Ervin says

Special congressional committee urged

Congress should set up a special committee to oversee the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), former U.S. Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., said in Dallas Wednesday.

Speaking in the art forum series at Temple Shalom, Ervin said the congressional committees which presently oversee the highly sensitive agencies "have not performed their duties in a proper fashion."

He said the CIA is presently under the jurisdiction of the senior members of the House and Senate armed services committees, while the FBI is under the senior members of the House and Senate judiciary committees.

Ervin said it was obvious to him, through his experience as chairman of the special Senate Watergate investigation committee that the CIA and the FBI have not been properly monitored.

He said pending legislation would specify the obligations of both agencies to a new special committee.

Ervin ranged over a wide variety of subjects in his talk before a capacity audience at the temple.

He quoted from poets, historians, playwrights and the Bible in making points on the Watergate "tragedy" and the present economic plight of the United States, and in explaining his stands on various controversial measures during his long tenure in the Senate.

He was asked why he thought former President Nixon did not burn the Watergate tapes.

"I have tried to find a satisfactory answer to that myself," Ervin said. He said he believed Nixon "had the most aggravated notion of the presidency of any man who occupied the White House."

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WILD RANGA



Former U.S. Sen. Sam Ervin ...
... asks stronger monitoring

"I think he believed he was above the Constitution and the laws and he didn't believe the courts or the Congress could compel him to give them (the tapes) up," Ervin said.

He was also asked why he opposed passage of the Equal Rights Amendment which a number of women's groups have been seeking.

Ervin replied his main reason was "it's totally unnecessary." He drew a smattering of applause for that comment.

He went on to say the last five decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court dealing with laws on women's rights indicated the court would hold unconstitutional the statutes of any state which drew an inequitable distinction between men and women.

Ervin also explained why he opposed consumer protection legislation to set up a federal consumer affairs bureaucracy.

Primarily, he said, this legislation did not clearly define "what is a consumer interest."

And he added, "I don't believe American businessmen sit up all night trying to figure out how to cheat and defraud the very people whose good will they depend on for survival."

Ervin said he did not favor President Ford's pardon of Nixon.

He said Ford explained he pardoned Nixon from any and all future Watergate allegations because he couldn't get a fair trial, because he had already suffered enough and because it was Ford's personal inclination to do so.

Ervin said the fair trial and suffering matters were for courts to decide, not the White House.