

The immediate source of the story was Gilberto Alvarado Urrutia, a Nicaraguan who said he was trying to get to Cuba on a penetration mission for the Nicaraguan Secret Service. After a few days he reportedly retracted his story, saying that he had made it up to get the U.S. to take action against Castro; then he withdrew this retraction. He ultimately took a lie detector test which showed he was lying; he then said that the lie detector must be correct. This kind of retraction suggests that Alvarado had told the story as an agent who later did not know whose orders to follow.

At first this story was treated with considerable respect. The CIA communications (which went to the White House as well as the FBI, the State Department, and the Secret Service) show that the agency was taking the allegation quite seriously. Alvarado was said to be of questionable reliability but not wholly discredited; the CIA described him as a "very serious person who speaks with conviction."²⁸

It is known that President Johnson was concerned about a Castro plot when he set up the Warren Commission, and that he did not accept all the conclusions of the Warren Report; it has been reported that he specifically believed that the assassination was a retaliatory act by the Cuban Communists.²⁹ That is, the apparent effect of the story of "D" - which may have been intended - was to impress upon President Johnson (and thus ultimately on the Warren Commission) the potential threat of an international incident posed by the reports that Castro was behind the assassination, and (by extension) by any alternative to the lone-assassin hypothesis.

The Warren Report concluded that Alvarado was lying about having seen Oswald, but did not explore the possible implications of a planted false story. It is plausible that a major conscious or subconscious motivation for a coverup was a desire to avoid allegations of conspiracy such as this one which were thought to be untrue but which might lead to very serious problems. Some observers have recognized a pattern of anti-Castro allegations arising from intelligence-related sources, including Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis.³⁰

5. CORRELATION OF VARIOUS AGENCY FILES AND ACTIONS CONCERNING OSWALD

The files of the FBI, State, and Marines on Oswald before the assassination reflect various peculiar actions which might be explained not only by Oswald being an agent of the agency which was acting oddly, but by a belief that he was working for someone else. Such an evaluation, of course, would probably never be written down; it would be detectable only through resulting agency actions or omissions.

As far as I know, the Warren Commission never did the required kind of.

detailed comparative study of the intelligence agency file. Considerable attention was given to the most striking anomalies in the State Department file, notably the Department's efforts to facilitate Oswald's return from Russia, and the ease with which he got a new passport in late 1963. Even in the case of the State Department, however, the Commission did not get into all the major questions about the evaluation of Oswald. For example, the Commission examined the reasons why the Passport Office did not react to the CIA telegram about Oswald's visit to the Russian Embassy, but failed to explore the reaction of others, primarily the Office of Security, for whom the telegram was more relevant.

The relatively sparse CIA file does not reflect any such strikingly peculiar actions. However, close study of the CIA file by an expert might reveal if they did anything odd in the Oswald case. It is quite possible, for example, that someone in the CIA recognized that his defection and return might have been a mission for (e.g.) military intelligence, and that the Agency therefore kept away from his case, making no attempt to question him about his stay in Russia.

6. POSSIBLE UNUSUAL CIA INTEREST IN DEFECTORS

In 1960, the year after Oswald's move to Russia, the CIA and the State Department exchanged some correspondence relating to defectors in general. The purpose of this study, which included compiling statistics and making lists of Americans who had defected, is not clear. Although this material was given to the Warren Commission, apparently no explanation was asked for or provided.

There have been rumors that Otto Otepka, who worked on this project and with Oswald's file while he was head of the State Department's Office of Security, was suspicious of the way the Oswald case was handled. He should be given the opportunity to present any relevant information he might have.

7. POSSIBLE CIA CONTACT WITH OSWALD THROUGH ALEXIS DAVISON

Oswald's notebook contained the name and address of a Russian living in Atlanta who was identified as the mother of the U.S. Embassy Doctor, Alexis Davison. Davison had routinely examined Oswald's wife when the couple was preparing to return to the U.S. in 1962. Davison gave no persuasive explanation of why he gave his mother's address to the Oswalds, suggesting only an understanding that they could look her up if they happened to be in Atlanta. Davison told the Secret Service he did not remember the Oswalds, but later recalled the contact quite clearly for the FBI and said he did not recall giving his mother's address to any other people who were going back to the U.S.³¹

In December 1962, Davison was charged by the USSR with receiving information from the American spy Oleg Penkovsky. Evidently, in addition to his

official duties as a medical doctor and an Assistant Air ()iché, Davison was engaged in very sensitive ()elligence work. It should be ()etermined if he had any contact with Oswald in that capacity, or reported to any intelligence agency about him.

8. REPORT OF DALLAS CIA AGENT FAMILIAR WITH OSWALD

George DeMohrenschildt, a man with many hints of intelligence connections in his own background who helped the Oswald family in Dallas, testified that before doing so he asked one or more of his friends if that would be okay. One person whom he said he may have asked about Oswald was J. Walton Moore, who he thought was an FBI agent.³² Moore was probably in fact with the CIA; he interviewed DeMohrenschildt at length in 1957 after his trip to Yugoslavia. He did have an office in a government building and was listed as an "employee, U.S. government;" the FBI told DeMohrenschildt that Moore was not with the FBI.³³

The Warren Commission seems not to have been interested in this or other reports that the government had indicated that Oswald was not someone who had to be avoided.³⁴ An attempt should be made to identify Moore's employer, determine what he knew about Oswald, and what he may have told DeMohrenschildt or anyone else.

9. ALLEGED PRESENCE OF CIA AGENT AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL

Within an hour of the assassination, a CIA agent presented his credentials to a Secret Service agent at Parkland Hospital and said that he would be "available." It is not clear what he might have been expected to do. A short time later an unknown FBI agent had to be forcibly restrained from entering the emergency room.³⁵ Apparently the Commission did not investigate either of these occurrences. As far as I know the CIA was not asked what action they may have taken in Dallas or in Washington after Kennedy was shot or after Oswald was arrested.

10. QUESTIONABLE RECORDS OF OSWALD'S SECURITY CLEARANCE

One of the peculiarities in Oswald's military records which is suggestive of an intelligence connection has to do with his security clearance. The personnel file which was given to the Commission by the Marine Corps reflected only that Oswald had been given a Confidential clearance. However, persuasive testimony indicated that Oswald (like the other men in his unit) must have been cleared at least for Secret information. When the Commission staff asked about this discrepancy, the Marine Corps said, in effect, that if Oswald was doing Secret work then he must have had Secret clearance.³⁶ The Commission apparently did not press for a proper answer or otherwise resolve this problem.

Irregularities of this kind at least raise the possibility that Oswald had been "sheep dipped" - that is, that he was formally discharged from the Marines while actually continuing government employment for some sort of intelligence work. There is firm evidence that the Department of Defense was not telling the truth when it claimed that it had given the Warren Commission all of its records on Oswald. His pay records, for example, were submitted months after that claim. There is solid documentary evidence of other omissions. There are also hints of further missing records: the FBI was told soon after the assassination that the CIC and CID files at the California base where Oswald had served in 1959 had nothing on Oswald; some of the California Marine Corps files had been forwarded to Washington.³⁷ These files might be expected to contain the records of any investigation for a high-level clearance.

11. ALLEGED PHOTO OF HUNT AND STURGIS IN DALLAS

The Rockefeller Commission is reportedly checking out and rebutting the allegation that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis (also known as Fiorini) appear in the photographs of several men apparently picked up by the Dallas police immediately after the assassination. These photographs represent an authentic unresolved mystery, it is true; however, the men pictured have been "positively identified" on previous occasions, as other "suspects" in the assassination.

Aside from the absence of any striking similarity in appearance, it is inherently most unlikely that a professional intelligence operative like Hunt (who got a wig just to interview Dita Beard) would get himself photographed without a disguise at the scene of an assassination if he had anything to do with it.

While such allegations should be seriously checked out, they should not be allowed to distract attention from more plausible but less spectacular evidence of improper CIA activities in connection with Oswald or the assassination investigation. To allow that to happen would be to invite disinformation efforts by the Agency and its friends.

C. STATEMENT BY JAMES ANGLETON

It is quite possible that a CIA investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was among the domestic activities which recently caused concern within the Agency. At the time of his resignation as head of the CIA's Counter-intelligence Division, James Angleton was quoted as making the following remarks when Seymour Hersh asked about alleged CIA wrongdoing and his domestic activities: "A mansion has many rooms and there were many things going on during the period of the [anti-war (NYT addition)] bombings. I'm not privy to who struck John."³⁸

From the context of Angleton's statement, it is impossible to determine what he may have been referring to. "Who struck John" may be a literary reference or cliché which is not familiar to me. It may have been a reference to some other John - e.g., Mitchell. Also, it is conceivable that "Who Struck John" was some sort of code name for a CIA study of the Kennedy assassination.

Angleton should be asked to explain that statement, and whether he is aware of any CIA investigations of Oswald or the assassination, particularly any which may have reached conclusions different from the Warren Commission's. Regardless of what Angleton now says he meant by his comment, an intended reference to John Kennedy seems as likely as any other explanation.

D. AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

Warren Commission Document [CD] 692 purports to be an exact copy of the CIA's pre-assassination dossier on Oswald. Of the material predating Oswald's October 1963 trip to Mexico, almost all has been released; most is information from other agencies. A good part of the Mexico material is still withheld.³⁹

A number of other Commission Documents and internal memoranda deal with the CIA's pre- and post-assassination investigations. Some of the withheld CD's would be very interesting: e.g., CD 935, a Top Secret CIA memo dealing in part with the reaction of the Cuban Intelligence Service to the assassination.⁴⁰ Enough of the CIA material submitted to the Commission has been released to provide a basis for the formulation of appropriately specific questions.

Certainly most of the still withheld material should be released at this time. However, overemphasis on the material at the Archives should be avoided. Erroneous claims are frequently made that many of the Warren Commission files have been locked up for 75 years from the date of the assassination. In fact, there is no such fixed-term withholding. All of the withheld material is reviewed every five years, and in addition is subject to agency and judicial review under the Freedom of Information Act when a request is made by any citizen. Some of the withheld material might even remain withheld for more than 75 years. In fact, an extraordinary amount of investigative material (largely raw data in FBI reports) has been released or published. This was done to some degree over the objection of the FBI.

It is probable that the most sensitive material in government files on Oswald never reached the Warren Commission. I am sure that was the case with the FBI files, only a small fraction of which were given to the Commission.

In response to my Freedom of Information Act requests, the CIA has told me that they "are highly in favor of declassifying everything possible in connection with the records of the Warren Commission. The most convincing motive for us to

do this is our firm belief that all the information so ~~classified~~ ~~withheld~~ merely go to support the conclusions of the Warren Commission and dispel any possible confusion or suspicion that the continued classification may have raised."⁴¹ (This motive has been balanced against the protection of classified information and intelligence sources and methods.) I expect that this is a sincere opinion, at least as it applies to the CIA material in the Archives. (The following section examines the indications that the CIA did not make a full disclosure to the Commission.) Of course, even the currently available material invalidates many of the Commission's conclusions.

Because of these facts, the demand for release of the Warren Commission's records should be only a part of the demand for full disclosure. At the very least, the CIA should be asked about files other than CD 692 in which there is any reference to Lee Harvey Oswald or to members of his family.

III. THE CIA AND THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION

A. POSSIBILITY THAT INFORMATION WAS WITHHELD FROM THE COMMISSION

1. FALSE CIA STATEMENT TO THE FBI ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On the day of the assassination, an FBI agent from the Washington field office interviewed Birch D. O'Neal of the CIA for the purpose of obtaining "any information" in the CIA files on Oswald. According to the FBI's report, he "learned there is nothing in CIA file [sic] regarding Oswald other than material furnished to CIA by the FBI and the Department of State."⁴² That was certainly untrue, most conspicuously with regard to the important CIA-originated material about Oswald's trip to Mexico.⁴³

The possibility that the FBI misrecorded the CIA statement must be acknowledged. The Bureau's headquarters file included some CIA-created records, so the Bureau should have known that the CIA claim was wrong when they reported it to the Warren Commission. Whatever O'Neal's exact statement about the CIA file was, it seems clear that the CIA did not want to immediately reveal to the FBI the full extent of their coverage of Oswald, and the serious problems raised (e.g. by the photographs of the visitor to the Russian Embassy).

The significance of this FBI report is not primarily that material was withheld from the FBI, since some of it had been turned over previously and more apparently was forwarded quite soon; it is that at least once the CIA made a false statement about the extent of their Oswald file.

2. TOPICS ON WHICH DISCLOSURE MAY HAVE BEEN LIMITED

(a) Marina Oswald

The FBI told the Warren Commission that their case on Lee Harvey Oswald was

returned to active status (March 1963 as a result of information obtained during an investigation relating to his wife Marina. FBI Agent Hooty testified that it was the FBI's practice to interview immigrants from Communist countries "on a selective basis," and that Marina Oswald had been selected.⁴⁴ The results of this FBI practice would seem naturally and properly to be of interest to the CIA. However, the CIA file on Lee Oswald does not give any indication of CIA interest in Marina specifically. There is no apparent reference to any effort by or with the FBI relating to Russian immigrants. (The routine transmittal slips for the FBI reports on Lee Oswald do not refer to the FBI's case on Marina.)

The CIA should be asked to produce any records it has on Marina Oswald. The Agency should be asked if they ever contacted her as a potential informant or otherwise, directly or indirectly. She may well have been known to the CIA through Russians in Dallas, some of whom had links to CIA-supported groups and might well have been reporting to the CIA on the activities of the Russian community.

(b) Oswald's contacts with Albert Schweitzer College

When Oswald left the U.S. in 1959, he had indicated on his passport application that he intended to attend Albert Schweitzer College. This is a small Unitarian-affiliated school in Switzerland specializing in advanced studies in philosophy and the liberal arts.⁴⁵ Oswald had indeed been accepted by that school, despite the apparent absence of the proper references and background. When he failed to show up, an investigation was undertaken by the FBI through its Legal Attaché in Paris, perhaps in part at the request of Oswald's mother through her Congressman.⁴⁶ Since the relevant FBI records have not been made available, I do not know whether any of them were sent to the CIA, but that would have been appropriate. It should be determined if there was any FBI-CIA liaison on this matter (and if not, why not); and, if so, why there is no record of it in the CIA file on Oswald, CD 692.

The CIA, the FBI, and ONI should also be asked if there was any intelligence interest in Schweitzer College, or any direct or indirect government support. That might explain Oswald's peculiar contacts with the College. If the CIA evaluated this matter in documents provided to the Warren Commission, they should be made public.

(c) The unidentified man photographed in Mexico City

(See section II.B.1 supra.) I am confident that the CIA ultimately did provide an explanation of this "mistake" which was good enough to satisfy the Warren Commission. However, there are strong indications that the CIA was not candid with the Commission at first. The Commission first learned about the

ination. However, as late as March 12 the Commission was asking the CIA about Oswald's activities in Mexico and about the photograph apparently without knowing that these matters were related.⁴⁷ The CIA had apparently not yet replied to a letter which had been sent a month previously asking for an explanation of the photograph.

3. CIA ASSERTIONS OF FULL DISCLOSURE

CIA Director McCone and Deputy Director Helms testified that the substance of all relevant pre-assassination information had been supplied to the Commission.⁴⁸ CD 692 was described in a covering memo as "an exact reproduction of the Agency's official dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald," but it included only a summary of some of the pre-assassination internal CIA messages about Oswald.⁴⁹ A Commission staff member went to Langley and saw a computerized printout on Oswald, which he described as including no document which the Commission had not been given in full or in paraphrase.⁵⁰

The CIA should be asked to list (and, if possible, to release) all records not in the "official dossier" which mentioned Oswald. Specifically, since some records had Oswald's middle name as "Henry," the extent of their search involving variant names should be examined.

B. KEY PERSONS IN THE CIA - WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

Raymond Rocca, who recently resigned from the Counterintelligence Division, was the CIA's liaison with the Warren Commission. Arthur Dooley, who retired in 1973, was apparently one of the CIA men most involved in the investigation.

According to a Commission memo, Richard Helms was one of the two men at a meeting on March 12, 1964 who would have known if Oswald had been a CIA informant.⁵¹ The name of the second man has been withheld. He should be identified and both should be questioned.

It might be particularly useful to ask the following people from the Warren Commission staff about the issues raised in this memo, and about the degree of CIA cooperation with the Commission.

W. David Slawson, now at the U.S.C. Law School, was the junior lawyer who apparently had the most extensive dealings with the CIA. His area of investigation was Oswald's foreign activities. The New York Times has reported that he recently said that the investigation should be reopened.⁵²

William T. Coleman, now Secretary of Transportation, was the senior lawyer in the same area.

Wesley J. Liebeler, now with the Federal government in Washington, was reportedly involved in the investigation of the unidentified man photo, and was

reportedly unable to get a satisfactory explanation from the CIA for their misidentification of the man as Oswald.⁵³

Samuel A. Stern, now with Wilmer Cutler and Pickering, in Washington, examined the CIA evaluation of Oswald, particularly from the viewpoint of liaison with the Secret Service and procedures for Presidential protection. He was also involved with investigating the allegations that Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant.

C. THE CIA'S OWN INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION

1. CIA CAPABILITY FOR AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION

The CIA, of course, openly worked with the Warren Commission in areas involving foreign activities. In addition, the Agency was given the ability to assess much of the evidence in other areas. At the Commission's request, the FBI sent the CIA not only material with foreign aspects, but also reports on possible subversive activities by Oswald in the U.S.; the FBI also forwarded to the CIA all the major investigative reports coming out of the Dallas office.⁵⁴ The Secret Service was also asked to send the CIA a number of its reports, including all interviews of Marina Oswald.⁵⁵

On occasion during the life of the Commission, the CIA actively suggested further investigation. For example, one Agency memo said it was of considerable importance to investigate the report that Oswald had attempted suicide in Russia, and that if necessary his body should be exhumed to see if he really did have a scar on his wrist.⁵⁶

The Warren Commission, constrained by (among other things) the need to make a public report within a reasonable time, did not even adequately pursue all the important leads in the material the FBI did submit. The CIA was not so constrained.

2. UNKNOWN CIA CONCLUSIONS

The CIA interest in the assassination continued after the Warren Commission finished its work. For example, more than two months after the Warren Report came out, the CIA asked for a copy of the Zapruder film of the shooting. According to the FBI, it was requested "for training purposes."⁵⁷ Presumably this means for training photoanalysts.

The FBI - Commission study of this film was superficial. Most notably, the Warren Report failed to mention, much less explain, the fact that Kennedy was driven forcefully backwards by the fatal shot (which, according to the Commission, came from behind him). Contrary to expectations, a target does sometimes recoil back towards the gun.⁵⁸ It would be interesting to know if the CIA came up with this explanation. In any case, the Agency should reveal what use it made of, and

Agency officials testified in May 1964 that they had found no evidence causing them to conclude that there had been a conspiracy, but that the case would never be considered closed.⁶⁰ The CIA should be asked to produce their internal reports on the assassination, particularly any which reached conclusions or postdated the Warren Report.

3. CIA ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT

It would be perfectly proper if the CIA has investigated charges made by the critics alleging foreign involvement in the assassination. Such investigative reports should be made public.

CIA coverage of the critics may have included the dissemination of false reports to draw attention away from serious questions which involved the Agency. Other researchers who have been more active in the investigation than me could no doubt provide details about some of the suspicious incidents and persons.

Jim Garrison charged that the CIA was involved in the assassination and also hindered his investigation. Since the former charge has received wide attention, despite Garrison's lack of substantiating evidence, the CIA should be asked to explain its links with any of the principals in the Garrison matter. This should include suspects, peripheral figures associated with them, investigators, and some of the witnesses and their attorneys; CIA connections with David Ferrie and Guy Banister should be given special attention.⁶¹ If it is true, as Victor Marchetti has reportedly said, that Clay Shaw had been a CIA contact in connection with his foreign trade activities and the CIA was concerned about keeping this fact secret, that might explain some of the strong opposition to Garrison (although it would not add to Garrison's flimsy case that Shaw conspired to kill Kennedy):

The extent of CIA efforts to disseminate derogatory information about the critics should be examined. The Agency did give the Warren Commission a 1937 Gestapo memo on Joachim Joesten, the author of one of the first critical books on the assassination.⁶² Information that Joesten had been a member of the German Communist Party, taken from the same memo, was later introduced into the Congressional Record in a report (allegedly written by the CIA) which claimed that his criticism of the Warren Report was part of a "Communist bloc defamation campaign."⁶³ The Agency should also be asked if it intercepted the mail of, or otherwise interfered with, any of the critics of the Warren Report, in the United States or abroad.

1. This false document says that Ruby was "performing information functions" for Nixon and HUA in 1947. In fact, Ruby did try to contact the Kefauver Crime Committee in that year, possibly to act as an informant; that was suppressed by the FBI and not explored by the Warren Commission.
2. New York Times [hereinafter "NYT"], Feb. 3, 1975, p. 14.
3. CE [i.e., Warren Commission Exhibit] 821 (17H700 [i.e., Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Vol. 17, page 700]).
4. CE 834, question #1 (17H789-790).
5. NYT Jan. 16, 1975, p. 31. In 1960 the CIA intercepted a letter sent to the Soviet Union by Bella Abzug in connection with her legal work in an estate case. (NYT, March 8, 1975, p. 11)
6. CD [i.e., Warren Commission Document (in the National Archives)] 692, part (a). (See section II.D infra.)
7. That is, the file entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia," as distinguished from the file entitled "Oswald."
8. CD 692, part (a), item 4.
9. WR [i.e., Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy] 326.
10. CD 692, part (a), item 4, pp. 1-2.
11. WR 408; see also WR 290.
12. See, for example, a memo to the files from General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, undated but approximately January 24-27, 1964, entitled "Rumors that Oswald was an undercover agent." The reported CIA informant number, 110669, was apparently not checked out. For the Commission's reaction to these rumors, see "Whitewash IV - JFK Assassination Transcript," written and published by Harold Weisberg.
13. WR 325-7.
14. Washington Post, Nov. 22, 1974, p. 3; Commission executive session transcript for Jan. 27, 1964, p. 153-4 (reprinted in Weisberg book, note 12).
15. The CIA also denied having interviewed Oswald in Moscow. See CD 528.
16. The other defector was Robert Edward Webster. See NYT, 5/25/62, p. 5.
17. WR 713; Peter Dale Scott, Ramparts, November 1973, p. 17.
18. WR 700, but compare 8H330-343 and CE 92.
19. Milton Kaack and Warren C. DeBrueys. Compare CE 825 with CE 826 and CD 692(a)4.
20. CE 835 (17H816).
21. See the article by Fensterwald and O'Toole in the New York Review, April 3, 1975, and the Warren Commission records cited therein.
22. CD 1084D, pp. 4-5.
23. CD 1084D, pp. 5-6; also see draft memo of April 1, 1964, by Coleman and Slawson, p. 3.
24. Tad Szulc, "Compulsive Spy," p. 96-97.
25. NYT Mar. 8, 1975, p. 11.
26. Some are presumably in part (g) of CD 692, for example.

27. WR 307-8; also CD 1084E, section IX.
28. CD 1000. Some passages still withheld.
29. Time, Feb. 10, 1975, p. 10; "The Vantage Point," p. 26-7, (paperback edition); Atlantic, July 1973, p. 39.
30. Peter Dale Scott, Ramparts, Nov. 1973, p. 13.
31. CD 87, SS 569; CD 235; CD 409, p. 3; CD 1115-XIII-103; Wise & Koss, "Invisible Government," p. 268 (paperback edition).
32. 911235-6; CD 555, p. 76.
33. CD 555, p. 76.
34. See, e.g., "Whitewash II" by Harold Weisberg, Ch. 6; CD 950.
35. 1811795-6.
36. CE 1961; Rankin letter of 5/19/64 to Folsom.
37. CD 33, pp. 1-2.
38. NYT Dec. 25, 1974, p. 1.
39. E.g., CD 692(g).
40. Lists of withheld CD's and CIA CD's are available from the author.
41. Letter of Dec. 14, 1971, from L. K. White to the author.
42. CD 49, p. 22.
43. See p. 7 supra.
44. 411441.
45. WR 688.
46. 111213; CD 120, p. 4-5; CE 834, items 13, 15-18, 20.
47. Memo of 3/12/64, Slawson to the files, p. 7 (also p. 8); Coleman memo of 3/26/64.
48. 511122.
49. Slawson memo of 3/12/64, p. 8.
50. Stern memo of 3/27/64 to Rankin; 5H122.
51. Slawson memo of 3/12/64, p. 8.
52. NYT, Feb. 23, 1975, p. 32.
53. Epstein, "Inquest," pp. 93-95 (hard cover edition).
54. Rankin letter to Hoover, 1/31/64; Hoover letter to Rankin, Feb. 5, 1964.
55. Rankin letters to J. Rowley (USSS), Jan. 31 and Feb. 7, 1964.
56. Helms memo to Papich (FBI), Feb. 18, 1964.
57. Hoover letter to Rankin, Feb. 4, 1964 (Weisberg, "Photographic Whitewash," p. 143.)
58. This has been confirmed by an experiment I helped another investigator perform.
59. My request for this information under the Freedom of Information Act is pending.
60. 511123-4.
61. See, for example, Jim Squires' article in the Chicago Tribune, 3/16/75, p. 1.
62. CD 1532, still withheld.
63. Cong. Rec. 9/28/65, p. 25393; Marchetti & Marks, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," p. 339 (paperback edition).

June 19, 1975

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

Dear Director Kelley:

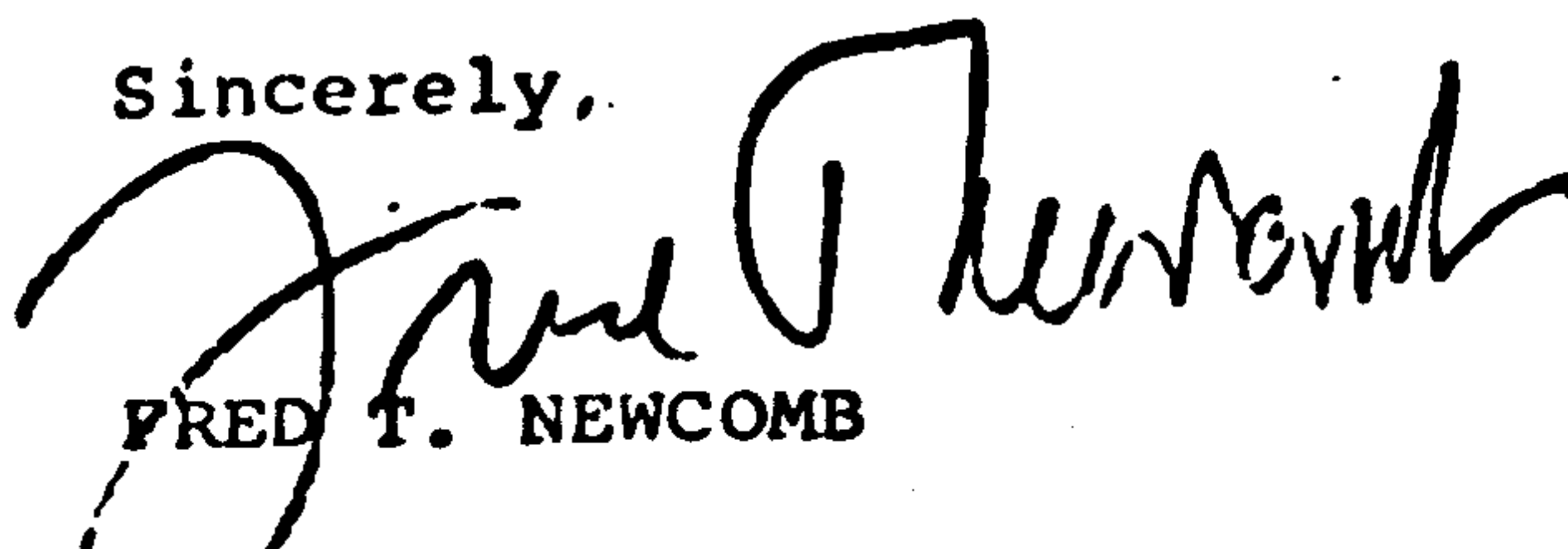
Thank you very much for sending the FBI Lab report regarding spectrographic analysis of certain bullet fragments that were part of the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

At the time of the assassination, one James W. Powell, Special Agent, Region II, 112th Intl., Army Intelligence Corps snapped a 35mm Kodachrome transparency showing the facade of the Texas School Book Depository. This slide was not included as part of the evidence accumulated by the Warren Commission (see letter from the Archives), however, it was examined by the FBI Lab on January 8, of 1964 (see enclosed document) and assigned the FBI control number K53.

Since the photograph is of prime importance in determining the activities and individuals visable in the windows of the building where the alleged assassin was located, I wonder why it was not make part of the official record?

Does the FBI still have a copy of this crucial photograph?

Sincerely,



FRED T. NEWCOMB

FTN:mkn
Enclosures

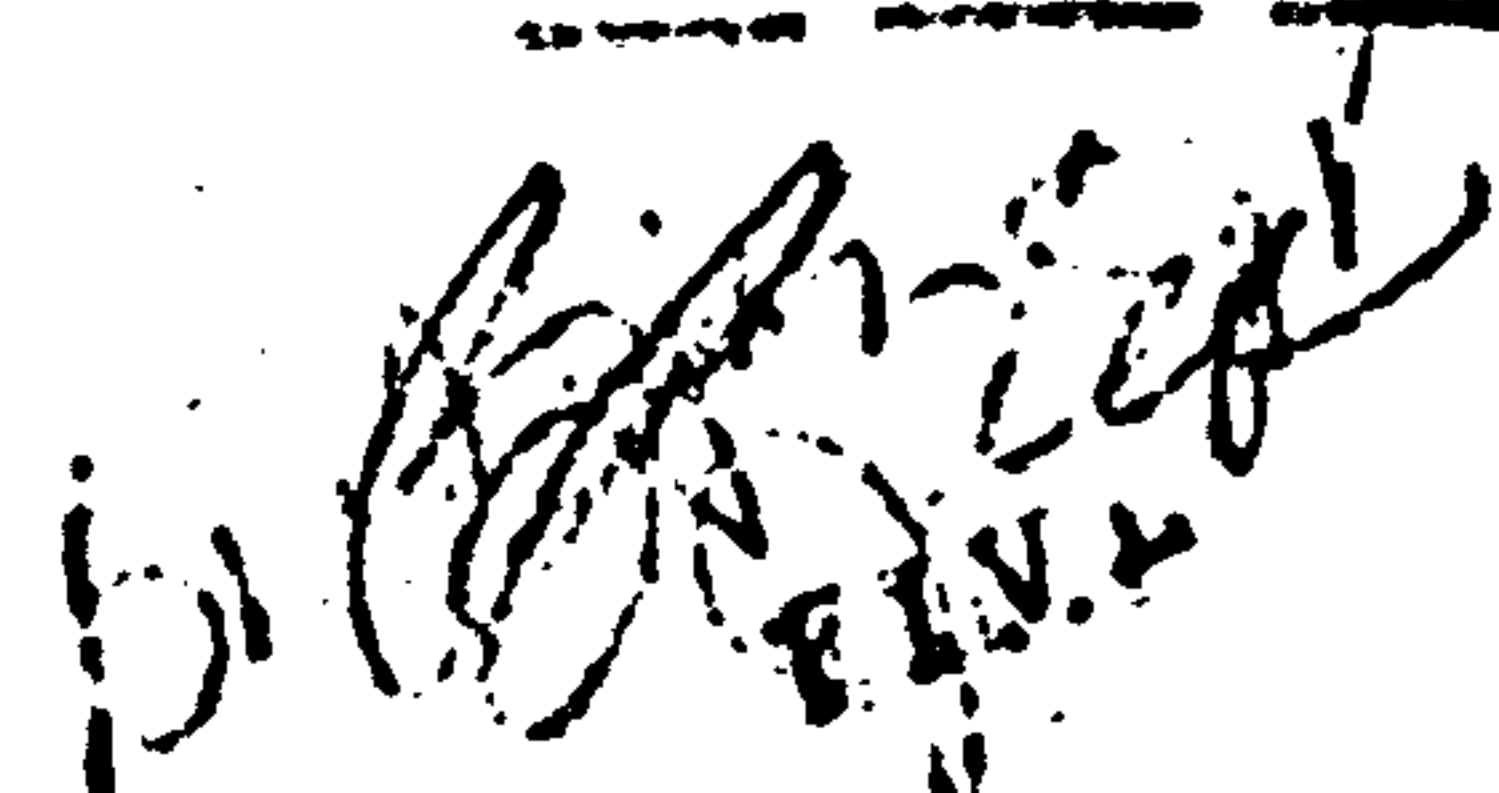
14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

REC-37

EX-101

102-107000

7-7-75
JUN 26 1975



7-16-75
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4256

DL 100-10461
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Under date of January 8, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 31, 1963:

The corner sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository shown in the submitted 35 mm Kodachrome transparency shows boxes stacked in a formation similar to that which has been recorded in other photographs made of this window. Nothing else of significance was determined from the examination of Specimen K53, the 35 mm Kodachrome transparency.

"The above mentioned 35mm Kodachrome transparency was made available by JAMES W. POWELL, Special Agent, Region II, 112th INTC, Army Intelligence Corps, 912 Rio Grande Building, Dallas, Texas, on January 3, 1964."

4

JFA

JAMES W. POWELL, Special Agent, Region II, 112th INTC, Army Intelligence Corps, 912 Rio Grande Building, advised that on November 22, 1963 he had taken a photograph of the Texas School Book Depository and later turned this photograph in the form of a Kodachrome transparency over to Lieutenant Colonel E. E. BOYD, Region II, Army Intelligence Corps, Dallas.

Mr. POWELL stated that the Kodachrome transparency was obtained from a photograph of the Texas School Book Depositor building which was taken, to his best estimate, approximately 30 seconds following the shots fired at President KENNEDY. POWELL was approximately one-half block east of the intersection of Elm and Houston, and the Presidential Motorcade had already turned west on Elm, when he heard the shots fired at President KENNEDY. He then ran to the southeast corner of the Elm and Houston Street intersection and, seeing some people pointing to the Texas School Book Depository building, he took the picture. To his best recollection, this picture was taken at 1/25th of a second at F-11 with his Minolta 35 mm camera, set at infinity. POWELL believes the film used was Kodachrome X with ASA setting of 64. He had the film processed at the Cardinal Card and Camera Store, Dallas, Texas. POWELL stated that he took the picture from across the street in a diagonal direction from the Texas School Book Depository, and estimated the distance as approximately 100 feet.

POWELL stated that upon development, the film disclosed the Texas School Book Depository, and on about the fifth floor, a Negro male was observed in one of the windows. POWELL stated that he could not see anything otherwise significant in this picture.

POWELL stated that he recalls having heard two shots fired and possibly a third. He recalls having questioned a man in the vicinity of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository, however, he did not obtain the man's identity inasmuch as the Dallas Police Department immediately took the man under control for questioning. POWELL believes this man was a beer company employee.

CR-206

on 1-3-64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent GEORGE T. BINNEY 7.0 Date dictated 1-3-64

MVB

... of the FBI and is loaned to

Date January 2, 1964

1

Lieutenant Colonel E. E. BOYD, Region 2, Army Intelligence Corps, Dallas, Texas, made available a Kodachrome transparency of a scene depicting the Texas School Book Depository Building, which Lieutenant Colonel BOYD stated had been taken by Mr. JAMES N. POWELL of Region 2, INTC.

Lieutenant Colonel BOYD advised that POWELL had stated he took this photograph approximately 30 seconds after the last shot was fired on November 22, 1963, during the assassination of President KENNEDY. According to Lieutenant Colonel BOYD, POWELL indicated he took the picture of the building because several people were pointing to it.

on 12/31/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /gmf Date dictated 12/31/63

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

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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



DATE: October 22, 1971

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: MNF

SUBJECT: Warren Commission Records (Your letter of September 28, 1971).

Mr. Fred Newcomb
4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California 91404

We have been unable to locate a copy of a 35mm color slide of the Texas School Book Depository Building taken on November 22, 1963, by James W. Powell.

The enclosed copies of Commission Exhibit 541 (2) and CE 541 (3) were made as separate 8 x 10 glossy prints, but only one print was charged to you. Copies of other records you requested are also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Jane F. Smith
(MISS) JANE F. SMITH
Acting Director
Civil Archives Division

Enclosure

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 : James B. Adams
Assistant to the Director, FBI

DATE: June 1

FROM : John J. Buckley, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT: *Memoranda*

I have received the memoranda from Director Kelle dated June 12 and 17, 1975 concerning telephone calls have received from Professor Richard H. Popkin. In the interim I have received another letter from Mr. Popkin copy of which I am enclosing.

Mr. Popkin has told me that the Los Angeles office of the FBI has in its possession tape recordings of conversations with a Louis Castillo who allegedly stated that he was in Healy Plaza with a gun when President Kennedy was assassinated. I have no reason to believe that there is any more substance to this story than there was to any of the prior stories Mr. Popkin has told me. Nevertheless, I am relating this story for your information.

Handwritten initials/signature

REC 114

6-2 109111 4224x

5 SEP 1975

6-114

Handwritten notes

ENCLOSURE



5010-110

JUN 19 1975

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

2674 () Steedette Drive
La Jolla, Calif. 92037
12 June 1975

Mr. John Buckley
Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington
D.C.

Dear Mr. Buckley,

Just to make sure that your secretary gave you the correct list of documents that I am prepared to turn over to the Attorney General, Edward Levi, regarding the relationship between the CIA and the assassination of John F. Kennedy, I have in possession, and will deliver at the Attorney General's convenience, the following:

1-A letter by a CIA agent to the Warren Commission, dated March 20, 1964.

2-A letter from the same CIA agent to Senator Russell explaining the whole plot. The letter explains that "Mr. Oswald and his activities came under my scrutiny during 1962 and 1963"...He was involved in a conspiracy to murder the former Chief Executive during the latter part of September 1963".

3-A letter from the same CIA agent to Senator Kennedy, including the letter to Sen. Russell, and giving more data on the conspiracy.

4-Three FBI reports that the CIA agent "accused the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy."

5-One Secret Service report indicating that Marina Oswald did not recognize the CIA agent.

Needless to say, the Warren Commission did not call the CIA agent as a witness, nor is there any indication that they in any way investigated his claims. And, of course, the Rockefeller Commission, which concluded that "there was no credible evidence of any CIA involvement" in the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, did not call this man as a witness. (The CIA agent says, in his letter to Sen. Russell, "In the summer of 1963 I received instructions to initiate certain action against Mr. Oswald." Other documents I have indicate that the actions involved killing Oswald after the assassination.) Mr. Klapper of the Rockefeller Commission staff refused to listen to my data on this matter.

I trust by now that the Attorney General has received a copy of the telegram Dick Gregory and I sent to President Ford on June 10, 1975, offering our cooperation and our information.

We are at your disposal in bringing our information to the attention of the Attorney General. I have many more documents relating to the matters in the above list.

I will be in touch with you again in a few days about the other matters we discussed on the phone.

With best wishes,
ENCLOSURE very truly,

Richard H. Perkin

7224X

REC-37

July 17, 1975

EX-101 62-109060-7224

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

Your letter of June 19th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the photograph taken by Special Agent James W. Powell of the Army Intelligence Corps the individuals appearing in the windows were fully identified. All persons present inside the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the shooting were located and interviewed by use of several other avenues of investigation.

Due to the abundance of other information identifying persons in the building the photo taken by Mr. Powell was not considered to be of prime importance for this purpose. Therefore it was not made part of the official record; however, we do have copies of this photograph.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt - Enclosures (5)
Attention: Mr. Nettles

NOTE: Response coordinated with Division 6. Correspondent has previously communicated with the Bureau concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and previous responses were handled by the Laboratory Division.

WPH:bak (5)

JUL 17 1975
FBI

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

JUL 17 1975
JUL 20 1975
JUL 21 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Attorney General

Date: July 1, 1975

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED

- Draft reply for: *DoH. 1:K [signature]*
- President's signature.
- Undersigned's signature
- Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- Direct reply.
- Furnish information copy.
- Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- For your information.
- For comment.

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
JUL 3 1975

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.
2 weeks
If more than ~~2 weeks~~ delay is encountered,
please telephone ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ immediately.
~~XXXXXX~~ Miss Byrne 456-6688

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

[Handwritten signature]

REMARKS:

Initially sent to Commission on CIA Activities -- was returned.

EX 104

REC-36

67-1091

7225

Description:

17 JUL 23 1975

Letter: Telegram: Other:

To: The President
 From: John J. Popp, 7901 Bothwell, Reseda, Ca. 91355 and Miss Patricia Justice, 4771 Hilltop, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
 Date: April 28, 1975
 Subject: JFK assassination and Warren Commission Report.

(2 letters)

By direction of the President:

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence

RLE:JHH:PB:emp

(Department or Agency copy)

AUG 11 1975

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 67-1091-7225

April 23, 1975

President Gerald Ford
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

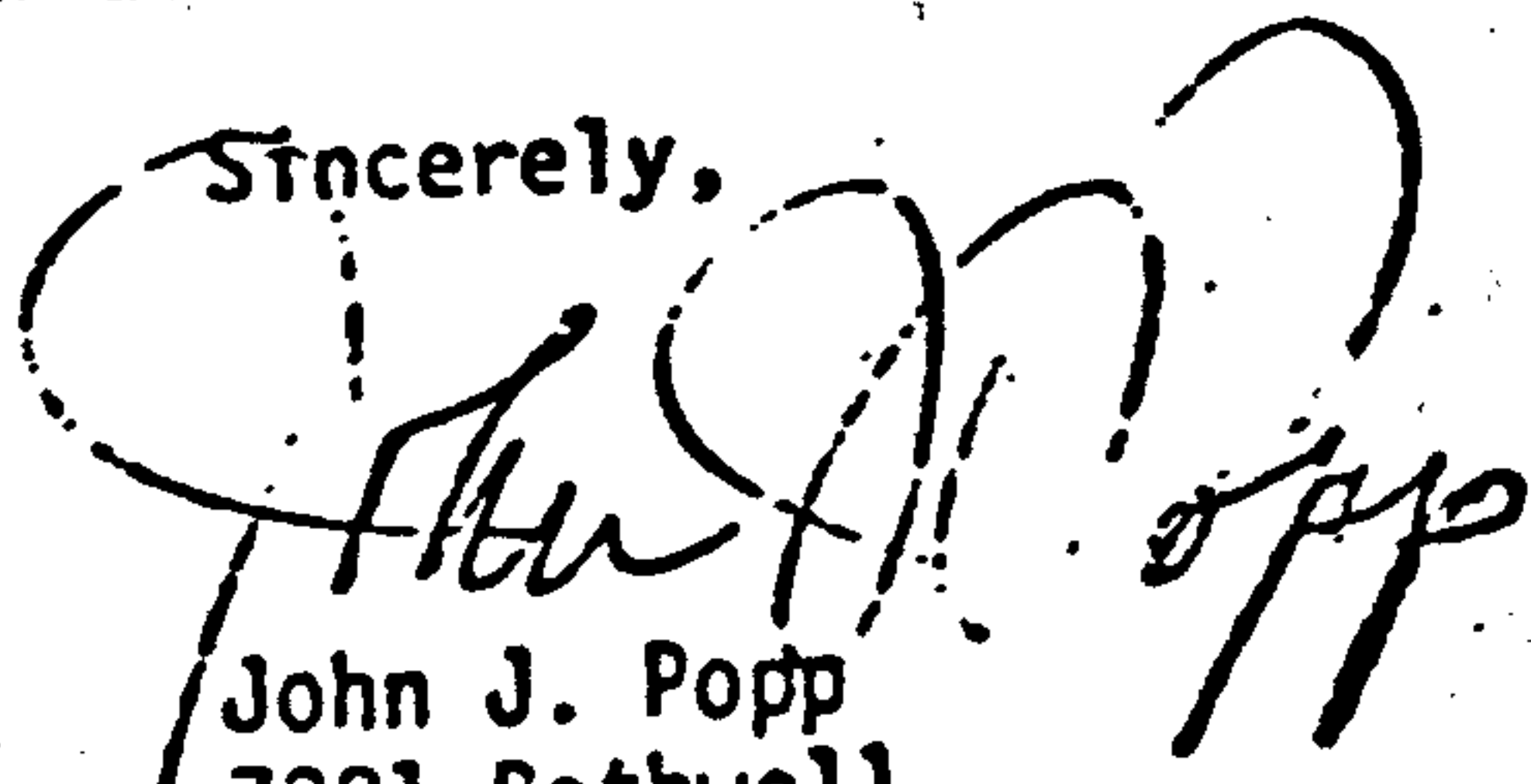
I and tens of thousands of other citizens in the Los Angeles area had the alarming and eye opening opportunity to see KCOP-TV Channel 13's "Both Sides Now" programs from 8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on Thursday, April 24, and Friday, April 25, 1975. The information and films presented by Mort Sahl and his guests concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, and Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968 in Los Angeles, California DEMAND that you and your colleagues in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives quit playing political games and initiate legislation and investigation into these, perhaps the greatest tragedies in the history of our country. These tragedies have been magnified by the obvious efforts of various government agencies, courts of law, and the infamous Warren Commission to cover up the true facts and constitute a terrible and tragic fraud on the American public. The sands of time are running out on elected representatives and government officials who chose to serve unknown masters and purposes rather than the interests of the people who elected them.

I well remember that black day and the grief filled week-end that followed almost twelve years ago, and KCOP's program has stirred the deep anger that I felt then, and brought it to focus again. This country has always stood for truth, honesty, belief in human and God given rights, and it is time - REALLY TIME - to renew your dedication to these principles.

I will look forward to your reply and a report on your current activities to bring out the truth in these matters and insist that you support the activity of others in ferreting out all of the facts so that all of those responsible will quickly feel the swift, sure justice which they have escaped from for almost twelve long years.

If I can personally be of any assistance to you or anyone else seeking the truth, I will be pleased to offer whatever time and service I can.

Sincerely,


John J. Popp
7901 Bothwell
Reseda, CA 91335

APR 23 1975

1705

ENCLOSURE

Mr. John J. Popp

The FBI conducts follow-up inquiries on new allegations in both these cases, where appropriate, but there have been no developments to warrant the reopening of full investigations.

If you have any information of value regarding these cases or coverups in conjunction with them, I would certainly be interested in hearing from you.

I have furnished a copy of this letter to The White House.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- delivered 1/18/75 PM*
- 1 - Director of Correspondence (By Liaison) . A. J. [unclear]
The White House
 - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division (Encs. - 2)

NOTE: Writer in letter to President Ford states there have been obvious efforts on the part of various Government agencies, courts of law, and the Warren Commission, to cover up the true facts of the assassinations of President Kennedy and Senator Kennedy. He states he is looking forward to a reply and report on current activities to bring out the truth in these matters. He offers his assistance in seeking out the truth. This letter was originally referred by the White House to the Commission on CIA Activities, but was returned unanswered. It was then referred to the Attorney General who referred it to the FBI. No comments are being made in this reply concerning the assassination of Senator Kennedy since there has been much publicity lately regarding ballistics tests conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department, which might lead to legal action for a new trial. Bureau files contain no information readily identifiable with writer.

928 Klondike Drive
Dallas, Texas 75228
May 28, 1975

Mr. Alan Steelman
1100 Commerce St.
Dallas, Texas 75202

MAY 29 1975

Mr. Steelman:

I am 25 years old, married, and have one daughter. I am currently in the process of transferring from Eastfield College to the University of Texas at Dallas, and my major field of study is Philosophy. My grade point average at Eastfield as of May, 1975 was 3.82 from a possible 4.00. I am a member of the Naval Reserve, in inactive status, and during my two year tour of duty was assigned to the Naval Security Group, where I was granted five different types of security clearance, two of which were Top Secret (Codeword). I am a lifetime resident of Dallas.

I recently viewed the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination of President Kennedy. The film raised some doubts in my mind as to the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by the Warren Commission, so I began some research on my own. I have read substantial portions of the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy (commonly known as the Warren Report) and the 26 volumes of Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (referred to herein as Hearings). It is my opinion that the Warren Commission could have been mistaken in some vital aspects of their conclusions. I think that it would be worth your time to consider the points which follow.

The distance from the sixth floor window to President Kennedy at the head shot (the only shot which can be accurately placed) was 265.3 feet. (Report, p. 110)

The speed of the limousine, while traveling an average speed of 11.2 m.p.h., actually slowed abruptly and then accelerated while the shots were being fired (Hearings, Vol. III, 220-221, 266; VI, 233; VII, 440, 487). Note, this is not after the shots were fired, but during the period of time between the first and last shots.

The rifle allegedly used by Oswald was a 6.5 millimeter Mannlich Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/38. As to this weapon, J. E. Hoover wrote to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Commission "... accuracy of the rifle would depend upon the quality of ammunition used, the condition of the weapon at the time of firing and the expertness of the shooter..." (XXVI, 103).

R. W. Botts, the District Manager of the Winchester-Western Division of Olin Mathieson, the company the Commission determined manufactured the cartridges, (Report, 646), said that his company made 6.5 ammunition "during World War II" (XXVI, 62), and an FBI firearms expert told the Commission that the 6.5 ammunition was "re-imported into this country and placed on sale" (III, 400). It would seem, then, from the testimony, that the ammunition used was 20 years old.

The October (1964) issue of Mechanically Illustrated typifies the Mannlicher-Carcano as "...crudely made, poorly designed, dangerous and inaccurate...unhandy, crude, unreliable on repeat shots, has safety design fault". In addition, according to J. Edgar Hoover's testimony referring to FBI tests, the Mannlicher-Carcano's "telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target, since the sight reached the limit of its adjustment before reaching accurate alignment" (XXVI, 104). Metal shims had to be added to the sight before it could be tested for the Commission (III, 443-444)

While in the Marine Corps, Oswald was tested twice to determine his accuracy with a rifle (Report, 191). In December, 1956, he scored 212 (Report, 191), and in May, 1959, he scored 191, a single point over the minimum for ranking in the lowest Marine Corps category (Report, 191). The last score was described by the head of the Records Branch of the Marine Corps Personnel Department as a "rather poor shot" (Report, 191, 488).

The sequence of rifle fire as described by the Commission was as follows: the first shot hit Kennedy and Connally, the second shot went wild and did not strike in the limousine, and the third shot hit Kennedy (Report, 111-117). The minimum time Oswald had to fire all three shots was 4.8 seconds; witnesses estimated the time at 5 to 6 seconds (Report, 117). The FBI determined that the absolute minimum time required to operate the rifle was 2.3 seconds, and this without aiming at a moving target (III, 407). When shooting at a moving target, it was estimated that 1 second should be added, giving a time of 3.3 seconds for each shot (III, 407). Therefore, the FBI tests put Oswald's firing time at 6.6 seconds. From this, the Commission alleges that Oswald had 2.3 seconds between each shot.

The Commission, then, would have us believe that Oswald shot 100 yards, at a decelerating and then accelerating target (actually two lines of motion are evident, the limousine and Kennedy within the limousine), firing an "inaccurate" rifle considered "unreliable on repeat shots", using 20-year-old ammunition, Oswald himself a "rather poor shot", in a time interval of 4.6 seconds, (or 6.6 seconds, depending on whether you accept the Commission's or the FBI's figures), and accurately struck John Kennedy twice, killing him the second time. This, for me, is very hard to accept.

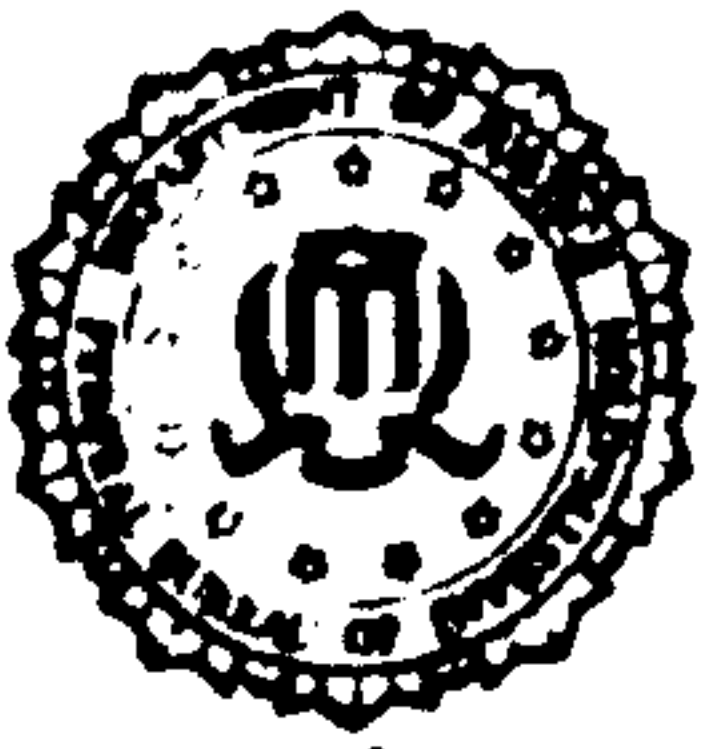
I have no personal theories as to what happened in Dallas on November 2, 1963, but I do feel that the Warren Commission left far too many questions unanswered, and too many gaps in their conclusions.

I therefore urge you to support House Resolution 204. It is my opinion that it would be in the best interests of this country to have the questions surrounding the event resolved, whether the answers support or disagree with the findings of the Warren Commission.

Thank you for your time.

Kenneth D. Shaddock

Kenneth D. Shaddock



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 27, 1975

Honorable Alan Steelman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

file
JUL 1 1975

Dear Congressman Steelman:

Your June 11, 1975 letter to the Department of Justice enclosing a letter you received from Mr. Kenneth Shaddock has been referred to me for reply.

As I am sure you are aware, the FBI conducted a thorough investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished numerous reports to the Warren Commission. That Commission, after careful study of these reports and information from other agencies and sources, arrived at the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in committing this heinous act.

Due to the voluminous nature of the material available regarding the assassination, it is quite possible for an individual to pick bits and pieces of information and arrive at a conclusion which raises questions as to the findings of the Warren Commission. But, it should be remembered that the Warren Commission considered all available information in toto in arriving at its conclusion.

I trust these comments will be of assistance to you in replying to Mr. Shaddock. I can appreciate his concern, but I do not feel a point-by-point analysis of his questions would be appropriate since some were further explained by the Warren Commission and others are matters of individual judgment.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

62-10740-151

ALAN STEELMAN
5TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

COMMITTEES
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

437 Cam
WA

1100 Cam
D

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	___

July 8, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 27 in response to a letter I sent you from Mr. Kenneth Shaddock of Dallas. While I can appreciate your position, I feel that Mr. Shaddock obviously put a lot of time and thought into his letter. In view of the fact that the Department of Justice is probably the best source to which Mr. Shaddock can turn, I would appreciate it if you would give him specific information on at least some of the points he has raised such as citing specific places in the Warren Commission Report which might clear up or further explain the things he is concerned about.

I appreciate your time and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

ALAN STEELMAN
Member of Congress
5th District, Texas

AS:bw
enclosures

ENCLOSURE

EX-101
REC-10

JUL 11 1975

F.O.I.A.

EXP-PROC
JUL 11 1975

EX-101

7226

July 17, 1975

REC-10 - 11706

Honorable Alan Steelman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Hall
- 1 - Mr. Bowers

Dear Congressman Steelman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 8, 1975, concerning the communication received by you from Mr. Kenneth Shaddock of Dallas, Texas, and my previous correspondence to you dated June 27, 1975. I can certainly appreciate that Mr. Shaddock put a lot of time and thought into his letter, which as he pointed out in his last paragraph, was for the purpose of urging you to support House Resolution 204.

A review of Mr. Shaddock's letter indicates his conclusions regarding the assassination of President Kennedy result from an analysis of selected information gleaned from the voluminous Warren Commission Report. The FBI is not in a position to debate such selected analysis or any conclusions drawn therefrom. Our function is investigative in nature and any information developed is reported in accordance with established procedures. We do not provide opinions nor suggest the conclusions to be drawn from our investigations. Please be assured, however, that whenever a pertinent evidentiary issue is raised, which can be resolved by additional investigation, we do not hesitate to conduct same.

As indicated in my previous letter of June 27, 1975, any analysis in this matter should be done after consideration of all the pertinent material available. Mr. Shaddock has expressed his opinion which he is certainly entitled to do. To try to point out specific data he should consider would only be argumentative and serve no useful purpose. We must, therefore, respectfully decline to do so.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

JKH:WSS (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAILED 6
JUL 17 1975
FBI

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

57 AUG 15 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable Alan Steelman

NOTE: By letter 6/11/75 to the Department of Justice, Congressman Steelman furnished a letter written by one of his constituents which took issue with Oswald's ability to have shot President Kennedy utilizing the weapon, ammunition, etc., as indicated in the Warren Commission Report. The letter was obviously for the purpose to encourage Congressional action in reopening the investigation in this case. By letter 6/27/75 we advised Congressman Steelman that analysis based on bits and pieces of information raises questions as to the findings of the Warren Commission and declined a point by point analysis of Mr. Shaddock's questions. It is noted issues raised by Shaddock are conclusions drawn from his observations of the Zapruder film and extracted data from the Warren Commission Report. By letter 7/8/75 Congressman Steelman requested specific information to "clear up" the things Shaddock is concerned about. This communication is to reply to the Congressman's last communication.

Memorandum

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

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

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 7/14/75

FROM : J. B. ADAMS *JBA*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 7/3/75 [REDACTED] telephoned me to advise that he wished to discuss a matter of import with either Mr. Kelley or me in connection with the Kennedy assassination. He did not wish to discuss it over the phone and wished to meet in person. After checking with Mr. Kelley as to his commitments, I advised Mr. [REDACTED] that Mr. Kelley would be available to see him at his convenience on Monday, 7/7/75, and Mr. [REDACTED] advised he would clear up some pending appointments and arrange to be in Washington on Monday morning.

Mr. [REDACTED] met with the Director and me on Monday morning, 7/7/75, and discussed the fact that he had been advised by a source, whose identity he could not reveal but whose reliability he had no reason to doubt, of two allegations which warranted the Bureau's attention but apparently had not been previously brought to the Bureau's attention. One was an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had actually visited the FBI Office in Dallas following a visit by Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., to the Pierce residence (actually Paine residence) and possibly left a threatening letter. This visit was later covered up following the assassination of President Kennedy by Oswald. The second episode related to a call made to the Bureau Office in Dallas, before the slaying of Oswald, warning that Oswald would be shot; further, that this information had been conveyed to the Dallas Police Department, however, the following day Oswald was shot.

Mr. [REDACTED] dictated to Mrs. Metcalf his recollection of the information furnished to him, pointing out that he did not take notes at the time the source was furnishing him the information but later made notes. The results of this dictation are attached along with other notes dictated during the interview with Mr. [REDACTED]

1. ENCLOSURE

Enclosures
JBA:ams *JBA*

ST. 109

REC-87

7226x

CONTINUED OVER

18 NOV 18 1976

A121

Memorandum for Mr. Callahan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. [REDACTED] specifically requested that his identity as the source of this information be concealed and not revealed without his permission since his motives might be misunderstood [REDACTED] but he felt that [REDACTED] this unverified information at this point, which could do harm to the FBI if untrue, he would prefer to report it to us and if we could determine that there was nothing of substance to the information it could be put to rest [REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED] was advised by Mr. Kelley that his motives were appreciated; that we would most certainly look into the matter; and that he would be kept advised insofar as our policies would permit.

Following the interview, I contacted SAC Gunderson in Dallas and requested that he come to Washington along with former SAC Shanklin for a meeting on 7/8/75. Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Shanklin, Assistant Director Bassett (Inspection Division) and Supervisor William E. Nettles (General Investigative Division) were briefed concerning the allegations and advised that Mr. Kelley desired to have this matter promptly reviewed and appropriate inquiries conducted to determine whether there is any substance to the information furnished by Mr. [REDACTED]. I also advised them that we are of necessity maintaining Mr. [REDACTED] confidence during the course of any discussions or interviews which might take place.

Mr. Bassett made available the enclosed information indicating that there was documentation concerning the fact that an anonymous call had been made to the Dallas Office regarding a group that intended to kill Oswald and that this information had been furnished to appropriate authorities, including Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department. With approval of the Director, I contacted Mr. [REDACTED] on 7/11/75 and furnished him the location of appropriate documents appearing in the Warren Commission Report consisting of four FD-302s. In accordance with his request, I am mailing to him Xerox copies of the four pertinent pages of the published Warren Commission Report.

I advised Mr. [REDACTED] that we have not completed our inquiries into the other allegation.

I advised Mr. Levi of receipt of this info. personally in Mr. Levi's office 7-8-75. He was unavailable 7-7-75. Cuck

July 7, 1975

Dictated by [REDACTED]

He emphasized this was paraphrased.

"I think some information may come out which is going to blow the whole lid off this damn Oswald case. Oswald was mad (upset) because the Bureau had his wife (Marina) under surveillance. He wanted the case Agent (who was working on Marina)... Hosty (Agent James P., Jr.) to quit harassing Marina. When he came by the (FBI) offices, he was looking for Hosty. He made a threat, I understand left a threatening letter."

After the assassination, the letter was brought up... things really hit the ceiling (roof). I heard they destroyed the letter. I am convinced Mr. Hoover and Mr. Shanklin never were told about Oswald coming by... There were at most 5 or 6, maybe even 7, a secretary who is now in New England... Hosty and his Supervisor Ken Howe. The secretary said something about it to a friend. The major thing that was wrong, we didn't notify other agencies... the police and Secret Service of Oswald's visit. There are so many people who have come in, letters have come in, somebody could just have put it aside... didn't make much of it. That changed the whole course of history.

"Oswald was very upset. He wanted Hosty to stop harassing her. He threatened Hosty. Nobody did the follow-up on this. That's where it went wrong. I don't believe any of this ties to any conspiracy. I don't think there is any truth to any CIA involvement. The only involvement was with the investigation of Oswald in Mexico. The Mexican Embassy thing. He had been to Cuba"

Information conveyed was that Agent Hosty had gone to the Pierce residence seeking to ascertain the location of Oswald for routine follow-up because of his prior trips to Moscow and to Cuba. Lee Harvey Oswald was not at the house. Mrs. Pierce and Marina Oswald were there. Mrs. Oswald apparently was frightened and because of her limited English, did not understand the nature of the visit. She may have even

62-119060-711X
ENCLOSURE

tried to hide behind the refrigerator. She did come out. She did take down the license number of Mr. Hosty's car. That license and his name do appear in the Oswald diary which is part of the Warren Commission testimony.

Source said to own knowledge, the information regarding Oswald's visit was not relayed to the Warren Commission.

The second episode relates to the call which was made to the Bureau offices the day before the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas. According to source, information was conveyed that Oswald would be shot. SA Shanklin sought to contact Police Chief Curry, whose phone was off the hook during the evening. Information concerning the threatening call was conveyed to Dallas PD, who advised that all precautions in transfer from Dallas Jail to County Jail had been taken, including use of armored car. The following day, the armored car was unable to get into basement of Dallas PD because of size of vehicle. The rest is well known.

July 7, 1975

Mr. [REDACTED] stated he did talk with Shanklin.

Director: When did you talk with Mr. Shanklin ?

Mr. [REDACTED] I talked with Mr. Shanklin on same day I called Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams: Friday

Mr. [REDACTED] I spoke to Mr. Shanklin on Thursday. He disclaimed knowledge of episode 1. I did not take up episode 2.

Director: You did not - which is the one wherein he tried to get Curry and was unable to do so and talked with someone in the police department.

Mr. [REDACTED] Yes, sir.

Director: That threat was what, to get Oswald, the threat that Oswald would be killed. That was a call made to the Bureau office without identification given or an unknown threat:

Mr. [REDACTED] Without identification given, to my knowledge.

Mr. Adams: That may be documented because I would be very surprised if there were not a number of such calls made after the killing of Kennedy or after the Oswald apprehension.

Mr. [REDACTED] That is my best recollection. It could be the information that that was a threat and said something like, "If you don't have Hosty quit bothering Mrs. Oswald, then some action may be taken against Hosty.

Mr. Adams: Was there any threat made against Kennedy:

Mr. [REDACTED] None

Mr. Adams: Because this is what's bothering me a little bit about the source is he indicated that they did not follow up notifying Secret Service and police. We would not notify unless a threat against the President, we do not notify about a threat against Agents. If during discussion there had been any threat against Kennedy, but just had been in the office and threatened Hosty beforehand.

100-107000-500
USE

Mr. [REDACTED] When I took it up with Shanklin, he suggested I talk with you.

Director: You said in the preliminary statement you made to us that this was not related to the Warren Commission?

Mr. [REDACTED] This was not relayed.

Director: This was from source?

Mr. [REDACTED] Yes, sir.

Director: The source said that?

Mr. [REDACTED] Source said to own knowledge the information regarding Oswald's visit was not relayed to Warren Commission.

Director: You also said the source said he has impression no one would admit this even before a firing squad?

Mr. [REDACTED] No, that is my impression of the conversation.

Director: Would you mind adding source has been in twice and tried to get it erased?

Mr. [REDACTED] On three occasions source has asked that this information not be in any way conveyed or any identification established.

Director: You also said source has been described as very close to those on the inside?

Mr. [REDACTED] Yes, sir.

Director: That is your statement.

Mr. [REDACTED] That is my statement.

Director: You made a statement to the effect that it would hit the ceiling (roof). I thought you said on one occasion, and I think, something is going to come out which will draw this out in the open.

Mr. [REDACTED] These notes were not based on notes taken in the presence of the individual. They are at best a reconstruction.

Director: Any implication Hosty ---

Mr. [REDACTED] The visit of Hosty to Pierce home was solely routine, which is apparently part of security precautions on persons who have been in the Soviet Union or whose wives had been -- just routine, a whereabouts check.

Director: Is there any implication within the report of this source that Hosty, however, knew about this?

Mr. [REDACTED] No, sir.

Mr. Adams: There is no implication that Hosty or Howe knew about --

Mr. [REDACTED] The visit to the office.

Mr. Adams: --- this visit to the office?

Mr. [REDACTED] I would think logic that a secretary ---- if a man stopped by to see you or me ---

Mr. Adams: If he made a threat against Hosty, it would be unbelievable it would not be conveyed immediately.

INFORMATION RE:

**Anonymous call to Dallas
Office regarding group intending to kill
Oswald.**

**From Dallas Report of
Robert P. Gemberling, dated 11/30/63,
(Bufile 105-82555-505).**

**Copy disseminated to Warren
Commission 12/20/63. Another copy
disseminated to Warren Commission
12/23/63.**

**The attached 4 FD-302s may be
found in the Warren Commission Report
as follows:**

- 1. Volume XXIV, page 429,
Exhibit 2013.**
- 2. Volume XXIV, page 434,
Exhibit 2018.**
- 3. Volume XIX, page 772,
Exhibit 5087.**
- 4. Volume XXIV, page 436,
Exhibit 2021.**

105-82555-505
ENCLOSURE

Date 11/25/63

1

At 2:30 AM, I received a telephone call at the office of the Dallas FBI from an unknown male who spoke in a calm voice and asked, "I would like to talk to the man in charge."

I told the caller that the SAC was not present at that time and asked him if someone else could help him. The caller then said, "Wait a minute.", and apparently turned the phone over to another man. I am not certain there were two different voices, however, the tone of the unknown caller's voice changed somewhat at this point.

The voice at this point was calm and mature in sound and this person stated as follows: "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the president. There will be no excitement and we will kill him. We wanted to be sure and tell the FBI, Police Department, and Sheriff's Office and we will be there and we will kill him."

The unknown caller hung up without any other statement and without identifying himself in any manner.

I immediately prepared a memorandum reflecting this information and furnished same to SA MILTON L. NEWSOM. I was present when SA NEWSOM furnished this information to the Dallas County Sheriffs Office at approximately 3:00 AM, and to the Dallas Police Department at 3:20 AM.

11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 44-3943
44-1609

by SA VERNON R. GROSSUP/eah Date dictated 11/23/63

ENCLOSURE

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

Date 11/25/63

1

Deputy Sheriff, C. G. McCOY, Dallas Sheriff's Office, was contacted at 3:00 AM telephonically. Deputy McCOY advised he was man in charge at that time. Deputy McCOY was advised of information contained in a memorandum of Security Patrol Clerk VERNON R. GLOSSUP, specifically, "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement and we will kill him. We wanted to be sure and tell the FBI, Police Department, and Sheriff's Office and we will be there and we will kill him." McCOY was told that this information came from an unknown male caller.

Deputy McCOY advised he had received a call which he believed identical except the man said, "I represent a committee of around one hundred people who have voted to kill the man who killed the President."

McCOY said Sheriff DECKER was advised of this call and security precautions are being made to protect OSWALD.

McCOY said the unknown caller indicated to him they were advising the Sheriff's Office because they did not want any of the Sheriff's Office men hurt, but they were going to kill the man anyway.

McCOY said plans had been made to transfer OSWALD to the County Jail from the Dallas City Jail at 10:00 AM on November 24, 1963. He said this information had been made public through news releases.

On 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 44-3319
39-43
by Special Agent MILTON J. WILSON/mjr Date dictated 11/24/63

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

ENCLOSURE

62-10700

1Date 11/25/63

Captain W. B. FRAZIER, man in charge, Dallas Police Department, at 3:20 AM was advised of information received from an unknown caller by Security Patrol Clerk VERNON R. GLOSSUP at the Dallas, FBI office, as follows: "I represent a committee that is neither-right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement and we will kill him. We wanted to be sure and tell the FBI, Police Department, and Sheriff's Office and we will be there and we will kill him."

FRAZIER said the Police Department has not received any calls of this type to his knowledge, but he advised he would check other bureau heads in the Police Department to see if a call of this type had been received. He stated he would advise the Dallas office of this information. He said he would give this information to Chief of Police JESS E. CURRY immediately. He was advised that the Dallas Sheriff's Office received a similar call.

FRAZIER said that plans to transfer OSWALD to the County Jail may be changed in view of this threat, and the Dallas Police Department will keep the FBI advised.

FRAZIER stated that OSWALD's planned transfer had been publicized primarily as a form of cooperation with the press and news agencies of the press, and other news agencies.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas

DL File # 44-1609DL File # 99-43by Special Agent MILTON L. NELSON/mfrDate dictated 11/24/63

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

Date 11/25/631

Shortly after 8:00 AM November 24, 1963 I called Chief of Police JESS E. CURRY and was unable to reach him. At 8:15 AM, Chief JESS CURRY called me and first mentioned another matter regarding the evidence which his Department had given us for the FBI Laboratory. I then relayed to him the following, which was given to Security Patrol Clerk VERNON R. GLOSSUP by an unknown caller at 2:30 AM on November 24, 1963: "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement and we will kill him. We wanted to be sure and tell the FBI, Police Department, and Sheriff's Office and we will be there and we will kill him."

Chief CURRY advised me that he had already received this information from one of his officers and that he was taking all precautions. He stated that he had changed his schedule for the moving of OSWALD. He stated he was not going to give this out to the press and that he had two armored cars and that OSWALD would be placed in one of the armored cars and that both of them would go out, which would mean that one of the cars was being used for diversion purposes.

I mentioned to Chief CURRY that according to the employee who received this information from the anonymous caller, that he seemed very calm while talking and could have possibly been reading the statement; he had a very mature sounding voice, and possibly there was another voice heard in the background.

DL File 44-1039
DL File #22-43
11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas
by Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN/afj Date dictated 11/24/63

ENCLOSURE

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN *Jpc*

DATE: 7/17/75

FROM : J. B. ADAMS *JBA*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

Mr. Kelley telephonically advised me 7/17/75 that he had this date notified Attorney General Levi of the latest information received from Mr. Bassett that Mrs. Nannie Lee Fenner, currently employed in the Dallas Office, and former Supervisor Ken Howe had admitted that Oswald had visited the Dallas Office prior to the assassination and left a threatening letter. Mr. Kelley further advised the Attorney General that SA Hosty and former ASAC Kyle Clark are being interviewed, after which the results of these interviews will be made available to the Attorney General for purposes of discussion of further appropriate action.

ACTION:

None. For information.

JBA:ams
(3) *JBA*

1 - Mr. Bassett

[Handwritten signature]

REC-87
ST 109

722x1

18 NOV 13 1976

[Handwritten signature]

6431
1976

TELETYPE

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

NR 017 BA PLAIN
 910 PM NITEL 7-2-75 TJH
 TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)
 DALLAS (100-10461)
 FROM BALTIMORE (89-30) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE BALTIMORE AIRTEL AND LHM, AUGUST 2, 1971.

ON JULY 1, 1975, INVESTIGATOR EDWARD ROEDER, HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE WILMINGTON, DELAWARE RESIDENT AGENCY AND REQUESTED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATION. THIS LHM SETS FORTH ALLEGATIONS MADE BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, MADE TO BUREAU AGENTS ON JULY 28, 1971, THAT CIA EMPLOYEES HAD GIVEN HER AN AMNESIC TYPE DRUG AND COMMITTED INDISCREET SEXUAL ACTS UPON HER WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS.

INVESTIGATOR ROEDER ADVISED HE HAD INTERVIEWED [REDACTED] ON JULY 1, 1975 AND DESIRED TO COMPARE ALLEGATIONS MADE ON JULY 28, 1971 WITH THOSE ALLEGATIONS SHE CONTINUED

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

REC-36 62-109060-122

AUG 12 1975

Handwritten notes:
 [Illegible]

F203
 AUG 21 1975

Handwritten notes:
 [Illegible]
 F-100E

PAGE TWO BA 89-30

TO MAKE ON JULY 1, 1975.

MR. ROEDER WAS ADVISED THAT INFORMATION OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE REQUESTED THROUGH FBIHQ.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, SHOULD THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE REQUEST THE ABOVE INFORMATION, BUREAU SHOULD REFER TO CAPTIONED BUREAU FILE AND BALTIMORE AIRTEL AND LHM DATED AUGUST 2, 1971.

END

FBI

Date: 6/24/75

Dep. A. Del. v.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

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

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

OO: DALLAS

REC-2

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

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

(1) "The Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, of 5/22/75, captioned, "FBI eyes on Ruby strippers in JFK case," which article alleges that SHARI ANGEL was interviewed by the FBI on Monday, 5/19/75, in Los Angeles. This article indicates another former stripper from JACK RUBY's Carousel Club, KATHY KAY, was being sought for interview.

CA 11
LIX

(2) "The Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, of 5/22/75, captioned, "FBI questions Ruby's stripper." This article also relates to an alleged interview of SHARI ANGEL by the FBI at Los Angeles.

REC-2 62-109060-7228

(3) The "Fort Worth Star Telegram," Fort Worth, Texas, of 5/23/75, captioned, "FBI denies interviewing former Jack Ruby stripper." This article carries a denial that the FBI had interviewed SHARI ANGEL.

ST 100

(4) "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, of 6/12/75, captioned, "Former Official Concurs With JFK Report."

② - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas
RPG:dl
(4)

[Handwritten notes and initials]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 89-43

This article reflects that former U. S. Attorney BAREFOOT SANDERS had agreed with the findings of the Warren Commission.

The enclosed articles are submitted for the Bureau's information.

FBI eyes on Ruby

strippers in JFK case

By **BILL SLOAN**
Staff Writer

A former strip-tease dancer, believed to be the last person to talk with Jack Ruby before his death, has been quizzed by FBI agents and a second stripper from Ruby's old Carousel Club is being sought for questioning. The Times Herald learned Wednesday.

The development comes close on the heels of questioning by federal agents of several Dallas police officers and amid growing hints of a large-scale new FBI investigation into the assassination of President John Kennedy.

The first of the two strippers, now a 42-year-old suburban grandmother, was a featured performer at Ruby's nightclub for three years, appearing under the professional stage name **Shari Angel**.

Miss Angel told The Times Herald she was interviewed by the FBI Monday in Los Angeles on a wide range of topics, including allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had visited the Carousel Club on two occasions shortly before the assassination.

The other stripper was identified as **Kathy Kay**. Miss Kay reportedly told her Carousel co-workers that she had seen—and had, in fact, danced with—**Oswald** at the club a few days prior to Kennedy's death.

~~She~~ reportedly left Dallas abruptly on Nov. 24, 1963, the same day Ruby shot Oswald to death in the basement of the Dallas police station, and her present whereabouts are unknown.

According to Miss Angel, the British-born Miss Kay was not a U.S. citizen and may have feared she would be deported if investigators discovered she was in the country illegally.

Five former Ruby employes, including Karen "Little Lynn" Carlin, another featured Carousel stripper, have met violent deaths since the assassination.

Miss Angel herself, who lives under another name in a suburb west of Dallas, said she had gone into

The Dallas Times Herald
DALLAS, TEXAS

EDITORIAL

Date: 5-22-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Kenneth H. ...
Title:
Character:
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
File No. 44-38861-4

44-1-72-70
ENCLOSURE

after the Oswald a... immediately
 fearful of possible re... and
 She denies persons... living seen
 Oswald at the nightclub.

In addition to efforts to establish—
 or disprove—a link between Ruby and
 Oswald, FBI agents also asked the
 former dancer about her final conver-
 sation with Ruby just three days before
 his death on Jan. 3, 1967.

Ruby told her at that time, she
 said, that he believed he was being
 injected with doses of deadly poison.

"He said, 'They're giving me shots
 of something to kill me. They're trying
 to kill off all the Jews,'" Miss An(g)el
 recalled.

He also urged her to leave the
 nightclub where she had gone after
 leaving the Carousel and to take a job
 as a cashier in a dress shop, she said.

Miss Angel said she was asked to
 visit Ruby at Parkland Hospital by
 Sheriff Bill Decker in an effort to
 "calm him down." She was accompa-
 nied to Ruby's room by Decker,
 Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers and
 another deputy whose name she did not
 remember.

Decker died of natural causes in
 1970 and Walthers was killed while
 attempting to arrest a suspect at an
 East Dallas motel in 1969.

Miss Angel said she thought Ruby
 looked "remarkably healthy" for a
 man who was supposedly dying of
 cancer.

"He seemed all right physically, but

he acted crazy, out of his... she
 said. "He kept begging me not...
 him."

Her talk with FBI agents this week
 was the first contact she had had with
 the agency since the Warren Commis-
 sion investigation, Miss Angel said.

J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in
 charge of the Dallas FBI office,
 meanwhile confirmed that a Washing-
 ton photographic expert and an agent
 from the local office had interviewed
 several Dallas police officers who were
 on the scene at Dealey Plaza when the
 President was ambushed.

Shanklin said the policemen were
 shown photos of three "tramps" ar-
 rested on a nearby railroad track
 minutes after the assassination, in an
 effort to determine the identity of the
 three, all of whom were quickly
 released at the time.

Some sources have alleged that the
 three tramps bore a striking resem-
 blance to persons involved in the
 Watergate conspiracy, Shanklin said.

Although he said no further ques-
 tioning of local individuals involved in
 the assassination and its aftermath is
 pending "as far as we know," Shanklin
 did not rule out the possibility of a
 full-scale investigation.

"The Rockefeller Commission asked
 us to assist in this (the questioning of
 the police officers)," he said. "If they
 reopen the investigation, I don't know
 who they'll have to do it."

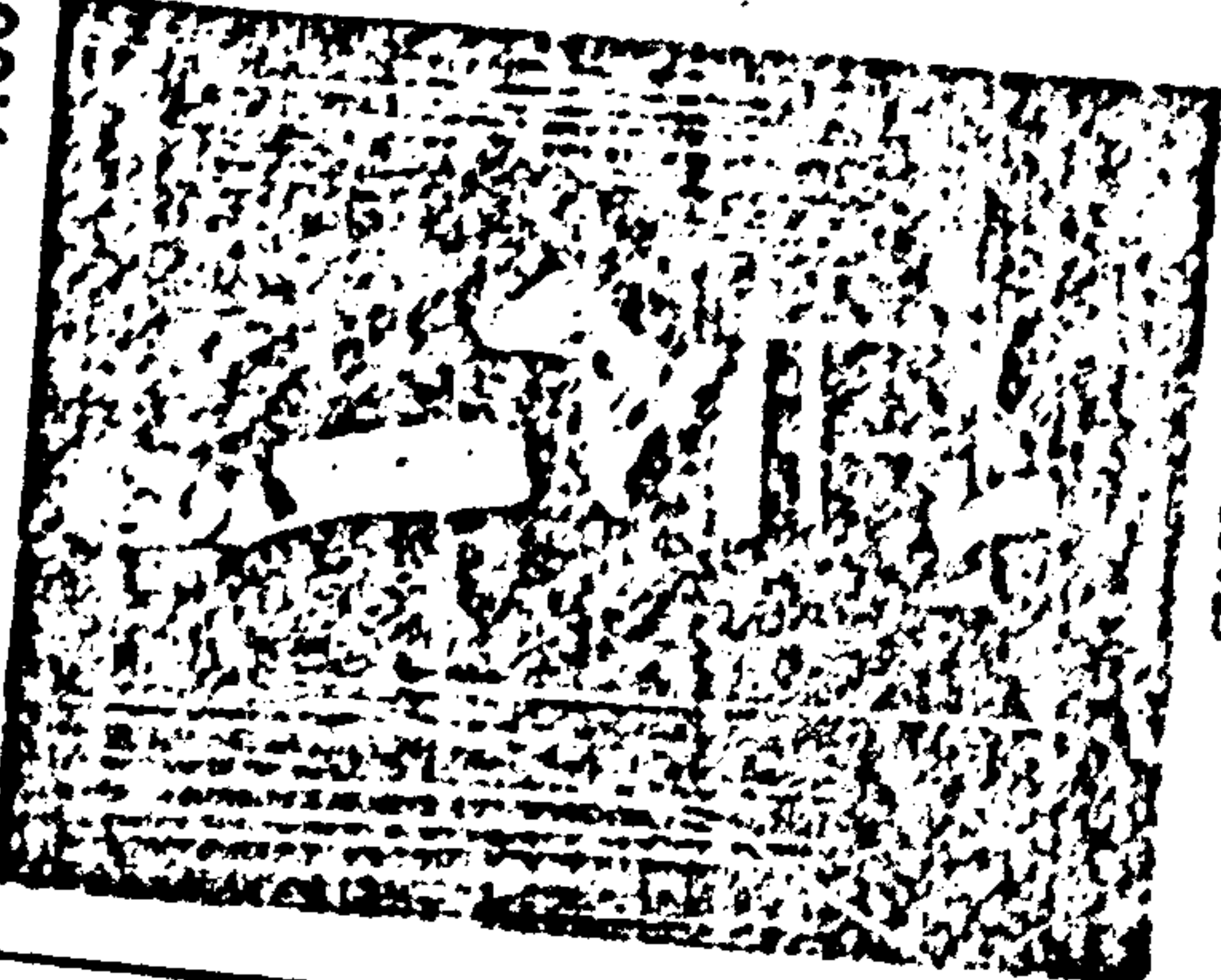
"As far as our office is concerned,
 there's nothing further planned now,
 but that could change overnight."



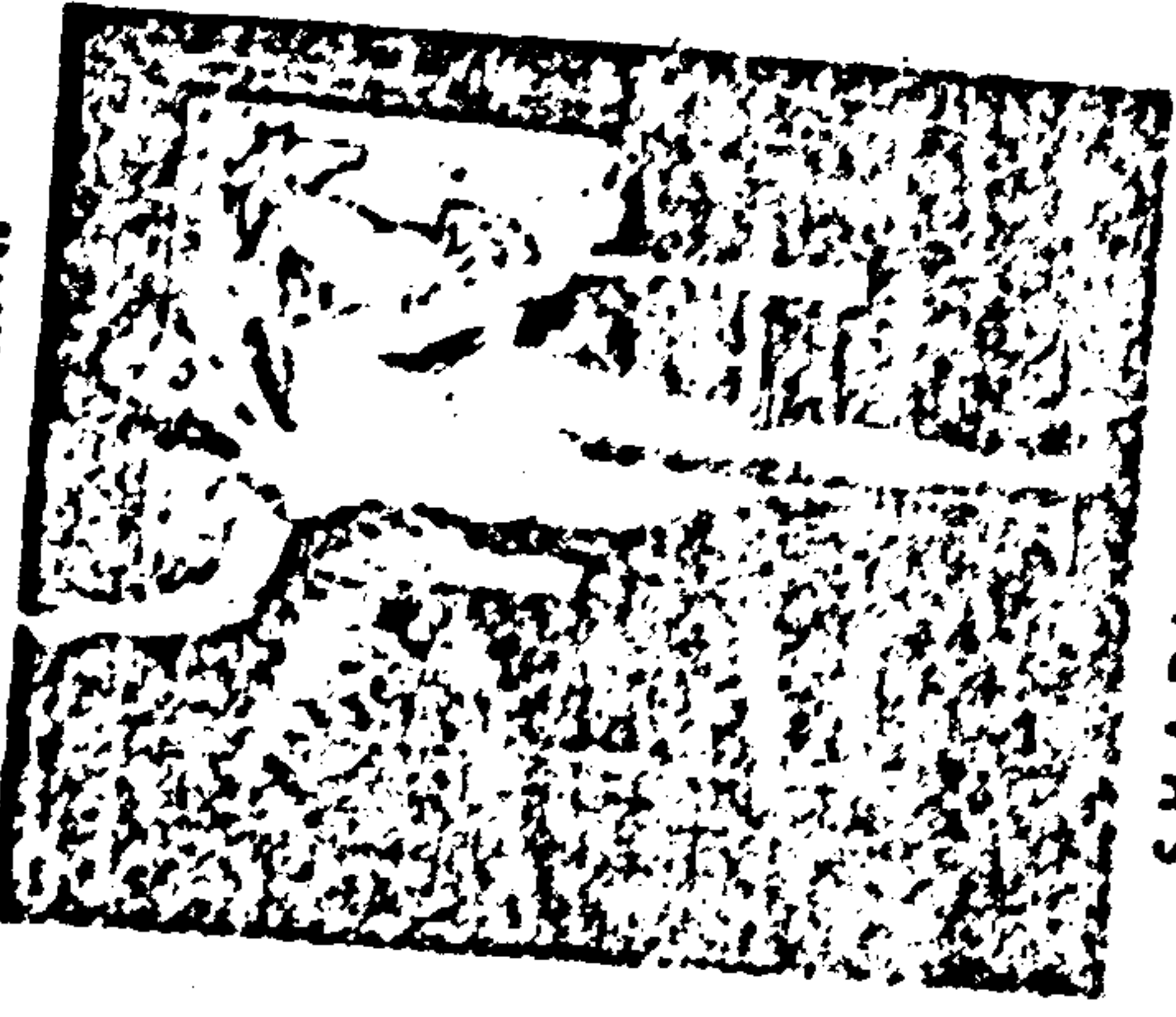
Stripper Shari Angel... interviewed by FBI

DALLAS' Only BURLESQUE LOUNGE

WITH A
 CONTINUOUS GIRL & COMEDY SHOW
 NON-STOP 9:00 P.M. 'TIL 2:00 A.M.



STARRING
WALLY WESTON
 50-MILE MIKE WINNER
 Hear Wally's Candid Comments
 on Weekly Walk



SHARI ANGEL
 Dallas' Newest and Most Intimate Burlesque Lounge
 OFFERING MANY MORE RINGSIDE SEATS THAN ANY OTHER CLUB
 WITH BEER AND SETUP SERVICE

ALSO
 BURNY LANE
 KATHY KAY - TAWNY ANGEL

FRIDAY: LADIES FREE
 SATURDAY: AUDITIONS FOR AMATEUR EXOTICS

The NEW CAROUSEL

DALLAS' NEWEST AND MOST INTIMATE BURLESQUE LOUNGE
 NOTICE: SOUTHWEST'S ONLY RUNWAY STAGE SHOW BAR -
 OFFERING MANY MORE RINGSIDE SEATS THAN ANY OTHER CLUB
 WITH BEER AND SETUP SERVICE

RI 7-2362 FOR RESERVATIONS
 1312 1/2 Commerce at Corner of Field
 Across from Adolphus Hotel

Nightclub ad listed Miss Angel, Kathy Kay

FBI questions Ruby's stripper

By **BILL SLOAN**
Staff Writer

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The other stripper was identified as

Kathy Kay. Miss Kay reportedly told her Carousel co-workers that she had seen—and had, in fact, danced with—Oswald at the club a few days prior to Kennedy's death.

She reportedly left Dallas abruptly on Nov. 24, 1963, the same day Ruby shot Oswald to death in the basement of the Dallas police station, and her present whereabouts are unknown.

According to Miss Angel, the British-born Miss Kay was not a U.S. citizen and may have feared she would be deported if investigators discovered she was in the country illegally.

Five former Ruby employes, including Karen "Little Lynn" Carlin, another featured Carousel stripper, have met violent deaths since the assassination.

Miss Angel herself, who lives under another name in a suburb west of Dallas, said she had gone into hiding for several months immediately after the Oswald slaying and is still fearful of possible reprisals.

She denies personally having seen Oswald at the nightclub.

In addition to efforts to establish—or disprove—a link between Ruby and Oswald, FBI agents also asked the former dancer about her final conver-

Dallas Times Herald
Dallas, Texas

Page B

Date: 5-22-75

Author: Kenneth P. ...

Director: ...

Classification: Dallas

Being Investigated

7228