

By memorandum of 3/5/64, from W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, it was recommended that Inspector J. R. Malley discuss with Mr. Rankin the fact that the technical surveillance (telephone) and the associated lookout and physical surveillance had uncovered details of Mrs. Oswald's negotiations with her attorney, William McKenzie, which from a legal standpoint was undesirable and raised the possibility that the Bureau could be criticized for this coverage. Additionally, the technical, microphone, and physical surveillances had not developed commensurate significant results concerning her contacts and activities. It was recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin the physical and technical surveillances were being discontinued. It was additionally recommended that the microphone surveillance be discontinued on our own authority since we had not advised the Commission of the microphone surveillance. Mr. Hoover approved both recommendations. (Copy of 3/5/64, memorandum attached. Maintained in 105-82555-2588, numbered seven).

By A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum of 3/6/64, Inspector Malley reported that he had discussed the discontinuance of the physical and technical surveillances with Mr. Rankin on 3/6/64, and Mr. Rankin advised there was no objection to the discontinuance of the surveillances. (Copy of 3/6/64, memorandum attached. Filed in 105-82555-2587, numbered eight).

The physical surveillance was discontinued at 10:00 a.m., 3/9/64. (See attached 3/9/64, Dallas airtel. Filed in 105-82555-2582, numbered nine).

Removal of the technical and microphone installations from Mrs. Oswald's residence and the nearby surveillance location was completed at 2:30 p.m., 3/12/64. (See attached Dallas airtel of 3/18/64. Filed in 105-82555-2688, numbered ten).

By memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan of 4/7/64, it was stated that a report had been prepared at Dallas by Special Agent Milton L. Newsom, dated 3/23/64, which set forth the results of the technical and microphone surveillances of Marina Oswald. It was recommended that the report not be sent to the Warren Commission since the pertinent information from the sources had been sent to the Commission by separate letter as the information was received. The point was made that there was no objection to giving the report to the Commission but if it was made a part of

the public record it would be apparent to a reader that the information came from a technical surveillance. Mention was made that even though the coverage was placed in response to the Commission's request, it did not appear that the Commission specifically asked for the technical surveillance. Therefore, if there was public criticism it would be directed at the FBI rather than the Commission.

Director Hoover wrote on the memorandum "I agree reluctantly because Commission seems to be intensively alert to embarrass FBI as evidence in recent list of interrogations addressed to us by the Commission." (Copy of 4/7/64, memorandum is attached. Maintained in Special File Room, 105-82555-3144, numbered eleven).

Regarding the allegation that the FBI bugged Mrs. Oswald's hotel room while she was in Washington to testify before the Warren Commission, no indication has been found of this. Appropriate files have been reviewed and checks have been made by Supervisor H. W. Porter, Analytical Research Unit of the Intelligence Division.

What the Warren Commission staff member may have had in mind when he told the "New York Times" that he recalled being told that Mrs. Oswald's hotel room was bugged when she was in Washington is that the Washington Field Office prepared a series of letterhead memoranda regarding Mrs. Oswald's stay at the Willard Hotel in February, 1964, which were furnished to the Warren Commission. The source of most of the information in the letterhead memoranda was [REDACTED] He was identified in the letterhead memoranda as "WF T-1." One of the letterhead memoranda, dated 2/20/64, set forth extensive information attributed to "WF T-1" regarding long-distance telephone calls made during the stay by Mrs. Oswald's business manager, Jim Martin, and her lawyer, John M. Thorpe, who were with her on the trip. The information obtained was of the type readily available to a [REDACTED] but to someone unfamiliar with investigative techniques it might appear as having come from a telephone "bug." (Copy of the Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum of 2/20/64, and its cover airtel are attached. Filed in 105-82555-2223, numbered twelve).

ACTION: For information.

# Memorandum

Dep. AD Inv. —  
 Asst. Dir. —  
 Admin. —  
 Comp. Syst. —  
 Ext. Affairs —  
 Files & Com. —  
 Gen. Inv. —  
 Ident. —  
 Insp. —  
 Intell. —  
 Laboratory —  
 Legal Coun. —  
 Plan. & Eval. —  
 Spec. Inv. —  
 Training —  
 Telephone Rm. —  
 Director Sec'y —

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10/24/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT *HNB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 5:15 PM, 10/23/75, Supervisor Emory Horton, Dallas Office, telephonically furnished the following information:

According to Mr. Horton the information set forth below was telephonically furnished to the Dallas Office by SA Gemberling who is currently on sick leave, having suffered a heart attack in August of this year. According to Mr. Horton, Gemberling advised as follows:

At 2:23 PM, 10/23/75, Gemberling received a long distance telephone call (apparently from Washington, D. C.) from an individual identifying himself as Les Whitten who identified himself as being with Columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Whitten stated he had been reviewing records at the Archives on 10/22/75 and had located an affidavit of Gemberling's dealing with Hosty's name not being included as part of Oswald's address book and wanted to know if Gemberling would still stand on the affidavit.

Gemberling told Whitten he most certainly would stand on what he had said at that time and would have no further comment as he is still a Special Agent of the FBI and felt any inquiries should be channeled through the FBI Headquarters.

Mr. Whitten stated he thought Gemberling would probably feel that way but wanted to give him an opportunity to comment. The conversation was then terminated.

EX-115 REC-3 61-109060-7381

Mr. Gemberling stated his belief that Whitten is probably referring to the fact that when the contents of Oswald's address book were first included in communications to the Bureau the fact Hosty's name and license number and the Dallas Office telephone number were therein was not originally included. Subsequent thereto we included the entire contents of the address book in appropriate reports. Gemberling does not specifically recall but apparently he must have given an affidavit explaining why he did not include Hosty's name, license number and Dallas Office telephone number in the original reporting.

1 - Messrs. Adams, Gallagher, Moore *Adm*  
HNB:wml (5)

NOV 19 1975 *6313*

CONTINUED - OVER

REC. UNIT

Per FOIA Request

It is Gemberling's recollection that this point was discussed with the Bureau and the reason for us not having included it originally was because a review was made of Oswald's address book initially for the purpose of setting leads to identify all names therein, which we did not already know the meaning. Since we knew Hosty's name, Bureau car license and Dallas telephone, we did not need to set any lead in that regard. It should be noted the entire address book was included in either a report or Letterhead Memorandum and furnished to the Bureau for appropriate dissemination.

ACTION:

Information.

*Mr.*  
*JRM*  
*[Signature]*  
*K*

To: SAC, Jacksonville  
 From: Director, FBI (62-109060)  
 Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY  
 11/22/63,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Date: 10/29/75

7382

Time: Transmitted -

Initials -

- Fingerprint Photo
- Fingerprint Record
- Map
- Newspaper clipping
- Photograph
- Artists Conception
- Other

Translation of letter received  
 at FBIHQ from [redacted]

Special handling instructions:  
 Jacksonville at Chattahoochee, Florida, interview [redacted] and staff  
 at Florida State Hospital in order that evaluation of plausibility  
 of his information may be made. No record re [redacted] located at  
 FBIHQ. Submit LHM.

Approved: [Signature]

File

6-1111 63-1111

5-1111

66 NOV 24 1975

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN AND TRANSCRIPTION FROM  
PHONETIC ENGLISH

Envelope, postmarked Chattahoochee, Fla., 10/17/75,  
is addressed to the FBI Bureau (sic), Washington, D.C.

The return address reads:



Florida State Hospital  
Chattahoochee, Florida 32324

October 16, 1975

Gentlemen:

The time has come for me to tell you what I've  
been keeping to myself for a long time.

I'm writing in the German language because my English  
isn't that good and, secondly, because there are always nosy  
people around, looking over my shoulder to see what I'm doing.  
Everybody here knows that I've something to do with the  
underworld. I've often been warned to keep my mouth shut,  
otherwise I would be killed. Well, in 1970 an attempt was made  
when I was shot twice in my stomach and my life was saved in  
a hospital. My wife was murdered in 1973, but this was of her  
own making -- "involvement in a narcotics ring."

From 1965 to 1969 I lived in New York, working as  
a self-employed builder and interior decorator and making  
kitchen cabinets. I can't tell you now how I became involved  
with the underworld (Mafia). Before I do, we'll have to come  
to a clear understanding on some conditions I have.

REC-48

62-107-26-7382

OCT 30 1975

TRANSLATED BY:  
IHOR MYCHALUS: sdd  
October 22, 1975

6-13

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 24 1975

And now I want to tell you the plain truth about the murders of President J.F. Kennedy and his brother Robert. When I was making new kitchen cabinets for Jaffy, I said to Mrs. Jaffy: "You'll see, Robert will get murdered before he reaches the office of the President." It was inconceivable to her that I would make such a statement. A few weeks later, I was in the "Umberto Claim House" Restaurant located in Manhattan in New York City. Sitting next to my table were some men talking about how everything turned out well with the murders of Robert and John. They talked about how "we" always find the right man for a "hit," meaning a contract for the killing of a person. It's a very interesting case to see and understand everything clearly. They used many Italian words, making it hard for me to understand everything. One of the men with gray hair, not very tall, slender, speaking in a soft voice, said that Oswald had been offered 50 grand to kill J.F. Kennedy and that Jack Ruby was offered 20 grand to kill Oswald right after he had shot John Kennedy. Ruby was at the wrong place to rub out Oswald and consequently was nabbed by the police. Ruby had good connections with the Mafia, as I was able to gather from this conversation. Russia and Nosenko had nothing to do with the assassination of Kennedy.

The assassination of Robert Kennedy was carried out in the same manner. A stranger offered Sirhan 20 grand to assassinate Robert. Another man had been given a contract to kill Sirhan immediately after Robert was assassinated. Investigations showed that many more bullets had been fired than those found on Robert's body. As I recall, five shots had been fired. As a result, a question was raised about the possibility of a second gun. It's "true" that a second gun was to have been used, not to kill Robert but to rub out Sirhan. The "hit" man was paid 20 grand for this job. Sirhan knows well that he had better keep his mouth shut; otherwise he will get killed like all the others.

Before the assassination of Robert Kennedy, I met and talked for hours with the soft-spoken man about all kinds of things, politics and the "Cosa Nostra," which means "our family" in Italian. It's interesting what goes on there.

I'm very sorry that I'm only now able to tell you all these things. There are many reasons for this. I had nothing to do with the assassination of the two Kennedy brothers. At the time John Kennedy was murdered I was in Africa. And when Robert Kennedy was killed, I was, as far as I recall, working for Jaffy (I heard the news of his assassination on the radio).

I neither hope nor expect that I'll be "framed" in any way for the assassinations or for withholding this information for such a long time. I always believed that the police would be able to uncover all this by themselves. Today it sounds unbelievable to me how the Mafia can be so clever and crafty in carrying out assassinations.

The James Hoffa case is interesting, don't you think? Why don't you bring in and put behind bars Tony Giacalone, Leonard Schultz and Antony Provenzano? They are the people who knew full well that Hoffa would be killed. Charge them with conspiracy to murder Hoffa. Maybe Sam Barry took him. They know quite well how everything was planned. Because of this threesome it was possible to talk Hoffa into coming to a meeting that never was. Everything was a well-planned trick to get him.

When I'm free next year, I'll take this case and try to solve it, for it has remained a big mystery to date. I've some very good connections in the underworld.

Please don't try to make use of the things I've just told you. Otherwise I'll be forced to stop talking.

I've good contacts all over the United States. I speak English quite well, but I can't write well. Maybe it's better for my own protection to write everything in German. At any rate, I kindly ask you not to tell anybody who told you or how you found out about these circumstances. I want to help you to clear up the case. If you need a sworn statement, please let me know/I'll be happy to oblige you.

and

Very truly yours,



And now I would like to tell you why I'm being held here in the Florida State Hospital. I have been accused of having murdered my wife. The police are still trying to "frame" me for the murder. My case is one of the most interesting cases you have ever heard of. The autopsy showed that no violence had been done to her. No one knows the exact cause of her death. The body was found three days later in one of the septic tanks on the property my wife and I lived on. It belonged to my wife.



██████████ a Negro, about 50, is responsible for her death. He is the "hit" man. I know that he has killed about 14 people. He had killed his first man in 1960, for which he was convicted and sent to Raiford Prison. He was paroled in 1968.

He was working for me, for my company in 1971 and at that time I found out all about his involvements. He saved my life when a second contract was put out to kill me. His partner had the contract and he asked ██████████ to help him. After ██████████ had found out that he wanted to kill his boss (me), he didn't like the idea. He set it up so that his partner got killed, and not I. ██████████ did it without letting me know it. After everything was over, he told me what was going on. At that time he also told me that he had had enough time to get rid of his (partner's) car so that the police wouldn't find out about the 8 or 9 murders he had committed together with his partner. In 1971 alone he killed Walter Defrece and the two Homstead girls (the two girls were also connected to a narcotics ring). My wife was at the scene of the incident, a fact I learned in October or November 1972. He, ██████████ is also responsible for the death of his partner. I know he killed several more people during 1971, but I never found out who they were and when they had been killed. He did it with another guy who was also a "hit" man for the Meyer Lansky family and for a big narcotics ring. Several guys from this narcotics ring have been arrested and one of them has also been charged with murder. I found this out on the 20th of September when I was visited by two investigators from Fort Lauderdale, and after I informed them who killed Walter Defrece. They kept asking me if I had something to do with the murder. The Miami police are also trying to frame me for the murder of the two Homstead girls. They told me I knew too much; I had something to do with it. I know that the girls were killed with my gun. ██████████ stole the gun from me. I reported to the police that my gun had been stolen. Anyway I reported it after the girls had already been killed. I never knew exactly when he took it. After I had seen my gun in his car, he told me that he took it on the last day before I sent him home. That was the day or a week before he killed the girls. He only told me to watch out because the gun was hot. The police never found this out from him. They only know it because I told them. They never charged me. They had me in Miami a year ago for questioning. They tried to blame me for the murder. When they arrived at a dead end they wouldn't take my word for it. They frame whoever is the best possibility. That's the psychology (sic) of the Dade County Police Department.

There is also one detective who is involved in a narcotics ring and prostitution. He hates me like nothing else. He threatened my life. If I make a wrong move, he will kill me wherever I am, or he will put me behind bars for the rest of my life. I can't do anything about the Police Department. I don't know what to do.

If you want to get in touch with <sup>me,</sup> you better hurry. Next week I'll be going before a staff board, and I will pass. My team is now convinced that there is nothing wrong with me. Everything is proving now that I am right.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Please get in touch with me before I leave this place. I don't know what will happen to me in the coming future. As long as I'm alive you can talk to me. You know that a dead body can never tell a story. Now I am ready to talk. I have a strange feeling that something will happen to me. I always had feelings like this in the past. I have been through a lot of hell.

Dear Gentleman!

Es ist jetzt der Zeitpunkt gekommen, Ihnen mitzuteilen, was ich in mir bislang verborgen halte. Ich schreibe Ihnen in "Deutscher Sprache", weil mein English nicht so gut ist im schreiben und zweitens weil mir immer neugierige Leute über den Rücken schauen was ich schreibe. Jeder hier weiß, dass ich in der Unterwelt etwas zu tun habe. Ich wurde öfters gewarnt meinen Mund zu halten andern falls werde ich ermordet. Es wurde ebenfalls 1970 ein versuch gemacht, wo ich zweimal in den Bauch geschossen <sup>wurde</sup>, das Krankenhaus hat mir das Leben gerettet. Meine Frau wurde 1973 ermordet, für eine Situation was Ihr eigener Fall war. Tätigkeiten in einem Rauchgift-Ring". Ich lebte von 1965 bis 1969 in New York, arbeitete selbständig als Bauunternehmer und Interior Decorator machte ebenfalls Küchen einrichtungen. Wie ich in die Unterwelt (Mafia) hinein tratte kann ich Ihnen hier nicht erklären. Bevor ich mich darüber äußere muß ich einige Bedingungen mit Ihnen klar machen. Nun will ich Ihnen den klaren Wein

auf der Tisch stellen, w. in den  
Ermondungen von President J. F. Kennedy  
und sein Bruder Robert dahinter  
steckt. Als ich für Jaffy eine  
neue Küchen einrichtung machte  
sagte ich zu Frau Jaffy: Sie werden  
sehen dass Robert wird ermordet be-  
vor "er" den Presidents Sitz erreicht?  
Es war unfassbar für "Sie" dass ich  
diese Äußerung machte. Einige  
Wochen später es war passiert. Am  
einem Wochenende war ich in einem  
Italien Restaurant "Umberto Claim  
house" in Manhattan New York. Dort  
zu meinem Tisch sind einige Herrn  
gesessen die haben sich unterhalten,  
wie schön alles ausgegangen ist in der  
Ermondung von Robert und Jan.  
"Die wir" finden immer den richtigen  
"mann für den hit" das meint wer  
den Vertrag durchführt für die "er-  
schließung". Es ist ein sehr interresan-  
ter Fall, um alles richtig klar zu  
stellen und verstehen die gebrauchten  
viele italienische Wörter wo ich nicht  
richtig verstanden haben. Ein Mann  
graue Haare nicht sehr groß schlank

gebaut, ist sehr weich, - etc! etc,  
wurden 50 Grand Oswald angeboten  
wenn er Oswald "J. F. Kennedy hit" erschießt  
Jack Ruby wurden 20 Grand angeboten  
dass er Ruby Oswald hit erschießt" gleich  
nach dem after the hit Jan. Ruby war  
am verkehrten Platz wo er Ruby auf  
Oswald geschossen hat, darum wurde er  
Ruby von der Polizei erlasst. Ruby war  
gut in der Mafia verbunden, wie ich aus der  
Unterhaltung heraus gefunden habe. Rustan  
oder Rosenko hat mit der assassination  
der ~~W~~ Kennedy's nichts zu tun. Die  
Erschießung von Robert ist ebenso vor-  
gegangen. Ein unbekannter Mann hat  
Sirhan 20 Grand angeboten "Robert" zu  
erschießen. Ein anderer Mann hatte  
den Vertrag Sirhan gleich zu erschießen  
after Robert was hit. Alles ist falsch  
gegangen. The hit man Sirhan hat  
Sirhan hatte keine Gelegenheit Sirhan  
zu erschießen. Es ist fest gestellt von  
den investigations dass mehr Schüsse  
gefallen sind als in Roberts Körper  
gefunden wurden. Soviel ich mich  
erinnere wurden 5 Schüsse festgestellt.  
Diererhalb ist die Frage aufgetaucht

es muß eine zweite Pistole mit verbunden sein. Es ist richtig" dass eine zweite Pistole gebraucht wurde nicht für die Erschießung of Robert, sondern für eine gleichzeitige Erschießung of Sirhan. The "hit man" hu hit Sirhan for good" verifit The 20 Grand. Sirhan weiß genau dass er seinen Mund halten muß andern falls geht er Ihun genauso wie jedem anderen get "killed". Befor der assassination von Robert habe ich mich mit dem weich sprechenden Mann unterhalten vor Stunden über viele verschiedene Probleme und Situationen in Politics eben falls über die "Cora Carta" das ist ein italien slang "mer familie". Es ist sehr interressant was bei denen vorrich geht. Ich bedauere sehr dass ich Ihnen diese Mitteilung erit heute mache. Es sind viele Gründe voraus zu setzen die ich Ihnen Persönlich zu Ohren lege. Ich habe nichts zu tun mit den zwei Kennedy Ermordungen. Wer Jan F. Kennedy wurde ermordet war ich in Africa und wo Robert ermordet wurde war

ich soviel ich mich erinnere bei Zoffy am  
arbeiten als ich hörte über den Radio die  
Nachrichten, dass Robert erschossen wurde.

Nah hoffe oder erwarte nicht, dass ich  
in irgend welcher Angelegenheit "bezüglich"  
wird in assassination oder für "Zurück =  
haltung dieser Informationen für diese  
lange Zeit. Ich glaubte immer dass  
die Polizei alles von selber heraus finden  
wird. Heute klingt alles für mich un-  
möglich unfassbar wie schlau und  
refiniert die Mafia arbeitet in den ermor-

dungen. Ein interessanter Fall ist James  
Hoffa? Warum bringen Sie nicht Tony  
Giaccalone, Leonard Schultz und Anthony  
Provenzano hinter Schloß und Riegel.  
das sind die Männer oder Personen  
die genau wußten, dass Hoffa wird er-  
mordet, charge them with conspiracy  
to murder Hoffa, Maby? sam Barry took.

Die waren hart genau wie alles geplant  
wie wurde. Durch diese drei war es möglich  
Hoffa zu beeinflussen dass er zu einer  
Verräuterung kommt wo nie existierte  
alles ist ein Trick sehr gut geplant  
und ausgearbeitet. Wenn ich nächstes  
Jahr frei bin, werde ich mich um

den Fall annehmen. a. Aufzuklären  
war ist bis heute noch eine Mysterie.  
Ich habe gute Verbindungen in der  
Untergrund Bewegung. Bitte  
machen Sie keinen Gebrauch von  
diesen Mitteilungen wo ich Ihnen  
zukommen lasse, anderen Falls  
bin ich gezwungen mich nicht  
weiter zu äußern. Ich habe gute  
Verbindungen über die ganzen Vereinigten  
Staten. Ich spreche sehr gut Englisch  
nur das Schreiben ist meine Schwäche.  
Vielleicht ist es besser aus Sicherheits  
Gründen für mich in Deutsch zu  
schreiben. Ebenfalls ersuche ich Sie  
höflich niemanden etwas zu ver-  
lauten von wem, oder wie Sie zu den  
Tatumständen gekommen sind, er-  
langt haben. Um der Aufklärung ein-  
ende zu machen, will ich Ihnen behilf-  
lich sein. Wenn Sie ein geschworenes  
Urkunde benötigen, lassen Sie mir er-  
winnen ich bin gerne bereit, diese Ihnen  
zukommen zu lassen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung grüßt  
Sie.

Hochachtungsvoll





Ich will Ihnen auch ganz klar zu  
Ohren bringen warum ich hier im Florida  
State Hospital bin. Ich bin ungeschuldet  
verdächtigt meine Frau ermordet zu  
haben. Die Polizei versuchte, ist still am  
versuch mich des Mordes zu bezichtigen  
ich weiß nicht ob Sie alle diese Worte  
verstehen es ist eine Frage ob Sie das  
Wort Bezichtigung im Dictionary finden.  
das meint "framed". Mein Fall ist einer  
der interessantesten Sie immer hörten.

The autopsy shows that it was no ~~violence~~  
violence done to her, niemand weiß die  
correcte Todesursache. Die Leiche wurde  
nach drei Tagen gefunden in einem  
meiner Septiktanks an dem Grund  
stück wo ich und meine Frau lebte.  
Es war das Grundstück meiner Frau.  
**[REDACTED]** negro about 50 years old  
ist versichert worden dass sie tot ist.

**[REDACTED]** "is a hit man", I know he  
killed about 14 Persons. He killed the  
first 1960 wer he was convicted and  
send to Raiford Prison was sent on  
Parole 1968. He was working for me in  
my Company during the year 1971 in  
that time I found out all about

his involvement over he was in and did. He sold my life over a second contract was out to bill me. His Partner had the contract he asked [redacted] to help him. After [redacted] found out that he would to bill his boss he didn't like the idea. He made a bet up that he his Partner get billed, not me. [redacted] did that with out letting me know it. After everything was over he told me what was going on. To that time he also told me that he had enough time to get read his car (Partner) that the Police didn't find out the 8 or 9 murders he did with him together. Along in 1971 he killed Walter DeFoe, the 2 Houston girls the 2 girls was also connected to the extortion ring. My wife was at scene of the incident what I found out in October or November 1972. He [redacted] is also responsible for the death of his Partner. I know he killed several more people during 1971 I never found out his and was, he did that with a other guy he was also a hit man

in the Mc & Lausky family and for  
a big narcotic-Ring. From that narcotic  
Ring several guy arrested and one is  
also charged with murder. I found  
that out at the 20. September let's  
month over I had a visit from 2  
Investigators from Ft. Lauderdale.  
After I inform them he did the billing  
of Walter DeRose. The allways ask me  
if I have anything to do with the  
murder. The Miami Police is trying to  
frame me also with the 2 Horstead  
girls. He told me I know tomach  
I have something to do. I know that  
the girl was killed with my gun.  
[redacted] stolen the gun from me. I  
reported to the Police that my gun  
was stolen, anyway I reported it after  
the girl was killed ready. I never know  
exactly when he took it after I seen  
my gun in his car he told me that  
he took it on the let's day before  
I send him home. That was the day or  
a week before he killed the girls. He  
only told me wash out the gun is  
hot. The Police never found out from  
him self. The only know since I

told them. The never charged me  
The had me one year ago in Miami  
and question me, the try to  
plan me for the murder. When the  
stand for a dead end the don't  
take my worth the frame he for  
wer in the best possibility. That's the  
Psychologic of Dade County Police  
Department. It is also one Detective  
with inuallt in the Narcotic-Ring  
and Prostitution. He hading my  
like ranting. He pretend my life  
when I make a wrong must be  
will bill me wer ever I am, or  
he bring me the rest off my life  
behind bars. I can noting do  
against the Police Department.  
I don't know. You like to go  
with me in contact you better  
hurry up. Next week I go to Staff  
and I will pass. All my team is  
now convinced that it is noting  
wrong with me. Everything sucking  
now that I am write.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

Please go with me in contact before I leaving her. I don't know  
what happens to me in the next coming time. How long I a  
life you can tell to me. your know a dead Barry can never  
tell the story. even I am nearly to track I have a change of  
life

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: October 15, 1975

FROM : B. Cooke

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. O'Connell
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Nettles
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannan

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

On 10/12/75, United Press International (UPI) carried a story from West Hartford, Connecticut, which quoted former New Orleans, Louisiana District Attorney Jim Garrison and author Mark Lane at a three-day conference on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Garrison and Lane said that the former Julia Ann Mercer of Dallas, Texas, whose present name they would not disclose, will testify before a House FBI Subcommittee. Garrison gave UPI copies of what he said were Miss Mercer's heretofore unpublished signed statements that Dallas FBI Agents and the Sheriff's Department falsified testimony she gave to both agencies on Jack Ruby. They said that if Miss Mercer's testimony had been unaltered and acted on, Jack Ruby could have been prevented from fatally shooting Lee Harvey Oswald. They said Miss Mercer would give evidence implicating the FBI and the Dallas County Sheriff's Department in a cover-up of what they claim was a CIA conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

These are not new allegations. While on the Johnny Carson Show on the night of January 31 - February 1, 1968, Garrison stated that the FBI had interviewed Mercer immediately following the assassination and she claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison further stated that the day following the assassination the FBI exhibited several photographs to Mercer, one of which was of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Ruby as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

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NOV 17 1975  
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62-109060  
 [Handwritten signature]

The facts of this matter are that FBI Agents did interview Mercer on 11/22/63, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "air conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:50 a.m. on 11/22/63. She claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to be a gun case. She was again interviewed by FBI Agents on 11/25/63, and was exhibited photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if the man carrying the object from the truck may have been Oswald. Mercer advised the Agents that the individual in question did not resemble Oswald.

Mercer was again interviewed by FBI Agents on 11/27/63 (five days after the assassination and three days after Ruby killed Oswald). At this time she was shown a group of photographs, which included Jack Ruby. She stated the driver of the truck she had observed on 11/22/63, had a rather large round face similar to Ruby's, but she could not identify Ruby as the driver.

The results of the interviews of Mercer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During the investigation of the assassination, the FBI determined that at approximately 11 a.m. (which is the approximate time Mercer saw the truck), Ruby was at the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs. This was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with him at the time.

It should be noted that in this same 10/12/75 UPI release, Garrison and Lane mentioned that former FBI Agent William S. Walter, now a bank executive in Morgan City, Louisiana, will also testify before the same House Subcommittee. Garrison said Walter will testify 10/20/75 that as an FBI Agent in Dallas he received a telegraphed message from the FBI's Washington Headquarters five days before Kennedy's death that there would be an attempt on Kennedy's life, but the warning was destroyed and never followed up.

Memorandum to J. Edgar Hoover  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Garrison said the Warren Commission appears to have decided in advance that Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy and tailored its investigation to fit its prejudgment.

The UPI release listed others at the three-day conference at the University of Hartford as George O'Toole, former CIA Chief of Problems Analysis, and Haverford University Professor Josiah Thompson, author of "Six Seconds in Dallas."

ACTION: For Information.

WM

JW

G/S

PC

AM

131  
P.M.

T

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI.  
FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

DATE:

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

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S 11/17/63 CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING"

On 9/23/75, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, advised he wished to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however because of his position, he requested the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will he testify, as he has furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [REDACTED] an expressed promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me and as to his identity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REC-66

7384

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(2) Bureau  
1-Dallas

PERS. REC. UNIT

6-10-75  
file 67-104060

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

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

9/24/75





# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/17/75

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

REC-56

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S 11/17/63 CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING"

On 9/23/75

[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, advised he wished to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however because of his position, he requested the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will he testify, as he has furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [REDACTED] expressed promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me and as to his identity.

[REDACTED]

EX 104

[REDACTED]

REC-56

7385

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

97K XEROX  
NOV 5 1975

6-1M 62-109060

2 - Bureau

1 - Dallas

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

(2)

REC. UNIT

COPY DESTROYED PER



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI *Dollar F-142120-19* DATE:

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY  
OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO  
ALL SAC'S 11/17/63 CAPTIONED  
"THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY,  
IN DALLAS, TEXAS,  
11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING"

Asst. 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	—

On 11/22/75

[REDACTED]  
Dallas, Texas, advised they wish to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however, because of their position, they requested the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will they testify, as they have furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

T. TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [REDACTED] an expressed promise of confidentiality per their request as to the information they furnished me and as to their identity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ST 104 REC-56

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2-Bureau  
1-Dallas

REC-56  
8 1975

J.K.L. XEROX  
1975

6-11m file  
62-109060

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

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PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

# Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 10/18/75

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. O'Connell
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Gow

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

Reference is made to UPI wire service release dated 10/16/75 (copy attached), crediting U. S. Representative Don Edwards with statements raising issue with the FBI's working relationship with the Warren Commission during the investigation of captioned case.

The wire service release specifically quotes U. S. Representative Don Edwards, Chairman of the House Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee as stating that the FBI was not "candid with the Warren Commission and that it didn't provide the Warren Commission with all the information in its files"; that Edwards' panel is trying to determine if there was "an appropriate working relationship" between the FBI and the Warren Commission; and thirdly, that the Commission did not have its own investigators and had to rely on the FBI.

The above allegation that the FBI was not candid with the Commission and did not provide all the information in its files to the Commission is false and without foundation. The Commission's records themselves reflect that our five-volume report submitted 12/9/63, which summarized the results of our investigation conducted immediately after the assassination, was of principle importance to the Commission. Based upon an analysis of this report, the Commission requested the FBI furnish "the underlying investigative materials relied upon in the summary report." Reports dealing with this request were subsequently furnished the Commission which in turn organized the facts developed into pertinent categories in order to reveal unresolved and unanswered questions from which additional investigation was requested. It should be noted that these additional requests for investigation were handled not only by the FBI but by other Governmental agencies and Congressional Committees. The Commission record also points out that independent experts outside the Federal Government were used to supplement and verify the information provided the Commission.

2 - ENCLOSURE *encl.*  
 Enclosure

REC-42

61-109060-7387

15 OCT 30 1975



WDG:cjl/wss (7)

CONTINUED-OVER



DEC 8 1975

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

*BA*

Cooke to Gallagher Memorandum  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In light of the above information it appears highly unlikely that any pertinent information could have been withheld from the Commission as it would have come to light during the course of the Commission's inquiry. The Commission relied not only on the above investigative results but based its findings primarily upon the testimony of sworn witnesses.

In regard to whether or not there was an appropriate working relationship between the FBI and the Commission, there is no information to indicate that there was anything but an excellent working relationship between the Bureau and the Commission. The actions of the Bureau as well as those of all other investigative agencies connected with this inquiry were subjected to the scrutiny of the Commission. The Commission record clearly states whenever the facts or rumors called for an appraisal of the acts of the agencies themselves, special measures were taken and the actions of that agency were reviewed in detail by the Commission's staff. In some instances, the inquiry conducted by the Commission's staff included the appearance and testimony under oath of the responsible official of the agency under scrutiny.

The statement that the Warren Commission was not provided all the information in the FBI files is in apparent reference to our recent acknowledgment concerning the note left at the Dallas Office of the FBI by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. This matter has been the subject of an extensive internal FBI inquiry handled separately. There is no indication that any information believed to be pertinent to the investigation was withheld from the Commission. — *W. J. E. [unclear]*  
*info concerned, visit and call, [unclear]*

The point raised in the above news release that the Commission did not have its own investigators and had to rely upon the FBI is a misleading statement. The Commission did not have its own investigators as is evidenced by the Commission's report which reflects that "Because of the intelligence, cooperation and facilities of Federal investigative agencies, it was unnecessary for the Commission to employ investigators other than the members of the Commission's legal staff." The Commission did not have to rely solely upon the FBI in the conduct of this investigation as the Commission record indicates that 10 major Departments of the Federal Government, 14 independent agencies, 4 Congressional Committees, plus independent experts were utilized in the conduct of this investigation. The independent experts were used on occasion to verify and supplement investigation conducted by the above sources.

Cooke to Gallagher Memorandum  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The above information is clearly contained in the Foreword to the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

ACTION:

For information.

RJS  
T

pin

✓

# Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10/6/75

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

FROM : J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY BY HOUSE  
 JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND HOUSE  
 GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL  
 RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT  
 OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

*[Handwritten signature]*

I previously advised of the briefing given Chairmen Rodino and Edwards on the Oswald matter and that Chairman Rodino requested that the Department be advised that any criminal liability aspects should be resolved at the earliest opportunity in order that further consideration could be given to public hearings on the matter.

I advised Assistant Attorney General Uhlmann, Office of Legislative Affairs, on 10/2/75 of this request by Rodino and I advised Deputy Attorney General Tyler on 10/3/75 of the request. I informed both that our report on the matter had been delivered to the Department and it would be most desirable to get this matter resolved at the earliest possible time. Both are also aware that Mrs. Abzug has requested hearings on the same subject.

The Legal Counsel Division should follow on this matter pursuant to the discussion held at the Executives Conference on the morning of 10/2/75.

ACTION:

Information only.

JBA:amb  
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

6: - 10: 1 -

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 191 21 1975

*[Handwritten notes]*  
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1975

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Director Sec'y	_____

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

NR014 DL PLAIN

5:20 PM NITEL 10-30-75 MJH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109000)

FROM: DALLAS (89-43)

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

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 6, 1975.

ON OCTOBER 30, 1975, PAUL MARION RUTHERMEL, JR., 2406

LITTLE CREEK DRIVE, RICHARDSON, TEXAS, PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: DURING NOVEMBER, 1963, HE WAS EMPLOYED AS SECURITY ADVISOR FOR H.L. HUNT AND HUNT OIL COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS. HE PREPARED A MEMORANDUM TO H.L. HUNT AND OTHER KEY HUNT EMPLOYEES ADVISING AN "INCIDENT" MIGHT OCCUR DURING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING NOVEMBER, 1963. THIS MEMO WAS NOT DISTRIBUTED TO THE FBI OR ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. RUTHERMEL STATED DURING HIS GENERAL CONVERSATIONS WITH DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND HIS ASSESSMENT OF THE POLITICAL CLIMATE IN DALLAS IN 1963, IT WAS HIS PERSONAL OPINION AN INCIDENT SUCH AS A PROTEST DEMONSTRATION MIGHT TAKE PLACE WHEN KENNEDY WAS IN TOWN. REPORTEDLY, SOME EMPLOYEES AT HUNT OIL COMPANY WERE PARTICULARLY CONSERVATIVE AND OPPOSED TO KENNEDY. THIS MEMO WAS INTENDED TO INFORM THESE EMPLOYEES SO THEY WOULD

*Handwritten "6-113"*

REC-57

7388

OCT 31 1975

6-114

5-682

*Handwritten signature*  
NOV 18 1975

PAGE TWO DL 69-43

NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY ANTI-KENNEDY ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD  
LATER BE EMBARRASSING. ROTHERMEL HAD NO INDICATION OR  
SUSPICION THERE WOULD BE AN ATTEMPT ON KENNEDY'S LIFE OR  
HE WOULD HAVE NOTIFIED PROPER AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING THE FBI.

ROTHERMEL ADVISED HE IS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE  
ABOVE MENC AND WILL PROVIDE SAME TO FBI, DALLAS. (P)

END.

~~HULL~~

100-44-1000



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 06 1975  
TELETYPE

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Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR003 NO CODE

1115PM NITEL OCTOBER 5, 1975 PHJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

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

*Handwritten initials/signature*

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL CALL TO BUREAU OCTOBER 4, 1975.

ROBERT FINK, PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUALS RIGHTS SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, APPEARED AT THE RESIDENCE OF SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR., OCTOBER 4, 1975, TO INTERVIEW SA WALL REGARDING ALLEGATIONS MADE BY WILLIAM S. WALTER CONCERNING THE RECEIPT OF A TELETYPE BY THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION ON NOVEMBER 17, 1963 ALLEDGING AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AT DALLAS, TEXAS, ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963. FINK WAS ADVISED BY SA WALL THAT FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLY AND SAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., NEW ORLEANS DIVISION HAVE MADE PERFECTLY CLEAR THE POSITION OF THE FBI REGARDING WALTER'S ALLEGATIONS AND THAT HE STOOD ON THESE PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

ENCLOSURE

REC-4 62-109060-7389

*Handwritten notes:*  
Copy to [unclear]  
[unclear]  
[unclear]

PERS. REC. UNIT

PAGE TWO

FINK ASKED SA WALL IF HE WOULD TESTIFY UNDER OATH CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SA WALL DID NOT REPLY TO THIS QUESTION.

MR. FINK ALSO CONTACTED CHIEF CLERK LEO W. HEBERT, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION, AND ASKED HEBERT IF HE HAD SEEN THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TELETYPE TO WHICH HEBERT REPLIED HE HAD NOT. FINK ADDITIONALLY ASKED HEBERT IF HE WOULD TESTIFY TO THIS UNDER OATH. HEBERT STATED HE WOULD.

HEBERT WAS CONTACTED BY FORMER CLERICAL EMPLOYEE ROY E. SIMON WHO ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY FINK <sup>WHO</sup> WHO DISPLAYED TO SIMON A REPLICA OF THE TELETYPE WALTER CLAIMS HE TYPED FROM MEMORY. SIMON ASKED FINK TO HAVE A COPY OF THE REPLICA AND FINK DECLINED TO FURNISH A COPY. SIMON DESCRIBED THE REPLICA OF THE TELETYPE AND INDICATED THAT THERE WERE INITIALS REFLECTING THE SENDER ON THE TOP OF THE TELETYPE AS BEING "N.F.H." NEAR THE TITLE WRITTEN IN PENCIL WAS "62-Ø". THE TELETYPE ALSO HAD A NUMBER OF MISPELLED WORDS AND SEVERAL X'S.

SIMON STATED THAT THE NAMES LISTED ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE TELETYPE WERE MAYNOR, WALL, DEBRUIZ, QUIGLEY AND KAACK. SIMON POINTED OUT TO FINK THAT DEBRUEYS NAME WAS MISPELLED AND SIMON COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW A PERSON LIKE WALTER WHO HAD WORKED WITH AGENT DEBRUEYS FOR FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS COULD MISSPELL HIS NAME.

NO (89-69)

PAGE THREE

SIMON FURTHER ADVISED THAT IT APPEARED THE PRINT ON THE REPLICA RESEMBLED THAT PRINT FOUND ON TELETYPES.

SIMON STATED THAT FINK INQUIRED WHETHER OR NOT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE. SIMON REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW.

FINK ALSO QUESTIONED SIMON ABOUT HOW FILES WERE DESTROYED BY THE FBI TO WHICH SIMON REPLIED THERE WERE VARIOUS<sup>OV'S</sup> RULES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF FILES AND THAT HE IS NOT FAMILAR WITH THESE RULES. FINK THEN ASKED SIMON QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF "67" FILES. SIMON REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW.

FINK ASKED SIMON IF HE WOULD TESTIFY UNDER OATH TO WHAT HE HAS SAID AND SIMON REPLIED THAT HE WOULD. FINK THEN TOLD SIMON THAT HE WOULD PROBABLY RECEIVE A SUBPOENA.

FINK ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT SA J. WOODROW GILMORE ON OCTOBER 4, 1975 WITHOUT SUCCESS AND INDICATED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO CONTACT SA GILMORE ON OCTOBER 5, 1975.

FINK ALSO ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT FORMER SA MILTON KAACK WITHOUT SUCCESS.

END MESSAGE.....

QACPB

MRF FBI HDQS

ec-5

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# Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/6/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. O'Connell
- 1 - Mr. Nettles
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Decker
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
 11/22/63,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

This relates to allegations of former New Orleans Office Security Patrol Clerk, William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all offices on 11/17/63, advising that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

By teletype of 10/5/75 (attached), the New Orleans Office advised that Robert Fink, Professional Staff Member of the U. S. House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Government Information and Individual Rights, was in New Orleans over the weekend contacting present and former FBI employees at their homes regarding the alleged teletype. On 10/4/75, he contacted SA Ernest L. Wall, Jr., Chief Clerk Leo W. Herbert, and former clerical employee Roy E. Simon. He attempted to contact SA J. Woodrow Gilmore and former SA Milton Kaack without success. He indicated he would attempt to contact SA Gilmore on 10/5/75, but according to New Orleans SAC, Joseph T. Sylvester, Jr., did not do so.

Former clerical employee Simon advised that Fink showed him a replica of the teletype Walter claims he typed from memory. Simon asked Fink for a copy, but Fink refused. Simon said the replica had "62-0" written in pencil near the title, and listed on the right side of the message were the names, "Maynor, Wall, Debruiz, Quigley and Kaack." He said the print on the replica resembled the print found in teletypes. He also said the initials of the teletype sender appeared at the top as, "N. F. H."

Enclosure

WEN:amd  
(12)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER



5

PER. REC. UNIT

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

Cooke to Gallagher Memo  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The Communications Section of the Files and Communications Division has determined from their records that there was no teletype operator in 1963 with the initials "N. F. H." The only possibilities would be [REDACTED] (married name [REDACTED]), who had no middle initial and [REDACTED], who worked in the code room in 1963. [REDACTED] is no longer employed by the FBI and lives in Tennessee. [REDACTED] currently works the midnight shift in the Data Processing Section of the Computer Systems Division. Arrangements have been made with Section Chief Charles D. Heudorfer to obtain a signed statement from him regarding the alleged teletype on the morning of 10/7/75.

Legal Counsel Division advises that Fink's Subcommittee is not known to have advised anyone in the Department of Justice of Fink's activities in New Orleans. A copy of the New Orleans 10/5/75 teletype is being furnished to the Department. Legal Counsel Division is preparing an airtel to all offices reiterating the instructions issued by memorandum to all employees of 5/16/75 concerning interviews by Congressional Representatives.

New Orleans SAC, Sylvester advises that on the morning of 10/6/75 he alerted all employees regarding Fink's activities and the provisions of the 5/16/75 memorandum requiring prior approval of interviews by the Attorney General or appropriate Departmental Official. The Dallas and Kansas City Offices have been advised to so alert their employees.

ACTION: For information.

1111

G/K... JH

JH

Fink should be contacted by Office of Congressional Affairs...  
D...  
J...  
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/17/75

FROM : SAC, EL PASO

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
Bufile 62-109060  
EP file 89-52 (RUC)

REC-58

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, aka  
STATE NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO  
EL PASO, TEXAS  
9/20/63  
BANK ROBBERY  
OO: EP  
Bufile 91-18339  
EP file 91-1189 (C)

Vertical stamp: 91-1189-116  
FBI El Paso  
10/17/75

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter to ASAC THOMAS D. WESTFALL from NANCY HAMILTON, reporter for the El Paso Herald Post. Also enclosed is an article by Reporter NANCY HAMILTON concerning allegations that NAGELL might have information concerning the KENNEDY assassination.

This matter is being submitted to the Bureau for Bureau information in that it does not appear there is anything that can be done in El Paso on this matter. Bureau is in complete receipt of all background information regarding RICHARD CASE NAGELL.

REC-58

COPIES ATTACHED  
ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (2 62-109060) (Enc. 2)  
(2 91-18339)
- 2 - El Paso (1 89-52)  
(1 91-1189)

WHITSON

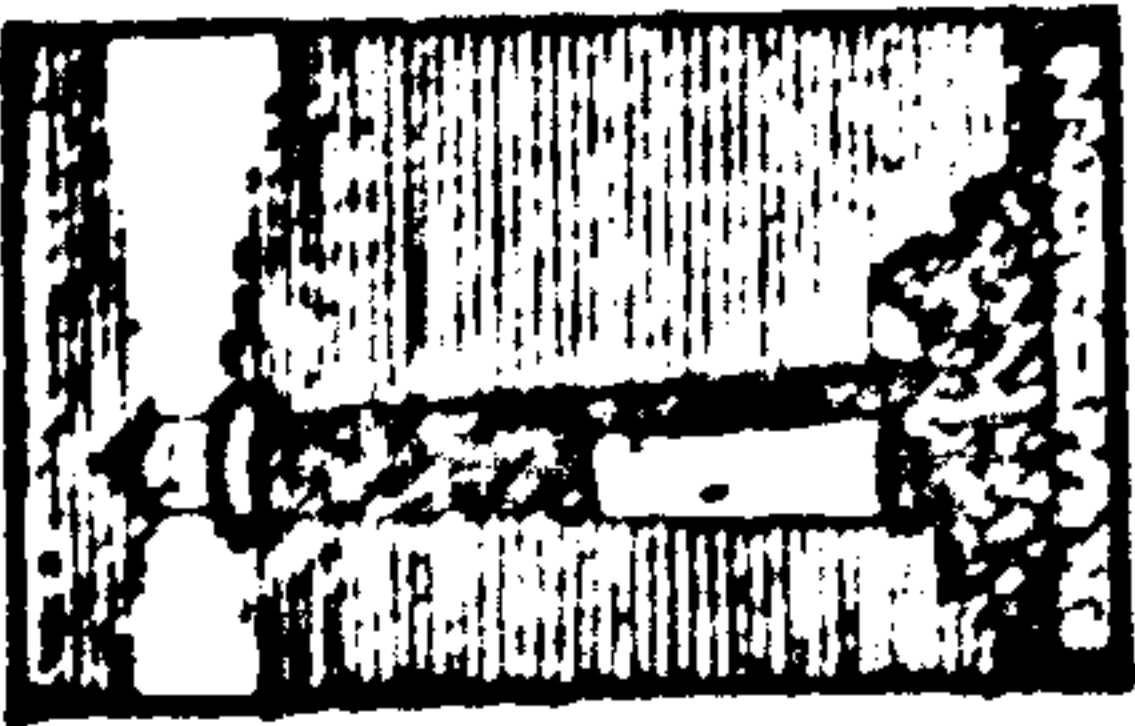
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(6)

10/17/75



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Give Light And The People Will Find Their Own Way



# El Paso Herald-Post

A SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWSPAPER

ROBERT W. LEE, Editor

Mills Avenue and Kansas Street

Phone 532-1061

SECTION B, PAGE 2

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

## Conspiracy theory shot

Conspiracy chasers took it on the chin last week when seven independent firearms experts unanimously agreed that there is no evidence to show a second gun was used in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The "second gun" theory was a chipin of the contention that the murder was part of some monstrous conspiracy—not the act of a lone assassin. Shooting the theory down should do much to set at rest the fears of reasonable people that perhaps there was much more to the crime than ever came out in open court.

The experts' opinion will not, however, silence the noisy claque that insists on seeing extraordinary dark designs in the tragedy. Those hooked on conspiracy are sure to seize on the fact that three of the bullets recovered at the scene of the crime are so

mission did not say there was no conspiracy in the John Kennedy assassination—only that it was unable to find evidence of one. The same verdict ought now be accepted with respect to the death of Robert Kennedy.

It would be convenient if these great tragedies both could be wrapped up in neat, all-questions-answered bundles. But history is seldom that accommodating. Real life crimes are not nearly so tidy as well-plotted paperback whodunits.

## Good try

It's too bad more members of the House didn't back Rep. Jack Edwards, R-Ala., the other day in his effort to cut off construction funds for the new

... And now, with help from my partner, Congress...

operation pie-in-the-sky

Steff



BILL STEIF

# Literacy drive fails

62-109060-2370

The economy today

# Bad news can be good news, or is it

By HERBERTSTEIN

As soon as we took off, my seatmate shoved his newspaper in front of me.

"Look at that! Unemployment rate still over 8 per cent." I thought you told me things were getting better."

"They are getting better," I replied calmly. "That's just the newspaper's way of making bad news out of good. The unemployment rate has come down from 9.2 per cent to 8.3 per cent in five months. That's a very fast drop — faster than almost anyone expected. Also, of course, all economists now agree that unemployment is going to go down further."

"REALLY?" THERE WAS a sarcastic edge in his voice. "And what do you fellows do, now that you're all in agreement?"

"Oh, we're not in that much agreement. We all agree that output will rise and unemployment will decline for the next six or nine months. But we don't all agree on how much inflation we are going to get. Especially we don't agree on what's going to happen after the next six or nine months. Economists are all over the lot on that."

"That sounds pretty worrisome."

"Not necessarily." I reassured him. "There's at least one path for the economy that would be fairly satisfactory. After the current surge, the rate of recovery would slow down. It would continue fast enough to reduce unemployment gradually, but not so fast as to stir up inflation again. There would be some bumps in the inflation rate from time to time, like the bulge we had this summer, but on the whole the rate would be declining. Then we would end up, say in 1978 or 1979, with the unemployment rate back down around 5 per cent and the inflation rate also around 5 per cent."

"YOU MIGHT SAY that's the Administration's path. That's the way they would like the economy to move, and the way they believe it would move if we followed their recommendations."

"O.K." He bought it. "Let's do it."

"But that's where the disagreement begins. There are people who think that if we follow the administration, the economy is going to fall off the edge of the cliff around the middle of 1976. They say we are getting a recovery now only because businessmen are not cutting inventories so fast — after six months in

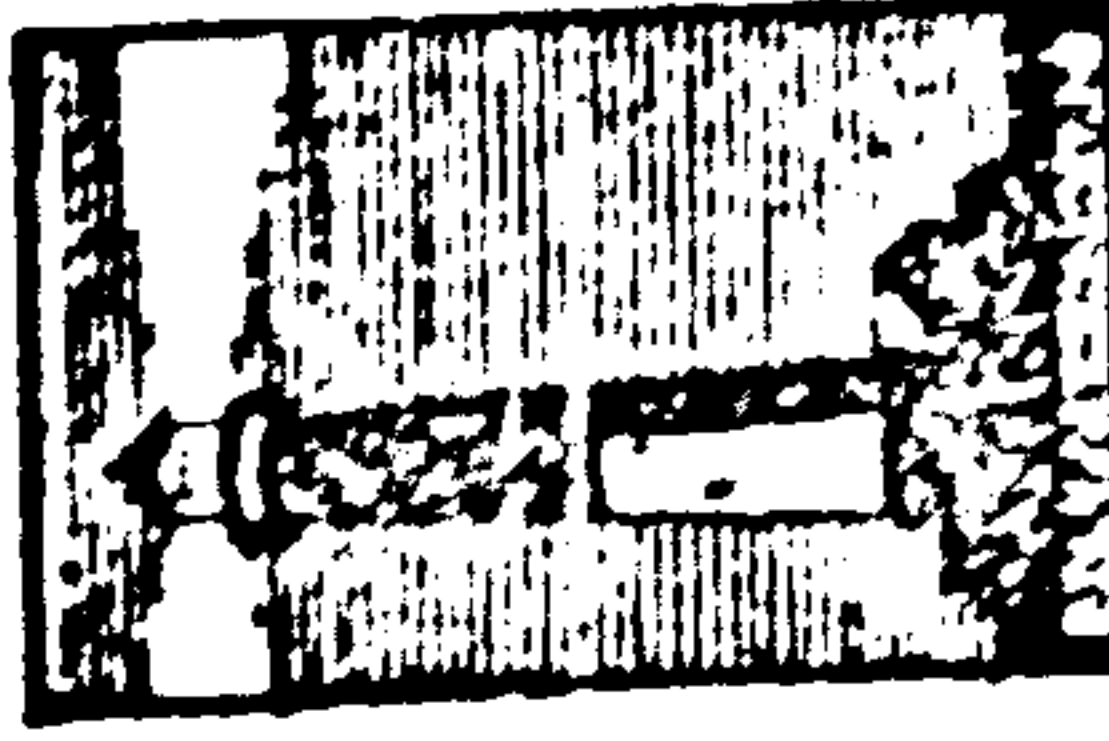
which they cut them down extremely fast. After inventories stabilize again, that won't be stimulating the economy. Also, we got a little boost from the tax cut this spring, and even if we continue the tax cut through just keeps things level. It doesn't give us another shot in the arm. So they think the economy is going to run out of steam and we'll fall into another recession. "Gee, that's bad." He really seemed concerned.

"WELL, I WOULDN'T worry about it too much. That's the standard error that economists make. On the recovery starts, they can never see what's going to keep it going. But something generally does. The worry these days is that the recovery is going to be aborted by the inflation, not that it will run out of steam. That's the 'in' word among economic forecasters right now, 'abort.' They mean that a big surge in inflation is going to cut consumers' purchasing power and raise interest rates, and so choke off the recovery before it gets very far."

"Do you agree with that?" he asked.

"No, I don't. For one thing, I don't believe we're going to have such a big surge of inflation. The forecast for oil price increase was smaller than many expected. There has been some restraint on Soviet grain prices

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ROBERT W. LEE, Editor

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9/27  
P/F/6

... And now, with help from my partner, Congressional operation pie-in-the-sky





professor is described as author of "The Second

### POLICE OFFICER Jim

where they are operating. fees have gone down by as much as 50 per cent.

Another way is to put nonlawyers, called "paralegals," to work on routine stuff that takes up an attorney's expensive time: interviewing clients, keeping files, investigating backgrounds, etc.

Perhaps most important of all, lawyers are talking about reducing the need for lawyers through "no fault" laws divorce, auto insurance, etc., informal hearings for disputes that don't require a lawyer, and a simplification of regulatory laws.

**THEY ARE EVEN** cross your fingers making noises about correcting the incompetency of some colleagues through compulsory brush-up courses. There's more talk about ethics now, too, and guess why.

Legal specialization is also something new. A few states are permitting lawyers specifically trained in one field divorce, taxes, wills, criminal trials, etc., to advertise their specialty.

This says the experts, will make more efficient use of a lawyer's time and let him charge lower fees. We may even see the day when lawyering will be reasonable enough that two of the world's richest men can't even complain about the tab.

asked to whom the money was sent answered, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation knows." He said he decided the Post Office was not a good place to shoot and ended up at the bank.

A Federal court jury found him guilty of two counts of attempting to rob the bank. A U.S. appeals court reversed the conviction on grounds of mental disability and Nagell was returned here from Leavenworth prison where he was serving a 10-year sentence.

The retrial was held in September, 1966. Among those testifying was Dr. Edwin Weinstein of Bethesda, Md., among medical specialists called by the Court. The defense sought to show that brain

level and was not responsible for his acts.

**NAGELL** was again sentenced to 10 years when the second federal jury found him guilty. He was returned to the prison at Leavenworth until April, 1968, when the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals again reversed the conviction.

Erratic conduct and a series of sanity tests had characterized Nagell's incarceration. The second reversal of conviction held that the government had not produced sufficient evidence of Nagell's sanity to justify a conviction, after the defense had contended he was insane.

In the description of Nagell's background as a war hero, it was pointed out

assassinate President Kennedy, looked like this soon after his arrest for the Sept. 20, 1963, attempted robbery of State National Bank. His defense in the robbery case was in sanity.

that he had been injured three times and later was involved in a serious plane crash, with injuries to his head at those times.

At the time he was ordered released in 1968, Nagell had planned to go to a sister's home in New York.

**HARRY LEE HUDSPETH**, who was one of the prosecution attorneys in the robbery case, told The Herald-Post that at the time of the court procedures here, Nagell had made statements alleging that he knew something about the assassination.

"His remarks had no bearing on the robbery case

information on a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, looked like this soon after his arrest for the Sept. 20, 1963, attempted robbery of State National Bank. His defense in the robbery case was in sanity.

A magazine feature on Nagell as having secret information about the JFK case while he was still in federal prison, Hudspeth said. The story, he said, was based on letters Nagell had sent to the magazine. He was termed a "political prisoner."

Hudspeth said Nagell was on 100 per cent disability pension as a result of his war wounds.

El Pasoans familiar with the case expressed strong doubts that any weight could be given to Nagell's "inside information" on the JFK assassination.

# El Paso Herald-Post

Editorials  
Women's News

Does Richard Case Nagell have information?

## El Paso key to JFK assassination 'rusty'

By NANCY HAMILTON

One of the keys to unlocking the secret of John F. Kennedy's assassination is pretty rusty, according to El Pasoans who remember the trials of Richard Case Nagell.

Nagell is among four persons named in the special September issue of National Tattler as having information that could help Sen. Frank Church's Senate Intelligence Committee settle the question of whether the assassination was indeed a conspiracy involving CIA personnel.

NAGELL, it says, is a former CIA agent now living in a northwestern city. "drawing a \$2,000 monthly CIA 'pension' for his silence." He has offered, says the paper, to reveal under oath details of the assassination incident of Nov. 22, 1963.

Nagell, says the Tattler, is "one of the more interesting of the figures now making himself available for testimony . . . working through Richard H. Popkin, professor of philosophy at Washington University at

Oswald" and "one of the nation's most respected of the Warren Commission critics."

According to the Tattler, Nagell mailed a registered letter to then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover from the El Paso post office Sept. 20, 1963, to tell him of the pending assassination plot which was scheduled for Sept. 26. He then walked to an El Paso bank, it says, fired a pistol shot into the ceiling, and waited to be arrested outside.

HE THUS assured his being placed under federal custody while the actual assassination took place, the article states, quoting Nagell as terming it "a desperate alibi attempt."

Nagell is well remembered here by many persons who observed his case from the date he entered State National Bank, then at Oregon street and San Antonio avenue, and asked a teller for travelers' checks. He pulled a pistol, told the teller, "Lady, this is a real gun," and ran toward the door, firing two shots at

Bundren, who was guarding a special display of U.S. currency, ran in the direction of the shots, followed Nagell out the bank door and ran up to a car leaving an alley. When Nagell saw the officer he stopped and said, "All right, I give up." He had a .45 caliber revolver in his pocket. The teller, Mrs. Patsy C. Gordon, later identified him in a police lineup.

Nagell then began establishing his reputation as an unusual prisoner, turning down a series of court-appointed attorneys before finally accepting the two who ultimately defended him in federal court, Joe Calamia and Gus Rallis.

During his period of imprisonment, he several times threatened suicide and once barricaded himself in his cell to oppose being removed to a federal hospital for psychiatric examination.

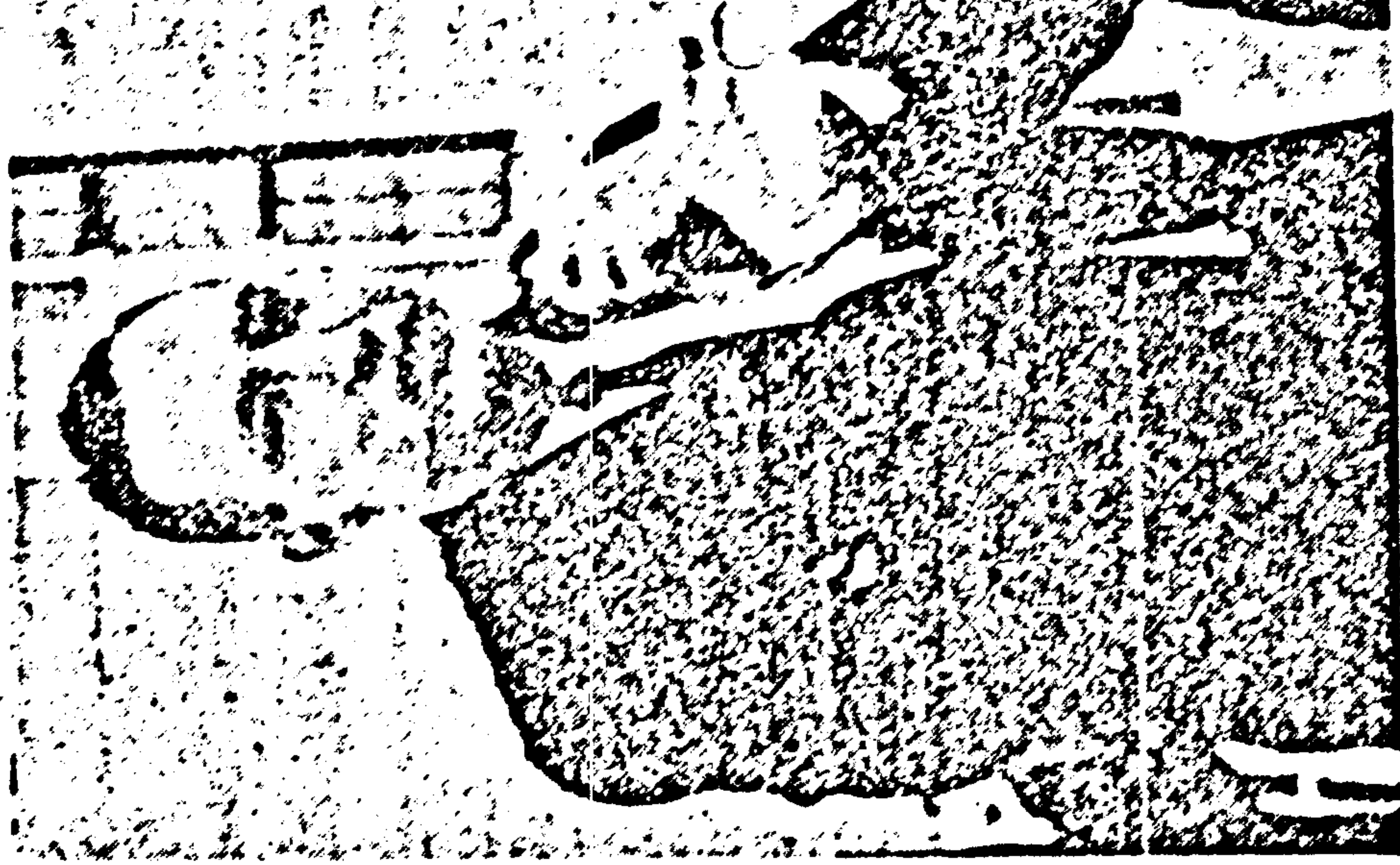
HE TESTIFIED in May, 1964, that he had mailed three letters, one containing

injuries suffered during military service in the Korean conflict had rendered Nagell not mentally competent at the time of the bank incident.

DR. WEINSTEIN'S testimony concerned research he had been conducting for 10 years into the effect of brain injuries on behavior. He said Nagell's case had come under his study as a result of the man's disturbed and irrational behavior after a military transport plane crash in which he received a head injury.

"If you asked him if it was wrong to rob a bank, he would probably say yes. I do not think he intended Sept. 20, 1963, to rob the bank but went inside to pretend to," the doctor testified. "This was a dramatic way of expressing his acute problems and conflict, in character with his bizarre thinking and mental condition."

A local psychologist, Dr. Richard C. Walker, testified that Nagell had declined from a very superior level



AS EL PASO PRISONER — Richard Case Nagell now claims to have inside information on a conspirator



# El Paso Herald-Post

Oct. 15, 1975

Mr. Tom Westfall  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Federal Courthouse  
El Paso, Texas 79901

Dear Tom:

FYI I received a phone call yesterday from a man who had read the story about Nagell (copy enclosed). He did not identify himself and I figured he wouldn't if I asked, so I didn't ask. The phone connection sounded like long distance.

He asked what it would be worth to me to have a logical explanation of Kennedy's assassination--"what has happened, the name of the killer and why." I asked whether he had it and he said he did. He indicated that the killing of a reporter in Long Beach had some connection. "An eyewitness reporter was killed in Long Beach at the typewriter," he said, "in the police station. Two detectives shot him. When they were asked why they shot him, they said they were playing cops and robbers. It occurred three days after the assassination. He must have been writing the true story."

I asked why detectives in Long Beach would know so much about the "true story" that they would shoot a reporter and he said, "This is a terrific organization politically. The Warren report only jumbled it up more."

He asked again what the information was worth to me and I told him I didn't have any money to pay for information, so he gave up.

He had a New York accent similar to that of my father who was from upstate.

Yours truly,

*[Handwritten signature]*  
{Mrs.} Nancy Hamilton

*Received  
10/17/75  
[Signature]*

# Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.   
 Dep. AD Adm.   
 Dep. AD Inv.   
 Asst. Dir.   
 Ident.   
 Insp.   
 Intell.   
 Lab.   
 Plan. & Eval.   
 Spec. Inv.   
 Training   
 Legal Coun.   
 Telephone Rm.   
 Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. Gallagher *JTG*

DATE: 10/23/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke *BHC*

- 1- Mr. Callahan
- 1- Mr. Adams
- 1- Mr. Jenkins
- 1- Mr. Gallagher
- 1- Mr. O'Connell
- 1- Mr. Cooke
- 1- Mr. Nettles
- 1- Mr. McDermott
- 1- Mr. Mintz
- 1- Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
 11/22/63  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Robert Fink, Staff Member, Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, House of Representatives, met with Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams on 10/20/75. In regard to allegations of former FBI clerical employee William S. Walter about an 11/17/63 teletype he claims to have seen which said a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Fink said he had gone through the FBI material at the Archives relating to the assassination and had found no teletypes contained therein.

Mr. Fink asked if copies of teletypes had been furnished to the Warren Commission. The General Investigative Division (GID) knows of no teletypes being furnished to the Warren Commission. To arrive at a conclusive answer, would necessitate a massive file review.

Mr. Fink also asked what percentage of teletypes in the assassination investigation were classified. To answer this would also require a massive file review.

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 OCT 21 1975  
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 FBIHQ REC UNIT

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The Attorney General

February 5, 1963

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
LOUISIANA, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1963, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. On that show, Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Garrison furnished what he referred to as "new evidence" which he had obtained in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is attached a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the various allegations which Garrison made during his appearance on the Johnny Carson show. A brief summary of Garrison's "new evidence" is also set out in the attached memorandum.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Segall at the White House.

February 5, 1963

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

On January 31-February 1, 1963, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James H. Garrison. During the approximate one-hour Carson show Garrison reviewed many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He alleged that the President of the United States is suppressing the true evidence involved in the assassination through an Executive Order whereby certain Warren Commission documents are withheld by the National Archives for 75 years without access to the public. He claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Dallas Police Department are directly involved in the assassination of our 17th President Kennedy. He also claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot on November 22, 1963, and that the circumstantial aspects of the assassination are being concealed from the public by the United States Government.

During the program, Garrison also furnished what he informed was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. A brief summary of Garrison's allegations in this regard and an analysis of such allegations are set forth below.

Garrison alleged that Mark Lane who has been helping him in his investigation, recently interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, and that Lane and his wife has submitted an affidavit to Garrison setting forth the results of the interview with Walter.

## ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Garrison alleged that Walter informed Lane that on the morning of November 17, 1963, at which time Walter was on duty as a Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office, the New Orleans Office received a TWA message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Walter allegedly called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message and received instructions from the Special Agent in Charge to call a number of Agents of the New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Garrison further alleged that Walter told Mark Lane that the FBI had also sent a directive to the New Orleans Office instructing the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

For your information, William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk at our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he was separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office of the FBI. He voluntarily resigned from the FBI September 7, 1963, to accept other employment.

A thorough check of our files at Seat of Government and at New Orleans disclosed no record of any type of communication to the New Orleans Office or any other office reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Mr. William S. Walter contacted our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1963, and reported that he had seen the Johnny Carson show wherein his name was mentioned. He indicated he desired to be interviewed in order to set the record straight. Walter visited our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1963, and advised he met Mark Lane during the first

# ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

week of December, 1967, when he attended a speech at Tulane University by Mark Lane. Walter stated that during a question and answer period which followed Lane's speech, Lane informed the gathering that he had been under surveillance by the FBI during his investigation of the assassination and during his speeches throughout the country.

According to Walter, a friend who accompanied him to the Lane speech turned to Walter and asked him whether he was the FBI employee who was conducting a surveillance of Lane on this particular meeting. Walter informed his associate that he had previously severed his connections with the FBI. Walter added that Mrs. Lane who was standing nearby, conspicuously overheard this conversation and approached Walter and questioned him concerning his former FBI employment. She invited Walter to talk with Mark Lane and told him it was his patriotic duty to disclose any information to Lane which he might have. Walter stated he declined Mrs. Lane's invitation. Walter further advised that he was absent from New Orleans most of the time thereafter until January 16, 1968, when he returned to his apartment in New Orleans and learned that a member of the New Orleans District Attorney's staff was endeavoring to contact him. Walter stated he contacted the District Attorney's representative and shortly thereafter was approached by three investigators of the District Attorney's Office and Mr. and Mrs. Lane. He stated that these persons endeavored to persuade him that he had knowledge of a teletype message from Bureau Headquarters to all southern regional offices of the FBI advising that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas. Walter claimed that he denied knowledge of such a message and that he informed the group that even if he had such knowledge, he would be unable to divulge it to them.

Walter emphatically denied that he gave an affidavit or signed statement to Lane or the District Attorney's investigators or to anyone else stating he had received such a message while employed by the FBI. He further denied telling anyone of an FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Walter claims that the District Attorney's investigators and Mr. and Mrs. Lane persistently urged him to furnish such information. He also claimed that they offered him inducements such as expenses, lump sum payments and employment with District Attorney James C. Garrison if he furnished the information they desired but that he refused their offers.

Mark Lane is the author of the book "Rush to Judgment." He has been extremely critical of the Warren Commission Report, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and other Government agencies in connection with their investigation of the assassination. This Bureau has previously furnished to you a memorandum dated November 7, 1967, entitled "Mark Lane" which sets forth the long history of Lane's affiliation with ~~the Central Intelligence Agency and other Government agencies in this country.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

During his appearance on the Johnny Carson show, James C. Garrison also alleged that the FBI had interviewed a Julia Ann Mercer immediately following the assassination and that Mercer claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison alleged that November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI contacted Mercer and exhibited to her several photographs, one of which was a photograph of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Jack Ruby to the FBI as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

The facts of the matter are that our Dallas Office did interview Mercer November 22, 1963, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "Air Conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:50 a.m. that day. Mercer claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to her to be a gun case. She described this gun case as being approximately three and one-half to four feet long and about eight inches wide at the widest point and about three to five inches wide at the

narrowest point. She indicated the case was brown in color and had a handle. She further claimed that at that time there were three policemen conversing nearby. She further advised that she could identify the man who left the truck carrying the gun case if she saw him again.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 25, 1963, at which time she was shown a group of photographs of various individuals, including a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. After examining the photographs, Mercer stated it did not appear to her that any of the persons depicted in the photographs had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a gun case from the truck at approximately 10:30 a.m., November 22, 1963, near the Texas School Book Depository building.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 27, 1963, (five days after the assassination of President Kennedy and three days after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald) at which time she was shown a group of photographs, including a photograph of Jack Ruby. Mercer could not identify any of the photographs as being that of the individual who drove the truck in question on November 22, 1963. She stated that the driver of the truck she had observed on November 22, 1963, had a rather large round face similar to that depicted in Jack Ruby's photograph but she stated she could not identify Ruby as the driver of the truck. She was again shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and stated that she could not identify Oswald as being the one who took the package from the truck.

Results of our interviews with Mercer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of the assassination, we determined Jack Ruby was in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs at approximately 11 a.m., November 22, 1963. Ruby's presence in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with Ruby at that time.