

The matter rested there, however, with Hoover apparently doing nothing until he received a call from President Johnson. LBJ, of notoriously short fuse, said the White House had received reports of an abortive attempt by the CIA to kill Castro shortly before the Dallas assassination. The President demanded to know what the FBI knew about such rumors.

The reply of Hoover to the President of the U.S. read, "We have received reports of such rumors; but we have investigated them and have found that they are without substance."

However, despite this report to President Johnson, the Church Committee of the U.S. Senate has now fully documented the plot on Castro's life.

What must be told to the American people is that J. Edgar Hoover, who had advised his President that the alleged plot had been fully investigated and there was nothing to it, had previously certified to the Warren Commission that the FBI's "exhaustive" investigation had established that "Oswald, acting alone and for undermined motives, assassinated President John Kennedy."

In light of the information furnished the late head of the FBI by the chief of the Secret Service at that time, the conclusion is inescapable that Hoover, as a matter of self-preservation, took President Johnson off the trail for fear the truth would reveal the monumental error in his report to the Warren commission.

Information since uncovered by me proves that at the time Earl Warren received the information of the Castro assassination plot, another man sitting with him while the intelligence was being relayed, leaked the information to the White House so the President would be aware of it if the different agencies attempted a cover-up.

What is most significant is the time frame between the last attempt on Castro's life, which was in late spring of 1963, and the assassination of the President which occurred on Nov. 22, 1963. Despite potential significance neither the head of the Secret Service nor the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation saw fit to inform the Warren Commission of the proximity of the events.

Further, official investigators of the President's death seemingly weren't too impressed by the pattern of Oswald's travels. Information was in the hands of the Warren Commission that Oswald had visited Moscow and had made several trips to Cuba.

Other reports linked him with Pro-Castro revolutionary groups in both New Orleans and Texas, but clear signs of involvement of the Cuban dictator in a death plot were ignored.

A most obvious flaw in the Warren Commission Report is the absence of any relevant distinctions and considerations between the assassination of President Kennedy and the assassination of other American Presidents.

The assassins of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and James Garfield and those who made attempts on the lives of other Presidents like Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and even Gerald Ford all carried out their nefarious crimes in the most public places and in close proximity to their victims.

They acted in an emotional context with no effort to disguise their bloody work or provide an avenue of escape.

This pattern is absent in the case of Oswald. His crime was coldly planned, down to a remarkably calculated determination of the parade route of President Kennedy and its relationship to the upper window of the Texas Book Depository from which he fired his rifle. He also felt he had provided an escape route for himself which he deemed foolproof. Perhaps it was, because Oswald was only trapped after committing another crime, killing a Dallas policeman.

All of this suggests that Oswald, unlike all other presidential assassins or would-be assassins, proceeded from long and careful planning inspired by forces beyond his own capabilities.

There is one other aspect of this horrendous crime against ~~one of the~~ nation's most loved of Presidents, which requires study in view of the circumstances immediately following the assassination. The attorney general brother, Robert Kennedy, went into a deep — almost catatonic state of depression which continued for such a long period that his family and friends despaired that he would not recover. There were even reports that when he learned of the death of his brother, he cried, "My God, I have killed my brother."

His mental attitude and long sustained depression was inconsistent with any normal reaction of grief at the loss of a loved one.

What might have been eating at the vitals of Robert Kennedy was the certain knowledge that the CIA plot to kill Castro of which he was a part, led unerringly to the death of his brother, the President of the United States. And possibly to his own death.

The motives of Fidel Castro, the words he uttered, documents in the hands of the Church Committee which are a part of a still-hidden record, and information in my files lead overwhelmingly to the conclusion that a charge of murder against Fidel Castro for the killing of John F. Kennedy can be supported.

I so charge and may God have some — but not too much — mercy on his miserable soul.



JOHN F. KENNEDY



FIDEL CASTRO

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7511

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5.

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

3/3/76 Post
**Warren Said
To Have Had
Plots Report**

Associated Press

A former head of the Secret Service confirms that the late Chief Justice Earl Warren once told him he learned of U.S. plots to kill Cuba's Fidel Castro, but not until three years after the Warren Commission had concluded its investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In an interview Monday night, James J. Rowley, who retired in 1973 as director of the Secret Service, also confirmed that he had passed the information on to the FBI in a memorandum to then-Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Earlier Monday, well-informed sources reported that the Senate Intelligence committee has obtained a copy of that memo.

Rowley, vacationing in Florida, said the information had been provided to Warren by an unidentified source at a meeting arranged by the late columnist Drew Pearson.

Rowley was unable to confirm specifics of the memo, saying: "I can't recall the exact words of the text."

The memo provides the first evidence that Warren, who headed the investigation which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy, ever learned of the CIA plots to kill Castro. Rowley's memo was written in 1967, three years after the Warren commission published its conclusions.

Columnist Jack Anderson, who said he also has a copy of memo, said Monday that Rowley mistakenly told Hoover that Warren also had learned from the source that Castro ordered Kennedy's death in retaliation for the attempts on his own life.

Anderson, a former partner of Pearson's, said the source had direct after-the-fact knowledge of the CIA plots but was only speculating when he told Warren about a possible Castro retaliation.

Rowley said only, "We tried to do it [the memo] as was presented to us" by Warren.

Anderson described the contents of the memo to the Associated Press in an interview Monday after the Las Vegas Sun reported that a secret report in the hands of the Senate committee documented the fact that Castro had ordered Kennedy's assassination and probably that of his brother, Robert.

It could not be determined immediately whether the memo described by Anderson and the report cited by the Sun were the same document.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate Intelligence committee, said the Sun report seemed to involve information published previously in a September, 1963, AP dispatch from Havana quoting Castro as saying: "U.S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

- 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 _____

- The Washington Post A-2
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 3-3-76

Handwritten notes:
1-7-76
3/3/76
12-10700-7512

To: Director

Att.: Supr. WILLIAM EARL NETTLES, JR.
Room #5048 JER

Date 4/1/76
Bufile 62-109060
D1 file 89-43

FILE Title ASSASSINATION OF PRESI-
DENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

- SAC _____
- ASAC _____
- Supv. _____
- Agent _____
- SE _____
- SC _____
- CC _____
- Steno _____
- Clerk _____

RE: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign _____ Reassign _____
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline _____
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- Rotor #: _____
- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Search and return
- Serial # _____
- Post Recharge Return
- Send to _____
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report APR 12 1976
- Type

REC-11

EX-107

7513

Attached are three (3) newspaper clippings

for the information of the Bureau.

SAC TED L. GUNDERSON

Office Dallas

See reverse side

☆ GPO: 1975 528-728

70 APR 25 1976

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassination notes

Papers link Ruby, Oswald

By EARL GOLZ

Handwritten notes and other papers that linked Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were viewed in the Dallas County courthouse by several deputy constables shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, The Dallas News has learned.

One of the deputies, Billy Preston, said he has not heard what happened to the papers after he and the late constable Robie Love personally gave them to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade in a cardboard box in late 1963 or early 1964. Love died in 1973 apparently without ever mentioning the incident to his wife.

Wade said he could not remember either Preston or Love giving him the papers.

PRESTON AND three other deputies, however, told The News they recalled seeing the box in Love's office. In addition to Preston, two others — Mike Callahan and Ben Cash — said they examined some of the box's contents along with Love. A fourth deputy at the time, Tom Stockard Jr. said he did not look inside the box.

Preston and Callahan are now the deputies of Constable Forrest Keene, who succeeded Love. Cash is a constable at Port Aransas. Stockard resigned as a deputy last June and is now opposing Keene for re-election.

Preston said he got the cardboard box from the apartment of a woman in Dallas several weeks after the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

"She was really scared because she had all that stuff," Preston said. "She wanted me to pick it up for her. And I just wished I had made some more copies now."

He could recall the woman only the name of "Mary" and assumed she was an associate of Oswald's because the material seemed to be written by the accused assassin.

Cash, however, said he remembered the papers as originally in the possession of the woman's roommate, who was hiding them for her Latin American boy friend.

"The impression I got, the papers were from the Latin American because he mentioned Ruby and he mentioned Oswald in the writings," Cash said. "He didn't mention the third party but he kept referring to a third party. And the third party would have to be him."

PRESTON AND Cash said newspaper clippings from Mexico also were in the box, including some which depicted "a pistoleer down in Mexico — what we would call a bounty hunter."

They said they recalled seeing a photocopy of what appeared to be a press card with the words "Daily Worker" issued to Ruby when he lived in Chicago. Callahan, the third deputy who looked at the box's contents, said he saw "a card back then, but I can't tell you what it was."

Preston and Cash also said they saw a receipt for a motel near New Orleans dated several weeks before the assassination with Oswald's and Ruby's names on it. The receipt showed several telephone calls to numbers in Mexico, City later which were found to be those of the Cuban and Russian embassies, they said.

The papers also pinpointed a landing strip somewhere in Mexico and referred to meetings of "agents" designated by numbers in the border towns of

REC-11

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

"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 30A

Texas

Date: 3-28-76

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Tom J. Simmons

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

*Report of 3/28/76
105-825
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105-825
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C Report of 3/28/76
105-825
-3-
11/16*

On a 1/23/64 interview of Billy Preston on an unrelated aspect of the Ruby case, Preston said he knew of no connection between Ruby and Oswald. 44-24016-1176, P. 6. Jm

*File
in 105-825*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Memos show Oswald, Cuba ties

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Cuban defector told the Central Intelligence Agency in 1964 that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been in contact with Cuban intelligence agents seven weeks before he killed President Kennedy, newly released documents show.

The defector, described as "a well-placed individual who has been ... in contact with ... officers of the Cuban Directorate General of Intelligence (DGI)," also told the CIA that the DGI took extraordinary security precautions immediately after the Kennedy slaying, according to the documents.

THE INFORMATION was relayed to the Warren Commission which "saw no need to pursue this angle any further," a June 1964 CIA memo says. No mention of the defector or his information appears in the Warren Report, which concluded that there was no evidence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination.

Memos regarding the Cuban defector were among some 1,500 pages of CIA

documents released to The Associated Press. Also included is a 1975 CIA memo stating that the Warren Report should have given more credence to the possibility of a foreign conspiracy in light of promising leads that were not pursued.

The documents originally were provided to the Rockefeller Commission on the CIA and have since been turned over to the Senate intelligence committee, where a subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., is investigating the Kennedy assassination. Schweiker has predicted that the Warren Report will "collapse like a house of cards."

THE MEMOS REGARDING the Cuban defector quote him as saying "I have no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or his activities and I do not know that Oswald was an agent ... of the Cuban government." However, the same memos offer differing accounts of what the unnamed defector said about the possibility of a contact be-

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

"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 10A

Date: 3-22-76
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

62-19010-7319

between Oswald and Cuban Intelligence agents.

The first mention of the defector appears in a May, 1964, internal CIA memo in which he is quoted as saying that Oswald "was in contact" with three Cuban agents "before, during and after" his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October 1963. A subsequent May 8 memo quotes the source as saying that "I believe" Oswald was in contact with the Cuban agents.

WHEN THE INFORMATION was forwarded to the Warren Commission on May 15, a memo said that "according to the source, Oswald may have been interviewed by Vega (one of the Cuban agents) or his assistant . . . but this is strictly conjecture on his part." A June 9 memo reporting the commission's decision not to pursue the lead any further says that the defector had "no information linking Oswald to the

Cuban intelligence services in any manner."

The memos consistently quote the defector as saying that "after the news of the assassination of President Kennedy reached the DGI, orders were issued for all offices of the DGI . . . to sort and package all documents according to whether they were 'muy secreto' (very secret), 'secreto' (secret), or 'importante' (important).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page 2B

Date: 3-21-76

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Kenneth P. Johnson

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

No JFK probe

AGAIN, A small group of congressmen, including Rep. Henry Gonzales of San Antonio, is calling for another official government investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Again, we say such an investigation would be a waste of time and end up dealing in minor aspects of the assassination.

Worse still, such an investigation would create a forum for every unsavory character in the country who wants to exploit wild theories for personal profit.

Congress should, as it has before, reject any attempt to conduct a new investigation without having evidence that the basic conclusions of the Warren Commission are false.

So far, no one has offered such evidence although some new information has come to public knowledge about insignificant details either of the assassination or the main participants in one of history's most tragic times.

As a practical matter, it is near impossible to reconstruct evidence almost 13 years after the assassination when many of the witnesses are deceased or have blurred memories.

We have concluded there are likely to always be some things unknown or disputed about the Kennedy assassination. But the main conclusions of the Warren Commission remain as the historical view of what happened. There is no serious challenge to that view.

62-10901-6-7513

McAllen and Laredo, they said.

Callahan said he recalls seeing among the contents of the box a Dallas church brochure which had markings over the letters.

"It was deciphered out where it was mentioned about going to Cuba," Callahan said.

Other handwritten notes recounted a plan to assassinate Kennedy during "the dedication of a lake or dam in Wisconsin," Preston said.

(Law authorities in Wisconsin had speculated in December, 1963, that such a plan may have existed after they found what appeared to be Oswald's signature Sept. 16, 1963, on the registry of a restaurant in Hubertus, Wis. Kennedy had made speeches Sept. 24 at Ashland, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., as part of a national conservation tour.

(The FBI later dismissed the possibility that the signature was Oswald's. The incident, however, received little publicity outside of Wisconsin.)

"We kept quiet about all this," Cash said. "We figured it would be handled on a higher level. And when it didn't come out, we thought at that time possibly they (Warren Commission) thought that that kind of information tying it into the Cubans or Russians couldn't be released at that time because it might put us in World War III.

"BECAUSE AT that time it was a pretty hot issue, you remember. So we kept quiet and went along with the game."

In recent months, news reports about possible Oswald and Ruby contacts in Mexico or Cuba rekindled their curiosity, Cash said.

Preston said much of the handwriting was on stationery of Paramount Pictures Corp., where the woman who asked him to get the papers was employed at the time.

"He had used a lot of her letterheads that she undoubtedly had used at the office," Preston said. "He had scribbled all over them and had a lot of dates and figures. I mean, it was just page after page—several of them. And he had notes on little notebooks."

Cash remembers that the pile of papers and clippings "was quite extensive. He went into the time between the firing of the shots" at the Texas Book Depository Building.

Cash and Preston said the writings noted "another gun" at the assassination scene, but they couldn't remember other details except Cash's recollection of a ".25 caliber automatic."

Cash speculated that the writer had his girl friend keep the notes as "protection" against being "fingered" later on.

Wade said it "might well have happened" that he was given the box from Love's office, "but I know whatever they had didn't amount to nothing."

"You can see how much it would have helped us in the trial (of Ruby) if we could prove Ruby and Oswald were together," Wade said. "We never found any substantial proof that they knew each other. Everything that indicated there might be a connection was checked out more carefully than anything else by our office."

Wade's chief investigator for Ruby trial evidence, Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill, said he "didn't even know it (the boxload of papers in Love's office) existed."

Transmit checked by Facstaff

LANTEXT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Priority NITEL

MAR 30 1976

To Director, FBI ATT: Bill Nettles TELETYPE 03-30-76

From SAC Dallas

Time Transmitted

Subject Newspaper Article **REC-69**
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

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

Special handling instructions

Hand Carry to Room 5048. att: Bill Nettles

Approved: *[Signature]*

[Signature]
5/4/76 JEA

EX-112

REC-69-62-109060-1574

20 APR 6 1976

MB
ENCLOSURE

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APR 5 1976

70 APR 20 1976
19

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Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
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Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Lab. & Ry.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Conversation on Oswald Overheard by phone repairman, not wiretap

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
and BOB DUDNEY

The FBI barred a conversation between Mrs. Michael Fair of Irving, Tex., and her estranged husband on the day after President Kennedy was killed in 1963 through an Irving phone repairman, not from an illegal wiretap. The Times Herald has learned. Allegations were made earlier this month by the U.S. House Committee on Assassinations, led by Rep. Thomas Downing, R-Va., and Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Tex., that a wiretapped conversation between Mrs. Fair (with

whom Lee Harvey Oswald's family lived for several weeks preceding the assassination) and her estranged husband, Michael, recorded him saying he believed Oswald did the shooting, but adding, "We both know who is responsible." As he did a week earlier in a Washington press conference, Rep. Downing said "a partial transcript" of this "wiretap" — just declassified in the U.S. Archives Feb. 11, 1976 — showed the FBI withheld this information from the Warren Commission.

An aide to Rep. Downing said the information about the "wiretap" came from Bernard Fensterwald, head of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, a Washington-based group of assassination conspiracy theorists. A note from Fensterwald attached to the material said: "It illustrates how the FBI apparently was less than candid with the Warren Commission. The document itself is meaningless without a translation. In FBI lingo, confidential informant T-1 is almost undoubtedly a

See REPAIRMAN on Page 9

Mrs. MICHAEL FAIR, IRVING, TEXAS.
REPRESENTATIVES
THOMAS DOWNING, VA.
HENRY B. GONZALEZ, TEX.
TEX

(Indicate page, date of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor Kenneth P. Johnson
Title:
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

62-109060-751

ENCLOSURE

Continued From Page 1

wiretap recording. The nomenclature is widely used by the FBI to indicate to their own agents the receipt of a piece of information without having to reveal the source to outsiders.

The declassified material said:

"On Nov. 26, 1963, confidential informant T-4 advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CP5-5111, Arlington, Tex., and telephone number BL3-1622, Irving, Tex., on Nov. 21, 1963.

"Informant advised that the exact time of the conversation was not available and that it was not known from which of the numbers the call originated."

Paul Berger, then an Irving police captain and now director of buildings and grounds for the Irving Independent School District, said he recalled the situation and that it was he who told the FBI the essence of the conversation, as related to him.

He said the reason he wouldn't divulge the name of the person who actually heard the conversation, was because the person who overheard it would have lost his job.

"Due to some mechanical difficulties or something," Berger said, "he was checking out the line. He was a telephone company repairman."

Berger refused again Monday to name the person.

"I'm just not going to mention his name. I don't think that it makes any difference now," Berger further said he did not know that it would affect him in any way with the telephone company, but said, "I know where he is, but what good would it be to name him now?"

Berger said he didn't recall exactly what the phone conversation allegedly said.

"I do know that the conversation was between her and her husband and it went to the effect that we all know who did it," Berger added.

He said he did not believe the FBI had any wiretap on the Paize home. "If they did," he said, "they wouldn't have been asking me for what happened."

Theodore L. "Tom" Gardner, special agent-in-charge of the FBI Dallas office, said, "I can only tell you that we had no wiretap on the Paizes at any time, ever."

A former FBI agent, now retired, said, "If we had had a wiretap, there wouldn't have been any question about what time the call came, from which phone it originated or exactly what it said. This sounds like a fragment of somebody's imagination." This agent worked on the case for many months.

Doering said such developments as the alleged wiretap "cry out for investigation." He and Gonzalez have sponsored resolutions asking that a new Kennedy assassination probe be launched and though they have about 125 cosponsors, the resolutions have never made it out of the House Rules Committee.

Much of the speculative information given to these congressmen, as well as to Sen. Richard Schickel, R-Pa., who co-headers a Senate subcommittee looking into the 1961 Warren Commission operation, has been fed through the less-than-reliable Washington conspiracy group.

Doering, in particular, asked why the FBI didn't give the entire story to the Warren Commission and why that Palmer was not investigated further.

Warren Commission probes questioned Michael Palmer briefly about the allegation on March 18, 1964.

Wesley Liebeler, a staff counsel, asked Palmer:

"Did you talk to your wife on the telephone at any time during Saturday, Nov. 21?"

Palmer: "I was in the police station again, and I think I called her from there."

Liebeler: "Did you make any remark to the effect that you knew who was responsible?"

Palmer: "And I don't know who the assassin is or was; no, I did not."

Liebeler: "You are positive in your recollection that you made no such remark?"

Palmer: "Yes."

Mrs. Ruth Paine, quoted in Philip
Larkin by The Times Herald, said she
recalled no such conversation.

"I have heard this allegation before,"
Mrs. Paine went on, "but there was no
conversation like that. Yes, Michael
called and we talked about the situation,
but there was nothing like that
mentioned."

"Where is this transcript? I believe
they're getting from sources that are
about a half a century old. I believe in
some of the more less-than-factual
publications . . . that's a lot different
than an FBI transcript, isn't it?"

Mrs. Paine said she recalled talking
about Oswald and the likelihood he
killed the President, but had no way of
knowing, then or now, "who was
responsible"—if anyone else was.

"I know where our heads were at
that time though," she said. "Right
wing. My first hope, first feelings
were that it came from the right wing."

3/16/76

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: EXTERNAL ARRAIRS DIVISION

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (80-171)

SUBJECT: RELATIONS WITH NEWS MEDIA

ASSASSINATION OF John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Attached is a news article from Page 1 of "The Birmingham News" dated 3/14/76 written by ANDREW KILPATRICK, staff writer for the above paper.

KILPATRICK has been cooperative with the Birmingham Office and telephonically contacted the SAC on 3/15/76 and advised that he had reached a stalemate in his story since the Miami Police indicated information in the tape was turned over to the FBI, an FBI spokesman indicated the information in the tape had been turned over to the Warren Commission, and the General Counsel for the Warren Commission indicated to KILPATRICK that he could not recall such a tape and the tape had not come to him.

The Bureau is requested to expeditiously furnish Birmingham any information regarding receipt of information as contained in tape obtained by Miami Police Department; if tape or information in tape furnished to Warren Commission and if not furnished, the reason why it was not furnished.

These answers will be greatly appreciated and will be made available to KILPATRICK upon receipt.

② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Birmingham
JFS:jas
(3)

62-107060
NOT RECORDED
21 APR 15 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-107060-1

56 APR 28 1976
F-236

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7506

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

Asst. Dir.:

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

4517 Allencrest Ln.
 Dallas, Texas 75234
 April 5, 1976

Call Butler

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: EDWARD J. EPSTEIN, Author; and,
 PAM BUTLER of READERS DIGEST.

Dear Director Kelley:

At about 11:15 A.M., an individual, who identified herself as Pam Butler of Readers Digest, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, called me by telephone to-day, and, stated that a Mr. Edward J. Epstein is an author, and is writing a book in connection with the Harvey Oswald assassination matter.

She further stated that she and Mr. Epstein are coming to Dallas on April 19, 1976, and that they will be here through Friday, April 23, 1976. She advised that she and Mr. Epstein would like to interview me concerning Harvey Oswald. In this connection, she informed that she had talked by phone with a "Mr. Bill Gunn of the FBI" in Washington, D.C. and that he had suggested that she should interview me. She declined to furnish any further identifying information, address, or phone number relative to Bill Gunn.

I advised Butler that any information that I might have relative to Oswald was developed in connection with an official investigation, and that such was confidential, and, that I would decline an interview.

EX-115

The foregoing is for your information, and, I do not contemplate any further contact from Epstein and Butler.

Respectfully submitted,
John Wythe Fain

John Wythe Fain
 Retired (1962) FBI Agent 14 APR 15 1976

cc to: Mr. Ted Gunderson, SAC
 FBI
 Dallas (Info)

EX-115

30

COPIES DESTROYED IN 1976

ack 4-17-76

File
 UNIT

April 12, 1976

REC-80

EX-115-10706-7515

Mr. John Wythe Pain
4517 Allencrest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234

Dear Mr. Pain:

I have received your letter of April 5, 1976, and deeply appreciate the continued interest and support which prompted you to write.

Miss Paz Butler and Mr. Edward J. Epstein visited our Headquarters early this year and have remained in contact with our External Affairs Division with a regard to the book Mr. Epstein is writing concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

These two individuals have made a detailed review of the published report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Your name undoubtedly came to their attention by virtue of the testimony that you gave which appears in the fourth volume of the Commission's printed report.

Please be assured that no one at our Headquarters suggested to Miss Butler or Mr. Epstein that you be contacted; and the decision as to when you should or should not see is entirely for you personally to make.

It is, of course, most gratifying to know that you continue to place a high priority on the confidentiality of official information which came to your attention throughout your years of FBI service.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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Mr. John Wythe Fain

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Walsh

NOTE: [REDACTED] reflects that Fain was a Special Agent from September, 1942, until his voluntary retirement in October, 1962. As a Resident Agent at Fort Worth, Texas, he handled the Lee Harvey Oswald case prior to his retirement, and he so testified before the Warren Commission in May, 1964. Miss Butler has informed former FBI personnel whom she has contacted in connection with this book that FBIHQ is aware of Epstein's undertaking; and when asked specifically with whom she and Epstein have been in contact, she has furnished the name of SA Gunn of the External Affairs Division--which statement is factual.

APPROVED:	Comp. Syst. _____	Laboratory _____
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