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this line of questioning triggered my recollection that Pena had traveled to Europe in 1964, and that in view of the foregoing thoughts, it may be that his activities after the assassination should bear more scrutiny.

I commented that I was prompted by such inquiries to give that aspect of the Kennedy assassination investigation some additional thought. I thereafter reached the conclusion that Bringuier's statement after the assassination to the effect that Orestes Pena had told him that he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in his (Pena's) bar during the summer of 1963, really placed some question on Pena's credibility. In retrospect, it was apparent that my persistence in trying to elicit from Pena during attempted interviews in early '64 the details relative to his comment to Bringuier undoubtedly were disturbing to Pena. The Committee is aware that Pena finally acquiesced in an interview by me and another agent in the presence of his attorney late in the first half of 1964. If my memory serves me correctly, Pena finally admitted that he had not made such a statement to Bringuier. I would suspect that admission may have been humiliating to Pena. As I had been the "instrument" of his grudging revelation, it may very well be the basis for his antagonism towards me which resulted in his commenting that he had seen me with Oswald before the assassination. In short, an attempt to embarrass me or to make life difficult for me.

I thought it pertinent to mention to the Committee that heretofore I have never disclosed hearsay comments concerning Pena, which I think ought to be considered by the Committee. I mentioned that several sources had commented, in approximately 1963, that Pena was an undesirable individual; a pervert who allegedly engaged in unnatural acts with females, and who had the reputation of often bullying some of the seamen who patronized his bar. These same sources, whose identities I no longer recall, had also commented that he had beaten some of his clientele with a pool stick, that he felt that he could get away with almost any activity as he had contacts within the New Orleans Police Department. I reiterated that as those statements were hearsay, I would not ever have made them as a matter of record. Nonetheless, in view of Pena's wild accusation made against me, I did feel compelled to at least mention the type of reputation he had among different people with whom I spoke who knew him, if for no other reason than to give some perspective to the Committee's evaluation or as a basis for further inquiry by the Committee. I commented that Pena, being an operator of a bar for seamen, had obviously made enough money to permit him to take a trip to Europe in 1964. Again, I said I was impressed that he was trying to gain an aura of importance and respectability by becoming an officer in one or more of the anti-Castro organizations in the New Orleans area. The foregoing would be important

in understanding why his recorded denial of having made a statement to Bringuier that he had seen Oswald in his bar in the summer of 1963 could have been extremely embarrassing to this individual who apparently was trying so hard to be important in the Spanish-speaking community in New Orleans. I then commented that my subsequent inquiry of employees of Pena's establishment known as the Habana Bar, namely Evaristo Rodriguez and his brother, Ruperto Pena, and a barmaid did not in fact truly confirm the presence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Pena's bar in the summer of 1963. Once again, I had to say that too many years had passed since that event to be able to be definite about any statement I made without an opportunity of reviewing pertinent Bureau files.

I was asked if I knew about Garrison's investigation before I left on transfer from New Orleans to the Bureau. I recall that I departed New Orleans in my personal car on March 1, 1967. My response was that I was not aware of his interests in me or of his investigation at that time. The first time I became aware of such an interest in me was when I was notified through channels of the Justice Department in Washington, D. C. that Garrison had issued a subpoena for me to testify in his investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy. My recollection was that the U. S. Department of Justice had informed me that it had decided it would not honor the subpoena, and I was left with the definite impression that the rationale for that decision was that the investigation of the assassination of the President of the United States was primarily a Federal matter, and accordingly, the Department of Justice would have been disinclined to permit Garrison to pre-empt Federal responsibility.

I was then asked why would Garrison want to subpoena me. I responded that I did not know specifically. However, it was my recollection that Garrison had been quoted as saying in one of his books or in one of his many interviews that when Lee Harvey Oswald left New Orleans for Dallas, de Brueys followed him; and after the assassination, de Brueys returned to New Orleans. I pointed to that remark as a sample of Garrison's use of half-truths to distort reality. I commented that I had never been in Dallas, Texas prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. I added that on the day following the assassination I had been assigned to assist in the investigation being conducted by the Dallas Division and had remained there for approximately two months, returning to New Orleans some time during the last few days of January, 1964. I mentioned that those were the facts. Hence, Garrison's statement that "after Oswald left New Orleans for Dallas that I had followed him there, and after the assassination had returned," if loosely read, could be considered by some to be factual. Oswald left New Orleans in September, 1963 for

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Dallas. I departed the day after the assassination. Hence, Garrison's statement that I "followed" Oswald to Dallas, while a half-truth is misleading and confusing to people who read it, and his statement conveys ideas that are completely inaccurate. The only other conclusion I can make is that Garrison's sources or his intelligence was extremely poor and hence, if that were true, this may explain the above quoted comment which is typical of his prolific flow of inaccuracies, at least as best as I can discern it.

I was then asked whether I knew about Cuban training camps in the New Orleans area. I commented that there were numerous rumors that the Federal Government had such camps in the New Orleans area, but I had never really confirmed their actual existence. I added that I had not conducted any investigation concerning the alleged establishment of the U. S. Government of camps in the area as I felt that one agency of the Federal Government should not investigate the alleged official activities of another (CIA) unless specifically instructed to do so for suitable reasons by higher authority.

I was then asked if I knew of the raid conducted in the New Orleans area on one of those camps or training sites. My response was "no". I then added that I had personally conducted a search warrant of an unoccupied summer home located on the other side of the lake from New Orleans and had found and seized a large number of cases of dynamite, percussion caps, napalm powder, wiring and some gutted aerial bombs. I then said that the owner of the house was present during the execution of the search warrant as a result of our efforts to contact him. I believe his name was McIlheney (ph), who was a gambler who had previously operated in Cuba. I indicated there was no raid by FBI on any training camp.

I do not recall the ensuing discussion emanating from one or more of the Committee members, but whatever it was it prompted me to make comments, the gist of which would be as follows:

I believe I suggested there were other types of theories compounded by various individuals as to how the assassination occurred, many of which supported the theory of a conspiracy and none of which, to my knowledge, was based on hard evidence. I then commented that whatever I did in the form of investigation and analysis pertaining to Oswald or the FPCC prior to the assassination as well as my efforts after the assassination all were performed in a probative manner with a considerable amount of forethought, and after the assassination, under conditions of high stress, adding

that at times I worked as many as 40 hours without sleeping during my special assignment in Dallas after the assassination. I stated that subsequent to my 2-month assignment in Dallas, approximately between November 24, 1963 and January 24, 1964 I recalled having conducted only about a half-dozen or so leads in the New Orleans office related to the assassination. I emphasized that the major portion of my work after the assassination and after my return to New Orleans from my special assignment in Dallas, involved other matters. I explained that I continued to carry a high case load and spent a good portion of my time as a relief supervisor on the SAC's desk.

I mentioned that prior to my transfer from New Orleans to Washington in March of 1967, I had spent 6 to 7 months on special assignment in the Dominican Republic during the revolutionary crisis in that country; that my thoughts during that period had nothing to do with the assassination investigation; that after March 1, 1967, I had been assigned to four different divisions at FBI headquarters, and subsequently spent some seven years in assignments outside of continental United States in South America and San Juan, Puerto Rico. I mentioned, particularly, that during my five years in South America there was little or no time spent in conversing about the assassination investigation and, hence, I was less able to recall specifics than I would have, had I remained in the New Orleans office and had had matters pertaining to the assassination consistently brought up and reviewed.

Additionally, I explained that as a dedicated public servant, I felt it was my duty to perform the various responsibilities that were assigned to me in the numerous posts I held subsequent to the assassination and to perform those tasks to the best of my ability. Accordingly, there will be any number of people outside the Bureau who may have made a fetish of studying the assassination investigation, many of whom are perhaps more familiar with many of the facts developed in the assassination investigation than I would be at this time. However, I wanted to remind the Committee that such people, even those on the Committee, will lack the perspective that can only be obtained by having been present on the scene at the time of the assassination investigation which would have given them a fuller appreciation of the sequence of events and the mechanics of the Bureau's operation that had proved efficient and successful over the years. Nor would they have been aware of the pandemonium that existed at the time of the assassination. The Dallas Police Department by law had primary jurisdiction of that investigation.

With the foregoing in mind, I then mentioned that all of the speculation and the wild theory advanced by writers and investigators, after the fact, usually has one outstanding weakness, and that is that their conclusions are not based on fact, but primarily on conjecture and speculation. Accordingly, and here again based solely on my recollection, the following "facts" stand out in my mind as overriding any theory or speculation:

Prior to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy, Oswald was not happy with his job in the Texas School Book Depository. FBI investigation, if I remember correctly, established that Oswald had been making inquiries about employment elsewhere in the Dallas area.

Secondly, Oswald and his wife, Marina, resided with a Quaker couple by the name of Payne (ph) in Irving, Texas. A neighbor of the Payne's, who was also employed at the Texas School Book Depository, would drive Lee Harvey Oswald from the Payne residence to the Texas School Book Depository every Monday. During the remainder of the week, Lee Harvey Oswald would live in his apartment in the general downtown area of Dallas. On each Friday after work, Oswald would ride home with the School Book Depository worker and neighbor of the Payne's in that person's car and would return as stated with the neighbor on Monday morning to work. To the best of my knowledge, our FBI investigation revealed that Oswald did not return to the Irving residence at any other time during the week. Oswald used to spend Monday thru Thursday nights at his downtown Dallas apartment. Eventually, Oswald and Marina got into a heavy argument and became estranged one from the other. Thereafter, Oswald spent all of his time in his downtown apartment. I do not recall at this late date whether that estrangement occurred two or three or more weeks prior to the assassination, but it would seem that several weeks had elapsed before the assassination since the time of that estrangement. On the day before the assassination, there appeared for the first time in the Dallas press public notice of the parade route that President Kennedy's motorcade would take on the following day. If my memory serves me correctly, there had been no prior public notice of the President's procession route. Accordingly, it was only when Oswald went out to lunch on that day before the assassination that obviously he discovered that the President's car was going to pass right in front of the Texas School Book Depository. Again if I recall correctly, it was after lunch that he contacted the neighbor of the Payne's, who worked in the

School Book Depository, and told him that he wanted to ride home with him on that Thursday night for the purpose of picking up some curtain rods for his downtown apartment. I reminded the Committee that unless my memory is incorrect, this is the first time he had gone home on a Thursday night in the neighbor's car or at anytime other than the previously outlined schedule. My recollection is that upon reaching the Payne's house, his conversation with Marina was limited. And, the following morning, he brought back the rifle that he used to kill the President on that same day. I told the Committee that these are the facts that hardly indicate any long-range or short-range planning or any semblance of a conspiracy.

Assuming that I had narrated these facts correctly from memory, anyone would be hard put to conjure up wild speculation to controvert the logical conclusion that the shooting of President Kennedy by Oswald was anything more than a spontaneous, albeit warped, reaction of the same sick mentality that prompted him to take a shot at General Walker previously, as has been indicated by investigation.

It is because of the foregoing that it is my personal opinion that the assassination was the act of a lone individual; a loser, who so dearly wanted to be somebody in this world. However, he otherwise lacked the ability or the drive to become somebody and accept the standards of the society in which he lived. It was my belief that he was the product of a very strange mother. I added that that may explain his study of Communism while in the military, the idea being that if he could become an expert in an area that was little understood by his associates, he could in his own warped mind have both the feeling of importance and superiority, which he seems to have needed. I told the Committee that I recall asking Marina how much Oswald knew about Communism, and she said laughingly that he really understood very little about the system. I asked Marina if she knew whether Oswald liked Russia better than the U.S., and I recall her saying, "Lee no like Russia. Lee no like United States. Lee no like Cuba. Lee like Moon." Marina spoke in faulty English, and what I gathered that she was trying to say was that Lee didn't like anything in this world. She also spoke disparagingly of his ability to speak Russian.

I also spoke, at the conclusion of my testimony, about the extensive work performed by the FBI in covering thousands of leads in an inexhaustible fashion; about the Bureau conducting leads that obviously originated in demented minds, and yet for the sake of thoroughness, had nonetheless

carried our probative inquiries. I reminded the Committee that Congress had failed to anticipate the need for a statute placing the primary investigation of the killing of a Chief Executive of the United States within the authority of a Federal investigative agency, but I stated it was commendable that the deficiency was rectified by making such a crime a Federal violation within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I commented that it is important to remember the amount of tension and chaos that existed immediately after the assassination, citing many of the acts carried out by people involved in the President's party. Hospital attendants and doctors acted primarily to save the President. No thought was given to the preservation of evidence or doing that which would look good in an investigative report after the assassination. I added that such things as the hurried and undoubtedly thorough surgical effort performed to save the President and the subsequent written report of surgery performed again was not done with the idea in mind of looking good in the courtroom, but was done in response to the overriding desire to do what was necessary at the time to save the President. It is those critical things done immediately after the assassination that are pointed to now by critics as saying that it is unfortunate that it was not done in a different fashion and these are the same deficiencies from an investigator's and lawyer's standpoint, that seem to raise questions of doubt in post-assassination speculation as to whether there was a conspiracy involved.

I reminded the Committee that while the FBI did participate in making inquiry after the assassination, that by law the Dallas Police Department had the primary investigative jurisdiction in conducting the investigation. With no intent to malign the Dallas Department's work in the assassination investigation, it must nevertheless be recognized that this small urban police department was ill-equipped to handle such an historic and important investigation. These factors account for the circus-like atmosphere that prevailed after Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest. Here again, this is no criticism of the fine efforts made by the Dallas Police Department's personnel but simply that the efforts were so involved as to overwhelm a police system designed to handle matters of considerably less importance than a President's assassination.

The Committee should remember in its analysis of the assassination investigation, that the FBI really did not assume primary jurisdiction until (if I remember correctly) ordered to do so after Oswald was killed by Ruby. Such a situation, prompted primarily by Congress' lack of foresight in providing the necessary legislation to avoid such confusion,

was destined to breed questions that could never be answered with certainty. I suggested that the Committee endeavor to understand the true sequence of fast moving events that unfolded immediately after the assassination in their quest for factual data and truth.

I also mentioned some time during the testimony that the following experiences may give perspective to the Committee's understanding of the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy:

I mentioned that within a few days after my arrival in Dallas to take part in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy after having worked since approximately 6:00 A.M. or 7:00 A.M., I was told about 5:00 P.M. on the afternoon of the same date that the President wanted a report about Lee Harvey Oswald. I remained on duty without sleep from 5:00 P.M. until the next morning about 9:00 or 10:00 A.M. during which time I supervised the compilation of a report on the background of Lee Harvey Oswald. This required assembling of the results of investigations from not only the Dallas office, but from a number of other field offices including Legal Attache Offices of the FBI overseas. This extensive task was performed under pressure approximately between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. of the following morning. The net result was a report of over 800 pages. This required the assembling of each investigative interview and report under proper headings as well as an understanding of those contents in order to prepare a synopsis and provide accurate data for the cover and administrative pages of that report. As an example of the massive nature of the task involved, I mentioned that the mere numbering of the pages after the report was assembled in order to be done accurately and uniformly, took more than an hour. The perforating of several 800-page reports, in the absence of present day equipment, required the greater part of another hour. In summary, I tried to impress the Committee that here was a report of more than 800 pages compiled, in a sense, overnight by agents who had not slept since approximately 6:00 A.M. the day before, and under stress, but with a penchant for accuracy and legibility. The effort included approximately 20 agents and a large number of stenographers and clerks and that report will have to stand the scrutiny for the rest of history as to accuracy--scrutiny by critics who will have no mercy and no sensitivity as to the conditions of stress and speed under which it was performed. In the quiescence and protracted calm of months and even years of scrutiny, any critic could obviously

come up with some type of complaint about the manner in which that report was compiled. Strangely enough, to my knowledge to date, I have heard of no significant criticism of that first report produced by the FBI Division in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy. I reiterated to the Committee that it is important to have perspective in criticizing the FBI's work under those arduous conditions. This is the reason for my earlier comment that critics and investigators can review reams of material on the assassination and never have a true appreciation of what occurred unless their investigation includes a complete understanding of the Bureau's methods and mechanics of investigation as well as a true understanding of the commendable efforts made by hundreds of FBI investigators and employees who gave unselfishly of their service during the post-assassination period.

I also made mention during the testimony of another instance where I spent approximately 38 hours without sleep carrying our responsibilities after the assassination. I narrated to them that Bureau headquarters had wanted the property of Oswald that had been seized by the Dallas Police Department catalogued and sent to Bureau headquarters. Again, this request, which required all the technicalities of preserving evidence be adhered to, came in the late afternoon. It seems that it must have been about 3:00 P.M. that I arrived at the Dallas Police Department to arrange for the transfer of such material from the Dallas Police Department to the Bureau. The atmosphere at the Police Department was humming as it was the scene of activity that hardly made it conducive to an analytical survey of Lee Harvey Oswald's property. I might add that included in Oswald's property seized by the Police Department were a number of items belonging to the Payne's that had been co-mingled with Oswald's property. Included in several cartons among his possessions were a diary involving his activities in Russia, an address book, numerous photographs and a multitude of other things. In fact, the items were so numerous that I was able to convince the property custodian, a Dallas Police Captain, that logic would dictate it prudent for us to carry the material to the FBI office where I could find a quiet room to compile an inventory. He agreed, and it was not until very late in the afternoon that he and I actually began the laborious task of cataloguing each and every item contained in those boxes. It was not until near midnight before I was able to give the hard-working and patient police captain a complete inventory and receipt for the property, which he had turned over to the FBI. At that point, it became incumbent upon me to

initial each item and photograph each item to insure the preservation of evidence contained among the various articles in Oswald's property.

As this process was done in a careful and thorough manner, the job was not complete at 8:00 the next morning. I was then instructed by the Inspector-in-Charge to accompany the material to Washington, D. C. In short, the material was personally brought to the laboratory at the FBI headquarters, where I explained the work that had been done and described material that had not been processed in accordance with FBI regulations in handling evidential material. Here again, I did not return to the hotel until after 10:00 P.M. after having been awake and working since 6:00 A.M. of the previous day. The above was given as an example of effort made by Special Agents of the FBI in the first week after the assassination. It was an effort to demonstrate that things handled after the assassination at the demand of the Presidency or some other high authority in the United States were performed under conditions of unusual stress. How easy it is for a critic who can with unlimited time and in an atmosphere of calm and extended analysis scrutinize every jot and tittle of intense accelerated of investigator effort as well as report writing performed with deliberate speed under stress, yet with great concern for accuracy as well as detail.

Also to explain circumstances that have been the subject of some criticism, I mentioned to the Committee that I recall that some writer had criticized me, as an experienced investigator, for not having conducted properly a certain investigation involving the statement of a car salesman in Dallas who had given information after the assassination to the effect that Oswald had gone into the showroom of his company to buy a car sometime prior to the assassination. I think that the same writer had asked the questions why had the man not been permitted to view Oswald in a police lineup. In order to show the origin of some criticism as being based on a lack of knowledge of the mechanics of FBI investigation as well as true and proven police techniques particularly those involving thousands of interviews, I made the following statement:

I mentioned to the Committee that I had arrived in Dallas on the Saturday after the assassination and either on that Saturday or on the following Sunday morning, I had been approached by an agent, whose name I recall as Clements (ph), to accompany him on an interview of a salesman, whose name I am reminded was "Hobart." The Committee was reminded that the other agent had studied the matter and was prepared for the interview of the salesman, and my presence was primarily that of a witness to what information

this man furnished. The interview was conducted and I do not at this date recall whether I had any additional questions to ask the witness, but the important factor is that Clements continued his inquiry based on the information furnished by that man, and I went on to assist other agents in other matters. It should be remembered that this interview was conducted either on Saturday or early on Sunday, the day on which Oswald was killed. Bear in mind also that any number of persons interviewed would have furnished information that would possibly have made it logical for them to view Oswald under secure conditions in a lineup. However, the critic who made the complaint forgets that Oswald was killed on the very next day. He took no cognizance of the fact that the Police Department had primary jurisdiction and was snowed under with investigative requests and media inquiries. Accordingly, logic would have required that the FBI, in an expeditious manner, review the results of hundreds of interviews and then on a daily basis in liason with the Police Department at a time that would fit in with the other responsibilities of the Police Department, provide a lineup not only for the Police Department's witnesses, but for whatever FBI witnesses were available. Anybody who has any perspective would have recognized the difficulty of having all the logical witnesses view Oswald in the lineup consistent with the security of Oswald's safety in a 24-hour period subsequent to the assassination.

I also mentioned that I recalled, some time during my first days in the Dallas office, a conversation among various Special Agents in the FBI, the identities of none of whom I can recall now, but wherein mention was made that it was going to be necessary to interview all of the people in Oswald's address book. Someone said, "Well, here's Agent Hosty's name. There's no need to put his name down as a lead to be interviewed as we already know who he is." Also as Hosty had been assigned to the case on Oswald before the assassination and had attempted to interview Oswald's wife, if my memory serves me correctly, it is understandable why his name would be in Oswald's address book. Although some of those remarks are quoted, it is but a general recollection of what was said. As simple as the statement may sound to the Committee, I do think the remark is important to demonstrate that the omission of Hosty's name in Oswald's notebook in preparing our investigative report obviously was not done for any sinister purpose, but was omitted during a period of feverish effort in trying to get a report compiled by some agent(s) of the Dallas Division.

I thought it was also pertinent to mention the great concern about the note that Oswald had personally brought to the Dallas FBI office in which he said something to the effect that he would do something drastic to Special Agent Hosty if he did not stop bothering his wife with questions. It was the type of thing that an agent would expect to happen from time to time. I mentioned an agent would expect to have someone threaten or complain about his investigations. The normal response of an agent would be to ignore the threat and go out and confront the subject, as the agent has a legal right to conduct the investigation about which such a subject may be complaining. Hence, while I think, in retrospect, it was not smart to destroy the note, I am convinced that the note had no significance other than the fact that Oswald was irate and was trying to intimidate the agent and the agent simply wasn't impressed with Oswald's intimidation. It would be a natural reaction, based on my previous comments. In summary, I don't think that too much should be made about the note and the foolish things that may have happened resulting in its destruction, but I do suspect that a lot of agents have torn up similar notes because they were really made in the heat of passion and were not really significant to the investigation of cases that were being handled. While the destruction of the note and the failure to record it might seem unusual, I don't think that most agents view it as such. I do believe, in retrospect, that most agents agree it was unfortunate that the note was destroyed.

The foregoing is a summarized compilation from memory of what I said before the Committee on 5/3/78. However, I should reiterate that there is a possibility that some few statements made herein above may have been made to the Staff Counselor on May 2, 1978 and since this interview lasted from 9:00 A.M. to Noon and again from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. and that of the Committee lasted three hours, during which time no notes were taken by me, it was just not possible to be certain in each case that everything stated above was said on May 3, 1978 before the Committee.

WCdeB:bec
6/6/78

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

7 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY. as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-117290-UNRECORDED SERIAL DATED 7-18-79
LOCATED BETWEEN SERIALS 997x3 AND 998

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- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- Attn: Mr. Heller
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Bailey
- 1 - Mr. Foster

June 23, 1978

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Warren C. ~~de~~ Bruays
 4827 Michoud Boulevard
 New Orleans, Louisiana 70129

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 5/2/83 BY sp3cl/s/cl
 #211,326

Dear Warren:

Director Webster has asked me to respond to your letter of June 12, 1978, with enclosure. It was thoughtful of you to write and provide us with the summary of your testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), as well as your comments on the direction of some of the questions you were asked.

As you may be aware, approximately two years ago, when the HSCA came into existence, the Bureau organized a unit to respond to Committee requests for information from our files. That unit is under my direct supervision, and I can assure you that, in addition to making past and present Bureau employees available for interview or testimony, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding, we have granted access to or delivery of the vast amount of FBI documents appropriately excised as required, which are directly or indirectly related to the assassination of President Kennedy. These documents have included those which pertain to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and other matters you raised.

MAILED 15
 JUN 23 1978

While I can appreciate your motivation in requesting permission to review certain FBI files, so as to develop a written supplement to your testimony, I must decline permission for such a review at this time. The Committee has assured us that we will be afforded an opportunity to review its report prior to publication. At that time, hopefully, we will be able to clarify misinterpretations of past Bureau efforts, should any arise.

(Handwritten initials)

REC-50 DE-38 62-117290-1024X1
 22 JUN 27 1978

You may also be interested to know that Bureau policy in these matters has been that former and current Bureau employees should appear before the Committee and testify only from their personal recollections and not from any recent review of files conducted for the purpose of refreshing memories.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Off. Aff. _____

SAC, New Orleans

SEE NOTE SAC, NEW ORLEANS, PAGE 3

SEE NOTE PAGE 4

DEC 8 1978
 MAIL ROOM

Mr. Warren C. de Brueys

I know you will understand our position in this matter, and, once again, please be assured that we shall continue every effort to ensure that Committee questions with regard to our past efforts will be answered as forthrightly as possible.

Sincerely,

1s/ Hal

Harold E. Bassett
Assistant Director
Records Management Division

Mr. Warren C. de Brueys

NOTE SAC, NEW ORLEANS: Since former SAC de Brueys may communicate with the HSCA or may testify again, you are requested to utilize a secure means and caution Mr. de Brueys about information he set forth on Page 7, Lines 27 through 32, of the enclosure to his letter to the Director. He may refer to Commission Exhibit 833, Page 5, Volume XVII, of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," for an example of how this type of information was and should be made public. He erred in stating a source "obtained a copy of a letter" because such a statement tends to signify a sensitive technique. He may have stated that the source provided us information based on statements Oswald made in a letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. de Brueys may recall that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee openly furnished copies of Oswald's letters to Federal authorities. In short, while Mr. de Brueys is essentially correct in his statement, the Bureau would request that he express the information differently.

Mr. Warren C. de Brueys

NOTE: New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, dated 6/15/78, captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)," furnished Mr. de Brueys' letter to SAC, New Orleans, and his four-page letter to Director Webster, with a 20-page enclosure. This response has been coordinated with Legal Liaison and Congressional Affairs Unit, Legal Counsel Division. Since the HSCA called the first former and current Special Agents approximately nine months ago, it has been Bureau policy that Agents (present or former) are to testify only from personal recollection and not from a review of files. Since former SAC de Brueys states he would write a supplement to his testimony based on a review of files, the review cannot be permitted at this time, as it would contravene past and current policy. All critics have raised questions and allegations about different aspects of the Bureau's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Therefore, Mr. de Brueys is no more a party in interest at this time than any other Agent involved in one of those questioned aspects. Bureau teletype to New Orleans, dated 6/2/78, and New Orleans response dated 6/9/78, both captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)," adequately resolved the matter raised by an HSCA staff member that Mr. de Brueys may have identified a Bureau informant during his testimony. Mr. de Brueys categorically denied doing so. SAC, New Orleans, is being requested to caution Mr. de Brueys about his error in mentioning a letter sent by Oswald to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York. Dallas Field Office document 100-10461-37 shows transmission of this information from New York to Dallas. The information is classified as it involves a sensitive technique. The letter was and has continued to be made public by virtue of fact that it was publicly furnished by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to Federal authorities.

W *JCF*

APPROVED: _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
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Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

JCF



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

AUG 2 1978

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Drew Clark
Congressional Inquiries
J. Edgar Hoover FBI Bldg.
10th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Mr. Clark:

Pursuant to the third agency rule, the Department of State shall withhold the enclosed FBI documents from release to the Select Committee on Assassinations, House of Representatives. I am forwarding the enclosed documents (from the Department's security records) so that the FBI may make the final determination regarding the release of this information to the Select Committee.

Tab A contains an FBI report from the security records about Frank Chavez. Enclosed at Tab B you will find portions of three documents concerning Jack Ruby.

In a letter to Mr. G. Robert Blakey, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations will notify the Select Committee of this referral. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mary Ann Petrino on 632-0337. LC

Sincerely,

William H. Price
William H. Price
Director

Foreign Affairs Document
& Reference Center

2 ENCLOSURE
Enclosures:
As stated

To File

REC-50 6 2-117270-1105

20 AUG 15 1978

~~SECRET~~
(Unclassified Upon Removal of Attachments)

REC'D 5 1978

[Handwritten initials]

62-117290

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

6 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1), (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-117290-1105 ENCL. PGS 1-6

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date December 18, 1963

1

[REDACTED], after (b)(7)(c) having been advised of identities of interviewing Agents, that he need make no statement, that any statement he did make might be used against him in a court of law, and that he was entitled to consult an attorney, advised as follows:

He is not a member of an organization, but for the past several years has been very interested in "leftist views" and has subscribed to many "leftist" publications. He is familiar with many "radicals" and other persons interested in "leftist" views in the Louisville area.

By leftist, he indicated he meant to include the whole range from socialism through all types of Communism. He never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until the assassination of President KENNEDY. He is not and has never been a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), although he was interested in the FPCC [REDACTED]

To the best of his knowledge, the FPCC in the United States is weak and ineffective, having as its aim the promoting of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba, the lifting of embargoes and getting a good press for Cuba in the United States. (b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED] The FPCC did not advocate violence in any form and certainly did not advocate the assassination of the President. Source had no knowledge of any association of OSWALD with the FPCC. Source expressed the opinion that the assassination of the President was an insane act which would achieve nothing but would alienate public opinion. Source indicated he has never heard of JACK RUBY.

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

On 12/10/63 at [REDACTED] File # [REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c) EWE/mar/mm ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 12/16/63

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GOVERNMENT AGENCY as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-117290-UNRECORDED SERIAL DATED 9-1-78

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NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
 HOFFMAN BUILDING
 2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN REPLY REFER TO
 NIS-02F/jas
 5400
 Ser C5573

31 AUG 1978

~~FEDERAL GOVERNMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (1))

Mr. Drew J. Clark
 Congressional Inquiry Unit
 J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, Room 8988
 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Clark,

Reference is made to the telephone conversation of 30 August 1978 between yourself and Mr. Troy N. Gillispie of this Service regarding a request for record information by the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). *62-117290*

As agreed, a copy of five Navy cross-reference sheets to FBI records is being forwarded to you for possible use in connection with any future request from the HSCA. We note that two individuals who are named on the cross-reference sheets are not named on the request from the HSCA of 17 August 1978 to which we are responding.

This Service has no basis for the retention of the classification on the cross-reference sheets nor do we interpose any objection to the release of such when responsive to any HSCA request.

If you have any question concerning this you may contact us at 325-9248.

EX-137

Sincerely, *V-21*

W.C. O'RIELEY
 REC-33

W.C. O'RIELEY
 Information and Privacy
 Coordinator
 Naval Investigative Service

24 SEP 7 1978

62-117290

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

42
JPL/1

Enclosure
 (1) Cross-reference sheets

*See other pages (enclosures)
 for indexing*

26 SEP 28 1978

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-117290-1153 ENCLOSURE PAGES 1-5

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- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

3 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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- For your information: _____
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SECRET

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1 - Mr. U. A. Nix
(Attn: Mr. R. Kellar)
1 - Mr. W. O. Croger
(Attn: Mr. E. C. Peterson)
September 14, 1978

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Ketch
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. H. N. Bassett
2 - Mr. G. J. Foster

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Enclosed are the original and two copies of a memorandum responding in full to a HSCA request of September 5, 1978, which furnished 16 interrogatories pertaining to Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko.

You are requested to furnish a copy of the memorandum to the HSCA.

Enclosures - 3

Classified by *Ascl/clg*
Declassify on: OADR 6/30/83
211,326

JJC:eed
(8)

NOTE: (S) This matter has been coordinated with [redacted] (b)(1) which prepared the specific responses. This letter is unclassified upon detachment of the enclosure.

Note cont. On 9/14/78, HSCA staff nurse, Kenneth A. Jain requested the 1st seven lines of response to question 8 be unclassified. Classifying officer in this case is St. VanHoyen who advised that first seven lines of response to quest. 8 may be considered unclassified. HSCA was advised accordingly and Jain stated he would confirm in writing.

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Director	Crim. Inv. <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan. & Insp. <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

ENCLOSURE

Delivered to Mr. Ketch, DoS
Rec Doc. 1240, PM
9/14/78

54 OCT 3 1978
MAIL ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE TO BE
PROPERTY OF FBI

SEP 20 1978
11 55 AM '78

RECEIVED

SECRET

Return to [redacted] 9/14/78

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. J. A. Nists
(Attn: Mr. R. Haller)
 - 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
(Attn: Mr. E. C. Peterson)
 - 1 - Mr. H. H. Bassett
 - 2 - Mr. G. J. Foster
- September 18, 1978

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 9-26-83

**HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)**

This responds in full to the following enumerated interrogatories submitted for consideration in a letter, dated September 5, 1978, to the Attorney General and signed by G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, HSCA. (U)

"1. On what dates and for how long was Hosenko questioned by the FBI about Lee Harvey Oswald— from 1964 to present?"

The files of the FBI indicate that Yuri Ivanovich Hosenko was interviewed regarding Oswald and/or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on February 26 and 27, 1964, and on March 3, 4 and 6, 1964. The FBI files do not record the specific duration in whole or in part as to topical discussions, of those five interviews; however, summary communications indicate the February 27, 1964 interview was conducted on the afternoon of that date and the March 4, 1964 discussion of Oswald occurred at the outset of an afternoon interview on that date. (U)

"2. When Hosenko was questioned by the FBI about Lee Harvey Oswald, who did the questioning?"

The FBI interviews of Hosenko, during which he was questioned about Oswald and/or the assassination of President Kennedy, were conducted by Special Agents (SAs) Alexee

DECLASSIFIED BY AP/SL/CL
 9/11/83
 #211,326

- 62-117290
- Assoc. Dir. _____
 - Dep. AD Adm. _____ SAC/JAV/LAB:clw
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 - Public Affs. Off. _____
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 - Director's Sec'y _____

Classified by AP/SL/CL
 Declassify on: OADR 4/20/83
 #211,326

SEE NOTE PAGE 8
 see addition to note on
 lower letter

Original and Two sent to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert J. Keuch. 2EB 17

~~SECRET~~
 Classified by 504711
 Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAIL ROOM ~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE
 62-117290-1197
 Am 9955
 FBI/DOJ 3658

~~SECRET~~

**Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)**

**Poptanich, Maurice A. Taylor and Donald E. Walter on
February 26 and 27, 1964; by SAs Poptanich and W. Marvin
Cheesling on March 3 and 4, 1964; and by SAs Poptanich,
Taylor and Walter on March 6, 1964. (U)**

**"3. What background, if any, did the inter-
rogator have in interrogations? What knowledge
did the interrogator have with respect to Gould's
background?"**

There are no retrievable FBI statistics upon which to base a quantification of the interrogatory experiences of the SA personnel who interviewed Rosenko on the five pertinent occasions. Suffice it to say, the techniques of cooperative and hostile interrogations are integral aspects of the training and almost daily duties of SA personnel. In that regard, it is noted that during the February and March, 1964 interviews SA Poptanich had almost 13 years of SA experience; SA Taylor had over 31 years of SA experience; SA Walter had completed almost 17 years of SA experience; and SA Cheesling had over 13 years of SA experience. Further, their respective personnel files disclose the followings (U)

SA Poptanich was then fluent in the Russian language (Rosenko's native tongue). The Annual Report of Performance Rating, dated March 31, 1962, noted that SA Poptanich, during the previous twelve months, had participated in the interrogation of a Soviet defector and his knowledge of the Russian language and mores of the Russian people proved most helpful relative thereto. (U)

SA Taylor, on September 11, 1962, received an incentive award in recognition of the superior fashion his responsibilities were discharged over an extended period of time. The Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the Washington Field Office, in submitting a recommendation for the incentive award, commented that SA Taylor had demonstrated exceptional ability in the interrogation and debriefing of three Soviet defectors, all of whom were intelligence officers. SA Taylor's Performance Rating for the period April 1, 1963—March 31, 1964,

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Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)

noted he was recognized as the finest interrogator on the Soviet espionage squad in the Washington Field Office, which accounted for his assignments to interview Soviet defectors. (U)

SA Walter was the recipient of a personal letter of commendation, dated October 3, 1963, from the Director, FBI, for his superior work in the handling of a very sensitive, complicated, fast moving, and highly publicized espionage case. Previously (on November 7, 1954), he had received a meritorious salary increase for his outstanding work on another espionage case, successful interrogation being the key aspect of that investigation. (U)

SA Cheesling, at the time of the pertinent Hosenko interviews, served as a Supervisor at FBI Headquarters and had considerable experience in espionage, intelligence and counterintelligence investigations. SA Cheesling supervised the field investigation of Oswald (from the latter's return to the United States on June 13, 1962 until September, 1962, and from November 22, 1963 through mid-1964). He was assigned exclusively to supervisory responsibilities relative to the assassination of President Kennedy. (U)

While the specific knowledge of Oswald's background, possessed by these SAs at the time of the Hosenko interviews, can be answered only by the SAs themselves, SA Cheesling's prior assignment to supervision of the Oswald investigation would tend to indicate that he, at least, was quite knowledgeable of data contained in FBI files concerning Oswald. (U)

4. On the dates that Hosenko was questioned about Oswald, does there now exist or did there ever exist:
- a tape of the questions asked and Hosenko's answers;
 - a transcript of the questions asked and Hosenko's answers;
 - a summary of the questions asked and Hosenko's answers?

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- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

**Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)**

As noted in FBI memorandum dated June 19, 1978, captioned as above, and which was prepared in response to HSCA letter, dated June 13, 1978, to the Attorney General, FBI records searches have not located any extant tape recordings or verbatim transcripts of FBI interviews with Rosenko that concerned Oswald and/or the assassination of President Kennedy. A document has been located which indicates that FBI personnel did record the February 26 and 27, 1964, interviews of Rosenko, among others. Since no recordings or transcripts have been located, it can be assumed that the recordings were used by the interviewing SAs to check the accuracy of their notes prior to dictating the results of the interviews. It is further assumed that, upon verifying the accuracy of summary reportings of the interviews, the recordings were disposed of since they had served the purpose for which they were made, although no record of such disposition can be found. Summary reportings of the five pertinent interviews are extant, and were delivered to the HSCA on March 21, 1978. (U)

3. What criteria, if any, was used to determine
- a. what subjects to question Rosenko about;
 - b. how much time to devote to each subject?

FBI files do not contain a specific enumeration of criteria used to determine the particular subjects Rosenko was to be questioned about nor the amount of time to be devoted to each subject in the questioning. (U)

4. What significance -- with respect to possible foreign involvement in the assassination as well as to the issue of Rosenko's bona fides (sic) -- did the FBI attach during the years 1964-1968 to Rosenko's statements about Oswald?

The FBI, during the years 1964-1968, considered Rosenko's statements about Oswald to be very significant elements of his initial reportings, the veracity of which had to be assessed in relation to the totality of information furnished by him. The FBI perceived Rosenko's statements about Oswald, depending upon a subsequent, definitive resolution of Rosenko's bona fides, to be the most authoritative information available indicative of a lack of Soviet governmental involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. (S)(U)

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**Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)**

7. What significance — with respect to possible foreign involvement in the assassination as well as to the issue of Nosenko's bona fides (cia) — does the FBI attach today to Nosenko's statements about Oswald?

The FBI does not perceive any significant evidence of foreign involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy, nor does the FBI perceive any credible evidence that Nosenko's defection was a Soviet ploy to mask Soviet governmental involvement in the assassination. Therefore, the FBI is satisfied that Nosenko reported the facts about Oswald as he knew them. (u)

8. If the answer to question 6 is different from the response to question 7, when did the change occur and why?

*See addendum to
note on cover letter
(consider reclassified)
M*

The FBI had no direct access to Nosenko from April 3, 1964 until April 3, 1969, and therefore was not in a position to make an objective assessment of his bona fides nor of the veracity of information furnished by him. Thus, information provided by him, in early 1964, was accepted at face value and qualified in terms of the source and the conditions under which it was received. On October 1, 1968, the FBI advised the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that, based upon a review of material provided by CIA, the FBI found no substantial basis to conclude that Nosenko was not a bona fide defector; however, the FBI did not reach any overall, definitive conclusions regarding his bona fides because of a lack of access to Nosenko and all collateral information pertinent to such an assessment. Effective May 11, 1977, the CIA and FBI concurred that Nosenko was a bona fide defector, based upon an assessment of the totality of information furnished by him. (u)

9. What was the FBI's position from 1964 to 1968 on the question of whether Nosenko is bona fide (cia)?

~~SECRET~~

**Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)**

The FBI, from 1964 to 1968, characterized **Rosenko** as a Soviet defector whose bona fides had not been established. (S)(U)

"10. What is the FBI's position today on the question of whether **Rosenko** is **bonafide** (sic)?"

The FBI currently characterizes **Rosenko** as a former Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) officer who has furnished reliable information in the past, and considers **Rosenko** to be a bona fide Soviet defector. (S)(U)

"11. If the answer to question 9 is different from the response to question 10, when did the change occur and why?"

The answer to question 9 is considered responsive to question 11. (U)

"12. What was the FBI's position from 1964 to 1968 on whether **Rosenko** was telling the truth in the statements he made to the FBI about **Oswald**?"

The FBI did not take a position, from 1964 to 1968, on whether **Rosenko** was telling the truth in the statements he made to the FBI about **Oswald**. The statements were accepted at face value and qualified in terms of the source and the conditions under which they were received. (U)

"13. What is the FBI's position today as to whether **Rosenko** was telling the truth in the statements he made to the FBI about **Oswald**?"

The FBI is satisfied that **Rosenko** truthfully reported the facts about **Oswald** as he knew them. (U)

"14. If the answer to question 12 is different from the response to question 13, when did the change occur and why?"

~~SECRET~~

Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)

As indicated in the responses to questions 7 and 8, the FBI, as of October 1, 1968, found no substantial basis to conclude Nosenko was not a bona fide defector. As of May 11, 1977, accepted a CIA assessment that Nosenko was a bona fide defector. [S]and has not perceived any significant evidence, from 1968 to date, that Nosenko reported other than the facts about Oswald as he knew them. (S)(U)

"13. Did either the FBI or the CIA have primary responsibility for investigating Nosenko's statements about Oswald? If neither had primary responsibility, was there any division of responsibility?"

The FBI had primary responsibility for investigating Nosenko's statements about Oswald that pertained to his (Oswald's) activities in the United States, including the assassination of President Kennedy. [X] The CIA had primary responsibility for investigating Nosenko's statements about Oswald's activities abroad. [X] (U)

"14. What communication, if any, existed between the FBI and CIA with respect to evaluating and/or investigating Nosenko's statements about Oswald?"

The FBI forwarded a letter, dated March 6, 1964, from the Director, FBI, to the Director, CIA, enclosing memoranda dated February 28, 1964, and March 4, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," which summarized the results of FBI interviews of Nosenko regarding Oswald on February 26 and 27, 1964, and March 3 and 4, 1964. [X] The results of a CIA interview of Nosenko on January 23, 1964, regarding Oswald were furnished to the FBI in a letter from the CIA dated April 28, 1964. [X] These particular pieces of correspondence, while not setting forth any specific requests or investigative leads, were furnished for purposes of evaluation. (S)(U)

Where information is not provided, it is either not retrievable from FBI Headquarters files or is not being furnished pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding. (U)

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~~SECRET~~

Re: House Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)

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Note:

See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney
General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keesh,
dated September 14, 1978, captioned as above. (U)

APPROVED:

Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv. JK
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. JK
Laboratory _____

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Plan. & Insp. _____
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Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCY AND FIELD OFFICE ADVISED BY AIRMAIL (S) OF DATE 7-26-78

1 - Mr. Foster

~~SECRET~~

September 15, 1978

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Former Inspector James R. Malley advised he had been contacted by Mike Ewing on Friday, September 8, 1978, and a tentative date of Friday, September 15, was set for a deposition to be taken from Malley by the HSCA.

On September 11, Ewing again called and advised Friday would not be a convenient date for the Committee and set a date of September 13 at 2 P.M. for a deposition. When arriving for this interview, Ewing stated the plans had been changed and no deposition would be taken and, at that time, there would merely be an interview between Mike Ewing and Malley.

ST-130 REC-89 62-117290-7210

Ewing requested Malley to relate, as near as possible from memory, all circumstances surrounding his being assigned to handle the Kennedy assassination matter. He wanted information at the time the actual assassination occurred until Malley had been sent to Dallas; what occurred in Dallas; and any special instructions given before he arrived there, after he arrived in Dallas and after he returned to Washington, D. C. He asked numerous questions concerning what action was taken by Malley immediately upon arrival in Dallas. Information was furnished to him concerning instructions received from former Assistant Director Allan Belmont regarding interviews with former District Attorney Henry Wade, Chief of Police Jesse Curry and Sheriff Decker. Ewing wanted details as to what approach Malley used in talking to these three individuals relative to seeking their cooperation in not making rash statements concerning the assassination. Ewing was advised that, not having been acquainted with any of these individuals and never having talked to them on the phone, an approach was made solely on the basis that Malley, as a representative of the Bureau, had been instructed to seek their cooperation and that these instructions were issued to the Bureau by then President Lyndon Johnson. He had just been sworn in three days before.

MAILED 13
SEP 27 1978

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
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- Crim. Inv. _____
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- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

JRM:meh
(7)

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Declassify on: OADR 5/3/83
#24,726

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original access to
Crim. Div. (enc)
1-CIU (enc)
D.J.C: PFM
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Original and 3/1/83
SAC, Criminal Division,
by 0-70, 9/26/78

62 OCT 13 1978

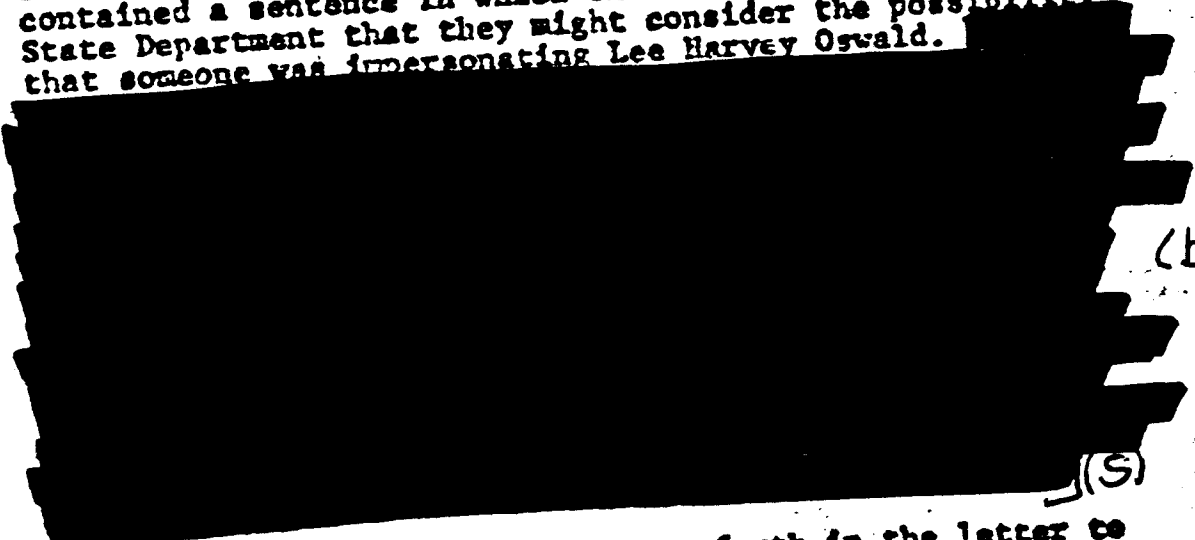
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HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Following a recital of the above, Ewing produced a letter, which was sent to the State Department by the Bureau in 1960, referring to a report of former Special Agent John Fain, which contained information relating to an interview with Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. This letter contained a sentence in which the Bureau suggested to the State Department that they might consider the possibility that someone was impersonating Lee Harvey Oswald.



(b)(1)

(S)

Based on information set forth in the letter to the State Department in 1960, plus the fact that the information furnished to the Bureau by a source, Ewing again raised the question that there did seem to be some positive indication of an impostor using Oswald's name. The above matters were discussed in great detail by Ewing, attempting to have Malley say that the Bureau was deficient in handling this in that they apparently, from a review of the Bureau material, had not considered and fully explored in more detail the possibility of an impostor, which could have brought about a possible conspirator with Oswald. Malley made no comments whether he agreed or disagreed, but merely stated the fact that Bureau personnel were under the instructions from Director Hoover to fully explore every possibility of a conspiracy and fully investigate every matter that came to their attention. There was also considerable discussion of what appeared to be a letterhead memorandum dated November 23, 1963, which covered in considerable detail, approximately five

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HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

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pages, a summary of the information that had been gathered by the Bureau from the time of the assassination on November 22 up to the time this memorandum was prepared. In examining this memorandum, it was noted that there were no initials identifying the individual who prepared the memorandum (this could possibly indicate that the memorandum was prepared for dissemination). During this discussion, Malley mentioned to Mr. Ewing that when he had been interviewed by the Church Committee relative to the Kennedy assassination, he recalled a letter dated November 23 that he had been shown, which was sent to the White House and possibly, according to Malley's memory, the Attorney General. Ewing was told that the letter he had recalled seeing contained similar information to that which was in the memorandum of November 23, but was in much less detail. In connection with this memorandum, Ewing again indicated there was some information that there was a possibility there was an impostor using Oswald's name.

In the discussions with Ewing, he referred frequently to the fact that it was most difficult for the Committee to fully understand the manner in which the Bureau handled the assassination case in that criminal matters were handled by the General Investigative Division and the security aspects by the Domestic Intelligence Division, and the investigation relating to Oswald being killed by Jack Ruby handled by the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division. He questioned Malley whether it would not have been better for the murder of Oswald by Jack Ruby to have been handled by the Special Investigative Division, which handled organized crime matters. Ewing's comments then dealt with the fact that this investigation brought out information showing that Jack Ruby had made a number of telephone calls to various well-known hoodlums that have since become much better known as being affiliated with the Mafia. He mentioned Sam Giancana and Santo Trafficante. Ewing commented that with such contacts as these on several occasions, it certainly appeared to the Committee that Ruby did have contacts that were more significant than the Bureau attached to them and the Committee did not feel there was a sufficient amount of investigative attention

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HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

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ordered to the possibility that these individuals could have had some connection not only in the slaying of Oswald but also of the President. It was pointed out to Ewing that at the time Oswald was killed by Ruby, there was no information available then to show that Ruby had any close connections with any one crime figure outside the Dallas area or any Mafia connections anywhere. It was also pointed out that from a practical standpoint, the Bureau had little jurisdiction to enter this murder investigation of Oswald as it was a state murder case. We did have instructions from President Johnson to handle all aspects of the Kennedy assassination and we did enter the case involving Oswald's death on that basis, plus using the Federal statute relating to civil rights. Ewing, nevertheless, persisted in comments to the effect that if the Bureau supervisors handling organized crime matters had supervised the Oswald killing, there would have been more investigative attention afforded to Ruby's connection with Mafia and other crime figures.

Moving away from the actual investigations relating to the assassination of Kennedy and the killing of Oswald, Ewing went into some detail on several administrative matters which are as follows:

He referred to the inquiry that was made by former Assistant Director James H. Gale, which he made at the Director's instructions relative to the handling of this case in various Field Offices and at the Seat of Government. Gale's memorandum reflects, according to Ewing, that a total of 17 individuals, who worked at one time or another on this case, were criticized or reprimanded in some manner. He questioned Malley concerning his familiarity with this memorandum and why it had not been made available to the Warren Commission. Malley advised Ewing that he knew that Gale had been instructed to make such an inquiry, that he had talked to him at one time on the phone and that he did not necessarily agree in full with Gale's comments relative to possible action that should be taken concerning Bureau personnel. He also told Ewing that he was not involved, to the best of his recollection, in any decisions that were made at the Seat of Government relating to whether this information would or would not be passed on to the

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HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

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Warren Commission. Ewing indicated that the Committee had been in touch with J. Lee Rankin, who headed up the Warren Commission inquiry, and several other people connected with the Warren Commission relative to this administrative memorandum of Gale and all of these individuals that were contacted felt that the Bureau had held out vital information that should have been made available to them. He indicated these individuals felt that Bureau personnel who had been reprimanded were continuing to handle matters on the assassination case after being criticized for their previous actions on the matter and that this seemed to the Committee to be a definite shortcoming of the Bureau. Ewing attempted to have Malley make some comments which would indicate that he agreed that this had been a shortcoming. Malley answered Ewing by saying that this was an administrative matter relating to Bureau personnel and that, as he recalled, not having participated in the discussion as to whether it would or would not go to the Warren Commission, he was not in a position to answer. He also commented to Ewing that while someone might be accused of handling one matter incorrectly, it did not mean the man was incapable of performing adequately in other aspects of this investigation. He also commented that he did not feel there would be many individuals who had worked, over a period of years, on investigative matters and had not made a slight slip and this did not mean they were incapable.

Ewing questioned Malley as to whether he was aware that dossiers had been compiled by members of the Bureau on the Warren Commission and personnel that worked for the Warren Commission. Malley said he could not recall any direct knowledge, but would not be surprised that an investigation would have been made relative to all individuals assigned to this matter. Ewing then questioned Malley as to whether he was aware that instructions had been issued for Bureau personnel to conduct surveillances and obtain photographs, if possible, that would show derogatory activities on the part of Warren Commission personnel. Ewing was advised that Malley had no such information.

He then questioned Malley as to whether he was aware of any such activities of a derogatory nature relating to critics of the Warren Commission. Malley advised him,

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HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

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without indicating the name, that he did know of one individual that was a lawyer and an author that had allegedly engaged in activities that would be considered by many people to be derogatory. (This refers to attorney and author Mark Lane.) Ewing, without naming anyone, commented the Committee was well aware of this individual's abnormal behavior, of his troublesome activities and that he had been a constant source of trouble to the Committee since the day they started their operation. Ewing then questioned Malley as to whether he was familiar with instructions that had been issued by the Seat of Government to attempt to obtain derogatory information on any of the critics the Bureau had relative to the Kennedy case and he insisted that specific instructions were given and that they were handled at a rather high level in the Bureau. Malley told Ewing that to the best of his recollection, he could not recall any information setting forth such instructions or setting forth any requests as a result thereof.

Ewing then directed his conversation toward activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and questioned Malley as to whether he had knowledge of CIA activities dealing with individual Mafia members in trying to set up activities against various world-known leaders. He was advised that Malley had never been aware of any such activities being made known to the Bureau. He stated, however, that he did recall seeing information, but did not know if it was in Bureau files or in a newspaper since he left the Bureau, concerning CIA contacts with Robert Mahen, a former Bureau Agent who was subsequently an aide to Howard Hughes. Mahen, supposedly, had contacted Roselli, the hoodlum figure that was supposed to arrange for the killing of Fidel Castro.

The above lasted 4 hours and 15 minutes, and, at the conclusion, Mr. Ewing indicated that, undoubtedly, the Committee would request Malley to appear at a public session of the Committee, possibly on September 20, 21 or 22, and he would advise later of the correct date.

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. [redacted]
Director, FBI

November 17, 1978

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Attn: Mr. McCurnin
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Attn: Mr. Coulson
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Foster

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Enclosed are the original and two copies of a memorandum responding in full to an October 16, 1978, HSCA letter of request. The HSCA letter listed three items, one of which requested the identity of an FBI informant. Beyond a general identification to inform the HSCA that [redacted] no further identifying data will be furnished to the Committee at this time.

You are requested to furnish a copy of the memorandum to the HSCA.

Enclosures (3)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 5/3/83
#211,326

NOTE:

(C) The Memorandum of Understanding clearly permits the FBI to protect its sources. In the absence of specific, compelling justification, no further identification of the source is being made at this time. This matter has been coordinated with the Informant Unit, Criminal Investigative Division. On 11/6/78, Cynthia Cooper, HSCA, was informed of former SA Shaneyfelt's availability following notification from the Legal Counsel Division (LCD) that he had been cleared of his employment agreement and had been briefed by LCD.

MAILED 6
NOV 17 1978

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____ (8)
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Sec'y _____

ENCLOSURE

REC-120

62-117290-1311

22 NOV 21 1978

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE BY [redacted]

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MAIL ROOM
NOV 5 1978

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 2/2/83
DATE 2/2/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- Attn: Mr. McCurnin
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- Attn: Mr. Coulson
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Ryan

November 17, 1978

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

This responds in full to the October 16, 1978, letter of request signed by G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Staff Director, HSCA, which asked for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The requested documents concerning [REDACTED] are available for Committee access at FBI Headquarters (HSCA)

[REDACTED]

On November 6, 1978, a representative of the HSCA was advised of the availability of former Special Agent Shaneyfelt, and a contact number was furnished.

Where information is not provided, it is either not retrievable from FBIHQ files or is not being produced pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

62-117290

ORIGINAL AND TWO SENT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
ATTENTION: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH.

NOTE: See Director, FBI, letter to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, dated November 17, 1978, captioned, "House Select Committee on Assassinations, U. S. House of Representatives (HSCA)."

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
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- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Declassify on: OADR 5/3/83
#24326

62-117290-131

ENCLOSURE

CO [initials] 11/3/83

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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 1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
HSCA communication - outside the purview of the FOIA per
Court Order

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62- 117290- 1311 ENCLOSURE PAGE 2

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bassett *4/11/80*
FROM : Mr. D. Ryan *DR*

- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Ryan
- 1 - Mr. Mintz Attn: Mr. Coulson
- 1 - Mr. Cregar DATE: 11/6/78
- Attn: Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Foster
- 1 - Mr. Clark

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

- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS (HSCA)

#21,326

Classified by *AP3 djf*
Declassify on: OADR 5/3/83

F. J. ...
D. ...

PURPOSE:

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

DR
DETAILS: Legal Counsel to Director memorandum of 4/4/78, captioned as above, copy attached, set forth the details of a 3/17/78 meeting between G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Staff Director, HSCA, and FBI representatives.

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

REC-109

62-117290-1318

That Legal Counsel Division review the attached documents to determine whether it would be appropriate to protest the HSCA interview [REDACTED] in light of the conference with Blakey on 3/17/78. (c) (b)(1)

23 NOV 21 1978

del
DJC: *WKS*
ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

APPROVED: _____

Director _____
 Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____

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OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED
SEE LEGAL COUNSEL ADDENDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

61 DEC 13 1978

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

FBI/DOJ

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ryan to Bassett Memorandum
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

That, if warranted, this matter be brought to the immediate attention of D.A.A.G. Robert L. Keuch, USDJ, and a protest lodged with the HSCA.

APPROVED:

msl
Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgmt. *msl* _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
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62-117290-1318 ENCLOSURE PAGE 1

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 4/4/78

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Insp.	_____
Laboratory	_____
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Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Tech. Serv.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

TO : The Director

FROM : Legal Counsel *[Signature]*

Mr. Foster

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

PURPOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to relate the details of a conference between G. Robert Blakey, Staff Director for captioned Committee, [REDACTED] (b)(1)

DETAILS: On 3/17/78 Russell Jean Gray, Jr., Section Chief, Intelligence Division, SA Drew Clark, Records Management Division, and SA Danny O. Coulson, Legal Counsel Division, met with G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel, captioned Committee. [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

Mr. Blakey was extremely receptive to the FBI's position and advised he understood the problem. He further advised that the Committee had no intention of doing anything that would jeopardize this relationship and stated that it was in the best interest of all parties that this type of relationship continue. [REDACTED] (C)

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 2 - Mr. Coulson

Classified by *SP3 CLK/BJL*
Declassify on: OADR 4/3/83
#211326

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DOC: *all* (17)

62-117290-131

ENCLOSURE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Memorandum to the Director
Re: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

(C)

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

(C)

RECOMMENDATION:

(C) That the Legal Counsel Division specifically brief FBI [REDACTED] as to the type of questioning they can expect from staff personnel during interview to instruct them of proper procedures for responding to staff questions. It should be noted that briefing and interview will be conducted at Washington, D. C.

(b)(1)

GA
JCF

ASSTO.ED. _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Asst. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. <i>Wulf</i>	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
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- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. O. Cregar

DATE: 11/21/78

- 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. H. N. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. J. E. Nolan

FROM : J. E. Nolan

SUBJECT: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HSCA)

Handwritten notes:
② *[Signature]*
① *[Signature]*

PURPOSE:

To provide to the Criminal Investigative Division background material for preparation of the Director's testimony before captioned Committee on 12/11/78.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be furnished to the Criminal Investigative Division to assist in their preparation of the Director's testimony.

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Handwritten:
Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR 5/4/83
#211,326

APPROVED:
Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

Adm. Serv.	_____	Legal Coun.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____	Plan. & Insp.	_____
Ident.	_____	Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Intell.	_____	Tech. Servs.	_____
Laboratory	_____	Training	_____
		Public Affs. Off.	_____

DETAILS:

In the list of items the HSCA may pose to the Director, item number 10 was "Whether the FBI would advocate or undertake special means to secure prompt technical surveillance of investigative targets, whether organizational or individual."

If it were determined that technical surveillances might provide information not obtainable through use of a less intrusive technique, the FBI would promptly seek authority to

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JEN:dmy
(6)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OTHERWISE

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

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. O. Cregar
Re: House Select Committee on
Assassinations'
U.S. House of Representatives (HSCA)

employ such coverage. The FBI could, if the facts or
circumstances supported a reasonable belief that either
organizations or individuals were engaging in assassination (b)(1)
or knowingly aiding and abetting an assassination [redacted]
[redacted] apply for technical surveillance authorization (c)
either from the Attorney General on an emergency basis or
under a court order [redacted] (b)(1)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (b)(1)

(S)(c) per appropriate
agency letter dtd 9/9/83

CONFIDENTIAL

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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- For your information: _____
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