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# FBI Wants to Absorb CID Work

By Drew Pearson

Lack of cooperation between the FBI and the Secret Service, which may have contributed to the tragedy of Dallas, isn't the only area where there is investigative friction.

On J. Edgar Hoover's desk recently has been a study of overlapping jurisdiction between the FBI and the Criminal Investigation Division of the Army, with Hoover wanting to take over all of CID's work in the continental United States.

The Defense Department has opposed this, argues that the military is better able to police and investigate its own security problems. It also suggests that the FBI might be getting too big without adding more duties.

The FBI-CID jurisdictional conflict came up as a result of the suicide of Sgt. Jack Dunlap, the man accused of selling secrets from the National Security Agency at Ft. Meade to the Russians.

Both the FBI and CID were shadowing Dunlap, but both let him commit suicide though they were within 500 feet of him when he stopped on the road, hooked a hose to his exhaust, and brought it into the car where he sat with his windows closed.

It's reported that in this case both the FBI and CID were under orders not to interfere with any suicide at-

tempt, in order to avoid a sensational trial which would upset Senate ratification of the test-ban treaty. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

What has been confirmed is that sometime last May Dunlap became conscience-stricken over what he had done and made his first suicide attempt. It was then that the Defense Department became suspicious and called in the FBI and CID. During every minute from that point on Dunlap was shadowed. No arrest was made, in order to try to catch him in actual contact with Red agents. He was not able to re-establish contact. Presumably his Russian employers knew about the suicide attempt and figured he was under surveillance.

Meanwhile, Dunlap, a high liver, got short of cash and became desperate. He sold his fancy \$1500 boat for \$200. He lost a lot of money at the track and rolled up debts.

Finally, he made his second and this time successful suicide attempt, with FBI and CID agents virtually looking on.

Since then the FBI has been pressing to have all criminal intelligence for the Defense Department within the United States turned over to J. Edgar Hoover. The file on Dunlap has been transferred to Hoover.

Note—One piece of information Dunlap gave the Russians was the exact U.S. build-up in Florida and the Caribbean waters before the Oct. 22, 1962, showdown with Moscow over Russian missiles in Cuba. Ironic fact, however,

was that President Kennedy wanted Khrushchev to get this information, and purposely leaked it through the British, so Khrushchev would realize we weren't bluffing. Russian agents paid Dunlap around \$60,000 for the information. They could have saved the money.

### Headlines & Footnotes

Ken O'Donnell, Mr. Kennedy's efficient appointment secretary, has been asked by President Johnson to continue on in the White House. However, Ken doesn't have his heart in his work. . . . On the same day Prof. Linus Pauling of Cal Tech was receiving his second Nobel Prize in Oslo. John J. McCone, who tried to get Pauling fired from Cal Tech, was briefing President Johnson on Central Intelligence. Pauling was given the Nobel Peace Prize for exactly the same thing McCone tried to get him fired for—namely, urging a test-ban treaty. McCone was then a West Coast businessman and regent of Cal Tech. Now, he's head of Central Intelligence and supposed to have farsighted judgment.

Sen. Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, attorney for Bernard Goldfine, has now gone from Goldfine to Goldwater. He predicts that the death of President Kennedy will make it much easier for a Republican to be elected next November. . . . About the time Cotton was opining this bit of wisdom, the voters of Louisiana rolled up a terrific margin for the only gubernatorial candidate who had not casti-

gated Mr. Kennedy—Ambassador "Chip" Morrison. The other candidates were criticized. All trailed. . . . Sen. Russell Long confided to Mr. Kennedy during the test-ban debate that he had to oppose the test-ban treaty because of his cousin, Gillis, who was running for Governor. Russell explained it was too unpopular to be for Mr. Kennedy in New Orleans. Cousin Gillis, however, came in third.

### Medal of Honor for JFK

There's an ironic story behind the proposal to award the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest decoration, to the late President Kennedy.

One of the sponsors of the legislation, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), opposed such an award to his own father, FDR, after the latter's death in 1945. At that time, the present Speaker, John McCormack, was sponsoring a bill to give the coveted medal to the World War II President.

However, speaking for the Roosevelt family, Jimmy persuaded McCormack to shelve his bill. Roosevelt argued that FDR was not entitled to the Medal of Honor, awarded for bravery in combat "above and beyond the call of duty," because he had died from illness.

Roosevelt now feels that the assassination of Mr. Kennedy places him in an entirely different category from his father. So do two other sponsors of the Medal for the late President, Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) and Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

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