In regard to Mr. Belmont's inquiry re report of SA John R. Mineberg dated 12/10/62 at Philadelphia wherein reporter alleged Dallas police officer told reporter FBI had approached Oswald to be informant. Reporter refused to identify Dallas police officer until received latter's O.K. We sent airtel 1-15-64 to Philadelphia to expedite recontact with the reporter to get name of alleged Dallas police officer source. If we receive such data from the reporter, we will immediately instruct Dallas to confront the Dallas police officer, re this false hood.

By memo 12/11/63, Bragan to Sullivan (xerox attached) we set forth our answer re Director's inquiry if we at any time approached Oswald to develop him as an informant.

In regard to Mr. Belmont's inquiry regarding the data received from Legat, Mexico reporting results of an interview of a Mexican attorney, we are informing the Commission that the source of the allegation possibly linking Oswald to Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, was Mexican Attorney Arturo Ruiz, Mexico City. We also sent an airtel to Dallas 1/15/64 instructing Dallas to pinpoint exact whereabouts of Eva Grant 11/21/63, the day Ruiz alleged she was in San Antonio. This obviously is a hoax inasmuch as Grant is still recuperating from major surgery in Dallas 11/6/63.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 21/376
DATE 1/15/64 BY 596 BJOILCE

4
AAG Miller is proposing to DAG Katzenbach that no info be disseminated concerning Oswald; that USA, Dallas permit DA Wade to thumb through r reps and indicate what he needs. Anything Wade requests probably would be given him. Defense would be advised they will be furnished only with names and addresses of persons who have furnished info bearing on Ruby's sanity. Upon approval, Miller will be advised the Bureau defers to the judgement of the Department.
Properly, decision re furnishing abv rpts has bn left to Pres's Comm & the Dept. Since we ran out all info, rpts contain great deal of rumor & gossip-type material which, if misused, will bring complaints from persons who gave info or against whom wild allegations were made.

ACTION: On 1/13/64 we prepared lets to AAG Miller & Lee Rankin, pointing out if such info misused it would reflect unfavorably upon Dept of Justice & the President's Comm.
Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. L. J. Bunnardoom

COMMISSION PARTY, U.S.A.
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is a memorandum recommending that certain internal
concerning articles appearing in "The Worker," east coast communist
newspaper, be orally furnished by Assistant Director DeLoach to
Mr. Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President. This
article concerns the commission appointed by President Johnson to in-
tigate the assassination of President Kennedy and is being furnished
at the request of Mr. Jenkins.

By note of 1/17/64 Mr. Jenkins forwarded to Mr. DeLoach
copy of "Facts For You," prepared by Research and Education, Texa,
Bureau, Box 465, Waco, Texas, the Director of which is Bill Voden. This
note and publication are attached, (Duplicates contain no iden-
table references to the publication or Vodenery.) Mr. Jenkins
a portion of page 341 which is as follows: "The Worker, (the Co
Party Paper) dated December 3, announced three days before the
of the United States did, that they were recommending to the Presi-
dent of the United States that he appoint a committee to investiga-
t conditions surrounding the assassination of our President and th
Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, be Chairman of the g
Mr. Jenkins's note asked, "Is this statement true—the one I have
lined in pencil?"

Pursuant of "The Worker" 11/22/63 revealed no such state-
as contained above. There was an article, however, on page 2 an
"Warren Report Assassination Probe," a copy of which is attached;
use of Mr. DeLoach. This article quoted a statement issued by the
House "on Friday evening," which would have made the press release
the White House 11/22/63. This release announced that the Presi-
dent was appointing a special commission to study and report on facts
circumstances relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"The Worker" of 11/22/63 contains an editorial entitled
Search For the Assassins in Not Over—A Call for an Extraordinary
mission," a copy of which is attached. The last two paragraphs of
editorial are as follows: "Justice and the internal security of
ation call for the most complete investigation and revelation of
factors which brought forth this heinous assassination of Presiden

Enc.
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LG:km
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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

108-3

Kennedy. We believe that President Johnson on the one hand and Congress on the other should act at once to appoint respective Extraordinary Investigation Commissions with full powers to conduct a searching inquiry into all the circumstances around the assassination of the President and the murder of the suspect. Bring all parties whose hands are bloody with performance or complicity, in this crime against the nation, to full justice, in conformity with respect for the Constitutional rights for the suspected or accused. Such an investigating committee, headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, should be composed of citizens and experts who enjoy the confidence of the nation." It is noted that this editorial was repeated in "The Worker" issue of 11/1/63 under the caption "Let the Truth Be Told, Let Justice Be Done."

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that the Communist Party, USA, was merely jumping on a bandwagon. The Party has in the past, as the Director has pointed out on numerous occasions, had programs which closely paralleled those of legitimate organizations. The communists declare themselves for a lasting international peace, for peaceful coexistence and freedom of all people. Basically, communism pretends to offer all things to all men and is currently making demands which parallel those of other individuals in this country. Examples are demands for a shorter workday, and to discrimination of all kinds, aid to farmers, jobs for all, the tax cut, medicare, war on poverty and decent housing for all peoples.

This approach by the Party offers attractive inducements to people from every walk of life but it does confuse the public by blending communist aims and purposes with those of legitimate beneficifial groups and organizations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Assistant Director DeLeech orally furnish Mr. Jenkins the above information concerning the statement by the Party, as well as information contained in the observations showing that the Party often has programs which are attractive inducements to people from all walks of life and which closely parallel certain United States Government programs.
EX-FBI AGENT CHARGES:

"The FBI Could Have Saved President Kennedy's Life"
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COVER PAINTING BY MORTON KUNTSKER
ex-FBI agent charges:
Somewhere between Monday, November 11, and 12:30 p.m. on Friday, November 22, 1963, the Federal Bureau of Investigation bungled badly. The direct and tragic result was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I realize that this is a strong charge to make against our most famous and powerful federal law-enforcement agency. But the evidence I uncovered while making a private investigation in Dallas supports my belief that ...
On November 22, 1963, just a few hours after President John F. Kennedy was shot to death by Lee Harvey Oswald, I stood on Elm Street in Dallas, looking up at the sixth-floor corner window from which the assassin had fired the fatal shots. I was in Dallas because, as a private citizen, I sensed that there were too many questions left unanswered, too much information concealed. I went to Dallas because I felt that something had gone terribly wrong—that President Kennedy's life might have been saved. As a former FBI agent of ten and a half years' standing, I know FBI methods of investigation—and I decided to employ them on my own.

I had another reason for being in Dallas. I wanted the answers to two questions: 1. Are similar assassination attempts inevitable? 2. Is it impossible to prevent assassinations? I found the somber answer to both ques-
President Kennedy's life

tions—yes. However, future Presidents should have a better chance to survive than did John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

Shortly after the President's murder, I was sitting by the desk of Dallas police officer T.F. Moore, who had been assigned to take all telephone calls relating to the assassination. I particularly remember one call. After Moore hung up, he turned to me. "The guy says we got the wrong man," he said sarcastically. "He says he'll let us know who really did it—later!"

Moore's bitter remark haunted me. It still does. Perhaps Americans are blaming the wrong man. Not that I have the slightest doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally. My investigation confirms that Oswald was indeed the assassin, and that he killed on his own; there was no plot b
The author, William W. Turner, was formerly employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 10 1/2 years. He was assigned to FBI offices in five cities and received three letters of commendation from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. On November 30, 1960, Turner requested a transfer from his post in Oklahoma City. This was refused, and Turner was subsequently dismissed from the service. He is now suing for reinstatement.

"The FBI could have saved President Kennedy's life!"

left-wingers, right-wingers or the crime syndicate.

But I honestly believe that Lee Harvey Oswald could have and should have been stopped. Based on my own law-enforcement experience, I think he was probably aided by jealousy and a lack of cooperation and communication between law-enforcement agencies. This is what I mean by blaming the wrong man. Essentially, what I am asking is: How and why was a man such as Oswald allowed to run loose when the President was in Dallas—and who let him run loose?

Like almost every metropolitan police department, the Dallas police have what they call a "nut box"—a file of cranks and crackpots who have tried to blow up something or who have mailed a rattlesnake to somebody. Most are harmless. A few are dangerous. Lee Harvey Oswald's name was not in the Dallas police's "nut box."

It was, however, in the files of the FBI's Dallas office. In fact, I soon learned that a Dallas FBI agent had especially interviewed Oswald only ten days before the assassination. I discovered that two FBI men (I know their names) had originally talked to Oswald's mother in an attempt to locate him in Dallas. She told them where he lived and they interviewed him. Oswald's landlady, Mrs. Ruth Paine, also reports that FBI men twice visited Lee Oswald's Russian-born wife during the month of October. Mrs. Paine, who speaks Russian, served as interpreter during both interviews.

The FBI agents assured Mrs. Oswald that her husband's new job at the Texas School Book Depository "would not be endangered" by them. So they did know where Oswald worked. What's more, the FBI agents told Mrs. Oswald the interview was merely a routine check, because Russian emigrants like her were often blackmailed by the Soviets, who threaten to harm their relatives if they refuse to do this or that. Oswald was not present during either FBI visit. But Mrs. Paine said that he knew about them and worried about them.

I also learned that the FBI eventually did give the Secret Service a "risk list" of people the Bureau thought might harm the President. But Oswald's name was not on it. This fact has since been confirmed by (Continued on page 86)
The secret service had to decide whether to patrol the outside of the motorcade or the inside. The latter option was chosen, and a Secret Service agent was assigned to sit in the back seat of the presidential limousine.

On November 22, Lee Harvey Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner, in an attempted assassination. The Secret Serviceadamantly denied any prior knowledge of Oswald's plans or his involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. However, a recently released report from the House Committee on Assassinations suggests that the Secret Service had indeed been aware of Oswald's activities and had failed to act on this information.

The report states that the Secret Service had received information about Oswald's activities in the weeks leading up to the assassination, including his visits to Cuba and his speeches in Mexico City. The Secret Service had also been informed that Oswald had been in contact with Cuban agents and had purchased a rifle.

The report further states that the Secret Service had a file on Oswald, but it had not been used to prevent the assassination. The Secret Service had also failed to inform other law enforcement agencies of its findings.

The House Committee on Assassinations concluded that the Secret Service had failed in its statutory responsibility for protecting the President and that its failure contributed to the assassination. The report calls for a new, independent investigation into the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy.
As the file grew, Lee Harvey Oswald became conspicuous even among the most active Communists. It was not long before the Secret Service, which had been advised by the Dallas FBI, was aware that Oswald corresponded with defectors and demonstrably unstable emotional behavior. In my opinion, only one course of action should be indicated. On November 22, when President Kennedy was to be in Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald should have been placed under the strictest surveillance—if not locked up. At the very least, all law-enforcement agencies should have been notified. But, as indicated, FBI information often does not get around.

As a result, the Dallas Police Department did not even know Oswald existed—let alone that he posed a dangerous threat on the Presidential route that the Secret Service marked for protection. Dallas police patrolman W. E. Barnett can testify to that. Barnett was posted directly above the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22. This is the story Barnett told me:

On that day, President Kennedy was to visit the city, and Barnett was posted directly above the Texas School Book Depository building.

On November 22, when President Kennedy was to be in Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald should have been placed under the strictest surveillance—if not locked up.

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As a result, the Dallas Police Department did not even know Oswald existed—let alone that he posed a dangerous threat on the Presidential route that the Secret Service marked for protection. Dallas police patrolman W. E. Barnett can testify to that. Barnett was posted directly above the Texas School Book Depository building. In Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald was not under surveillance. The Secret Service had established a small, permanent federal commission that would insulate proper cooperation and communication between agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service by making unannounced spot checks. In particular, I would empower this commission to override the FBI if necessary, to guarantee that FBI information is made available to other agencies immediately concerned. What good is the investigative skill of the FBI if the information it collects is not fully utilized?

The Dallas Police Department's homicide report is the saddest document I have ever read. It is written by F. W. White, Dallas, Texas, who is the lead investigator on the case of President Kennedy. He has the personal loss in the death of President Kennedy. I feel it very keenly. I believe we lost an experienced and able individual.
Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan 1-25-64 reviewed the article about the assassination by former SA William W. Turner which appeared in the March, 1964, issue of "Sage" magazine and pointed out that Turner, to lend authenticity to his "investigation" said he obtained information concerning the assassination from three Dallas police officers; namely:

1. T. P. Moore, an officer assigned to receive telephone calls, who told him he received a call from a person who claimed Oswald was not the assassin;

2. Officer W. E. Barnett, on duty at the scene of the assassination, who told him that following the shots he ran to the back of the Texas School Book Depository building as he assumed the assassin would be a stranger in the building because if an employee of the building was a potential assassin, the Dallas Police would have been advised of this; and

3. Captain Glen King, who told him that the Dallas Police had no prior record on Oswald.

We have looked into these statements and find that Police Officer Troy F. Moore does not know Turner and cannot recall ever having seen him. Moore does recall taking a telephone call on 11-22-63 in which the caller reported the police had the wrong man. He speculates that on completion of the call he may have made a remark as to the nature of the call.

Traffic Officer W. E. Barnett, who was on duty in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository building, states he did, after hearing the shots, run to the rear of the building as he thought there was a fire escape there. Not finding this to be the case, he returned to the front of the building. Barnett, who worked on 11-22 and 23-63 and did not return to duty until 11-26-63, does not know

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Turner and he denies making the statement attributed to him. He stated that he believes his name appeared in the Dallas papers following the assassination as an officer who was on duty at the scene.

Captain Glen D. King, upon observing the photograph of Turner, said he is reasonably sure he recalls him specifically as a man who was in his office and he represented himself to be a magazine writer. King states that he told numerous reporters that the Dallas Police Department did not have a record on Oswald as there was no reason why they should have a record on him, as it did not appear he had engaged in any criminal activities which would have brought him to the attention of the police.

Captain King recalled that shortly after the magazine writer contacted him, a Bureau Agent not personally known to him from some other office than Dallas, contacted him and told him that he felt King should know that the individual who had just left his office was an ex-FBI Agent who left the Bureau under a cloud of some type and was understood to be in a controversy with the Bureau.

It has been determined that the Agent who contacted Captain King was John J. Flanagan assigned to Oklahoma City who, on 1-27-64, advised SAC Shanklin that some time during the afternoon of 11-25-63 he saw Turner, whom he had known when Turner was assigned to the Oklahoma City Office. As he was aware Turner had contacted Captain King, he called the captain into another office and advised him of the fact that Turner was a former Bureau Agent who had left the Bureau under somewhat of a cloud and the captain should be careful with what information he gave him. SA Flanagan determined that at the time of the incident, Turner was allegedly representing the Macfadden Publications.

SA Flanagan states that shortly after talking to Captain King he telephoned the Dallas Office and spoke with SAC Shanklin and inquired if Shanklin knew the details of the Turner-Wesley Grapp situation. Flanagan says that as Shanklin indicated he was not too familiar with the situation, he asked to talk to Inspector James R. Malley who was on the scene in Dallas. He states that he, thereafter, talked to Mr. Malley and told him that Turner was
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In Dallas representing Macfadden Publications and that he had alerted the Dallas Police Department. Flanagan states that he did not prepare a memorandum on the incident.

SAC Shanklin has no independent recollection of the telephone conversation with Agent Flanagan. He states that 11-25-63 was the day following the killing of Oswald and there were literally hundreds of reporters in town calling the office and that he and Mr. Malley were continually on the phone either to Washington or answering citizen and press calls. Shanklin does not say that he did not receive the call from Flanagan and he adds that if he did receive it he did not at the time recognize the significance of same.

Malley states he very definitely recalls Flanagan talking with him re an individual in Dallas from the Macfadden Publications and that Flanagan told him this individual was no good. Further, that Flanagan advised him he wanted Malley to be aware of the situation in the event this individual called the Dallas Office. Malley has no recollection of the date of his conversation with Flanagan or that Flanagan mentioned the individual was a former Agent or that his name was Turner. Malley is aware of the Turner situation in Oklahoma City and feels that under the existing conditions had Turner’s name been mentioned or had the fact that the Agent was from Oklahoma City been brought out, he would have certainly recognized the significance and would have suggested that this be called to the attention of the Bureau.

Since being advised that this conversation took place 11-25-63, Malley stated it is quite possible Flanagan furnished full details to him and that he does not have any recollection of the same inasmuch as it was on this date that effort was being made to organize the entire investigation relating to the assassination of the President and the shooting of Oswald. In addition, the Dallas Office was preparing at the Bureau’s request a comprehensive memorandum covering the entire situation which the Bureau insisted be available in Washington on the morning of 11-26-63.

Inquiry in Dallas has determined that Turner checked into the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel 11-25-63 and checked out
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

11-27-63. Hotel records show him to have been alone. Check of other hotels in downtown Dallas was negative. American Airlines is being checked in an effort to fix exactly when Turner arrived in Dallas. Delta Airlines show that one N. Turner flew from San Francisco to Los Angeles 11-23-63 and arrived at Dallas via Delta Airlines 4:30 p.m., 11-23-63. Dallas is also checking telephone toll charges at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.

ACTION:

For information. Results of additional Dallas inquiries will be immediately furnished upon receipt.
At about 3:30 p.m., 1-31-64, Mr. Branigan telephonically contacted SAC Shanklin, Dallas, and read to him a letter which was found among the effects of Oswald during the search by the Dallas PD. This letter was from Anita to Marina, Alec and June Marie and made reference to one Alfred from Cuba. Anita stated that "they" sent him to Moscow to study.

Shanklin's attention was called to the fact that the only reference to Alfred located by Bureau in previous Dallas reports is contained on page 191 of Dallas report 1-7-64 and Dallas was instructed to determine from Marina Oswald all information in her possession concerning Alfred's identity and his possible association with subject and Marina.

Shanklin was advised that a copy of Anita's letter was being furnished to the Commission 1-31-64.

ACTION:
For information.
Translation from Russian

Item B-30

Dear Marina, Alec and June Marie,

I hope this letter find you well; there is nothing new as far as we are concerned. Thank you very much for the magazines. Concerning my love life, nothing nice is happening. Everything is the way it was. I was telling you about Alfred from Cuba—They sent him to Moscow to study. We vacationed with him in Odessa and it was very nice but as is apparent happiness cannot be extended for as long as one likes. I told the story about Frederick and he answered that it doesn't affect him and that he wants to know what the future will be and not what happened earlier.

Marina, how does June Marie, Alec and yourself like everything? What have you bought new for yourself? Where do you live? Write about everything in general.

Love,

Anita
DeLoach to Mohr

SEN JOHN G. TOWER

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

RUMOR

Ken Towery n off Sen Tower called & stated had some rumors wanted talk someone about. Kemper called on Towery & he said last wk he got long-distance call from reporter of "Dallas News" who said Oswald had been a conf informant for FBI & symbol no. was 139. Said last wk also a reporter from "Wash Post" stopped by off & said had heard Sen had info re Oswald being conf informant. Rec: We tell them (Sen's off) that this strictly rumor.
The investigation the President's Commission requested of the Governor of Louisiana was previously conducted by the FBI and the results furnished to the Commission. It seems apparent that the Commission is reviewing our reports and setting out requests to have the investigations we have conducted re-done. If the Commission intends to continue this duplication of effort, this matter will stretch out over an extremely lengthy period of time.