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**CAPITAL
SPECIAL**

Assassination Sparked Bitter FBI Quarrels

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The FBI became embroiled in bitter controversies with the CIA, the Dallas police and the State Department from the beginning of the investigation into the murders of President John F. Kennedy and of his assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, FBI files now available to the press reveal.

The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and several of his top aides became involved in disputes that today appear, with the passage of 14 years, to have been primarily used to evade blame for the security breakdown that led to Kennedy's death. The siege mentality of the FBI as it was in 1963 is implied by the tone and content of some of the 40,000 documents made public yesterday.

Specifically, FBI officials:

- Accused CIA Director John McCone of attacking the bureau in a vicious and underhanded manner characterized with sheer dishonesty and suggested "there is a way of putting a stop to all this."
- Charged that Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had made false statements about the FBI and that if he did not correct them the FBI in Washington would label the statements as lies.

Decided U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Thomas Mann "may be one of those pseudo-investigators" and called him a Sherlock Holmes be-

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cause of statements he made that might have caused the FBI trouble later on.

Hoover himself directed that a Spanish-speaking FBI agent be sent to Mexico City to either refute or prove the allegations of what Oswald had done while in the Mexican capital a few weeks before Kennedy was shot in Dallas. Hoover did not sign the other documents, but Hoover was at the peak of his power in 1963 and was in personal charge of the FBI's investigation of the Kennedy and Oswald deaths.

There also was a considerable contact between the FBI and The Washington Post in the days immediately after the assassination of Kennedy. Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach was negotiating with the Post to get the newspaper to kill an editorial it was planning to advocate the formation of a presidential commission to investigate the assassination.

THE DELOACH MEMO does not say how the FBI knew the Post was planning such an editorial but made it clear that Hoover opposed a commission because he personally was supervising investigation at the request of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Post's managing editor promised DeLoach the editorial would be eliminated but the editor, J. Russell Wiggins, said only that he was inclined to go along with the FBI request without making a commitment.

Johnson, however, decided to create what became the Warren Commission despite Hoover's objections.

The CIA-FBI collision had its origin over Oswald's trip to Mexico City, and what he did there, a few weeks before the Dallas slayings. Mexico City is one of the few world capitals where the FBI and CIA overlap on intelligence matters and both maintain well-manned offices.

D.J. Brennan Jr., an aide to the late Assistant Director William C. Sullivan, wrote his boss on Dec. 19, 1963, that the best way to protect FBI interests with the CIA was "a firm and forthright confrontation." He wrote in a memo to Sullivan that McCone had "allegedly informed Congressman Jerry Ford that the CIA had uncovered a plot in Mexico City indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald had received \$6,500 to assassinate President Kennedy."

He wrote that McCone had also made that statement to columnist Drew Pearson, but that the statements were false and "McCone should have

known they were false since his agency was fully informed that the story concerning the receipt of the money in Mexico was completely discredited."

BRENNAN SUGGESTED that the FBI liaison agent, Sam Papich, confront McCone and said he believed McCone would "know where he stands and have a profound respect for our capabilities to be informed."

It is generally conceded that Oswald went to Mexico City, tried unsuccessfully to get into the Cuban and Soviet embassies to seek help in going back to the Marxist world. The facts in dispute in the first frantic days after Kennedy's death were over a report given both the CIA and FBI in Mexico City that Oswald had met with Cuban agents at an open air nightclub there and accepted more than \$8,000 in cash from them.

Sources at the CIA had informed The Washington Star of this report within 72 hours of Kennedy's death, but the story was not printed because the FBI said the informant was known to them as untrustworthy. The man was Nicaraguan who was trying to earn an informer's fee and had made up the story, according to FBI officials with whom The Star checked at that time. The CIA called it an uncorroborated report and let it go at that.

Behind the controversy lay the very deep concern in Washington that angry Americans might demand a punitive strike against Fidel Castro if the story was printed about Cubans paying Oswald a large sum of money just before he shot Kennedy.

No one in the press or general public knew at that time that the CIA was actively trying to use Mafia members and Cuban exiles to assassinate Castro and that higherups in the Kennedy administration had given the project their blessing. Brennan's message to Sullivan came close to the edge of threatening McCone with some kind of retaliation for what it called his "nefarious activity."

The controversy involving Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry erupted in the very first hours after Kennedy was slain when Curry was interviewed on television and made some comments that outraged FBI officials.

Curry had said, according to an internal memo written by DeLoach, that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas before the shooting but did not notify Dallas police, that the FBI had recently interviewed Oswald, and that the FBI customarily advised Dallas police whenever an

individual of subversive background arrived in town.

DeLoach ORDERED FBI Special Agent in Charge Gordon Shanklin to tell Curry if he didn't go back on television and inform the wire services immediately that his charges were false, the FBI in Washington would call these "false statements" a lie.

DeLoach wrote, "I asked him (Shanklin) if he knew why Chief Curry would make such stupid statements. Shanklin stated that Curry was usually very cooperative, a very good friend of the FBI, however, did not think very fast and obviously made the statements without giving any thought to the repercussions."

It has subsequently become known that Curry was correct in saying the FBI had known Oswald was in Dallas and Special Agent James Hosty had been to Oswald's house and had interviewed Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina. This, it is now known, so incensed Oswald that he wrote a threatening note to the FBI. Hosty's name and phone number were found in Oswald's possession after Kennedy was killed.

The insistence that Curry withdraw his so-called "false" statements is even stranger in light of a memo from Assistant FBI Director A.H. Belmont to Hoover's alter ego, the late Clyde Tolson, written the same day that Kennedy died.

This memo said the Dallas FBI office knew at the outset that Oswald was the subject of an internal security-Cuba case, that he worked at the Texas School Book Depository from where the fatal shots were fired, and that FBI agents had interviewed Oswald twice regarding his stay in Russia and whether he was given an assignment by the Russians.

The FBI, according to the Belmont memo on Nov. 22, 1963, knew about his stay in the Soviet Union, his membership in the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee, his arrest in New Orleans and even that he had a violent temper and a new baby. Shanklin, according to the memo, said this information had been furnished by the Dallas police.

The mystery is why Curry apologized for saying the FBI had not told the Dallas police about Oswald before Kennedy was killed, which it may not have done. But at least half of the Curry statement appears to have been accurate and perhaps all of it was.

THE IRONY OF the matter is that Belmont closed his memo by instructing Shanklin to have the FBI agents who knew Oswald present when he was questioned. In 1963 it was not a federal crime to shoot a president of the United States, and the assassination was in the sole jurisdiction of the Dallas police in whose station a hanger-on named Jack Ruby killed Oswald less than 48 hours after Kennedy was slain.

After Oswald's death the FBI got in its final dig at the Dallas police. On Nov. 27 one of Hoover's top aides, C.L. McGowan, telephoned instructions to the FBI in Dallas.

So that Hoover could prepare a full memorandum for President Johnson, the Dallas FBI was instructed to send a massive amount of information to Washington. Among the information desired, the memorandum said, was police involvement, the police connections of Ruby and the connection between Ruby and the officer killed by Oswald, Pvt. J.D. Tippitt.

FBI in Washington also wanted to know the nature of security provided in the areas and the admission of outsiders, presumably to the Dallas police station where Oswald was killed.

Although Hoover in responding to letters immediately following the assassination pointed out that the Secret Service and not the FBI was responsible for presidential protection, he quickly gained control of the bureaucratic battle, according to the FBI files.

The Secret Service quickly made it understood that the FBI was in charge of the investigation, although presidential protection is the responsibility of the Secret Service and assassination of a president was not a federal offense until legislation was enacted after Kennedy's assassination.

Hoover responded to several indignant correspondents who blamed the FBI by pointing out that the bureau was not responsible for the assassination. Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley told the FBI, however, that "there is no question but that the FBI is completely handling the Oswald investigation and his service is ready to assist in anyway," according to the FBI files.

Rowley also is quoted as saying that "during the heat of battle" immediately following the assassination "his service may have covered some leads which should have been given to the bureau, but this was not done in any attempt to take away the FBI's jurisdiction."

THREE DAYS AFTER the assassination Hoover ordered the FBI to make a full report on Oswald public as fast as possible, according to the FBI files. Hoover not only believed that Oswald was Kennedy's sole assassin, the files indicate, but also that Hoover had questions about how the U.S.

DALLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT - EMERGENCY ROOM									
TIME	I. D. NUMBER	NAME OF PATIENT	AGE-SEX-RACE	CHIEF COMPLAINT	DISPOSITION			FINAL DIAGNOSIS	
					ADMITTED	RELEASED	TRANSFERRED		
12:31	247 39	Carl Huber	14 Y	Abdominal Pain					
12:38	247 40	Kennedy, John F.	37 M	GSW -	S			Injured	
	247 41	Connally, William	53 M	Blindness	S				
12:38	247 42	Connally, William	53 M	Blindness	S				
12:40	247 43	Connally, William	53 M	Blindness	S				
12:40	247 43	Connally, William	53 M	Blindness	S			220	
12:52	247 44	Fulton, David	26 M	Blindness	S				

The FBI files include the hospital log with Kennedy, Connally entries.

government helped Oswald return from the Soviet Union and about what Oswald was doing in Mexico City shortly before the assassination.

Hoover's memo raised questions about such things as the return of the passport to Oswald in Moscow and the furnishing of money to him by the State Department for the purpose of returning to the United States.

Ruby Circle of Friends: From Police to Peelers

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

Jack Ruby was a man who lived on the seamy edges of society, a man who gained notoriety when he gunned down the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, a man whose life is detailed in thousands of pages of FBI documents.

The newly released raw files of the FBI include five cartons of material about the life of Ruby. In browsing through those records, it sometimes seems that everyone who had ever come into contact with Ruby was given a full field investigation by the FBI simply because he knew Ruby in school or had been part of his South Side Chicago milieu before he moved to Texas to become a nightclub owner.

Ruby's reputation is as a cantankerous and volatile man who acted as his own bouncer in the Carousel nightclub in Dallas. It is backed up by details in the FBI files, but the essential outlines are not much different now than they seemed in 1963 when he shoved a pistol into the stomach of Lee Harvey Oswald and fired as scores of policemen and millions of television viewers looked on.

RUBY WENT TO his grave insisting that he was not involved in a conspiracy to silence Oswald, that he shot Oswald on the spur of the moment to spare Kennedy's widow the ordeal of coming to a trial, and that he did not know Oswald or slay Dallas Police Pvt. J.D. Tippitt. He insisted until cancer put an end to his life that he suffered a blackout and does not remember the actual shooting on Nov. 24, 1963.

But the FBI meticulously recorded the comments of hundreds of people who knew Ruby back in Chicago, in his World War II service in the Army Air Corps, his hustling existence trying to make a buck and be a big shot and his later years as owner of one of the sleazier bars in the Dallas tenderloin.

His circle of acquaintances was surprisingly wide. Ruby was known by most of the policemen in Dallas because he was a police buff who liked to have policemen in his joint and who hung around the police station as a "gofer."

THE FBI FILES indicate that neither the mob nor the police had any high regard for Ruby. He was a quintessential small-time operator, but in his circle he had some clout. He knew girls named Tawney Angel, Darling Star, Kathy Kay and Tami True who take off the clothes for a living and will drink with a customer who buys champagne.

People in Dallas who knew him said he really had all he wanted: acceptance and a place in the scheme of things. That's why Ruby always carried a bankroll, cash, in his somewhat outdated suits. And when he had money, he also carried a .38-caliber Smith and Wesson pistol. It is not an uncommon thing to do in Texas, and no license is needed.

He was doing two typical things when he left the apartment he shared with George Senator on the morning of Nov. 24, 1963: He was going to send \$25 to one of his girls who was broke 30 miles away in Fort Worth, and he had his gun.

Description of Oswald: A Lonely, Bitter Loser

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Star Staff Writer

In early 1963, shortly after she moved from the Soviet Union to the United States, Marina Oswald made this assessment in her broken English of her American husband, Lee Harvey Oswald: "Me like America. Lee no like Russia. Lee no like America. Lee like the moon."

That was an apt if inadvertent metaphor. The moon, a cold, lifeless, pockmarked planetary hanger-on, is an apt simile for Oswald, the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, if the description of him by his former associates in the FBI raw files is any indication.

Their testimony is in 40,000 pages of documents made public yesterday. They reinforce the image of Oswald as a lonely, bitter, scruffy loser who lived in poverty on the fringe of society while nurturing dreams of fame, or notoriety, and intellectual achievement.

Oswald realized his dream of notoriety by assassinating Kennedy. He is described by his acquaintances (he apparently had few if any friends) as a man who beat, slapped and otherwise mistreated his wife and whose development as a social misfit is steadily chronicled, beginning with his being repeatedly sent to the principal's office in grade school for arguing with his teachers over the concept of political democracy.

HIS WIFE AND acquaintances indicated Oswald had early dreams of violence and previous attempts at assassination. His wife, Marina, is described in the FBI files as telling how her "crazy" husband tried to assassinate Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, a noted right-wing political leader, in Dallas about eight months before the Kennedy assassination.

Oswald, according to the FBI report, escaped from the Walker shooting scene on foot and by bus, as he did after the Kennedy assassination, after reportedly deciding that this would allow him to outwit police in patrol cars.

The few related black points in Os-

wald's life show up early. A cousin describes him as "outgoing as a child, but he built up strong beliefs against everything."

From there it all runs downhill in the FBI files. Oswald attended several schools as his mother moved from New Orleans to Texas. While in the third to sixth grades in the Arlington-Heights Elementary School he was described by a classmate as one who "laughed a lot but was laughed at by all the others."

It was at Arlington Heights in the late 1940s that Oswald was sent to the principal by his social studies teacher because of his defiant rejections of the theory of political democracy.

He dropped out of high school in 1956 to enlist in the Marine Corps.

In the Marine Corps he was also known as a "loner." He split from a group of Marines who were being transferred from the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla., to a Marine air base in Japan and took liberty by himself in New Orleans.

On the troop ship to Japan he read Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" and "The Age of Reason" along with playing some low stake poker.

He told one service acquaintance that the Marine Corps "teaches a person only how to kill, and you can become a good gangster later on in life."

In Japan, his Marine Corps acquaintances said, he had a girlfriend who was probably a Japanese prostitute, and there are stories that he was court martialed for varying offenses such as hitting a non-commissioned officer, hitting a fellow Marine with a bottle and fighting a brig guard.

By all accounts he resented Marine Corps discipline, was irritated by orders from superiors and sneered at the Marine Corps tradition of a esprit de corps.

Oswald was a radar technician who threatened to give U.S. radar "secrets" to the Russians when he went to Russia after his discharge. While in the Marine Corps, his fellow

Marines told the FBI, he had undergone psychiatric examination in Japan and that he had tried to shoot himself in the leg with a .22-caliber rifle, which they interpreted as an attempt to get an early discharge.

There is little known about Oswald's three years in Russia during which he met and married Marina while he was working in a factory in Minsk. According to her testimony and that of others, he did not like Russia.

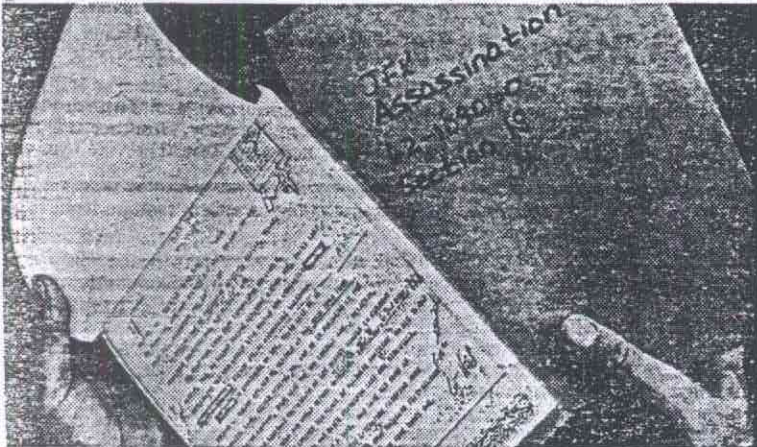
HE COMPLAINED that Russians were "repressed" by their political governors and described his life in the Russian factory as one of long hours, low pay and no time off.

He complained bitterly that the Russian government delayed his re-



—Associated Press

Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby: Their lives detailed amid FBI files.



—Associated Press

Rich investigative detail found in FBI packets released yesterday.

turn to the United States with his new wife. When he returned to America, however, life did not improve.

In October 1962 he went to work for a company in Dallas that did photographic work and provided graphic supplies for printers and graphic arts companies.

He lasted six months as a trainee whose job was to make photographic enlargements and reductions, but was fired because his work never improved.

OSWALD'S NEIGHBORS - described him as a man who frequently slapped and beat his wife and who publicly denounced her as being dirty and lazy. He was generally unfriendly to neighbors and often quarreled loudly with his wife.