

601

magazine, that he had been approached with an offer to purchase some confidential photographs of the assassination of President Kennedy. These photographs were alleged to show the large head/wounds with parts of the skull missing. Ruby understood that this offer was made to Moss by either Attorney Tom Howard or his representative. No price was mentioned as to the cost of these photographs.

Ruby said he understood that these photographs are apparently in the possession of law-enforcement officials in Dallas, but all evidence and photographs would become available to Howard for Jack Ruby's defense.

Earl Ruby departed Los Angeles on December 3, 1963, and flew to Dallas where he conferred with his sister, Eva Grant, and his brother, Jack Ruby, concerning the forthcoming story. While in Dallas, Ruby said he talked to Tom Howard about these photographs, at which time Howard emphatically denied any knowledge concerning them.

Ruby did not have Whitfield's home address in Los Angeles, but he supplied his two telephone numbers, those being PO-3-3921 and TR-7-4482. Shore resides at 199 N. Almont Drive, Los Angeles 48, California, business phone HO-6-8211, and resident phone numbers BR-2-9836 and CR-4-0043.

Ruby said he would advise this office immediately if further details concerning any aspect of this case come to his attention.

A confidential source has advised that Detroit telephone number 353-2730 was listed to Earl Ruby until November 25, 1963, at which time his number was changed to 353-3870. His home address is 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, Michigan. His business telephone number is UN-3-0400.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Two copies of this report are being furnished the Dallas Office by air mail.

Two copies of this report, along with a copy of Inspector Kelley's memorandum, are being furnished the Los Angeles Office for informational purposes only.

RRL/jac
12-6-63

460

602 Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)
FROM : Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

DATE: March 26, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet March 19, 1964.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated March 26, 1964, in captioned matter. Two copies of this memorandum which has album of photographs attached are for dissemination to the President's Commission at the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

Extra copies of the enclosed memorandum and this letter are furnished in the event the Bureau desires to furnish them to Dallas.

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 7/14/77 5766-10

Encs. 6
4 - Bureau (1 - Dallas
1 - Liaison direct)

1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG

(5) AGENCY Dallas (Lt. JHAI + album)
DATE 4-9-64
BY JMS:alwt

REG-20 105-82555-3028

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/13/77

CONFIDENTIAL

Handwritten notes:
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- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Sizoo

REC-20

105-82555-3028

April 8, 1964

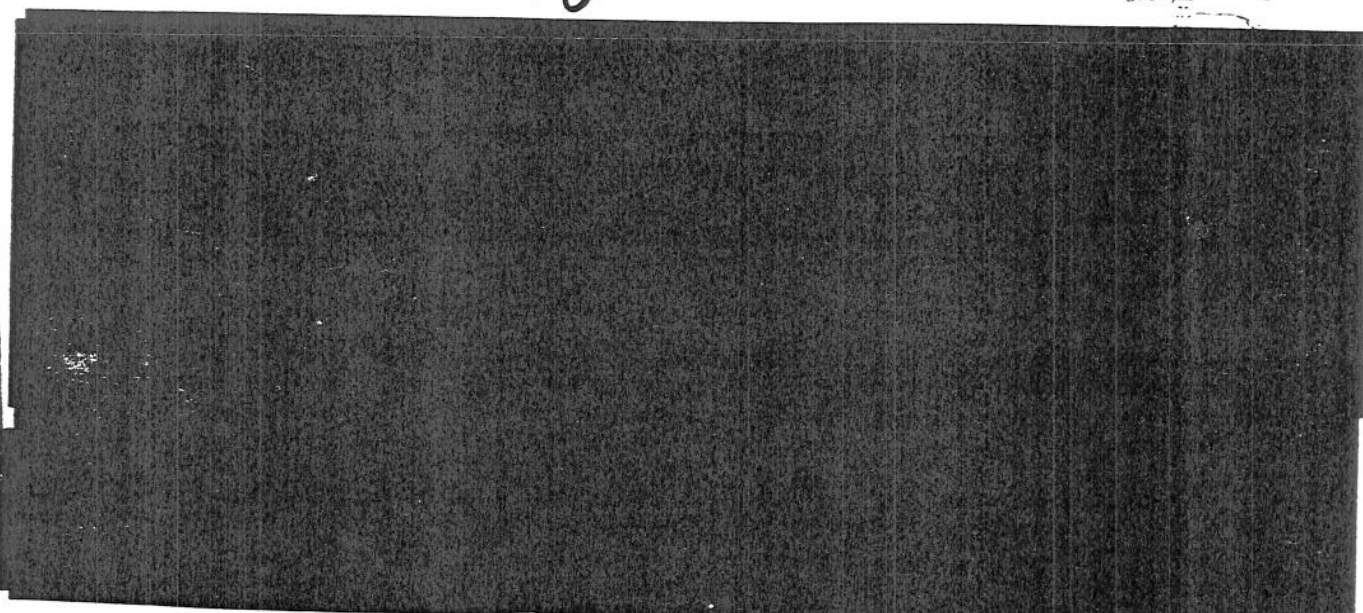
EX 101

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a communication dated March 26, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which relates to an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Montreal, Canada, during the Summer of 1963.



73 APR - 8
COMM - FBI

For your information, the records of the Wilson, Kelly and Company, Incorporated, New Orleans, Louisiana, show that Oswald was on the job Monday through Friday of the week June 3 through 7, 1963, and that he was also on the job...

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JMS:mhw (11)

CONFIDENTIAL

ONE COPY PAID



Classified by: 2045

Exempt from GDS. []

Date of Declassification: []

APR 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

HJM 7/12/77



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 26, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

INTE

US

HJM 7/12/77

X Chasse, Senior Customs Representative, United States Treasury
Department, Montreal, Canada, advised the United States
Secret Service, Washington, D. C., that several persons had
contacted his office and stated that LEE OSWALD had been
seen distributing pamphlets entitled "Fair Play for Cuba,"
on St. Jacques and McGill Streets in Montreal during the
Summer of 1963. (U)

[REDACTED]

Canada

[REDACTED]

Mr. Chasse said he was unable to elaborate on the statement that several persons had contacted his office and it was merely a summarization of all the information he had obtained from the (U)

Enclosure COPIES DESTROYED

CONFIDENTIAL

44-58230-83

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

press and from word of mouth and he, Chasse, was unable to name anyone who could furnish definite information regarding OSWALD's possible appearance in Montreal apart from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

Canada

Canada
U.S.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Cregar (4123 JEH) 607
- 1 - Mr. Nettles (5048 JEH)
- 1 - Mr. White
- 1 - Mr. Mortimer
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

April 21, 1975

To: Mr. Robert B. Olsen
Senior Counsel
Commission on CIA Activities
Within the United States
Washington, D. C. 20500

REGISTERED

62-116391

FBI FILE NO.

Re: Commission on CIA Activities
Within the United States

LAB. NO. D-750415161 HO
D-750415162 HO

YOUR NO.

Clarence M. Kelley

Examination requested by: Addressee
Reference: Two letters dated April 2, 1975, and April 4, 1975,
directed to Mr. James A. Wilderotter
Examination requested: Photographic

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Twenty-one photographs of E. HOWARD HUNT

Thirty-four photographs of FRANK STURGIS

Result of examination:

The photographs of E. HOWARD HUNT were compared with the shortest and oldest of the three men arrested in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, as depicted in photographs previously furnished to the FBI Laboratory with the following results:

1. The shortest and oldest man of the three men arrested in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, compared with photographs of E. HOWARD HUNT, shows a marked and significant age difference, with Mr. Hunt having a much younger appearance.

2. The jaw area of the chin of the oldest man has protruding pouches while this area of HUNT's chin is smooth and tightly contoured.

Enclosures (3)

Page 1

(over)

1 - 62-109060

LLS:mcw:mrg (10)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

608

3. The nose of the oldest man appears more bulbous while the nose of HUNT is more angular or pointed.

4. There appear to be some inconsistencies in the ear contours; however, the known photographs of HUNT show differences in the ear contours between the late 1950 photographs and the mid to late 1960 photographs. The ear contours of the oldest individual in the Dallas photographs are different from the ear contours of HUNT in the mid to late 1960 photographs.

All of the above characteristics are considered sufficient to support the opinion as previously stated that the oldest individual in the Dallas photographs is not E. HOWARD HUNT.

The tallest of the three men arrested in Dallas, Tex on November 22, 1963, and shown in the photographs previously furnished to the FBI Laboratory, was compared with the photographs of FRANK STURGIS with the following results:

1. The tallest of the three men in the Dallas photographs has the general appearance of a Nordic type and FRANK STURGIS has a very definite appearance of a Latin.
2. FRANK STURGIS has very black wavy hair, and the Nordic individual has light or blonde straighter hair.
3. FRANK STURGIS has a rather round face with square chin lines and the Nordic individual has an oval shaped face with a less square or more rounded chin.
4. The ratio of the length of the nose to the height of the forehead from the bridge of the nose to the hairline shows these measurements approximately equal on STURGIS as compared to a greater forehead height than nose length on the Nordic individual. This is most obvious in the right profile where the nose and forehead of STURGIS measure approximately 7/8 inch. The nose of the Nordic individual measures 7/8 inch, and the forehead approximately 1 3/8 inches.

5. Some differences in ear contours were noted with the right ear of STURGIS being slightly triangular in shape.

6. The left ear of STURGIS has a slight projection along the outer edge about one-third down from the top. This projection does not appear in a similar view of the left ear of the Nordic individual.

7. The general outer contour of the left ear is more triangular on STURGIS and has a more distinct lobe, while the ear of the Nordic individual is wider at the lower half and has very little lobe.

8. Differences were noted in the nose contours and general facial contours between comparable photographs of STURGIS and the tallest individual in the Dallas photographs.

All of the above characteristics strongly support the previously stated conclusions that the tallest of the three individuals arrested in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, is not FRANK STURGIS.

Further, it is the opinion of this Laboratory, based on the examination conducted, that neither E. HOWARD HUNT nor FRANK STURGIS appear as any of the three "derelicts" arrested in Dallas, Texas, as shown in the photographs submitted.

Your request for a determination of the height of the individuals in the Dallas photographs based on an on-site study is under investigation, and this study will be made as soon as appropriate background information can be obtained.

The thirty-four photographs of FRANK STURGIS and the twenty-one photographs of E. HOWARD HUNT that you furnished for this examination are attached. Copies of these photographs have been retained in the FBI Laboratory.

One set of these photographs is attached for your files.

111

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

(II) 40

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DEC 12 10 49 AM '78

DATE: 12/12/78

FROM : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CENTRAL RECORDS ROOM
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND FINANCE

ATTN: MR. ROBERT L. KEUCH

129-11

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

LHM

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ _____
dated 11/29/78 at Denver, Colorado

A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc.

The enclosed is being furnished for your information. You are requested to furnish a copy to HSCA.

HSCA
phoned





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

November 29, 1978

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

On November 15, 1978, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Colorado, appeared at the Colorado Springs Resident Agency of the FBI, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at which time he furnished the following information:

He stated his brother, [REDACTED] had contacted him on November 14, 1978, and had told him that their father had a home movie which he, the father, had taken depicting the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. [REDACTED] advised that his father does have a film which was taken in Dallas, Texas on the day of the assassination. He further explained that the film was taken from a point opposite the grass knoll near the triple underpass. He stated the film did not show the actual shooting of the President, but did show the activities taking place immediately after the shooting as the limousine passed under the triple underpass. [REDACTED] stated that shortly after the assassination a Dallas County Deputy Sheriff, whose name he could not recall, but who had been a friend of the Daniel family, had viewed the film, but had not taken a copy of it.

[REDACTED] advised his parents are Jack and Wanda Daniel and they reside at [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, telephone number [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
January 22, 1980

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the memorandum of Robert L. Keuch, Special Counsel to the Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice, to Director, FBI, dated November 21, 1979. Specific reference is made to the investigation requested under Item I of that memorandum.

b7C, D

On January 4, 1980, [REDACTED], Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that he has been assigned to the [REDACTED] for the past [REDACTED]. He is somewhat familiar with the Dallas Police Department investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He is pretty certain that the Dallas Police Department never had a photograph of Jack Ruby, Johnny Roselli, Sam Giancano, Ed Mc Lamore, and an unidentified young man believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald. [REDACTED] stated that he most certainly was never aware of such a photograph. He stated that the Dallas Police Department investigations of the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald have been closed for many years. It has been his policy, and as far as he knows, the policy of other [REDACTED] investigators to refer any individuals who claimed to have information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to the FBI during the past several years.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



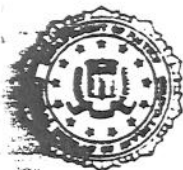
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

[redacted] stated that all the material the Dallas Police Department had in its possession concerning the President Kennedy assassination was turned over to the House Select Committee on Assassination. He helped in the packing and gathering of this material.

[redacted] advised that the Dallas Police Department personnel records do not list a current police officer by the name of [redacted]. The records reflect that a police officer by the name of [redacted] was suspended on December 30, 1963. He advised that this personnel record is presently in storage, but could be obtained, if necessary.

b7C, b

On January 4, 1980, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, stated he has heard a rumor concerning a photograph that allegedly shows Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, and others together. He heard this rumor from a [redacted] who called in from [redacted] several months ago. [redacted] is an inveterate telephone caller who claims to have been involved in all types of covert activities. [redacted] does not know anything about [redacted] reliability, but that he, [redacted] certainly does not have a photograph showing Ruby and Oswald together.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 17, 1980

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the memorandum of Robert L. Keuch, Special Counsel to the Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice, to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated November 21, 1979. Specific reference is made to the investigation requested under item VIII of that memorandum.

67C
On January 3, 1980, Jack W. Daniel, [REDACTED], Dallas, Texas, telephone number [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Daniel stated that he took his three sons, Daniel, David and Randy to see President Kennedy on November 22, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. He and his three sons positioned themselves on the westside of the triple underpass, which is a continuation of Elm Street. Mr. Daniel took approximately ten seconds of regular 8mm color movie film as the presidential motorcade was driving through the triple underpass and emerging from the triple underpass. From his camera's vantage point you could see through the triple underpass and observe some of the street and grassy area east of the triple underpass. He stated that the Texas School Book Depository Building is not visible in his film. President Kennedy's limousine, Vice President Johnson's limousine, and Dallas Police Chief Curry's car can be seen in the film. One Dallas policeman on a motorcycle is also visible on the film.

Mr. Daniel stated that the film was taken with an Argus 8mm movie camera using Kodacolor film. He stated

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

that he has never personally counted the individual movie frames but newspaper articles on the movie film listed the frame count as 176.

Mr. John L. Sigalos, 1300 Republic National Bank Tower, Dallas, Texas, attorney, represents him concerning the film. The film has been copyrighted.

He furnished a copy of the film to Gary Cornwell, Deputy Chief Counsel, House Select Committee on Assassinations on December 28, 1978 for appropriate examination.

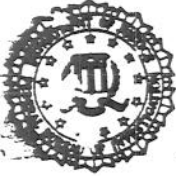
Mr. Daniel stated that in order not to damage the original film it should never be viewed through the use of a normal movie projector.

He advised that a viewing of the film would have to be arranged through his attorney, John L. Sigalos.

b7c On January 10, 1980, Special Agent [REDACTED], Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, viewed a copy of Mr. Daniel's film at the law office of John L. Sigalos. The film shows images as described by Mr. Daniel. The film does not show the Texas Book Depository Building. The film shows part of the presidential motorcade emerging from the triple underpass and shows the relative spacing of some of the vehicles in the motorcade. The film also shows an individual on a motorcycle.

b7c On January 14, 1980, Mr. Sigalos telephonically contacted Special Agent [REDACTED] and advised that he is making arrangements to have another copy made of both the Daniel and the Charles Bronson film. He will then mail copies of the films directly to Robert Keuch, Special Counsel to the Attorney General, with an appropriate cover letter setting forth the conditions under which the copies and/or originals of the films may be copied for additional photographic analysis.

X



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana
December 28, 1979

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 14, 1979, [REDACTED]

Indiana, advised her [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Indiana, told her that he had some photographs and other information concerning the assassination of President John Kennedy, but she has never seen the photographs or the information. [REDACTED] stated her [REDACTED] instructed her to write the Central Intelligence Agency and advise them that he had this information.

On December 20, 1979, [REDACTED]

Indiana, advised he obtained 12 black-and-white photographs and negatives, dated November 1963, which depict President Kennedy's motorcade in Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] stated of these 12 photographs, there are four which he considers to be unique pictures. In these four pictures, [REDACTED] advises there is an individual who appears to be holding a rifle pointed at the presidential motorcade. In one picture in particular, [REDACTED] stated there is a visible shell casing being ejected from this rifle.

By way of background, [REDACTED] advised he obtained the photographs in late 1973 or early 1974 from an individual, whose identity he would not disclose in the Louisville, Kentucky, area. [REDACTED] advised the

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recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7c, D
individual he obtained the photographs from was the same individual who took the photographs in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] stated he does not have the items in his possession as they are being maintained by another individual, whose identity [redacted] would not disclose, in the Louisville, Kentucky, area.

[redacted] went on to advise the same individual who furnished the photographs to him also gave him information that there are files on Lee Harvey Oswald maintained by the KGB.

[redacted] stated he would like a deal to be made whereby he could receive a shorter sentence in return for the photographs.

[redacted] did advise, however, he would allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to review these photographs. He stated the next time his relatives come to visit him at the [redacted] he would furnish them information of how they could obtain the photographs. [redacted] further advised he would instruct his [redacted] to keep the photographs in her possession in [redacted] Indiana, and he would further instruct her to contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation when she had the photographs.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race
Sex
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Height
Weight

618

Typed: 11/16/79

November 16, 1979

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

BIX:LL:RBC:JIF:jad

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to the Attorney General

Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations

The Select Committee on Assassinations of the United States House of Representatives recommended in its final report that the Department of Justice review the Committee's findings and report the Department's analysis of those findings to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The Department was specifically requested to evaluate the need for further investigation into the facts surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In furtherance of that Congressional mandate, it is requested that the FBI review several aspects of its previous investigation and consider the advisability of further investigation in those narrow areas. One topic of concern is the evaluation of accoustical materials. FBI recommendations regarding that topic have been solicited in a previous memorandum.

The following materials, forwarded to my office by the FBI, involve matters which appear to deserve further, limited, investigation. The nature of further investigation sought is suggested with each reference. Each of the referenced reports is the most recent report received regarding a particular topic. It is understood that some of these reports indicate an FBI intent to conduct further investigation following the report date. If further investigation was conducted following the date of any referenced report, it is requested that copies of the supplemental reports be referred to my office. To the extent that further information is known to the FBI which is relevant to the analysis of the advisability of conducting these additional investigative tasks, please notify my office of that information.

1. Letterhead Memorandum dated February 28, 1979 out of the Phoenix, Arizona office and captioned [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] alleges that a picture was taken in Jack Ruby's Night club which includes Jack Ruby and an unidentified

Records - Gen. Litigation - Cabbage (2) Fogel (2) Keuch

young man who [redacted] believes to be Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted] stated that copies of this picture are currently in the hands of the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Police Department. It is requested that the FBI attempt to confirm the existence of such a photo with the Dallas Police Department. If such a photo does exist, a copy should be obtained from the Dallas Police Department. It should not be necessary to attempt to locate [redacted]

II. Letterhead Memorandum dated April 12, 1979 out of the Sacramento, California office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963"

[redacted]

[redacted]

III. Letterhead Memorandum dated June 9, 1977 out of the Dallas, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

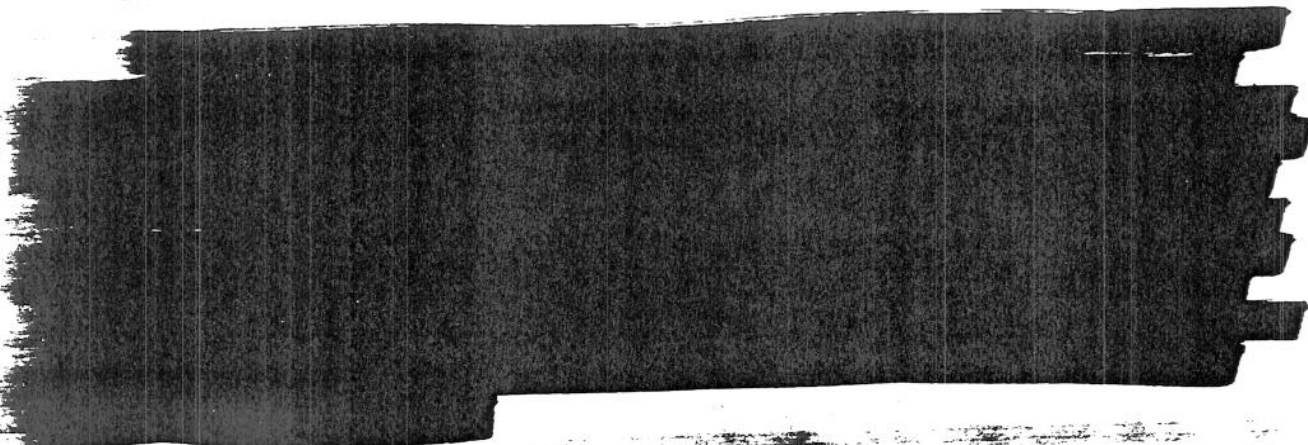
It is requested that the FBI attempt to confirm [redacted] allegations regarding [redacted] and (F.N.U.) Gonzalez and contact with Jack Ruby and Lee H. Oswald. Confirmation of the existence of a newspaper article regarding a plane crash involving [redacted] would be an appropriate method of confirming a portion of [redacted] allegations. If [redacted] allegations appear substantiated, it is recommended that an attempt be made to locate and interview [redacted]. If [redacted] is readily locatable,

an effort should be made to identify Gonzales with his assistance and to interview Gonzales. If [redacted] allegations prove unfounded in any stage of the investigation, it is recommended that further investigation of this matter be discontinued. Additionally, if [redacted] and/or Gonzales are not readily locatable, investigation should be terminated.

IV. Teletype dated April 1, 1977 out of the Houston, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas" and Teletype dated March 13, 1977 out of the Dallas, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963"

David Russell should be interviewed and asked if he has any pictures, manuscripts, audio tape recordings, or other materials regarding George DeMohrenschildt. If such materials do exist, they should be obtained and reviewed. If Russell denies possession of such materials or knowledge of their existence, investigation should be terminated.

V. Letterhead Memoranda dated July 28, 1978, and August 1, 1978 out of the Atlanta, Georgia office and captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations"



b7c b7d Memorandum dated August 10, 1978 containing a May 19, 1978 letter from [redacted]

in view of [redacted] claimed role as [redacted] it would appear appropriate to interview [redacted] to ascertain the exact nature of the information which he claims to possess. No further investigation is necessary beyond this interview unless the FBI deems such further investigation appropriate on the basis of the content of [redacted] statement.

VII. Letterhead Memorandum dated August 21, 1978 out of the Kansas City, Missouri office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

b7c

It is recommended that [redacted] be interviewed regarding [redacted] allegations that [redacted] was asked to kill President Kennedy by a man named "Rudy." An effort should also be made to confirm [redacted] "walk-in" report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a California field office. No further investigation is necessary unless the content of [redacted] response causes additional investigative tasks to appear appropriate.

VIII. Letterhead Memorandum dated November 29, 1978 out of the Denver, Colorado office and captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy"

b7c

Jack and Wanda Daniel of [redacted], Dallas, Texas, telephone number [redacted], should be contacted. They should be asked to confirm or deny the existence of a film of the grassy knoll, taken on the day of the assassination, as described by their son, Randy Daniel. If such a film does exist, efforts should be made to obtain the film and to review its contents for evidence relevant to this investigation. In the event that Jack and Wanda Daniel deny the existence of such a film, it is recommended that David Daniel be contacted and given an opportunity to respond to Randy Daniel's allegation that he told Randy of the film's existence.

IX. Transmittal slip dated May 18, 1979 containing a April 12, 1979 letter from [redacted]

b7c

It is recommended that [redacted] be interviewed regarding her alleged knowledge of relevant photographs and other information involving Lee H. Oswald. No further investigation, beyond the interview of [redacted] is necessary unless information revealed in that interview requires further investigation in the opinion of the FBI.

X. Transmittal slip dated June 18, 1979 containing a May 20, 1979 anonymous letter

Since a possible threat to Presidential-Candidate Dornally is involved, a copy of materials received from the anonymous author, "Domino," should be forwarded to the Secret Service. No further investigation by the FBI appears warranted.

DATE: July 17, 1980

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

Lawrence Lippe, Chief
General Litigation & Legal Advice Section
Criminal Division

LL

memorandum

LL:JIF:jad *9/27/80*

SUBJECT:

FBI Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy

TO:

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to the Attorney General

The FBI has responded to your November 21, 1979, memorandum to the Director which requested further investigation of several specific aspects of the John F. Kennedy assassination investigation. In all but one matter (item VIII), such investigation developed no useful information or evidence. Additionally, all reasonable investigative avenues have apparently now been exhausted in those nonproductive areas.

The following is a brief summary of the FBI investigation:

I. Letterhead Memorandum dated February 28, 1979 out of the Phoenix, Arizona office and captioned [REDACTED]

A) Request: [REDACTED] alleged that a picture was taken in Jack Ruby's night club, which picture included Jack Ruby and an unidentified young man who [REDACTED] believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald. [REDACTED] stated that copies of this picture were in the hands of the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Police Department. It was requested that the FBI attempt to confirm the existence of such a photo with the Dallas Police Department.

B) Response: The existence of such a photograph could not be confirmed. Dallas police familiar with the matter have never seen this photograph. If such a photograph did exist, it should have been sent to the HSCA with all other Dallas Police evidence.

[REDACTED] reportedly has claimed involvement in many covert activities. His credibility is not established.

II. Letterhead Memorandum dated April 12, 1979 out of the Sacramento, California office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963"

[REDACTED]

b7c, d

b7c, d

7/21

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

III. Letterhead Memorandum dated June 9, 1977 out of the Dallas, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

47CP
 A) Request: It was requested that the FBI attempt to confirm [REDACTED] allegations regarding [REDACTED] and (F.N.U.) Gonzales and regarding contacts with Jack Ruby and Lee H. Oswald. Confirmation of the existence of a newspaper article regarding a plane crash involving [REDACTED] was proposed as a method of confirming a portion of [REDACTED] allegations. If [REDACTED] allegations were substantiated, it was recommended that an attempt be made to locate and interview [REDACTED].

B) Response: The FBI was not able to confirm any of the allegations. No reasonable avenue for further investigation exists.

IV. Teletype dated April 1, 1977 out of the Houston, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas" and Teletype dated March 13, 1977 out of the Dallas, Texas office and captioned "Assassination of John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963"

A) Request: The FBI was instructed to interview David Russell to ask him if he had any pictures, manuscripts, audio tape recordings, or other materials regarding George DeMohrenschildt. If such materials existed, the FBI was told that they should be obtained and reviewed. If Russell denied possession of such materials or knowledge of their existence, the FBI was advised that the investigation should be terminated.

B) Response: Russell advised the FBI that he does not have and has never had the materials in question.

V. Letterhead Memorandum dated July 28, 1978, and August 1, 1978 out of the Atlanta, Georgia office and captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations"

b7c
[REDACTED]

VI. Transmittal slip dated August 10, 1978 containing a May 19, 1978 Letter from [REDACTED]

A) Request: The FBI was asked to interview [REDACTED] to ascertain the exact nature of information which he claimed to possess regarding the JFK assassination. No further investigator was sought beyond this interview unless the FBI deemed such further investigation appropriate on the basis of the content of [REDACTED] statement.

B) Response: No information of value was provided by [REDACTED]. There is no basis for believing that [REDACTED] has any knowledge regarding the JFK assassination.

VII. Letterhead Memorandum dated August 21, 1978 out of the Kansas City, Missouri office and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

b7c
A) Request: It was recommended that [REDACTED] be interviewed regarding [REDACTED] allegations that [REDACTED] was asked to kill President Kennedy by a man named "Ruby." An effort was also sought to confirm [REDACTED] "walk-in" report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a California field office. No further investigation was deemed necessary unless the content [REDACTED] response caused additional investigative tasks to appear appropriate.

B) Response: A check of all FBI California field offices failed to confirm [REDACTED] alleged "walk-in" report to the FBI. Persons who would be expected to deal with [REDACTED] were contacted; no one had ever heard of this person.

VIII. Letterhead Memorandum dated November 29, 1978 out of the Denver, Colorado office and captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy"

A) Request: The FBI was asked to contact Jack and Wanda Daniel of Dallas, Texas. It was instructed to confirm the existence of a film of the grassy knoll, taken on the day of the assassination, as described by their son Randy Daniel. If such a film was found to exist, efforts were requested to obtain the film and to review its contents for evidence relevant to this investigation.

B) Response: As you are aware, efforts are continuing to obtain the Daniel and Bronson films from attorney John C. Sigalos. The existence of the films is confirmed and every reasonable attempt to arrange private lab examination of those films will be made.

[The FBI has, by memorandum to you, opposed any plan involving FBI review of this evidence.] The National Science Foundation study plan expressly limits its scope to acoustics evidence. Thus, these films will only be reviewable by the National Academy of Sciences if they are found to clarify acoustics-related issues.

IX. Transmittal slip dated May 18, 1979 containing an April 12, 1979 Letter from [redacted]

A) Request: It was recommended that [redacted] be interviewed regarding her alleged knowledge of relevant photographs and other information involving Lee H. Oswald. No further investigation, beyond the interview of [redacted] was deemed necessary unless information revealed in that interview required further investigation in the opinion of the FBI.

B) Response: [redacted] when interviewed, continued to claim that [redacted] possessed black and white photographs and negatives which include four pictures showing an individual who appears to be holding a rifle pointed at the presidential motorcade. [redacted] confirmed this claim.

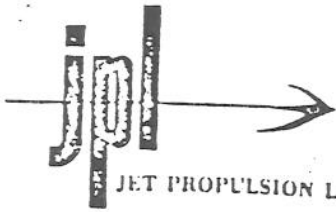
[redacted] will not supply the photographs to the FBI without receiving promises of release from incarceration. He also claimed to be capable of building a mind-reading machine. He is willing to construct such a machine for law enforcement in return for his freedom.

No further contact with [redacted] appears appropriate.

b7c)

It is our opinion that the investigation mandated by the HSCA is progressing at a satisfactory pace. Upon confirmation of the establishment of a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee to perform the necessary acoustics research, another briefing paper for the Attorney General and a brief update for the House Judiciary Committee will be prepared.

Arranging examination of the photographic evidence may continue to be a problem though it is possible that the NAS will perform this task as part of the acoustics analysis.



JET PROPULSION LABORATORY California Institute of Technology • 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California 91101

384/IPL-BIP/78-233

December 21, 1978

Mr. Michael Goldsmith
Senior Staff Counsel
Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D.C. 20515

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1978
SIGALOS & LEVINE

Dear Michael:

The purpose of this letter is to communicate some retrospective reactions to the Bronson 8mm film that we viewed on December 2 at Aerospace Corporation. I have discussed some of these points with Chuck Leontis and he agrees that a separate letter from me would be appropriate since his letter summarizes the group consensus on December 2. I am not incidently in disagreement with the report contained in the Leontis letter of December 11 but would perhaps more strongly recommend computer processing of this film for the following reasons;

1. To my knowledge, this is the only possible evidence of movement behind the two closed windows adjacent to the half-open window. I am referring first to the immediately adjacent window (labeled 1 on the attached diagram) and the second to the nearest section of the window under the curved brick facing (labeled 2). Every other photo or movie frame that I can remember shows these windows completely opaque, possibly due to a combination of dirt and sun glare. It is possible that slight window pane movement could create the appearance of rapidly moving objects. If so, the speed of shadow change, if clarified, could easily be distinguished from human movement. Such clarification could also indicate compatibility with human movement but in either case, the movement should be analyzed.

Mr. Michael Goldsmith

-2-

December 21, 1978

2. In the past, viewing of computer processed movie frames as a movie has been difficult because the Comtol display can only store and rapidly display three frames. The alternative was to photograph each output picture from the computer (or alternately, record each frame on file) and then to re-photograph the "stills" with movie film. This was not done because of cost and because it was not clearly indicated necessary in any single case.

This situation has changed to the extent that we have acquired a video disk system at JPL that allows up to 200 color pictures to be easily transferred from the computer to the disk and then sequenced at any frame rate on a TV monitor for viewing. I cannot commit the use of JPL facilities in this letter but I believe some future arrangement might be worked out if the type of effort described above was to be made. I will be glad to supply a more specific processing recommendation if you wish.

3. The original 8mm Bronson film is not only better than Hughes and better than the Groden copy of the Bronson film, but in the latter case, vastly better. To give an example, the lower window framing (see arrow #3) is so blurred on the Groden copy that it cannot be identified as a structural part of the window. On the digitized version of one Bronson original frame on the Comtol display, this structure was clearly evident and well defined.

As an interim alternative to computer processing, I strongly recommend as stated in the Leontis report of December 11, that RIT be funded (somehow) to make a high quality 16mm copy of just the enlarged window area directly from the Bronson 8mm original. If a first-order registration can be accomplished (i.e., forcing an identifiable point such as the corner of a window to appear in the same spot on each 16mm frame) this would be very helpful from a viewing standpoint.

Mr. Michael Goldsmith

-3-

December 21, 1978

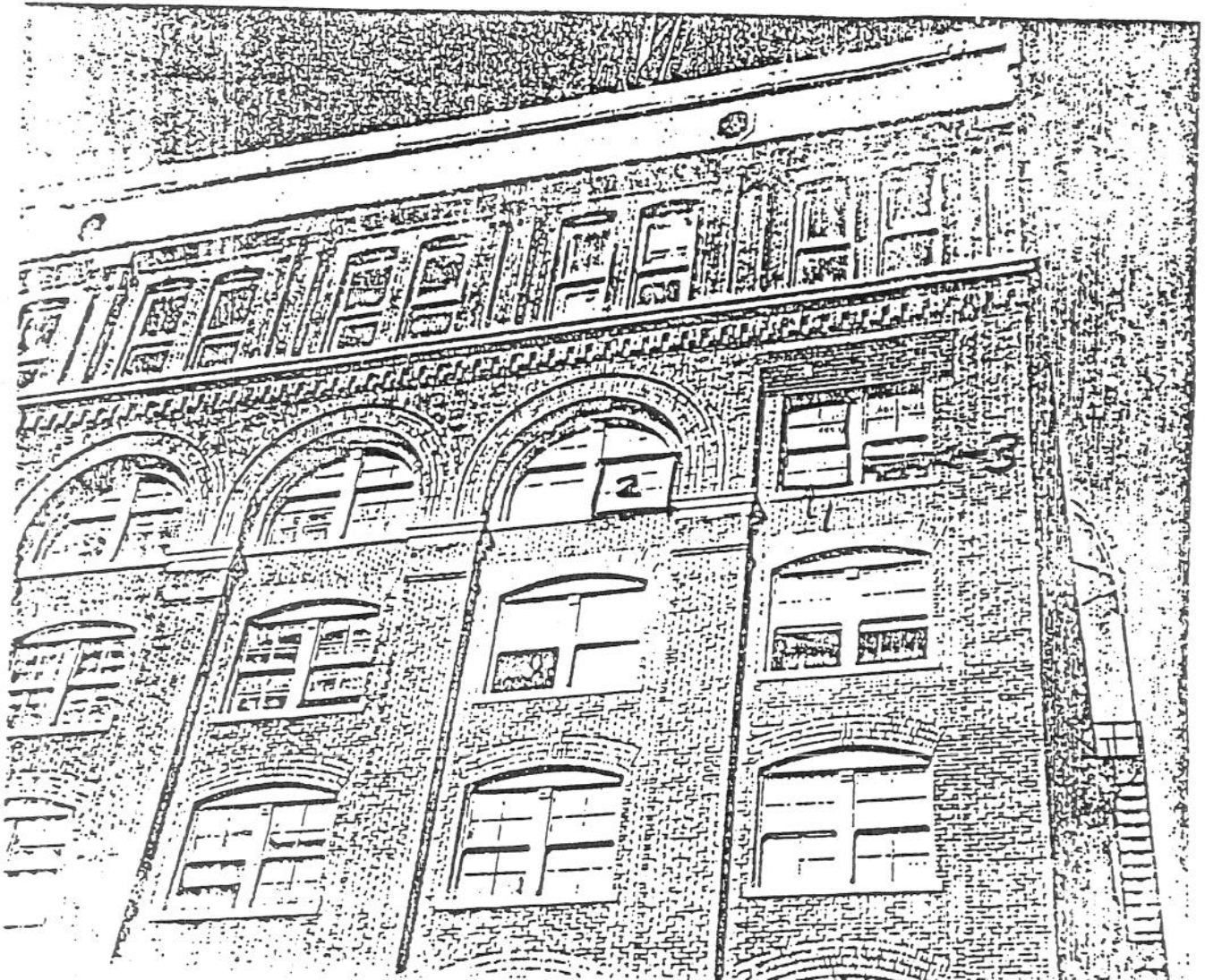
I'm rushing this a bit because Christmas is about to descend on our office. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you want any further discussion of these issues. Hope you have a nice holiday.

Best regards,

Bob Selzer

Robert H. Selzer

cc: C. J. Leontis
J. L. Sigalos



Dallas, Texas 75201
March 13, 1980

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to Dallas, Texas, FBI office memorandum, captioned as above, dated December 27, 1979, setting forth information received by the Dallas FBI Office concerning the existence of a film of the John F. Kennedy assassination. This film is allegedly owned by a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Dallas, Texas.

On February 20, 1980 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information to Special Agent [REDACTED] FBI, Dallas, Texas:

[REDACTED] stated that he is the co-owner of approximately 1400 feet of black and white 16mm film of some of the events, as photographed by television photographers, taking place approximately two days prior to and within a few minutes of the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. The film also shows some of the events taking place a few minutes after the assassination and continuing several days thereafter.

The film does not show any assassination scenes nor does it show the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination.

[REDACTED] stated that he obtained the film from [REDACTED] the co-owner of the film, who in 1963 worked for [REDACTED] Texas, and still works for that television station at the present time. [REDACTED] obtained the film from [REDACTED] during the pertinent periods in 1963. [REDACTED] stated that most of this film was retrieved from the garbage cans at the television station. He explained that the film taken by television photographers on November 22, 1963, and on the days before and after this tragic day was processed and edited for television use. The film that was not used or aired by the television station was normally thrown away. [REDACTED] was in a position to obtain this discarded film. The film he and [REDACTED] own is made up of this discarded film, which has been spliced together in order to tell a chronological story of the events that took place during November, 1963.

3 - Bureau
① - Dallas (89-43)
OHS/dss
W. J. [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

89-43-10528

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

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[redacted] stated that this film has never been publicly shown, but has been viewed in the past by several individuals who have conducted research or who have had an interest in the assassination, such as Mark Lane and Robert Groden (phonetic).

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[redacted] stated that he does not know what a frame by frame analysis of this film would show, but the film does not show any frames of the assassination or of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination.

He further advised that he did not wish to furnish the FBI or the Department of Justice the original or a copy of this film so long as the film has a possible commercial value. If it should become imperative that the film is needed by the Department of Justice that he is certain appropriate arrangements can be worked out.

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[redacted] stated that he would be glad to have Special Agent [redacted] view a copy of this film. An appointment was scheduled for March 4, 1980, for that purpose.

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[redacted] stated that he wanted [redacted] identity kept confidential outside of the FBI and the Department of Justice. He is concerned that if [redacted] name should be revealed as being a co-owner of the film, he would lose his job at the television station.


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On March 4, 1980, [redacted] brought a copy of the film to the Dallas, Texas, FBI office for viewing. Special Agent [redacted] viewed the film. The film was on two reels. The first reel took approximately 30 minutes to view. This film in part showed then Vice President Johnson's visit to Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963, President Kennedy's arrival at Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, his speech at the Fort Worth, Texas, Chamber of Commerce, and his arrival at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. The film also showed part of the presidential motorcade prior to the assassination. The remaining film frames on this reel as well as reel number two were of events that took place in Dallas, Texas, after the assassination of President Kennedy. Neither of the two reels viewed show any assassination scenes. Reel number two took approximately 24 minutes to view.

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

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 stated that he checked with the co-owner of the film and was advised that a woman lawyer from the House Select Committee on Assassinations viewed the film.



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations completed its review of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in late 1979. The results of that review and a series of recommendations for further action were included in a final report which was made available to the public. The recommendations of the Committee included several proposed actions to be taken by the Department of Justice.

Virtually all of the actions sought by the Committee were completed by the end of 1983. Those actions and the results were reported to the former Chairman of the Committee, Congressman Louis Stokes, and other former Committee members in the form of correspondence and copies of scientific reports. The Department has delayed issuance of a formal notice of the completion of its response to the Select Committee report, pending a complete review of all public comment responsive to Department of Justice-initiated studies of acoustical evidence by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Academy of Sciences. We have concluded that the Department has now completed its response to the Committee recommendations and, consistent with the request of the Select Committee, hereby report the results to the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee.

Quoted below are the three "recommendations for further investigation" listed on page 7 of the final report of the Select Committee. Listed after each is a summary of the results of the Department of Justice action responsive to the recommendation. It is noted that the results to recommendations "A" and "B" were previously reported in their entirety to former members of the committee. Similarly, most of the information listed in item "C"

was previously reported to the former members. There are no "new developments" included in this report; rather, we are taking the formal action of advising the Judiciary Committee that following a lengthy period of review of unsolicited correspondence and other information available to the Department that we have accepted the conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences panel of experts regarding President Kennedy's assassination and have determined that it appears unlikely that new information will emerge which would provide a productive basis for further investigative activity regarding either the President Kennedy or Dr. King assassinations.

A. Committee Recommendation: "The Department of Justice should contract for the examination of a film taken by Charles L. Bronson to determine its significance, if any, to the assassination of President Kennedy."

Result of Department of Justice Activity: As reported to Congressman Stokes on April 9, 1981, the Department of Justice was unable, due to the provisions of the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, to offer the owners of the above film or the owners of another film ("Daniel film") privacy assurances of the type tentatively offered by the Committee (which was not subject to the legislation cited above). Those individuals insisted upon such privacy assurances in addition to other assurances as a condition of making the films available for government analysis. Consistent with our notice to Congressman Stokes in April 1981 that we would not further pursue the acquisition of those films from their owners absent a Congressional request and Congressional assistance, the Department has taken no further action in this regard. It should be noted that the value of these films in evaluating the acoustical evidence was significantly diminished in view of the conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences.

B. Committee Recommendation: "The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Department of Justice and the National Science Foundation should make a study of the theory and application of the principles of acoustics to forensic questions, using the materials available in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as a case study."

Result of Department of Justice Activity: As reported to former Committee members in October 1980, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Department of Justice contracted with the National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, of the Department of Commerce for a review of the acoustics reports. The Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory concluded that a scientific study of the acoustics evidence would be very expensive to conduct and would be unlikely to yield information of significant value to the field of forensic science.

-3-

The Department subsequently requested a study by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Technical Services Division of the acoustics work performed for the Committee. The Department also contracted through the National Science Foundation for a National Academy of Sciences study of the acoustics issues related to the John F. Kennedy assassination. The National Academy of Sciences study, conducted by the Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Resources of the National Research Council, was a more thorough effort (at our request) and was the only effort which involved significant review of the actual acoustical evidence -- a Dallas Police dictabelt recording. The Department was able to avoid direct involvement in decisions regarding the scope of that study and the composition of the panel conducting the study by arranging for the National Science Foundation to oversee the study. The results of both studies were provided to former members of the Committee immediately upon their conclusion.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Technical Services Division concluded that there was no conclusive proof provided by the Select Committee's experts to support their determination that the sound patterns on the Dallas Police Department dictabelt recording represented gunshot blasts rather than some other sounds or electrical impulses produced internally by the police radio system. The Bureau experts further questioned the basis for the Committee experts' conclusions that the impulsive sounds originated near Dealey Plaza (the site of the Kennedy assassination). The Federal Bureau of Investigation report raised numerous other concerns regarding perceived inadequacies in the Committee's experts' methodology, which methodology led to the conclusion of a conspiracy.

The National Academy of Sciences made some startling findings, which it announced to the public at the time of the completion of its study. According to that panel of experts, "the acoustic impulses attributed [by the experts who performed the acoustical analyses for the Select Committee] to gunshots were recorded about one minute after the President had been shot and the motorcade had been instructed to go to the hospital." The panel concluded that "reliable acoustic data do not support a conclusion that there was a second gunman."

The Select Committee's goal of advancement of the application of the principles of acoustics to forensic questions was advanced by both acoustical analyses. Both of the studies were reported to the law enforcement community in a two-part article entitled "Acoustic Gunshot Analysis: The Kennedy Assassination and Beyond" published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (November and December 1983, Volume 52, Numbers 11 and 12, respectively).

C. Committee Recommendation: "The Department of Justice should review the committee's findings and report in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and after completion of the recommended investigation enumerated in sections A and B, analyze whether further official investigation is warranted in either case. The Department of Justice should report its analyses to the Judiciary Committee."

Result of Department of Justice Activity: As the Department advised the former members of the Select Committee on October 7, 1980, Departmental attorney and investigative personnel reviewed the entire Select Committee report as well as all relevant Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was asked to further investigate any aspect of the assassinations which Departmental attorneys felt had even an arguable potential of leading to additional productive information. The Federal Bureau of Investigation completed those tasks and, as reported previously, developed no information of value.

The Department has continued to carefully review incoming unsolicited correspondence related to the assassinations, without regard to whether such correspondence was generated in response to the Department's acoustical review. While, as a result of the limited resources available for this activity, the Department has advised frequent writers that individual responses were not possible for most submissions, each letter had been reviewed by at least two attorneys and those letters raising either scientific or investigative issues have been referred to the appropriate Department components for further consideration. The flow of such unsolicited correspondence has been the primary cause of our reluctance to formally advise the Judiciary Committee of our "completion" of the Department's response to the Select Committee's final report, since, despite the resolution of those specific tasks sought by the Select Committee, we have considered the review of all correspondence to be potentially productive.

The Department has carefully reviewed the National Academy of Sciences report on the acoustical evidence related to the John F. Kennedy assassination. Based upon the panel's methodology and factual conclusions as well as lack of any persuasive criticism of that report following its public release, the Department accepts its conclusions.

The Department has also reached the conclusion that all investigative leads which are known to the Department have been exhaustively pursued either during the Department's response to the Select Committee's report or in one of the previous investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. King.

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Finally, the Department agrees with the conclusion of the National Academy of Sciences that "because of the strength of the demonstration that the [Kennedy assassination] acoustical evidence for a grassy knoll shot is invalid, the Committee believes that the results to be expected from such [further acoustical] studies would not justify their cost."

Accordingly, the Department of Justice has concluded that no persuasive evidence can be identified to support the theory of a conspiracy in either the assassination of President Kennedy or the assassination of Dr. King. No further investigation appears to be warranted in either matter unless new information which is sufficient to support additional investigative activity becomes available. While this report is intended to "close" the Department's formal response to the Select Committee final report, it is the Department's intention to continue to review all correspondence and to investigate, as appropriate, any potentially productive information.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you desire any additional information regarding the activities undertaken by the Department in response to the Select Committee report.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. WELD
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

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T-4-8-81
RLK:LL:JIF map
129-11

9 APR 1981

Honorable Louis Stokes
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Stokes:

This is in further response to your inquiry regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Technical Services Division, report on the acoustical evidence related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Please excuse the delay in preparing a detailed response, which delay has been caused by delays in the preparation of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Ballistic Acoustics final report regarding the analysis of the acoustical evidence in this matter.

The NAS Committee met with several FBI experts on January 31, 1981, at the Committee's request, to discuss details of the FBI report. At that meeting, FBI experts explained that the primary sources of the data used in the FBI report were the House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) final report and the acoustics section of volume eight of the appendix to the HSCA hearings. The remainder of the data related to the Kennedy assassination was obtained from public statements and reports prepared by acoustics experts hired by the HSCA. Accordingly, it is believed that all relevant data cited by the FBI as related to the Kennedy assassination remains in Congressional control.

The FBI also responded to NAS Committee questions regarding the FBI comparison of Kennedy assassination acoustical evidence with acoustical evidence from the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina. It is likely that the NAS will also evaluate the FBI comparison of the Greensboro and Kennedy evidence in its report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The NAS Committee requested last month that the FBI perform certain specific additional scientific tasks involving the analysis of the Dallas Police Department communications tapes. The Department of Justice reached an agreement with NAS on April 7, 1981 to use FBI equipment and personnel under the direction and supervision of NAS experts to perform those tasks. Although neither

cc: Records ✓
General Litigation
Fogel (2)
Cabbage
OLA-Collins
OPA- St. Dennis
FBI - [redacted] 7C

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the FBI nor the NAS is expected to release any report regarding this new research prior to the release of the NAS final report, you will be immediately provided a copy of such a report if one is issued.

I hope that the above information is responsive to your inquiry. If there is any data which is relied upon in the FBI report which is not contained in HSCA records, please submit a specific request to my office. I will forward such a request to the Technical Services Division of the FBI for an explanation of the data source.

There are two other aspects of the Department's role in the Kennedy assassination investigation of which you should be made aware. There has been no progress since our report to you on October 7, 1980, in our efforts to obtain the Daniel and Bronson films for review or analysis. The owners of those films have insisted upon compliance with all of the terms of their tentative agreement with the HSCA as a condition of providing those films to the Department of Justice. You will recall that the privacy components of the HSCA agreement with the owners of those films is inconsistent with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, which are applicable to the operations of the Executive Branch. Additionally, neither the NAS Committee nor the FBI Technical Services Division is desirous of reviewing those films. The NAS has indicated that it would review those films only if the films had potential merit in supplementing acoustical analysis results. Though the NAS was encouraged to request the Department's aid in obtaining those films for review, if the films had potential value, no such request has been made. In view of the obstacles to obtaining and reviewing the films, the Department does not intend to further pursue their acquisition, absent either Congressional assistance in obtaining the films or some indication of their potential value to the investigation.

The return of HSCA subpoenaed assassination evidence has also resulted in a recent problem. In particular, an attorney representing the owner of the "Moorman photographs" has reportedly filed suit against the United States for the return of two photographs. Only one photograph is discussed at page 84 of the HSCA final report, though the owner's attorney has indicated that an HSCA receipt for two photographs is in his client's possession. One photograph is in the physical custody of the Department; however, it was loaned to us by the U.S. Archives which will not permit its return to the owner without Congressional authorization. The Department of Justice has no objection to the return of

640

- 3 -

the photograph(s). Neither the Department nor the Archives is aware of any other privately owned evidence which was not returned at the conclusion of the HSCA's existence.

Your cooperation in reviewing the evidentiary matters discussed above would be appreciated. If you have any recommendations regarding the handling of either matter or any further questions regarding the FBI acoustics review please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. KEUCH
Special Counsel to
the Attorney General

Typed 4/4/80

20 APR 1980

MLX:LL:KLJIF:gvr

Sigales & Levine, P.C.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
1300 Republic National Bank Tower
Dallas, Texas 75201

125-11
Bul

Dear Mr. Sigales:

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2/100

MP

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 28, 1980, regarding a proposed release of films related to the John F. Kennedy assassination investigation. In particular, you offered to lend original films owned by two of your clients, Mr. Charles Bronson and Mr. Jack Daniel, to the Department of Justice for the purpose of scientific analysis and review. The terms and conditions for release of the films previously accepted by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives, in the Bronson film matter, were deemed acceptable to your clients for this release to the Department of Justice.

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I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for its views regarding the limitations on analysis and time constraints which are included in the Select Committee agreement. I have also requested a legal analysis of the Select Committee agreement, to ascertain whether the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act, which apply to the Executive Branch, would bar Department of Justice compliance with the privacy provisions of that agreement.

c: Records ✓
General Litigation
Mr. Fogal (2)
Mr. Cabbage
Mr. Koch

[Redacted] FBI

b7c

NOT AVAILABLE COPY

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- 2 -

Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated. I will advise you of the feasibility of the procedure which you have suggested in the near future.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Rauch
Special Counsel to the Attorney General

SIGALOS & LEVINE, P.C.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
1300 REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK TOWER
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201
(214) 745.1751

APR 4 1980
ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN L. SIGALOS
HAROLD LEVINE
ALFRED E. HALL

March 28, 1980

CABLE ADDRESS: SIGLEVAT
TELEX 732528
WASHINGTON OFFICE
400 FIRST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
PATENT, TRADEMARK, COPYRIGHT
& UNFAIR COMPETITION CAUSES

Robert L. Keuch, Esq.
Special Counsel To The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

129-11
Am

Dear Mr. Keuch:

In response to your inquiry, our clients, Mr. Charles L. Bronson and Mr. Jack Daniel, are willing to release a copy of their respective films to the Department of Justice under terms and conditions previously agreed to by the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter directed to our firm by Mr. G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel of that Committee, setting forth the terms and conditions.

Kindly advise me if this procedure is agreeable to you and we can prepare and forward a suitable agreement.

Very truly yours,
SIGALOS & LEVINE, P.C.
John L. Sigalos
John L. Sigalos

Enclosure
JLS/as
cc: Udo H. Specht

Memorandum

644



Subject Department of Justice Response to the Final Report of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations	Date February 15, 1983
To William H. Webster Director Federal Bureau of Investigation	From <i>D. Lowell Jensen</i> D. Lowell Jensen Assistant Attorney General Criminal Division

As you are aware, the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) issued its final report on March 29, 1979. That report included recommendations that the Department of Justice evaluate specific physical evidence related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Department was also asked to review the HSCA findings regarding the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. The Criminal Division is currently preparing a report which describes the Department's response to the HSCA recommendations, for submission by the Attorney General to the House of Representatives.

In preparing the Department's report to Congress, we intend to discuss our efforts to examine the film owned by Charles L. Bronson which the HSCA felt merited additional study. Criminal Division records indicate that Mr. Bronson, through his attorney, negotiated with the FBI regarding conditions for loaning the film to the Bureau for scientific analysis. Mr. Bronson insisted upon conditions for review of the film which the FBI Laboratory felt would prevent adequate examination of that evidence. Consequently, then-Associate Deputy Attorney General Robert Keuch elected to decline Mr. Bronson's offer to loan the film to the FBI. We would appreciate copies of the reports in your files which include details of the negotiations between the FBI and Mr. Bronson and of the FBI Laboratory's proposals for studying the film.

It is envisioned that the Attorney General will report to the House of Representatives that all reasonable investigative efforts have been taken in both the President Kennedy and Dr. King assassination investigations. Accordingly, the Department will probably recommend that no further action be initiated in response to the HSCA report absent the emergence of new relevant evidence or information. I would appreciate your views regarding these proposed conclusions. In particular, I am interested in whether there are any investigative areas in either matter which you feel have not yet been adequately explored.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the Division's appreciation of the efforts of Special Agent of the Personal Crimes Unit. substantive involvement and liaison work in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination have been invaluable to the Criminal Division attorneys coordinating the Department's response to the HSCA report. The continuity provided to the investigation by three years in that assignment has been an important factor in our success in responding to numerous inquiries from both the Congress and the public.

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Memorandum

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Subject
"Final" Report by the Department of
Justice in Response to the House of
Representatives Select Committee on
Assassinations Report

Date
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To
William F. Weld
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

From
Lawrence Lippe, Chief
General Litigation and
Legal Advice Section
Criminal Division

History

The November 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas has been the subject of controversy ever since the death of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin, on November 24, 1963. While significant physical evidence exists which indicates that Oswald, armed with a rifle, killed President Kennedy by firing three gunshots from the Texas School Book Depository at the President's motorcade as the motorcade traveled through Dealey Plaza, literally thousands of differing theories of the assassination have been developed by persons who have studied the incident. The most prominent of those assassination theories which conflict with the findings of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the "Warren Commission") has been the belief that another assassin was present at Dealey Plaza.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray on April 4, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee. Ray pleaded guilty to the first degree murder of Dr. King in the Criminal Court of Shelby County, Tennessee on March 10, 1969. Within three days of the guilty plea, Ray repudiated his guilty plea and attempted unsuccessfully to secure a new trial. Ray's subsequent denials of guilt were a major factor in the development of numerous conspiracy theories involving alleged participation in the King assassination by the Federal Government or various private organizations, including organized crime groups.

In 1976, the House of Representatives established the House Select Committee on Assassinations (the "Committee") to conduct a complete investigation of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The findings of the Committee were made available to the public in the form of a final report published in 1979. In

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regard to President Kennedy's assassination, that report concluded that while Oswald killed President Kennedy, "acoustical evidence establishes a high probability that two gunmen fired at" the President. The Committee also expressly concluded that various specific conspiracy theories, suggesting involvement in the assassination by the Cuban government, anti-Castro Cuban groups, the Soviet government, the national syndicate of organized crime, or Federal Government law enforcement or intelligence agencies, were without merit.

In regard to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Committee concluded that James Earl Ray killed Dr. King with a single shot from a rifle. The Committee also concluded "on the basis of the circumstantial evidence available to it, that there is a likelihood that James Earl Ray assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King as a result of a conspiracy." The Committee concluded that neither government agencies nor private organizations were involved in the assassination.

Justice Internal Review of the Committee Report

When the United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations issued its final report and concluded that the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King involved independent conspiracies, the Committee recommended in the text of that published report that the Department of Justice examine physical evidence relevant to the acoustical analysis of the circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination. That evidence formed the sole basis of the Committee's conspiracy theory relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. The Committee further recommended that the Department review the Committee's report regarding both assassinations and analyze whether further official investigation was warranted in either case, reporting the results of such analysis to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Finally, the Committee recommended that the Department reexamine its contingency plans for handling assassinations in general, though it did not request any subsequent report regarding that review.

Although the Committee never formally referred its report to the Department for action, the Department determined that it would perform a limited inquiry to address concerns raised by the Congress regarding investigative aspects of the two assassinations. That inquiry was to be directed by Robert L. Keuch, who was designated as Special Counsel to the Attorney General for the purpose of handling the matter. Mr. Keuch utilized the Criminal Division's General Litigation and Legal Advice Section (the office having substantive jurisdiction for all assaults against protected Federal Government employees, including the President) to propose measures responsive to the Committee recommendations and to monitor results of those

measures. Internal memoranda drafted by this Section and approved by Mr. Keuch directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to perform specific investigative tasks related to the Kennedy assassination and directed the Civil Rights Division to review the Committee report regarding the King assassination.

In October 1980, Mr. Keuch issued to all former Committee members of the then-disbanded Committee the first Departmental response [Tab A] to the Committee's recommendations. In that report, Mr. Keuch noted the failure of the Committee to formally refer the final Committee report to the Department. However, he also acknowledged that the Department had completed, as of October 1980, much of what the Committee had sought. Mr. Keuch advised the former Committee members of the review by Department of Justice attorneys of the Committee report and of all relevant investigative reports. He reported that the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the Department of Commerce Bureau of Standards had concluded that a scientific study of the acoustics evidence related to President Kennedy's assassination would be very expensive and unlikely to yield significant information of value to the field of forensic science. He also advised that he had arranged for a Federal Bureau of Investigation Technical Services Division analysis of the acoustics study prepared by the Committee's experts. The former Committee members were informed that the National Academy of Sciences had agreed to perform a study of the acoustics evidence and that the study would be supervised by the National Science Foundation and funded by the Department of Justice.

The former Committee members were advised by Mr. Keuch that a series of investigative tasks had been assigned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Criminal Division attorneys, in response to the Committee report and information received from other sources. They were also told that those tasks had been completed and had failed to yield any new information of value. Mr. Keuch explained the problems being encountered in securing two films related to President Kennedy's assassination for further analysis. He informed the former members that the Department of Justice could not offer the films' owners the same assurances previously offered by the Committee regarding restricting release of the films because the Department, unlike the Congress, is subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. It was made clear that the films would be reviewed only if their respective owners voluntarily loaned the films to the Department.

Mr. Keuch promised the former Committee members that the final conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences would be provided directly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Academy. He also indicated that he (Mr. Keuch) would make a final report to the Attorney General, which report would incorporate the results of then-completed reviews by the Criminal

Division and Civil Rights Division [Tab B] of the President Kennedy and Dr. King assassinations, respectively. He suggested that his final review of the results of the Department's activity regarding those matters would begin within two months of the completion of the National Academy of Sciences report to Congress. He also noted that all unsolicited correspondence would continue to be reviewed by Department (General Litigation and Legal Advice Section) attorneys. Although not expressly included in that letter, it was the expectation of Mr. Keuch at that time that the Department would eventually make an internal decision to either "close" the assassination investigations within the Department or to initiate a new area of investigation, and that such a decision would be reported to the House of Representatives.

In April 1981, Mr. Keuch sent an updated status report [Tab C] to Congressman Stokes, the former Chairman of the Select Committee. Copies were also sent to former members of the Committee. Mr. Keuch summarized the nature of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Technical Services Division review of the acoustical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy. Work performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the request of the National Academy of Sciences was also described. Congressman Stokes was advised that the Department had been unable to overcome previously-described barriers to obtaining the "Daniel" and "Bronson" films. The owners' insistence upon compliance with all of the terms of a tentative agreement prepared by the Select Committee was reported and the Department's inability to waive applicable Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act provisions was cited as a bar to such an arrangement. It was also noted that the National Academy of Sciences personnel reviewing the acoustical evidence had determined that they had no desire to view those films. Accordingly, Congressman Stokes was told that the Department did not intend to further pursue the acquisition of those films absent Congressional assistance or some subsequent indication of their potential value to the investigation.

When Mr. Keuch left the Department, the position of Special Counsel to the Attorney General for the assassination investigations was disestablished and the project reverted to the General Litigation and Legal Advice Section of the Criminal Division, with further activities to be handled through the supervisory structure used for all other matters involving crimes against Federal officials. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Academy of Sciences studies of the acoustical evidence in the Kennedy assassination were provided to the Congress upon the respective completion of each. The Criminal Division continued to respond to Congressional and appropriate citizen inquiries; Congressional inquiries generally consisted of constituent correspondence referrals. The Criminal Division took

the position that following a review of the correspondence generated by the scientific studies the Attorney General would send an official position to the Congress. In view of the National Academy of Sciences conclusion that the acoustical evidence, which was the sole basis of the Committee's conspiracy theory, did not establish the existence of more than one assassin, it was envisioned that the "final report" to Congress would announce that the investigation was to be "closed" due to the lack of any evidence which had not already been exhaustively investigated.

Since the public release of the National Academy of Sciences report, there has been a steady volume of correspondence including some unsolicited information of sufficient merit to justify investigative or scientific review. Only recently has the volume of that kind of information diminished to the point that it seems reasonable to consider "closing" our review of the Kennedy assassination.

CONCLUSIONS

It is our opinion that the public has been given an adequate opportunity to respond to the Committee report and the two scientific studies which were undertaken in response to the Committee report. The issuance of a Justice report to Congress at this time will clearly satisfy the recommendation of the Committee that the Department "report its analysis to the Judiciary Committee." While the National Academy of Sciences analysis discredited the Committee's sole basis for its conspiracy theory, the Department has never officially endorsed those scientific conclusions. Such a report at this time will formalize the Department's position, a position which the lack of Congressional interest since the Academy report was released seems to suggest has already been assumed.

There are no new developments regarding this matter which we can report to the Congress. It is important to avoid creating an inaccurate perception that some major decision has been made or that significant new evidence has been discovered. Declaring the Department's involvement in the review of the Kennedy assassination "closed" would be a very controversial act. It would also probably be a misrepresentation since it is extremely unlikely that the Department would ever fail to consider unsolicited information regarding the matter or fail to respond to such information to the extent a response might be productive. Accordingly, we believe that the Department's response should take the form of a brief summary of the Department's actions in these matters and the current status of our involvement.

The National Academy of Sciences report concludes that the acoustical evidence in President Kennedy's assassination was not indicative of a conspiracy and that future acoustical analysis would probably fail to further advance the inquiry. Those conclusions received virtually no opposition from either the