

ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

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PUBLIC MEETING

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5

Massachusetts State House

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Room A-1, 1st Floor

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Boston, Massachusetts

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Friday, March 24, 1995

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The above-entitled meeting commenced, pursuant to notice, at

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10:02 a.m.

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ATTENDEES:

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JOHN R. TUNHEIM, *Chair; Minnesota Chief Deputy*

Attorney General

DAVID MARWELL, *Executive Director*

DR. KERMIT L. HALL; *Dean, College of Humanities,*

and Professor of History at The Ohio State

University

DR. WILLIAM L. JOYCE; *Associates University*

Librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections

at Princeton University

DR. ANNA K. NELSON; *Adjunct Professor of History*

at American University

1 WITNESSES:

2 GEORGE MICHAEL EVICA

3 PHILIP H. MELANSON; *Political Science Professor at*
4 *the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth and*
5 *the author of Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and*
6 *U.S. Intelligence, published in 1990*

7 EDGAR TATRO

8 PRISCILLA JOHNSON McMILLAN; *History Professor at*
9 *the Harvard Russian Research Center and the*
10 *author of Marina and Lee, published in 1977*

11 DICK RUSSELL

12 RICHARD TRASK; *Author of Pictures of the Pain:*
13 *Photography and the Assassination of President*
14 *Kennedy, published in 1994*

15 STEVE TILLEY; *National Archives*

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P R O C E E D I N G S

[10:02 a.m.]

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3 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: *Call this meeting of the Assassination
4 Records Review Board to order.*

5 *We're glad to be here in Boston today. I'm going to give a brief
6 introductory statement, but first I'd like to introduce the members of the board
7 and staff who are up here today with me.*

8 *To your left, far left, is Dr. William Joyce, board member, and Dr.
9 Anna Nelson, board member, and to your right, your far right, Dr. Kermit Hall,
10 who is a member of the board, and David Marwell, who is the executive director
11 of the staff of the Assassination Records Review Board.*

12 *Dr. Henry Graff, who is a review board member, was unable to
13 join us in Boston today.*

14 *The Assassination Records Review Board was created by Congress
15 in October of 1992, signed into law by President Bush. We were appointed by
16 President Clinton and confirmed by the Senate and sworn in about 11 months
17 ago.*

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1 Much of our first year has been spent organizing the staff, getting
2 the group ready to go, but let me tell you a little bit about our obligations under
3 the law.

4 It's not the job of the Assassination Records Review Board to solve
5 the mysteries related to the assassination of President Kennedy, but it is the job
6 of the review board to find all of the records that are available today that had
7 never been available before to the American public and share those records with
8 the American public.

9 We have decisions to make on some of the records as to whether
10 they can be released immediately or whether they will have postponed release
11 dates, and we are about to begin that effort in the upcoming several months.

12 But first and foremost is our responsibility to find records
13 wherever they are at. Obviously, many records are still housed within the
14 agencies of the Federal Government, and many of those records are in
15 Washington.

16 We have been working closely with the agencies that have records,
17 providing guidance to them on what constitutes an assassination record and how

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1 broad their search for records should be today.

2 We are also engaged in a hunt for records in other parts of the
3 country. In Boston, we spent time yesterday at the JFK Library, with the
4 library staff. Obviously, there are records there that are of great interest to us.

5 We had a very fruitful set of meetings yesterday with library staff,
6 who were very cooperative with us, and we hope that, in the months to come,
7 there will be further releases coming out through the library.

8 We are also interested in records that individuals may have.
9 There are individuals who were in government service during the 1960s who still
10 have records, and we're interested in obtaining copies of those records for the
11 collection.

12 I might add that records include more than simply documents. It
13 includes photographs. It includes any kind of information that bears on the
14 assassination of President Kennedy in one way, shape, or form.

15 We are in the process of adopting a definition of what an
16 assassination record is. That definition will, of necessity, be quite broad.

17 It is up to the review board, in the final instance, to determine

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1 whether a record is an assassination record, and so, it is incumbent on us to
2 define the issue somewhat broadly so that we can sweep in as many records as
3 possible that have some potential bearing on the assassination of President
4 Kennedy.

5 We are also looking for records in the hands of state and local
6 archives, state governments. We are also beginning our effort to seek out the
7 records of foreign governments that may have information in them regarding
8 the assassination of President Kennedy.

9 This was a very tragic event in the history of our country, a very
10 tragic event, probably the crime of this century.

11 The fact that there are so many questions that are still lingering in
12 the minds of the American public is significant to us, and we want to do our best
13 to uncover records that will help the public understand more fully what
14 happened both before, during, and after the assassination of the President.

15 We have about two-and-a-half further years to complete this
16 effort. We are due to sunset on October 1 of 1997. We expect that we will be
17 done with our effort by that time. I don't think the American public wants a
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1 many-years effort to try to further uncover records on the assassination of
2 President Kennedy. So, we will be quick with our work.

3 We have held a number of public hearings in our effort to reach
4 out to the American public. The Congress was very clear to us in passage of this
5 act and during our confirmation proceedings that they wanted this board to be
6 a public board, a board that reached out to the public to gather information, to
7 share with the public what we were doing.

8 Many of the prior official actions that have been taken by our
9 government related to the assassination of President Kennedy have been very
10 secretive, and Congress wanted to change that, and we are very mindful of that
11 fact, and that's one of the reasons why we are trying to hold some of our
12 meetings outside of Washington, make them available to interested members of
13 the public, as we are here today in Boston.

14 I want to thank the Senate President and the House Speaker for
15 allowing us to have our public meeting today in the State House, very helpful to
16 us to be able to use this very fine public facility, and we thank them very much.

17 We have also recently moved into our new offices in Washington at
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1 600 E Street, Northwest. The address will be available to any of you, and our
2 telephone numbers, if you wish to communicate any information to us, to our
3 staff. We encourage you to do so.

4 If you have information or have ideas, particularly on where there
5 are records that we should be hunting for, we'd like to hear about that, and
6 please let us know, and you can pick up our address and our telephone number
7 here today.

8 The board really has now virtually completed its organizational
9 effort. We have a staff in place. Many of the staff now have the necessary
10 security clearances so that we can move forward with review of Federal records,
11 and so, that process is about to begin.

12 It's taken a while to get organized, but it certainly takes a while to
13 organize a new independent Federal agency, and let me emphasize that we are
14 independent. We are not part of any other agency of the Federal Government.

15 We are an independent Federal agency within the Executive
16 Branch, appointed by the President but with Senate confirmation, so that we
17 are not subject to any kind of oversight by any of the existing Federal agencies,
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1 and I think that's important to the independence of this effort.

2 I mentioned we spent time at the JFK Library yesterday. We
3 have also spent time at the Johnson Library in Austin, Texas. We held a public
4 hearing in Dallas in November, which was very interesting and brought forth a
5 good deal of information.

6 We've held five public hearings -- or public hearings and meetings
7 in Washington, and this is our second public hearing outside of the Nation's
8 Capital here today in Boston.

9 As I said, our focus today is to gather input on where assassination
10 records are.

11 We have a group of witnesses that we have asked to testify today
12 and are prepared to help provide us with advice, witnesses who are researchers,
13 who have worked in the field, and have written about the assassination of
14 President Kennedy. So, we're very much looking forward to hearing from them.

15 I'd like to ask if any of the other board members have any
16 preliminary statements to make before we go ahead with the meeting.

17 [No response.]

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1 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: We would like to hear first this morning
2 from Steve Tilley, who is the liaison to the board from the National Archives and
3 the person who is the person in charge of the JFK collection within the National
4 Archives.

5 He is going to provide us with an update on the records that are
6 currently in the collection and what is expected in the near future.

7 Mr. Tilley, welcome.

8 MR. TILLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's always a pleasure to
9 appear before the board and provide information on the collection and how it
10 stands.

11 For the record, I will just identify myself. I'm Steven Tilley, and I
12 am employed with the National Archives and Records Administration, and I am
13 the person in charge of the JFK collection at the National Archives.

14 My duties also include, however, being the liaison to the review
15 board for the National Archives and also being the liaison to the other Federal
16 agencies that are involved in processing records under the act.

17 When the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records
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1 Collection Act of 1992 was passed and signed into law by President Bush, the
2 National Archives already had many years of experience in dealing with the issue
3 of the Kennedy assassination.

4 The National Archives has had custody of the records of the
5 Warren Commission since the transfer of those documents in November of 1964,
6 and over the course of the years since that transfer, we have provided access to
7 the open records of the Commission to the public, we have conducted periodic
8 reviews of the closed records, 10-year reviews of the closed records, which are
9 required under instructions promulgated by the Department of Justice, and we
10 also respond to the Freedom of Information Act requests for the records of the
11 Warren Commission.

12 The records of the Warren Commission were opened in the years
13 following the transfer, primarily in the interest of dealing with the initial
14 criticism that was surfaced after the publication of the Warren report in
15 September of 1964.

16 The Justice Department put together an interagency task force
17 which reviewed the documents of the Commission and released approximately
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1 65 percent -- and that's a rough estimate, obviously; I wasn't there then -- of
2 the records were made available at that time in an attempt to provide the
3 public with an understanding of what the Warren Commission report was based
4 on.

5 Unfortunately, I guess, or perhaps fortunately for our purpose here
6 today, the criticism of the Warren Commission report was not stilled, as we all
7 know, and there has been continuing controversy over the assassination in the
8 years that have followed that, and that continuing controversy has, of course, led
9 to the existence of other investigative panels that were established in order to try
10 to come to grips with the vexing questions of the assassination.

11 The first of those investigations was the Clark panel, named after
12 Attorney General Ramsey Clark, which was impaneled in the late '60s in order
13 to -- primarily, their mission was to examine the medical evidence that
14 pertained to the assassination and their job was to see if, in fact, the Warren
15 Commission's conclusions were correct on that issue.

16 Later, after the revelations of Watergate, additional investigative
17 panels were established to look into certain aspects of the assassination, and one
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1 of the things that came out of the Watergate inquiry was the fact that it
2 appeared that the Central Intelligence Agency had perhaps been involved in some
3 activities that was outside its charter, and in order to address those issues, in
4 1975, President Ford established the Commission on CIA Activities Within the
5 United States, which has become known, of course, as the Rockefeller
6 Commission, after Vice President Rockefeller, who chaired it.

7 But those same allegations that had led to the impaneling of the
8 Rockefeller Commission also led the Congress to get involved in the controversy,
9 and in 1976, the Senate established the Select Committee to Study
10 Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities.

11 That long name is known to most people who research this issue as
12 the Church Committee, headed by Senator Frank Church, and a parallel
13 investigation occurred in the House of Representatives at that time. The House
14 Select Committee on Intelligence, chaired by Representative Otis Pike, also delved
15 into certain aspects of the assassination.

16 Now, these three groups were primarily investigating the possibility
17 of CIA involvement in the assassination, and their focus was somewhat narrower
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1 than the Warren Commission, but they still had played a major role in extending
2 the information available on the assassination.

3 These efforts finally culminated in 1978 with the establishment of
4 the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the purpose of which, of course,
5 was to look into both the assassination -- not only the assassination of President
6 Kennedy but also the assassination of Martin Luther King.

7 Now, I just give that history as a background, because I think it is
8 important for everyone to know that all of the records that I have just described,
9 the records of these entities, are now part of the JFK collection, and now, I
10 would like just to tell how some of those records came into our possession and
11 what the status of those documents are.

12 First, let me say that the Kennedy act, as it was passed by the
13 Congress, provided the National Archives with seven responsibilities. For the
14 purpose of our discussion today, though, I think I'll limit myself to three which
15 deal directly with the access to the collection itself.

16 The first requirement that the National Archives had under the act
17 was that, within 45 days of the statute being signed, the archives was required
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1 to prepare and make available standard identification forms for use by all
2 government offices in describing assassination records prior to the transfer of
3 those records to the National Archives.

4 Furthermore, we were required to ensure the creation of a
5 database of these assassination records forms to serve as an electronic finding aid
6 to the collection, and let me just say here that the database that has been
7 established, which was established on December the 10th of 1992 by the
8 archives, consists of the forms that were created by the agencies during their
9 review of closed documents, documents that were closed at that time.

10 The database does not contain the full text of any documents
11 themselves. The database just consists of the forms that were created.

12 Also, the database does not contain any forms about any records
13 that were open for research and in the possession of the National Archives on the
14 day the law was signed, October 26, 1992.

15 Therefore, all open Warren Commission records at that time are
16 not in the database, and other documents that were in the possession of National
17 Archives at that time and open for research are not in the database.

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1 We do have standard archival finding aids that we have created
2 over the years which do allow us to search those records and provide assistance
3 on those documents.

4 So, it's not like there is a black hole here. We can research these
5 documents, as anyone who has dealt with us knows, and we can provide
6 assistance on those records, but the database consists solely of records that were
7 closed to the public on the day the law was signed.

8 Now, when we established the database on the 10th of December
9 of '92, on that day we also distributed data collection system information, such
10 as a training program showing agencies how to enter data into the database,
11 data disks, and other information to allow them to conduct the work necessary
12 to create the database.

13 At this time, the database contains approximately 120,000
14 documents, and of course, the creation of the database has greatly facilitated the
15 ability of the staff of the National Archives to provide assistance to researchers in
16 finding documents -- and particularly in locating individual documents, which is
17 often the case, where researchers are trying to find a single document or

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1 documents about a certain individual or a certain event that might be
2 interspersed throughout the records of several different agencies.

3 Now, unfortunately, at the present time, the database is only
4 available at the National Archives building and accessible only to the staff of the
5 National Archives, but we are working very hard on trying to make the database
6 available to the public both in our research room at the National Archives and
7 our new facility in College Park, Maryland, and also eventually to have this
8 available on-line over the Internet or some other server across the country. So,
9 that's something we're eventually shooting for.

10 Our second responsibility under the statute was to establish the
11 President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection, and we did that on
12 December 28, 1992, through a notification in the Federal Register, and that
13 announcement also solicited open assassination records from all Federal agencies,
14 asking them to transfer any records they may have had about the assassination
15 that were open to us for inclusion in the collection.

16 Now, since we already had the custody of the majority of the open
17 records, the creation of the collection was largely a technical act, if you will, and

1 what it did was define the following open records as the collection itself.

2 As I mentioned earlier, the records of the Warren
3 Commission -- by the time the collection was established on that date, we
4 estimate that only 2 percent of the records of the Commission were closed on
5 that date. The vast majority of those closed documents were records of other
6 agencies and not records of the Commission itself.

7 We were, I believe, in our discussions with the board, the board is
8 aware that we were basically holding only four or five documents that were
9 Commission-originated documents at the time the collection was established and
10 none of them in full, all in part.

11 The collection also included the records of the Secret Service.

12 Now, the Secret Service case file on the assassination had been
13 transferred to the archives in 1979, after the completion of the work of the
14 House Select Committee, and it contains approximately 11,000 pages of
15 documents.

16 Many of those documents are duplicates of records that are among
17 the records of the Warren Commission. Many of these Secret Service-originated
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1 documents that are among that file were made available to the Warren
2 Commission and are incorporated in the Warren Commission's files.

3 The third major set of records in the collection were the criminal
4 division of the Department of Justice case file on the assassination, contained
5 approximately 65,000 pages of documents, and that file included official mail
6 and interagency correspondence with the Department of Justice, correspondence
7 from the public, and replies to those inquiries, and once again, copies of a large
8 number of FBI documents relating to the assassination.

9 Fourthly -- and something that was actually, a major addition to
10 the collection, although it had come in before the act was signed -- was the first
11 portion of the Lee Harvey Oswald 201 Personality File of the Central Intelligence
12 Agency.

13 The CIA had been processing this file for opening under their
14 openness program that had been announced by then-Director Robert Gates in
15 1991 and had finished approximately 22,000 pages of that file before the bill
16 was signed into law, and they transferred that information to us in September
17 of 1992.

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1 Now, this portion of the file -- these documents do not contain
2 record identification forms, because they were open at the time the law was
3 signed.

4 However, documents from that portion of the file were postponed
5 by the CIA, and those documents, those postponed documents, or the postponed
6 documents which have portions deleted, remain in the custody of the Central
7 Intelligence Agency, and those documents that had deletions or were postponed
8 in full will be part of the collection database in the future.

9 Finally, the fifth major grouping of records were personal papers
10 and donated historical materials that were in the custody of our presidential
11 libraries.

12 There was a good amount of material that was open at that time,
13 that was already available for research, in the custody of our presidential
14 libraries.

15 An example of that was all of John Connally's papers at the
16 Lyndon Johnson Library had been opened for research prior to the signing of the
17 law at Governor Connally's express instructions.

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1 *Once it became obvious that there was going to be a statute, he*
2 *made it be known that he wanted all the records in his files made available in*
3 *full, and that was done.*

4 *So, we had a significant amount of material from our libraries at*
5 *the time the collection was established.*

6 *I might also say that President Ford had also done the same thing*
7 *and made it be known to his library that he also wanted total cooperation under*
8 *the statute, and we had a significant amount of material from his Congressional*
9 *files related to his work on the Warren Commission, and we were also able to*
10 *open a portion of the Rockefeller Commission files, not a large portion, but at*
11 *least some documents from the Rockefeller Commission were opened or we were*
12 *able to open at a later date, after we reviewed them, because they were all*
13 *closed at that time, but it was based on the President's cooperation under the*
14 *statute.*

15 *The third major requirement for NARA, along with all other*
16 *Federal Government offices holding assassination records, was to identify, review,*
17 *and make available to the public all assassination records that could be disclosed*
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1 within a 300-day review period.

2 These were records that were closed at the time the bill was signed
3 into law, and these are the documents that were required to be entered into the
4 database under the statute, and a further requirement was that each document
5 had to have its record identification form attached to it to provide the
6 information for a researcher as to clearly identifying the document, showing its
7 status -- if it perhaps is released in part, showing that status -- showing when
8 it was reviewed last, and this is to provide as much information as possible to the
9 researcher about that particular document.

10 At the end of the 300-day review period, which was August the
11 23rd of 1993, the newly-opened records under the statute were made available
12 to the public at our building in downtown Washington, D.C., and these
13 newly-opened records include the following.

14 The remainder of the CIA's 201 personality file on Lee Oswald, a
15 file which, incidentally, dated back to 1959.

16 In addition, we also made available CIA records relating to other
17 aspects of the assassination, which is known as the segregated collection of CIA

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1 records, and without boring anybody with too much detail, basically it had been
2 segregated by the CIA during the time of the work of the House Select
3 Committee, and as part of the agreement with the Committee, it remained
4 segregated at the CIA through the remainder of the time after the Committee
5 had finished.

6 It's considered to be records of the House Select Committee on
7 Assassinations and not CIA records, through some court action, but it's still
8 CIA-originated material.

9 Secondly, we received several records from several components of
10 the Department of Justice, from the criminal division and the civil rights
11 division, but none from the FBI at that time.

12 Third, we opened the records of the House Select Committee on
13 that day -- of course, only the portions that related to the assassination of
14 President Kennedy, the Martin Luther King records, of course, being outside the
15 scope of the act.

16 That was a significant opening. Those records had never been
17 available before. They were closed for research under standard rules of the
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1 House of Representatives, and their inclusion in this statute was a significant
2 agreement by the House to the openness under this law.

3 Fourth, we opened some previously-closed records of the Warren
4 Commission. This had been -- these were the 2 percent that I mentioned
5 earlier, and this resulted in only four documents now being postponed at this
6 time and part of original -- of Warren Commission-originated documents.

7 And fifthly, we opened some records of the National Archives itself,
8 frankly some records we probably didn't know we had at the time, that related
9 to the assassination, particularly some correspondence of the Archivist's office
10 dealing with transfers of records and work with the House Select Committee,
11 basically administrative records of the National Archives.

12 Also, though, we also released more material from the holdings of
13 the three presidential libraries -- the Kennedy, the Johnson, and the Ford
14 libraries -- and as I mentioned earlier, significant among that disclosure were
15 some records from the Rockefeller Commission.

16 Now, the opening on the 23rd of these newly-released records
17 drew over 140 individuals to the National Archives on that day, a large number
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1 of whom were journalists, and the opening on that day received worldwide
2 attention.

3 The interest -- I guess I shouldn't say this, considering -- the
4 interest from the press did drop some in the months ahead, but as we have
5 continued to add records to the collection, there has been significant interest in
6 this material.

7 What's even more interesting to me, having worked with this
8 material for a long time, is how the interest of the public itself continues to
9 grow.

10 I have a very small staff. We're known as the JFK access staff,
11 and there are only three of us, and last year, we processed over 600 written
12 inquiries for information about the collection.

13 This does not include all the telephone calls and all the walk-in
14 researchers that we have handled, and that doesn't include all the work that has
15 been handled by our non-textual division, which contains some material, the
16 motion pictures and the sound recordings that we have, but it looks like, right
17 now, for this fiscal year, we are on a pace to do almost 900 written inquiries.

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1 So, there's obviously a significant interest in the assassination out
2 there, and what's particularly striking to me is the number of young people who
3 seem to be interested in the assassination, and I mentioned to one of the staff
4 yesterday that, later this year, we expect eight people from Harvard University,
5 who are working on some sort of a group project, to come down and spend some
6 time with us.

7 So, there is a lot of interest among students, college students and
8 high school students, in the records of the collection. Obviously, this interest has
9 been generated by the fact that there is so much new information available in
10 the collection.

11 After the opening in August, we had additional records come open,
12 pretty much on a periodic basis since that time.

13 In September of '93, the archives released transcripts of telephone
14 conversations of President Lyndon Johnson for November and December of
15 1963.

16 The library had decided, in the interest of full disclosure, that all
17 telephone conversations of that period would be assassination records and,
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1 therefore, released the transcripts of all conversations of those two months.

2 And then, in November of 1993, additional records were made
3 available, including 350 pages of documents from the Defense Intelligence
4 Agency, approximately 8 cubic feet of records, and cubic feet, of course, is an
5 archival term. We estimate approximately 2,500 pages of documents in a cubic
6 foot of records.

7 We have -- a hundred pages of National Security Agency records
8 were opened at that time, the records of the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys
9 were opened, and then we also opened the tape recordings of the transcripts
10 that were made available early in 1993.

11 We also opened the Secret Service records of the White House
12 gatepost logs that were provided by the Kennedy Library, which had been
13 reviewed and then opened for the collection.

14 The first release of FBI records took place in December of 1993,
15 and those records consisted of the FBI's headquarters file on its investigation of
16 Jack Ruby.

17 Significant releases of FBI records have taken place in the months
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1 since then, and we have had, basically, approximately 250 cubic feet of records
2 now of FBI materials available. That and the CIA are probably the largest body
3 of materials that we have.

4 The FBI has released their headquarters and field office files
5 relating to Lee Oswald, their headquarters and field office files of its investigation
6 into the assassination itself, its work with the Warren Commission, with the
7 House Select Committee, with the Pike Committee, liaison with various other
8 investigative bodies, plus related files on individuals such as Marina and
9 Marguerite Oswald, David Ferrie, and Clay Shaw.

10 So, there is a wide variety of information there that's now
11 available from FBI files, and of course, additional FBI files are under review as we
12 speak today.

13 In September of '94, we had a significant increase in the records
14 of the CIA, when the CIA released another portion of its segregated collection of
15 files.

16 These documents had also been made available to the House Select
17 Committee but were on microfilm at that time, and the review process had been
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1 slowed by the fact that the CIA had to print the documents off onto paper
2 before the review could take place.

3 These records, I think, are significant in the fact that, while some
4 of them were duplicative of what had been released earlier, they contain a
5 significant amount of information about the activities of Cuban exile groups and
6 the work of the Central Intelligence Agency with those groups, and I will say that
7 there has been a great deal of interest in that particular set of records since they
8 were made available in September.

9 We have also added the records of the Church Committee to the
10 collection. The initial transfer took place in January of 1994, and we have had
11 increases in that over the previous months since then. We now have 40 boxes of
12 records, approximately 40,000 pages of material.

13 There is still a small amount of material still being reviewed by the
14 Committee. It's the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence which has the
15 oversight of this material since, of course, the Church Committee no longer
16 exists, and the staff there is still working on a small amount of material still to
17 be transferred.

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1 I should also point out that we do not have the data disks for the
2 Church Committee records yet. They will be transferred with the last bit of
3 information that we receive. But we have created a finding aid in order to help
4 us search those records that we make available to the researchers.

5 The significance of the Church Committee, I think, is that it was
6 the -- one of the first releases of any testimony taken by the Intelligence
7 Committee, and the transcripts of the testimony that have been made available,
8 which cover many of the main players in some of these events, people like
9 Edward Lansdale and Robert McNamara and people like that -- these were
10 significant new documents that were made available for the first time under the
11 statute.

12 We also have the records of the Pike Committee. They have just
13 recently come in, and there's only three boxes of the Pike Committee, and let me
14 say right here, Mr. Chairman, that I just wanted to make clear that, with the
15 Church Committee and the Pike Committee, we do not have all the records of
16 those committees.

17 Those committees looked at a number of different issues that
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1 involved Central Intelligence Agency activities, and the JFK aspect was only one
2 portion of their investigation. We only have the records that pertain to that
3 part of their investigation. We don't have all of the records of those
4 committees.

5 Now, once again, you have duplication, and one of the prime
6 factors that people must realize is that many records are duplicated throughout
7 the collection.

8 Each one of the investigative bodies went back to the FBI and got
9 copies of their documents, and they went to the CIA and asked for documents,
10 and of course, then they came to the National Archives and asked for copies of
11 Warren Commission documents, and in doing so, they received copies of some of
12 the same documents they had received from the other agencies.

13 So, there is a lot of duplication of material, but what is new here is
14 that there are some unique documents among each of these collections, and of
15 course, what's really unique is the documents created by the investigative panel
16 itself.

17 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Mr. Tilley, I wanted to ask you a question.

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1 At our last public hearing in Washington, the testimony from the
2 FBI was that a release was imminent of additional materials, House Select
3 Committee materials that they had been reviewing. Can you provide us with an
4 update on that?

5 MR. TILLEY: Mr. Chairman, what I can tell you is that we were
6 expecting that transfer, and it's sort of been on again and off again over the last
7 few days, and we are hoping that there may be something in the next week or
8 so where that transfer will take place, but at this time we don't really have
9 anything hard and firm on that.

10 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: And how much material do you expect
11 from that transfer?

12 MR. TILLEY: Well, my understanding is that there are about 149
13 or 150 pages from the Lee Harvey Oswald file and approximately 16 boxes of
14 records relating to some organized crime figures. Those records were made
15 available to the House Select Committee.

16 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Can we expect this release sometime
17 within the next week?

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1 MR. TILLEY: I hope so, yes. That's my understanding. It may
2 take place next week.

3 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Do members have questions for Mr.
4 Tilley?

5 DR. NELSON: I have one question, Mr. Tilley, and that is, with
6 this vast amount of material coming into the archives, is it your sense that the
7 agencies continue to answer the Freedom of Information requests, or are they
8 relying on the documents simply coming out in a body?

9 Is the archives answering any Freedom of Information requests?

10 MR. TILLEY: Oh, yes, yes.

11 We have received many, many Freedom of Information Act
12 requests, and we are responding to them as we can, but for the most part, the
13 documents that are being requested from us are records of other agencies or are
14 already open, and under the Kennedy act and under the FOIA, we have no --we
15 don't have the authority to open the records of those committees.

16 So, what I have done is I've tried to ask people to be patient and
17 let the board -- in some instances let the board's work go forward, and once the

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1 board has finished its work, maybe the documents will be available, because the
2 FOIA process is such a long, complicated process, as so many people know, and
3 there may be a quicker resolution through the work of this board.

4 MR. MARWELL: Mr. Tilley, you mentioned the imminent release
5 of some FBI records. Can you tell us what's on the horizon with other agencies?
6 Are there any other major releases that you expect in the next period of time?

7 MR. TILLEY: No, I don't.

8 I mean I do know that there are additional files of the FBI that are
9 being reviewed that deal with the issue of organized crime and other issues that
10 have been raised with the FBI by the House Select Committee. Other than the
11 one we just discussed, there is nothing imminent from them.

12 I am getting records that had been out on coordination from other
13 agencies, and they have been coming in on a periodic basis, and we are dealing
14 with those as they come in, but at this time, there are no major groups of
15 records that are pending in the near future to be transferred from any agencies.

16 DR. HALL: Mr. Tilley, I'd like to shift you, if I may, away from
17 the question of what's come in and what's there and move you to a somewhat
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1 more policy-based and philosophical, perhaps, issue, and I am wondering if you
2 can help me and perhaps help the other members of the board by explaining to
3 us the basis upon which the National Archives and presidential libraries hold and
4 maintain materials, and here I have special interest in the nature of deposit
5 agreements, donations, deeds of gifts, how they operate, and whether you can
6 also address the issue of the relative responsibilities of these entities, the archives
7 and the presidential libraries, for holding those materials and perhaps returning
8 them to those who have given them to the library or archives, and finally,
9 whether you have within your knowledge any instance in which material that
10 might be deemed an assassination record that has, in fact, been taken from the
11 archives or a presidential library and returned to an individual.

12 MR. TILLEY: Well, the Office of Presidential Libraries within the
13 National Archives maintains the presidential library system, and there is a
14 statute which governs -- that established the presidential library system.

15 I'm not sure what the title of it is, but there is a statute which
16 established that system, and the heart and soul of that system was always the
17 issue of donations of records.

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1 Before the passage of the Presidential Records Act in 1978, it was
2 established policy that the records of a president belonged to the president as his
3 private property, and every president prior to President Reagan took his papers
4 with him when he left office, and it was with the establishment of the Roosevelt
5 Library that the system -- the presidential library sort of came into being, and
6 basically -- very, very basically, the way it worked is that the president would
7 take his papers with him at the end of the administration and then he would
8 deed those papers back to the United States under a deed of gift, and that deed
9 of gift sets forth certain provisions of access to those papers, as established by the
10 president, and at the same time, the president would help in the building of a
11 facility to house those materials, a foundation would be established which would
12 raise money and build a library and/or museum that would then house the
13 facilities, and that facility would then be maintained by the National Archives.

14 Now, in addition to the papers of the presidents, the staff of the
15 libraries also have a regular program where they solicit the papers of members of
16 the administration in order to fill out their holdings, to add to the historical
17 record that they can make available to the public, and those holdings are also
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1 established and controlled under deeds of gift.

2 But this is a process where the archives has some -- has guidance
3 on it, and they provide guidance to their staff on how this process should be
4 handled, but it's often a difficult process getting some of the donors to agree to
5 sign deeds at a certain particular time and et cetera, et cetera.

6 So, we often, in the interest of at least taking possession of
7 important collections of papers, we will agree to deposit agreements or even
8 courtesy storage in order to begin the process, and I know that the libraries will
9 say that -- even though they don't like to begin with deposit agreements or
10 courtesy storage -- that they will do so in order to get possession of a significant
11 collection and then with the hope, always, of getting a donor to sign a deed
12 sometime in the future.

13 Now, when the JFK act was under consideration in the Congress,
14 the National Archives worked very closely with the committees considering those
15 bills in order to protect the integrity of the donor system, and the archives feels
16 very strongly that we must continue to be able to provide donor agreements to
17 the people with private papers in order to obtain their donations, and through

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1 doing that, we must allow them some control over the access to these
2 documents, although eventually they become available for research at some time
3 in the future, and we worked very strongly with the committees in order to try
4 to protect that system, and there is a particular section of the statute
5 which -- Section 11(a) -- which does address the issues of donated materials
6 and donor agreements.

7 At the same time, the archives also is very, very understanding of
8 the need to cooperate with the work of this board in order to see that
9 assassination-related documents do become available as soon as possible, and we
10 have worked very closely with our donors, the staffs of the three main libraries
11 involved in this effort have worked very closely with their donors in order to try
12 to get them to agree to the release of documents and to agree that documents
13 become part of the collection and then become open for research by the public.

14 Obviously, this has not been a perfect situation. There have been
15 some rocky relationships and some problems, but we are continuing to work very
16 hard on getting this done.

17 In response to the last portion of your question, we are aware of
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1 one particular instance where some records have been returned to a donor. The
2 records were simply covered by a -- I don't even think there was a deposit
3 agreement.

4 I think they were strictly in courtesy storage -- I may be wrong in
5 that, but I think that's my recollection -- and the donor came and asked for the
6 materials to be returned, and we have done so under our understanding of the
7 way the system works.

8 But we have also made the board fully aware of the issues
9 surrounding that and how that has occurred, and of course, we are willing to
10 assist the board in anything the board deems necessary to pursue that issue.

11 DR. JOYCE: Mr. Tilley, in the course of your relations with the
12 presidential library system, when materials that you're aware of have been put
13 in those libraries on the basis of either a deposit agreement or courtesy storage,
14 has there been any effort made to review whether any of those records might be
15 Federal records and not the property of those who would have deposited the
16 records there or simply had them there on the basis of courtesy storage?

17 MR. TILLEY: Well, that's a thornier issue, I think, to a certain
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1 extent.

2 Obviously, there are some documents in donated papers -- we're
3 all aware of that, anybody who has done any research in private papers over the
4 years -- that sometimes there are some papers that people create on
5 government service that get involved in their personal papers.

6 But we work very hard to try to make sure that it's very clear
7 what the issue of these documents are, whether in fact they are private papers
8 or whether or not there are any Federal records that can be deemed to be
9 Federal records and should not be part of private papers.

10 But for the most part -- sometimes, I think, the libraries try to
11 deal with that when they actually get a deed signed; at other times, I think it's
12 not always as clear-cut as that.

13 But we are aware that that is a concern of the board and will
14 continue to work with you on it.

15 DR. JOYCE: In that connection, do you think there is any room
16 here or leverage, perhaps, for the board to consider some of these records, or are
17 you aware that some of them seem to be unambiguously Federal records in
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1 terms of any access questions that may arise, that this would be a useful way for
2 us to approach the situation as a potential remedy of it?

3 MR. TILLEY: Well, I think it's certainly something that's worth
4 looking into.

5 I don't think -- the statute really doesn't address that, I think, it
6 doesn't go into detail on that issue, but it's certainly something, I think, that the
7 board maybe might want to look into as a chance to perhaps alleviate some of
8 these more difficult questions concerning these donated materials.

9 DR. JOYCE: Thank you.

10 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you, Mr. Tilley. We appreciate
11 your report this morning, and I have enjoyed working with you.

12 MR. TILLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

13 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Before we go on to our additional
14 witnesses, I just wanted to give you a brief update on what you can expect from
15 the review board in the upcoming several months.

16 First of all, we do expect, soon, to issue our final regulation on our
17 guidance to agencies on what constitutes an assassination record. As many of

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1 you know, the review board and staff has been working on this issue for the past
2 four or five months.

3 We have published a draft regulation in the Federal Register, and
4 we have held a public hearing and gathered comments through a comment
5 period that ended about two weeks ago.

6 It's up to the board now to reach its final conclusion on what is
7 included in this definition of an assassination record. It is guidance for Federal
8 agencies and for others in interpreting what the topic means. So, you can
9 expect to see that soon.

10 You can expect that the board will be having a public hearing at
11 some point, probably in Washington, a hearing at which we will bring in people
12 who were investigators with prior investigations into the assassination of
13 President Kennedy to gather their input on what records we should be looking
14 for. We hope to organize that hearing relatively soon.

15 Our staff will be working within agencies to help agencies go
16 through records that they have. We expect that process to be beginning very
17 soon, and we expect that our own review process of postponed records will start
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1 *shortly. We have already seen some records and started a preliminary review.*

2 *Staff has been reviewing records, particularly House Select*
3 *Committee records and Warren Commission records, but we have what we*
4 *estimate will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 records that*
5 *we will begin our review process on very soon, and that review process will result*
6 *in an order from the board which will either be a release order -- that release*
7 *order, if an agency does not agree with us, can be appealed to the President in, I*
8 *think, a 30-day period.*

9 *Once that period of time is elapsed, then that record will be fully*
10 *available to the public if there has been no decision to reverse the decision of the*
11 *board.*

12 *There may well be postponement orders, as well. Those orders,*
13 *we expect, would identify a particular date in the future by which the*
14 *information in the record would be made public, and we would provide*
15 *substitute records to disclose as much as possible about the information being*
16 *withheld.*

17 *So, that process is about to begin, and you can expect to see action*
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1 from the board soon in that regard.

2 I think, also, you will see, in coming months, releases of
3 information and materials, many releases coming from agencies. That shows, I
4 think, that the process is working well.

5 Hopefully, not all material that has been identified for keeping
6 secret will have to come through us, that agencies will reconsider their decisions,
7 as they have been doing over the past two or three years, and make a lot of that
8 information public.

9 That's, I think, important to demonstrate that this process is
10 working well, that we are overseeing the process, that agencies themselves are
11 making redeterminations on records and the need for secrecy of records.

12 This is all part of the effort to open all of the still-secret files
13 related to the Kennedy assassination and, I think, an indication that that process
14 is working and the agencies are rethinking the need for secrecy of many of these
15 records. So, we're looking forward to those releases in the months to come.

16 I'd like to take this moment to call our first witness to testify
17 today, Mr. Philip H. Melanson.

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1 Mr. Melanson is the author of *Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and*
2 *U.S. Intelligence*, which was published in 1990, and we appreciate, Mr.
3 Melanson, your willingness to testify and provide us information today about
4 what records we should be seeking.

5 MR. MELANSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

6 Let me say that I am impressed that full disclosure is not only the
7 board's mandate but the spirit with which it's approaching its work, and I think
8 what I'm going to try to do is make a few suggestions about achieving that goal,
9 given that there are some problems and impediments.

10 The first point I would urge is that your definition of
11 assassination-related records include all U.S. Government files on Lee Harvey
12 Oswald prior to the assassination.

13 As the board is aware, I'm sure, and much of the public, the
14 enduring controversy of who Oswald really was, what he was, is an inherent part
15 of the historical truth of this case. It's also been an area that's been subject to
16 governmental secrecy over the decades and to deception. So, it's crucial that
17 these be released as part of the record.

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1 Oswald, as you know, is the most complex alleged or real political
2 assassin in American history. Let me refresh our memories about that.

3 This is a young man who studied the Russian language in the
4 Marine Corps, subscribed to Pravda, had proximity to a U-2 spy plane, defected,
5 or fake defected, to Russia, came back, and had involvements with groups that
6 looked both pro- and anti-Castro, and corresponded with or joined some of the
7 most heavily-targeted domestic political groups of the era.

8 So, the files pre-assassination on Oswald are very rich, and just as
9 the Warren Commission created assassination records out of Oswald's school
10 transcripts, psychiatrist reports, Marine Corps disciplinary records, those of us
11 who have a different view of Oswald want the full record of what our
12 government agencies knew about him to be released.

13 And those agencies, let me say, a list of agencies that definitely
14 have or should have had, given their mission, pre-assassination files on Oswald,
15 would include the Marine Corps, the State Department, selective service, FBI,
16 CIA, probably National Security Agency, and Army and Navy intelligence.

17 And I would also urge that as part of this outreach in
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1 pre-assassination Oswald, that the files of the groups that he joined or
2 corresponded with be looked at carefully, as well, because these were groups, as I
3 said, that were heavily targeted by U.S. intelligence, and the key to how they
4 treated or thought of Oswald may lie in those files -- the Fair Play for Cuba
5 Committee, the Communist Party USA, the Socialist Workers Party, and the
6 infamous American Civil Liberties Union.

7 I also urge the board to focus its disclosure spotlight on some of
8 those agencies that have remained relatively in the shadows.

9 We're all aware of FBI and CIA and Secret Service, but many of us
10 in the research community would like to see special attention paid to the
11 National Security Agency and to Army intelligence, which has a very poor
12 history of responsiveness, to be charitable, in this case, which indications are has
13 material presently on Oswald, claimed that it destroyed routinely a file on
14 Oswald.

15 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is another agency.

16 So, these are things that need to be looked at and will shed light
17 on who Oswald was.

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1 Let me get to the part of my suggestions that relate to
2 implementation, and if I am already reinforcing what the board is already
3 thinking, so be it, because some of Chairman Tunheim's comments this morning
4 parallel my suggestions.

5 I emphasize that the board should develop its own expertise about
6 the files, and I can't stress that enough.

7 I think it's commendable that you're talking with assassination
8 researchers who understand the case, many of whom are also expert on the files,
9 but I also point out that there are experts who know very little or nothing about
10 the Kennedy assassination who are exceedingly expert on the convoluted filing
11 indices of FBI and CIA, and I hope you will draw upon these people at every
12 stage.

13 Let me give you my own parallel example from another case.

14 As the director of the Robert Kennedy assassination archives at the
15 University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, when we began to pursue the FBI files
16 on the Robert Kennedy case, the Freedom of Information Act request was
17 drafted in concert with authors who had written on the FBI, ex-agents, scholars
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1 knowledgeable in the field, and it was a six-page letter that I was the signatory
2 to, much of the jargon of which I couldn't understand, but it produced 32,000
3 pages of records where previously similar requests not so detailed, not so expert,
4 had produced one-tenth of that volume, and I think that's proof that, if you are
5 able to tell the agencies where to look, what to look for, you're going to increase
6 the yield tremendously.

7 I also urge -- and I think the chairman spoke to the fact that this
8 is occurring. There is no replacement for the expertise of those who worked on
9 the files contemporaneously, the people who generated them, who use them, who
10 knew what they are about.

11 Present records custodians may not have that knowledge, and this
12 is important not only in broadening the search but also, frankly, in overcoming
13 the hide-and-seek games, as I call them, that some intelligence agencies play
14 some of the time.

15 And I would refer to the examples that -- in the Robert Kennedy
16 case, for example, if it hadn't been for the affidavit of a Los Angeles police
17 officer, retired, we would not have known about the super-secret department

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1 file on the case that was stuck out at L.A. airport and not in the downtown files.

2 And similar things have happened in other cases, agents who work,
3 know the convoluted filing system and where things might be hidden, as well as
4 where they might be found. Your experts, outside experts, and your own
5 expertise and staff, I don't mean to discount staff expertise clearly.

6 The other payoff here is tracing documents from documents and
7 files from files, a very important activity that really requires a detailed
8 knowledge of cryptographs and notations and filing numbers, and also what I
9 call the mirror-image principle, that you will find some state and local agencies
10 who have mandates that cause them to be in touch with Federal agencies and
11 who will have Federal paper in their files that will lead to Federal agency files.

12 The example I would talk about here is the Dallas police criminal
13 intelligence unit.

14 Both pre- and post-assassination, that unit within the police
15 department definitely should have or would have had contact with the Central
16 Intelligence Agency, with Army intelligence, with other agencies, and therefore,
17 their files provide a good clue, in mirror-image fashion, to what the Federal

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1 agencies might hold.

2 I was very pleased to hear Chairman Tunheim talk this morning
3 about the search for private records and the broadening of the search.

4 I applaud that tremendously, and I won't belabor it except to say
5 that the history of disclosure in all three of the assassination cases -- Dr. King,
6 Senator Kennedy, President Kennedy -- shows us time and time again that
7 some of the most important materials, for varieties of reasons, are held in
8 private hands or are held in public venues beyond the record custodian's purview,
9 and need I remind us that, for example, the acoustical tape so crucial to the
10 House Assassinations Committee work was brought to them from the home of a
11 retired Dallas intelligence officer.

12 My favorite example in this venue is, when we were getting the
13 District Attorney's files released in the Robert Kennedy case, in a branch office
14 distant from downtown Los Angeles, an employee found a box in a storage closet
15 marked "Sirhan Sirhan case" and sent it downtown, because he had heard on
16 television that we were getting the files disclosed, and that's one of the things
17 that I think is so valuable about your public hearings, your media contacts, and

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1 your taking this on the road, so to speak, because it alerts people to what's going
2 on.

3 In that box happened to be the official filmed re-enactments of
4 Robert Kennedy's murder done by the officials in 1968, an incredible trove of
5 audiotapes of witness interviews, and so, it's very important to keep up that
6 notion of outreach to not only private individuals and collections but things that
7 may be sort of lost in the closets.

8 I also urge the board -- I know it's not an investigative body, I
9 know it's got limited or scarce resources, but when you're talking to the agencies
10 who hold these files, ask them the questions not only about what they can give
11 you now but about what they should have been giving over the decades and what
12 they should have preserved that they didn't preserve.

13 We're all about public disclosure, but also, in a certain sense, even
14 though it's not your mission, you're holding these agencies accountable just by the
15 questions you ask them and by your asking them to release files, and over the
16 decades there has been an inexcusable refusal of the public right to know, an
17 unaccountability of certain materials, and I urge you to ask.

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1 Ask the CIA, when you're talking to them, about that mysterious
2 photo of Oswald that everybody has been chasing that's so crucial.

3 If it's really Oswald in Mexico City, it makes the Warren
4 Commission supporters very happy. If it's an Oswald imposter, it's a window
5 onto conspiracy. Where did it go when it left the private safe of the Mexico City
6 station chief?

7 And please ask all these Federal agencies, just to please me if you
8 would, cathartically, does anybody have any snippet of an audiotape recording of
9 the 48 hours of interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald when he was in custody and
10 was talked to by revolving-door interviewers from state, local, Federal agencies
11 too numerous to mention, and yet, we have no preserved record of that moment
12 at which the alleged assassin of our President, who had ties to Cuba and ties to
13 Russia, was being interrogated at the time of our peak national crisis.

14 So, I know you can't chase everything that's missing, but I urge you
15 to select a few items and try to hold these agencies responsible.

16 My last point is to encourage you to reverse what has been the
17 trend in disclosure in the last several decades for whatever disclosure we have

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1 had.

2 Agencies have taken the position, largely, that
3 assassination-related records should be withheld if they relate to other secrets,
4 ongoing operations, or intelligence sources and methods.

5 I am asking the board to disentangle these things, that when there
6 are records held by the CIA or the FBI that are clearly assassination-related, do
7 not accept the response that current operations preclude their release. They
8 can and should be disentangled, and let me give you my example of that.

9 I and other researchers have focused on this anti-Castro Cuban
10 group in Dallas, ALPHA-66, and without going into theory, which I know is not
11 the Commission's bailiwick, let me just say about this group that it's a terrorist
12 group created by the CIA.

13 It detested President Kennedy, by its own statements. It was in
14 Dallas. It was illegally well-armed. CIA case officers were meeting with the
15 meetings there. The CIA failed to report this group to the Secret Service, as
16 protective procedure required.

17 The head of this group was mistaken for Lee Harvey Oswald in two
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1 incidents that we reported, one by the FBI, one by the Dallas police.

2 The point is that -- I don't need to go further to say that this is
3 the subject of suspicion, if not intrigue.

4 The Rockefeller Commission asked the agency to respond about
5 this, and their response was, in part, that they couldn't find such a book in the
6 1963 Dallas telephone book.

7 Their second response was that the street on which the group held
8 its meetings could not be found in a Dallas street map, but that's sort of like
9 saying that Beacon Street outside, you know, can't be found in Boston.

10 My point is that the agency has been terribly unresponsive to
11 previous official investigations and that this is an area of suspicion.

12 So, ALPHA-66 files in Dallas should be released. The problem
13 that we all face is as follows.

14 ALPHA-66 is still active, attempted an assassination of Castro, by
15 their own admission, in 1983, and still exists in Miami, perhaps with agency
16 sponsorship.

17 The fact that they are current and that their operations are
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1 current should not preclude the 1963 records from being released.

2 And finally, I think there is an extraordinary opportunity here
3 that I know the board is aware of.

4 Not only is it your daunting task to help repair 30 years of
5 distrust and governmental secrecy that have so eroded our democratic culture,
6 but also, it's an extraordinary opportunity for the public right to know.

7 The idea that, for the first time, citizens will be the judge of the
8 balance between governmental secrecy and what we know, rather than the
9 agencies themselves or the courts, I think is extraordinary, and I just urge you
10 that, at every step along the way -- and I think you're doing this -- consult
11 with those rational, responsible, sober experts in all fields who can help you do
12 your job better and do it in a more timely fashion, because you're aware and I'm
13 aware the clock is running, and the work has to be done, and I thank you very
14 much for allowing me to comment this morning.

15 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much, Mr. Melanson.

16 Questions, board members? Go ahead.

17 DR. JOYCE: Mr. Melanson, in the course of your own research,

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1 have you made Freedom of Information requests of some of the agencies you've
2 mentioned this morning, especially the CIA and the NSA, which you regarded as
3 unresponsive, and whether, in the course of your work, in making those requests,
4 if you have any leads that you would like to share with the board in assisting our
5 effort to discover more documents.

6 MR. MELANSON: Yes, I would.

7 I have made Freedom of Information Act requests in the Robert
8 Kennedy, Martin Luther King assassination and President Kennedy's assassination
9 to NSA, the CIA, the FBI, and Army intelligence, and what I would like to do is
10 to prepare a memorandum with insights from those experiences that might be
11 useful to the board and submit that to you, if that's your pleasure.

12 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: We would very much appreciate that.

13 DR. HALL: I'd like, Mr. Chairman, to echo that question raised by
14 my colleague and put it in a somewhat different way.

15 One of the interesting parts of your testimony relates to the
16 assassination of Martin Luther King and the role of the CIA relative to the
17 surveillance of Dr. King, as well as military intelligence.

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1 You suggest that there are documents relating to the assassination
2 of Dr. King filed in the western hemisphere division.

3 My question to you is twofold.

4 One, do you have comparable leads or suggestions for us relative to
5 the assassination of the President beyond the materials associated with the
6 112th at Fort Sam Houston, question number one, and question number two, do
7 you have or would you suggest any names to us of individuals coming out of the
8 military intelligence operation whose personnel files and/or other military
9 records may be of value to us to search?

10 MR. MELANSON: Yes. That's not something I'm prepared to do
11 this morning, but in fact, I do have queues to other files, and I would like to
12 prepare a list of individuals that relate to those files that I could submit to the
13 board.

14 I don't have any direct experience in requesting like 112th
15 material from Army intelligence, but I do have other requests that would be
16 useful.

17 DR. HALL: I do think, if there are names of individuals associated

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1 with military intelligence, specifically the Army, it would be of great value to the
2 board, since names can provide one route by which to begin to hunt.

3 MR. MELANSON: Absolutely.

4 DR. HALL: Thank you.

5 DR. NELSON: Have you had the opportunity or do you know of
6 people who have had the opportunity to look at what the CIA and the FBI have
7 released in the archives since you began your research, and have you found that
8 a great deal of useful information is there and peripheral information is there?
9 How do you assess that information that's come out so far?

10 MR. MELANSON: Come out so far? I think it's a fascinating mix
11 of the useless and the absolutely essential, and that's what this is all about.

12 For all of the material on Oswald that's been released that tells us
13 so very little about him or about government's relationship with him, the recent
14 release indicated very clearly that, in fact, Oswald was debriefed on his way back
15 from the Soviet Union, contrary to decades of denial of that event by the
16 agency, when it made so much sense to researchers that it had to have occurred,
17 is the kind of thing that helps fill in the picture and fill in the puzzle very clearly.

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1 I also think that the material that you get to the public will be the
2 most interesting, by definition.

3 What has been released has been the minimalist definition of what
4 the agencies wanted to release or what we knew to pursue, and I think our
5 feeling in the research community is that the really good stuff, the best of the
6 stuff, is there and is forthcoming, and while not denying that what's been
7 released so far has been crucial, and I say Spy Saga could not have been written
8 without these files, but I'm looking forward to your releases making it look like a
9 Cliff Notes version of its thesis, and I think that's what will happen.

10 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: You hit on a topic earlier which I think is
11 a very important topic.

12 Obviously, we are working with people within agencies today who
13 know about the agencies and their files and their records today, but perhaps
14 they are not aware of filing systems of 30 years ago or 25 years ago or task
15 forces or compartments or other entities within agencies.

16 You may not have thoughts to provide us today, but if you have
17 any thoughts on that issue, particularly how the CIA and perhaps other agencies

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1 were organized back during this era, we'd certainly appreciate that.

2 I think that will shed great light on who we should be looking for
3 and where we should be looking for it.

4 MR. MELANSON: Great. I'd be very happy to do that.

5 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Any further questions?

6 DR. JOYCE: One thing.

7 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Go ahead.

8 DR. JOYCE: You also mentioned in your testimony the
9 importance of records in private hands, and again, if you have leads on them, if
10 you'd be willing to share them with us, as well, that would be most helpful.

11 MR. MELANSON: Okay. I will confess that I don't have any
12 leads in the JFK case to what's been in private hands. I have examples from the
13 other two cases, but I'm sure that there are researchers who do, and should be
14 kept open.

15 DR. JOYCE: Thank you.

16 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much, Mr. Melanson.
17 We appreciate your sharing your expertise with us today.

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1 Our next witness this morning is Priscilla Johnson McMillan,
2 history professor at the Harvard Russian Research Center, and she is the author
3 of *Marina and Lee*, which was published in 1977.

4 Good morning.

5 MS. McMILLAN: I would like, first of all, to thank this board for
6 what it is doing for all of us.

7 I know that you are trying to redress the harm and the wound
8 that was done to the American spirit in 1963 and the confusions that have
9 arisen since so that we may -- the American people may be free to move on to
10 the current history, which clamors for its attention.

11 I made a printed statement to the board earlier and mentioned
12 certain records, and my remarks today will not duplicate that statement but are
13 by way of amplification.

14 I forgot in that statement to mention some records that I tried
15 but failed to find when I was writing *Marina and Lee*.

16 One is the draft chapter for the Warren Commission on Oswald's
17 personality that was written by Wesley Liebeler, and in the National Archives, I
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1 was able to read Liebeler's notes, but I never did see his first draft, which I think
2 the Commission had decided not to use.

3 I never saw Oswald's Marine Corps record. You probably have it,
4 but I didn't see it.

5 Another item which I did mention in my earlier statement to you
6 is the Marine inquest record into the death of Private Martin Schrand in the
7 Philippines, which was of interest to me because it might have helped to establish
8 Oswald's ability and propensity to kill prior to other episodes that occurred later.

9 In my book, I tried to point to deficiencies in my own research so
10 that others could take it from there, but so far as I know, those lapses have not
11 been picked up, and I just wanted to point them out to you.

12 I have been told by other researchers that some materials that had
13 not been made available by the presidential library, the Kennedy Presidential
14 Library, up here -- and I know that you were there yesterday and that you
15 doubtless know more about those than I do, and so, I'm just going to give a
16 written summary of oral histories, but there were some gaps in the Robert
17 Kennedy material, including his desk diaries -- the year 1963 was

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1 missing -- telephone messages for '62 and '63 are missing but resume in '64,
2 and logs of Robert Kennedy telephone conversations. I have a feeling you know
3 much more about this than I do.

4 Then I think the bulk of my remarks have to do, again, with the
5 Russian side, and since I wrote my statement earlier, it's been announced that
6 President Clinton is going to Moscow on May 9th to the 11th, and I would like
7 to emphasize that that presents a very unique opportunity for this board.

8 Some things in Russia haven't changed much since the time of Ivan
9 the Terrible, and that is that the personal commitment of the leader is about the
10 only thing that can make certain things move, and I think if, in advance of
11 Clinton's visit, it is made known to President Yeltsin that the President would
12 very much appreciate a cooperation with this board, it might be critical in
13 obtaining certain records there.

14 He has done this before in trips abroad, as in providing the Poles
15 with material on the Catin massacre. It costs you nothing, and in the present
16 situation of imbalance between the two countries in the favor of the United
17 States, it's something he can do rather easily.

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1 Also, I think the reports that the Chechen intervention has
2 weakened his hand are probably not correct and that he is in charge.

3 I revert, then, to the importance of the presidential archive, which
4 would contain the most important documents that were collected for Secretary
5 General Nikita Khrushchev, and the importance of that archive, both for
6 material on Oswald and material on Yuri Nosenko.

7 I have been told by fellow researchers that intervention in that
8 archive by Yeltsin's assistant, **Filotov**, has not been helpful. It has to go to
9 Yeltsin himself.

10 Similarly, with the Central Committee's Otdel Administrativnikh
11 Organov, files which are sealed right now, and again, nothing matters---would
12 help except intervention by Yeltsin.

13 In general, the archival situation in Moscow has tightened, and
14 documents that were available in late '92 and in 1993 are not available now.

15 I have been told that it's especially difficult to get help from the
16 KGB right now. There are two places to look in Moscow, I think. One are the
17 main KGB files in the old building on the Lubyanka. The others are located

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1 outside Moscow at the headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service.

2 I forgot in my printed statement to mention the files of the
3 military intelligence, the GRU, and I also forgot that the present government of
4 Byeloruss might be helpful, because the old Byelorussian Republic had a security
5 service of its own that presumably did track Oswald.

6 The Minsk office of the U.S. exchange organization IREX could
7 probably be helpful in locating archival sources in Minsk.

8 In my earlier statement, I mentioned a former KGB official named
9 Yvegeny Petrovich Pitrovanov, and I repeat that.

10 There is a Russian in the United States who wrote a book published
11 in Moscow in the '70s on the Kennedy assassination. He lives now in New
12 Jersey, Tenafly, New Jersey. His book was also published in the U.S. by a
13 Russian language publishing house, Hermitage. His name is Egar Yurfemoff, and
14 he may be knowledgeable about sources in the former Soviet Union.

15 There are a number of Americans whose names and addresses and
16 telephone numbers I will provide to you and some Russians, emigres, one emigre,
17 who is curator of the Andrei Sakharov archive here at Brandeis University, and

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1 two Russians who are here at the Russian Research Center, who are very
2 knowledgeable about Russian archives.

3 I think that the former KGB head, Bachatin, who came to office
4 after the August '91 coup and was not there very long, would have seen
5 everything in his brief time and should probably be approached unofficially. I'm
6 not sure how those things are done, but it might be an embarrassment for him if
7 it were too official.

8 The last matter I wanted to bring up -- are my own papers which
9 I accumulated while writing my book, *Marina and Lee*, I have 13 or 14 file boxes
10 in my basement, and I have been told by other assassination researchers that
11 they are not very safe there, which I was quite hurt by.

12 They would include between 700 and 800 pages of interviews
13 that I conducted with Marina Oswald in 1964 and '65. They are not big pages
14 but maybe five-by-eight pages, and I would be translating mentally, and you
15 know, I wrote some in Russian but mostly English.

16 Then I had Warren Commission exhibits and other materials that
17 could cast light on the veracity of what I was being told or could reconcile,

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1 various versions.

2 Then there is my own earlier manuscripts, drafts, which were cut
3 for length and, in some cases, on the insistence of the lawyers for my publisher
4 for reasons of privacy or defamation.

5 I wrote to the archives, perhaps in 1976, that out of gratitude for
6 the help of Mr. Marion Johnson, then the curator for legislative, civil, and judicial
7 archives, I wished to will those, on my death, to the archives, and my will does
8 leave them to the archives, but should this board want those records sooner, I
9 could arrange to have them xeroxed to keep the xeroxes for myself or whatever
10 arrangements would be best for this board.

11 And that's all I had to say today, except that I have these written
12 notes, and I will give those to whomever, perhaps to Mr. Samoluk.

13 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you, Ms. McMillan. We appreciate
14 your willingness to share your materials with us. I think that would be very,
15 very helpful for us. Maybe we could ask you just a few questions.

16 You mentioned your interviews with Marina Oswald Porter. Do
17 you think she has information that should be added to the JFK assassination
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1 collection?

2 MS. McMILLAN: All I can say is that she is a very honest person
3 when she's dealing with an official government board, and if she has anything,
4 she'll give it.

5 We used to discover things unwittingly, in cookbooks and other
6 unlikely places, and I am sure she would be cooperative, but I can't think of
7 anything.

8 DR. NELSON: I wonder how static the Russian bureaucracy is,
9 and I ask that question because we have discussed earlier the fact that, in this
10 country, the organization of an agency 30 years ago may not be the same as an
11 organization now.

12 So, is it -- would it be more valuable to us to try to reach people
13 who are emigres and such, who have come here, who know that period, as you
14 did, that time, or to perhaps reach the current researchers or just both?

15 I mean there are a great many people now trying to do research
16 in various Russian archives, and are they knowledgeable enough about what
17 happened 30 years ago to be useful to us?

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1 MS. McMILLAN: Are you speaking of the researchers into those
2 archives or the officials in charge?

3 DR. NELSON: Oh, I was thinking more about whether the
4 researchers could seek the information, 30-years-old information, and be
5 assured that the organization itself would have been that static. Perhaps it had.

6 MS. McMILLAN: I hope my answer will be responsive to your
7 question. The researchers with whom I have talked seem very, very
8 knowledgeable about what documents are where. None of them have ever
9 worked on --

10 DR. NELSON: No, I understand.

11 MS. McMILLAN: -- Oswald, but they do seem to be very, very
12 knowledgeable about what is where.

13 On the other hand, if it's hard to get everything in the U.S.
14 Government, as my preceding witness, it will be much harder there, of course.

15 I think that, if you touch the right button at the top, you will get
16 cooperation to the extent that those people know.

17 As for whether the officials in the Russian and Byelorussian
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1 bureaucracy now, I would think no. I would think you would have to go to
2 some older retired people, such as Pitrovanov, to find out what might be where,
3 and you would have to have people with some imagination, would be my guess.

4 DR. NELSON: Is it your perception, in speaking to the
5 researchers, that the bureaucracy was so great in the Soviet Union that nothing
6 was thrown away, that things are there if we could just find them?

7 MS. McMILLAN: I think the real danger is that there are things
8 that are there that they are not going to cough up, that if they had something
9 that pointed to Oswald's working for any Soviet agency, it might not be handed
10 over under any circumstances, but it might by mistake, for one thing,
11 and -- what was the other part of your question?

12 DR. NELSON: Well, my question was whether they, in fact, had
13 such a bureaucracy that they didn't throw things away.

14 MS. McMILLAN: Oh, yes. They not only don't throw -- I mean
15 they do keep many copies, and a document which ought to be in one place -- it
16 may have been destroyed there, but it would be somewhere else.

17 They are just drowning in paper, and they keep multiple records,

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1 which is a fortunate thing.

2 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Any other questions?

3 DR. HALL: Yes.

4 Are you familiar with the forthcoming work by Norman Mailer on
5 Lee Oswald?

6 MS. McMILLAN: He has talked to me about it, but I have not
7 seen that, Mr. Hall.

8 Dr. Hall: Could you, in the course of those conversations -- or
9 did you, in the course of those conversations, get any sense of the records that
10 were made available to him by the KGB or others?

11 MS. McMILLAN: I didn't get a sense of there being Moscow KGB
12 documents, but I may be totally ignorant about that, but of Minsk, yes.

13 He said he talked -- I think what he told me was he talked to 18
14 ex-KGB officials, he had recordings, and that he maybe said he had reduced
15 them down to two in the book, but there had actually been 18.

16 But I am trying -- I did mention in my statement that there
17 might have been something else besides the KGB in Minsk, and that would be the

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1 Byelorussian government --

2 DR. HALL: Right.

3 MS. McMILLAN: -- at that time.

4 DR. HALL: I think it's safe to say we should ask that question of
5 Mr. Mailer. Mr. Mailer came to you as someone who is expert in --

6 MS. McMILLAN: I didn't see him. He called me to say that he
7 wished to pay me fair use for quotations --though I had just two conversations
8 with him.

9 But it does occur to me, with you asking that, that Marina's uncle
10 lived in a building, an apartment building that was across the street from the
11 residence of the secretary then of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Akiral
12 Masorloff, and I don't know whether Masorloff is living -- I suppose he's
13 dead -- but I'm not sure that they wouldn't have kept quite a close watch on
14 that building and the comings and goings, and there might even be photographs.

15 That might be helpful.

16 I never did talk to Lee Oswald's friends in Minsk. I thought
17 that -- I couldn't get a visa, and I thought, even if I could, that it would do

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1 them nothing but harm, but Mr. Mailer certainly did talk to them, and most of
2 our conversation had to do with how were they, what were they like, did he
3 think they were truthful, that type of thing.

4 DR. HALL: Thank you very much.

5 DR. JOYCE: Ms. McMillan, there have been several statements to
6 the effect that you might have had a connection to the Central Intelligence
7 Agency.

8 I was wondering if you could elucidate the nature of them and
9 whether you might have had any conversations with the CIA concerning Oswald
10 in connection with the Soviet Union or Cuba.

11 MS. McMILLAN: Thank you for asking, Mr. Joyce.

12 My government service was 30 days as a translator in Moscow in
13 the winter of -- early 1956, when I was a translator for the Joint Press
14 Reading Service -- American, British, Canadian -- I think there was a fourth
15 country.

16 It was an English-language translating service, and my boss there
17 asked for my continued employment but was refused, because I did not have a
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1 security clearance from the U.S. Government.

2 My conversations with CIA officials about Oswald came only
3 following the assassination. I think it was the FBI who came to see me over the
4 weekend of November 22nd-23rd. I'm not sure if I ever did talk to CIA people
5 about Oswald after the assassination. I talked to State Department, Warren
6 Commission.

7 I did have a conversation once in Grand Central Station with a CIA
8 official, and until recently, I couldn't remember why I had that conversation, but
9 I think I do remember now that it was in 1959, before I was returning to the
10 Soviet Union after covering Khrushchev's visit to President Eisenhower in the fall
11 of '59.

12 I had been under a good deal of pressure from the KGB to be an
13 informer when I was a reporter, and I was frightened in going back, and I
14 thought somebody -- the American ambassador was aware of my difficulties,
15 but I was afraid that something could happen to me, and I wanted someone on
16 the outside to know, and that was the fall of '59.

17 His name was Gary Coite, and I believe I was asked about that by
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1 the House Assassinations Subcommittee, but I am not sure whether I
2 remembered at that time why I spoke with him, and then, in the autumn of
3 '62, Mr. Donald Jamenson, who I thought was named Mr. James McDonald,
4 came to see me in Cambridge, and I spoke to him about my observations on a
5 visit I had just made for The Reporter magazine about the intellectual
6 atmosphere.

7 I was writing about the de-Stalinization and Soviet painters and
8 writers, and my notes had been confiscated when I left Leningrad airport, 18
9 notebooks, and President Kennedy had helped me with that matter. That is,
10 Carl Kazen -- he had had Kazen speak to me.

11 And so, I felt that I should speak to Mr. Jamenson, and I did
12 not -- my effort then -- I assumed that anything one intelligence service knew,
13 the other intelligence service knew and that their files were
14 inter-penetrated --and of course, my concern was for my Soviet friends.

15 So, I didn't name names except of, I think, Yveta Chenko, people
16 who were so well-known in the west that I couldn't hurt them, but otherwise I
17 gave him the mood-- I don't think I mentioned names of anyone I thought could
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1 be hurt.

2 And those were the extent of my witting contacts with the -- I, of
3 course, knew people in the American embassy, the British embassy, the French
4 embassy, and the Israeli embassy, but I only saw them -- contacts about things I
5 was particularly interested in, like the British had someone who knew a lot about
6 the parasite laws passed by Khrushchev in 1959, but the Israelis knew a lot
7 about intellectual circles and so did the French, more than the Americans did,
8 and the Americans I would go to for agriculture and economy.

9 But if I thought somebody was in the intelligence of either side, I
10 avoided them. It was just a demimonde-- and I avoided them, but of course, I
11 would have talked to people that I didn't know, and in that situation, the only
12 thing that saved you and made you able to write and have any spontaneity in
13 your life is to be a somewhat open person, and so, I tried to be like that, but of
14 course, you don't know everything you're dealing with, and it was a
15 rapidly-changing situation.

16 DR. MARWELL: Ms. McMillan, you mentioned in your written
17 statement that you submitted to the board that you thought it would be wise for
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1 us to seek out records of the U.S. Communist Party concerning Oswald and also
2 the records of John Abt.

3 Do you have any leads for us about where we might find these
4 records?

5 MS. McMILLAN: I wish I did. No. But I thought that Oswald's
6 choice of Abt for a lawyer was very telling, and I assume the Communist Party
7 was very upset and that Abt purposely disappeared because it would be
8 embarrassing to the party, but your guess is just as good as mine.

9 But I was very glad that the previous speaker spoke about Oswald's
10 prison interrogation, because again, the various notes have been made---are
11 remarkably congruent but tantalizingly incomplete.

12 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Ms. McMillan, your information and
13 thoughts on how we should seek former Soviet records are very helpful, and we
14 really appreciate that.

15 Let me ask you one final question. You interviewed Lee Harvey
16 Oswald in 1959 in the Soviet Union. Would you just take a moment to give us
17 your sense of the man, your thoughts, impressions of him based on that

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1 interview?

2 MS. McMILLAN: Well, he was stunningly young. He looked like a
3 very young boy, and I felt very sorry for him. He seemed to be at sea and not
4 to know what he was dealing with.

5 He told me proudly that he had been to Get Schemer, a children's
6 department store that was only a block from our hotel, and that he had bought
7 an ice cream cone there, and he seemed so proud that he had done
8 anything -- he didn't know the language very well.

9 I just made him tea during that time. I just felt pretty sorry for
10 him, and I felt somewhat a sense of identification, because I had weak press
11 credentials and was a lone individual trying to remain as a reporter, you know,
12 with the Soviet bureaucracy, and I did speak the language, I had studied the
13 country, and I had a Master's degree, and I think I was 31, whereas he had just
14 turned 20, and he seemed younger, and we were both lone individuals up
15 against the bureaucracy, and so, I felt quite a sense of sympathy for him, and I
16 liked him.

17 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much.

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1 MS. McMILLAN: Thank you.

2 MR. TATRO: Mr. Chairman, can I ask another question about

3 Abt?

4 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Let's proceed with the hearing first, and
5 we'll take care of you before the end of the hearing.

6 Thank you very much.

7 Our next witness is Mr. Richard Trask, who is the author of

8 *Pictures of the Pain: Photography and the Assassination of President Kennedy.*

9 It was published in 1994, an exhaustive study on the history of the photographic
10 record surrounding the assassination.

11 Mr. Trask, welcome. Thank you for coming.

12 MR. TRASK: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank the
13 board for the invitation and the opportunity to address you this morning.

14 As you are all well aware, yours is an important though difficult
15 task whose scope can become extremely open-ended, and no one from within the
16 research community will recommend that you narrowly define your scope.

17 Indeed, there is at least one point which unites the diverse research

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1 community, composed of historians, lawyers, physicians, authors, and tens of
2 thousands of other interested citizens.

3 That point is the desire for your pursuit the broadest definition of
4 full and complete disclosure of any and all records relating to the assassination of
5 President Kennedy.

6 I do not fool myself into believing that the outcome of your efforts
7 will be universally praised as absolutely accomplishing your mandate or that the
8 released records will bring forth a final and conclusive truth to the matter of
9 who killed the President and why.

10 For generations beyond ours, these released materials will also be
11 the grist for new theories and some wild speculation.

12 Yet, in spite of all the potential hype, profiteering, misuse, and
13 misinterpretation of this new information, full disclosure should still be
14 aggressively pursued by you and it should, in many cases, lay to rest old
15 controversies and eventually clarify much of the truth.

16 Most importantly, your board's conscientious pursuit will turn
17 around for the first time in almost 30 years a previously lackadaisical

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1 *government performance as regards open access.*

2 *Past official inquiries into the President's assassination obfuscated*
3 *and kept hidden large amounts of information.*

4 *Government officials, bureaucrats, archivists, and others having a*
5 *hand in the creation and custody of these records, often due to potential agency*
6 *embarrassment, incompetence, inertia, prejudice, or possessiveness, kept many of*
7 *their records out of the public domain.*

8 *The research community, many of whom began their quest due to*
9 *the perception of their government's purposefully withholding vital information,*
10 *has convinced the majority of the public that this withholding is a sinister and*
11 *purposeful hiding of a conspiracy to kill a president of the United States.*

12 *This belief has been virtually seared into the national psyche.*

13 *The only option for rightfully restoring and renewing the public*
14 *trust in its government is by countermanding a history of political constraints*
15 *and past prejudices in assassination inquiries through an active and massive*
16 *declassification of all records relating directly and indirectly to the President's*
17 *assassination, and the time and opportunity is obviously now.*

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1 I have personally become interested in the events of November 22,
2 1963, since they occurred, being a 16-year-old who was drawn in emotionally
3 to the trauma of the shooting.

4 For many years, I believed that there was a large and masterful
5 conspiracy that must have been responsible for taking the life of the President.

6 By the 1970s, I wasn't so sure about an intricate plot and began
7 to feel manipulated by writers and critics, as well as by the government.

8 There have appeared so many facts, perceived facts, half-truths,
9 innuendos, self-serving statements, and lies to make a pursuit of the truth,
10 especially in light of the nondisclosure of so many government records, almost
11 impossible.

12 Not wanting to add to the cacophony, yet desiring to contribute
13 something to the historical record, I decided to focus on the previously
14 understudied area of the photography of the event.

15 Now history is defined through historical photography, as the use
16 of photographic images capable of supporting the study and interpretation of
17 history, photography has limitations for use as historical evidence and may
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1 exhibit only partial truths, biases, and distortions of reality. It can never tell
2 the whole story of an event. Yet, for all its potential shortcomings, it is closer
3 to being a trace of reality than any other documentation.

4 In very broad strokes, let me comment about these photographic
5 materials relating to the assassination and how they may be included within
6 your review of records which should be released or sought.

7 Following the assassination, the FBI began a process of attempting
8 to gather photographs as potential evidence, though after about a week of this
9 process was less vigorously pursued.

10 Meanwhile, the news media used their own photographic sources,
11 as well as those they obtained from amateurs who had been on the scene.

12 During the assassination, a minimum of 19 spectators in Dealey
13 Plaza recorded some of that event, while at least 14 professional photographers
14 took scenes from the motorcade or after exiting their vehicles.

15 Within a short time of the assassination, over a score more
16 photographers were in the plaza recording all sorts of activity.

17 Those photographic materials which were collected, utilized, and
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1 kept by the FBI and subsequent Warren Commission investigation are quite
2 scanty.

3 There are copies of some photographs, though most are
4 dramatically cropped and multi-generational.

5 A number of photos, films, and videotapes possibly part of the
6 original Commission record often do not show up in archival or Freedom of
7 Information search requests.

8 There is little evidence that this class of source material, with the
9 exception of the Zapruder film, was ever actively examined.

10 The professionals and their images, such as White House
11 photographers Cecil Stoughton and Thomas Atkins, were virtually ignored, as
12 were many amateurs who had made photos at the plaza.

13 Though the later House Select Committee on Assassinations was
14 serious in its pursuit of potential photographic sources, when it ceased operations
15 in 1979, with the exception of those photos and documents published within its
16 report and hearings, their materials, contact reports, and subcommittee
17 photographic studies were sealed to public access.

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1 A full disclosure of photos and films, studies of these materials as
2 prepared by the government or subcontractors, and all supporting
3 documentation in the way of FBI and Secret Service field and lab reports should
4 be released.

5 Also to be sought should be the National Photographic
6 Interpretation Center and CIA records relating to the study of the Zapruder and
7 possible other films and photos, as well as records relating to the Justice
8 Department's pursuit or lack thereof in regards to the Charles Bronson film
9 which the House Select Committee on Assassinations had requested they further
10 study.

11 All other records relating to photographs and photography
12 acquired or generated by the Warren Commission, Rockefeller Commission,
13 Church Committee, and House Select Committee should be obtained.

14 Also to be searched out should be any and all records and photos
15 relating to several persons whose films or photos are not now available or for
16 which information about them is quite incomplete.

17 This includes the so-called babushka lady, Norman Similas, James
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1 Hankin, Gary Field, Jack Weaver, and James Powell. In Powell's case, files from
2 the Army Intelligence Corps should be examined relating to his activities in and
3 around the Texas School Book Depository.

4 I firmly believe that the President Kennedy assassination material
5 should not only be sought for the object of a partial restoration in trust in
6 regards to government disclosure and for the potential of learning more about
7 the event as a criminal offense but also for gathering a complete record and
8 preserving these materials for the sake of history.

9 With that in mind, I would urge as full a collection of photographic
10 materials of the events of November 22nd as possible.

11 The study of this type of photo evidence by myself and others has
12 shown it to be of some assistance in the explanation of previous points of
13 controversy.

14 For example, a man believed by some to be Jack Ruby is seen in
15 one photo which is taken near the book depository entrance shortly after the
16 assassination. I uncovered a separate photo taken by someone else at about the
17 same time in which it is clear that that man is obviously not Ruby.

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1 The John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson libraries contain
2 important November 22nd photographic resources created by the official White
3 House photographers, as well as through photo and film gifts of individuals and
4 organizations.

5 The maintenance of these visual materials is carried out in a highly
6 professional manner, with fine conservation storage areas but with budget
7 constraints on processing new material for public access.

8 This visual material should, if not specifically copied for inclusion in
9 the National Archives assassination collection, be noted in any master listing of
10 assassination-related materials available to the public.

11 Likewise, important photographic documentation is in the
12 possession of the State of Texas, the Western New England College Archives of
13 Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Dallas Municipal Archives and Records
14 Center, particularly the original Dallas police department photo negatives made
15 of the book depository building.

16 Through cooperative arrangement, possibly first-generation prints
17 far better than those within the Warren Commission files could be made available
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1 to the National Archives collection.

2 The bulk of the important photographic sources, however, are still
3 in private hands.

4 Although the board obviously cannot compel this material to be
5 given to the national archives, it might be possible to come to an arrangement
6 with these photographers or their families whereby the materials could be made
7 a part of the permanent assassination collections.

8 Some important photographic sources have never been viewed by
9 the government or the public.

10 Former presidential assistant David Powers is known to have taken
11 film from aboard the follow-up car in the Dallas motorcade, while former Dallas
12 motorcycle officer W. George Lumpkin at one time had possession of a Polaroid
13 photo taken of him in the motorcade and with the book depository building in
14 the background.

15 Another large category of original photo materials relating to the
16 assassination are those created by print and television cameramen. An effort to
17 obtain copies and an agreement for use should be attempted.

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1 This material includes collections from the original news-gathering
2 agencies and individual photographers who may possess originals. This category
3 is extremely unrepresented in official government files.

4 Among these sources are the four television stations active in the
5 Dallas-Fort Worth area in 1963, the NBC and CBS television networks, and the
6 Sherman Greenberg Film Library.

7 CBS also is reputed to have film out-takes of some potentially
8 significant interviews filmed in 1967 in preparation for their documentary series
9 "The Warren Report."

10 Some of the November 22nd coverage, including film by Dan Cook
11 of KTTV and Tom Alyea of WFAA, is also possibly available, having been saved by
12 the cameramen or possibly in other private hands.

13 Newspaper coverage included large numbers of negatives being
14 generated by the Dallas Morning News, Dallas Times-Herald, and Fort Worth
15 Star-Telegram. Some of the Dallas Times-Herald collection is now on deposit
16 at the Dallas Public Library.

17 Various photographers or their families may also possess original
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1 materials not now represented within the newspaper libraries.

2 The Sixth-Floor Museum archives also has some important photos
3 and negatives, including many made by William Allen and several others.

4 Time-Warner, Inc., has in its photo archives original coverage by
5 staff photographer Art Rickerby, as well as collected film and prints made by
6 several amateurs.

7 The wire services were likewise represented by their own photo
8 staff and through the procuring of spot news photos and films.

9 United Press International was represented by staff photographers
10 Frank Cancellare and William Allen, while UPI news film division originally
11 purchased amateur films by Nix and Muchmore. UPI Betman News Photo now
12 has possession of some of these resources.

13 Associated Press coverage included photos by James Altgens and
14 Henry Burroughs, AP Wide World now possessing some of these important
15 original negatives, particularly those made by Jim Altgens.

16 Multi-generation copies of photos not now extant elsewhere are
17 also possibly among collections of assassination researchers.

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1 To indicate its determination for an inclusive collection of
2 photographic resources, the Assassination Record Review Board or National
3 Archives itself should publicly request and actively seek out still unknown
4 photographic resources which have thus far not come to light.

5 Though possibly beyond the original scope of your board, the active
6 solicitation of these known and unknown visual prime resources to history are so
7 important to collect and preserve, being among the most important and useful
8 documents of what really occurred on November 22, 1963.

9 The sticking point is obviously how many of these privately and
10 corporately owned artifacts can be acquired and made available to the public if
11 the owners are reluctant to give up their originals or right to use of copies of the
12 originals.

13 I, for one, believe that if an institution such as the National
14 Archives is firmly committed and able to properly store and conserve these
15 materials, that with effort an amicable agreement may be worked out for the
16 deposit, purchase, or gift of significant amounts of these materials which will
17 benefit the potential donors, the public interest, and especially the historic
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1 record.

2 *Though they did not know it would be the case at the time, those*
3 *photographers who were recording a presidential visit to Dallas some 32 years*
4 *ago incidentally recorded one of the most significant watershed events of the*
5 *20th century.*

6 *The importance of their documentation of that event transcends*
7 *monetary or personal considerations. These images must be preserved as part*
8 *of the collection as being significant, more so than any past government record.*
9 *We owe it to history.*

10 *Thank you.*

11 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: *Thank you.*

12 *Any questions for Mr. Trask?*

13 DR. HALL: *Yes.*

14 *Mr. Trask, thank you very much. I found your statement very*
15 *interesting and very revealing, and you certainly have captured an important*
16 *part of this particular piece of assassination history. We really don't have this*
17 *kind of evidence for other events.*

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1 I'd like to ask you, though, a series of questions that really have to
2 do with the question -- to do with the issue of forgeries of photographic records.

3 Do you think the board has any responsibility with regard to
4 determining whether any photographs or films are forgeries?

5 MR. TRASK: Yes. I would like the board to be able to push the
6 envelope for as much responsibility as possible in looking into the primary
7 sources.

8 As you are probably aware, there has been much in the critical
9 literature in the past year or two concerning the Zapruder film, what happened
10 to the copies that were sent to Washington, what happened with their being
11 examined through the CIA laboratory, and many people have suggested that,
12 within a very short period of time, that film was tampered with.

13 I, myself, do not believe that to be the case, but I think it's
14 important, because this factor is coming up in the literature so much, that it
15 would, I believe, be relatively simple to find out if the original Zapruder film and
16 the three first-generation prints were, in fact, tampered with.

17 DR. HALL: Do you have any other suggestions for us in this

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1 regard, beyond the Zapruder film? Do you personally know of any photographs
2 or films that may be suspect as forgeries?

3 MR. TRASK: Well, one area in which I'm not very conversant are
4 the Oswald outdoor photographs, and there has been much controversy about
5 that for many, many years.

6 The House Select Committee on Assassinations photograph panel
7 looked into those photographs, and I, for one, believe they very much decided
8 that they were, in fact, not forgeries.

9 When we're speaking of those photos that were taken or films that
10 were taken in the Dealey Plaza area at the time of the assassination, I think one
11 of the reasons for trying to obtain the original copies of films or first-generation
12 prints is to make sure -- as well as negatives -- is to make sure that no
13 tampering has taken place.

14 I'm not aware of much in the way of controversy that has arisen
15 concerning the Dealey Plaza photographs and possible fooling around with those.

16 DR. HALL: Recognizing it's a world of scarce resources and short
17 time, if you were giving us a set of priorities to pursue, what would be at the top

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1 of your list, photographically, for this board to do?

2 MR. TRASK: I would be very interested to find out more about
3 James Powell, who was a special agent for the Army Intelligence Corps who,
4 when the assassination was over, was interviewed by both the FBI and the Secret
5 Service and came up with two different versions of what he saw and what
6 happened at the assassination scene.

7 He was, within a very short period of time, on the corner facing
8 the southeast corner of the school book depository and took one photograph of it.

9 I want to know why there's only one photograph, where he was.

10 He claims in one of the statements that he was a half-block away.

11 Why did he have a camera, did he take more pictures, and so forth. He was
12 also active, apparently, in the searching of the building itself.

13 It could be that there is simply a very easy answer to that, but it
14 was a red flag that stuck up at me when I was looking at the information about
15 the Dealey Plaza photographers.

16 DR. HALL: Thank you very much.

17 DR. NELSON: Mr. Trask, I wonder if you can give us some clues

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1 about finding people who have these photographs. You mentioned that is
2 something we should do, but is there a central source? Is there some
3 organization? How would you suggest we go about that?

4 MR. TRASK: That's one of the problems with photographic
5 materials, is that the bulk of the materials that were generated photographically
6 during the assassination were in private hands, and with the exception of some
7 material that got into the official record, which are always bad copies and not
8 very well framed and so forth, you really don't have an awful lot of material
9 within the public record.

10 That's why -- I think your board is the first board that has looked
11 into the resources of the assassination which doesn't have some kind of a linkage
12 to the government which would be able to -- because of your built-up good
13 integrity right now -- would be able to request of many of these individuals,
14 many of these businesses which have this film and photographic material, to
15 please allow them to be released.

16 DR. NELSON: So, basically, you're saying that we'd have to go to
17 each individual person who might have been there.

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1 MR. TRASK: I can follow up my written materials with more
2 specific information about where they are available. When I was putting my
3 book together, I kind of had to find out those sources. It's amazing how much
4 material is still out there.

5 The local newspapers have literally hundreds of negatives, many of
6 which have never even been printed before, which might relate in one way or
7 another to Dealey Plaza, to events that happened shortly after the assassination,
8 and I would think that a business such as a newspaper or some of the TV
9 coverage in Dallas would be willing, within limitations, to make this available to
10 the board and, hopefully, to the American public.

11 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Mr. Trask, there have been allegations
12 that this board has heard that the FBI seized photographs or film at the time of
13 the assassination. Do you believe that, or do you have any opinions on that
14 subject?

15 MR. TRASK: Unfortunately, I believe the FBI was not as at-speed
16 as was the media. The media was there in force, and most of the materials
17 that were acquired were acquired by the media.

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1 As a matter of fact, it's a sad commentary that, in many cases,
2 materials that came to the attention of the Warren Commission had to be
3 requested through the FBI to contact the individual media which first came up
4 with these.

5 The FBI did make an attempt sometime probably beginning
6 Saturday morning to acquire any kinds of materials that would have been
7 processed through the local processing houses, Kodak, and so forth, but this was
8 a bit late and not very dramatically done.

9 Once Oswald was shot, my impression is that the investigators
10 were not interested in photographic materials anymore.

11 MR. MARWELL: I was intrigued in your written statement and
12 your remarks earlier that former presidential assistant David Powers had a
13 movie camera in the follow-up car and that this film has never been seen,
14 apparently. Do you know anything about it? Do you know whether it covered
15 the critical period of the motorcade?

16 MR. TRASK: I do not believe it covered the critical period of the
17 Dealey Plaza area.

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1 My remarks are talking to the historic record as a whole, and I
2 believe that something as significant as a film being done even of the vehicle prior
3 to its entering Dealey Plaza would be of benefit to researchers.

4 One very minor item of controversy has always been whether or
5 not a bullet, in fact, hit -- or a fragment of a bullet hit the area around the
6 windshield and made a dent in the chrome. We have not been able to find, at
7 this point, any evidence for or against this dent having occurred.

8 The Secret Service had indicated that this dent had occurred prior
9 to November 22nd. Pictures taken prior to Dealey Plaza would help find out if
10 that, in fact, were true.

11 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much. We appreciate
12 your sharing your expertise with us today.

13 Next, the board would like to hear from Dick Russell. Mr. Russell
14 is the author of the 1992 book *The Man Who Knew Too Much*.

15 Mr. Russell, we appreciate your joining us today.

16 MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, Mr. Tunheim.

17 I guess I would like to address my remarks primarily about the
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1 board's power to subpoena witnesses which I understand you have and also to
2 obtain records that might otherwise be unavailable about very important
3 individuals under the privacy act provisions of the Freedom of Information Act,
4 which I believe should be pursued.

5 As you said, I'm the author of *The Man Who Knew Too Much*,
6 which is an 824-page book about the assassination. I am a long-time
7 investigative journalist.

8 The book was the product of some 17 years of research and led
9 me to the inescapable conclusion that a conspiracy existed that went beyond the
10 alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and his own slayer, Jack Ruby.

11 The primary subject of this book is a man named Richard Case
12 Nagell, a former military intelligence officer and CIA contract agent who was
13 involved with Oswald when both were stationed in Japan in 1957 and '58 and
14 later during the 1962 and '63 period in Dallas, New Orleans, Mexico City, and
15 perhaps elsewhere.

16 There is ample documentation on Mr. Nagell's intelligence career to
17 convince me that, as far as he has been willing to reveal himself, he has told the

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1 truth and that, indeed, he may be the most important living witness to the
2 events leading up to the tragedy of November 22, 1963.

3 In brief, Mr. Nagell maintains that he sought to warn both the FBI,
4 in the form of a registered letter to Director Hoover on September 17, 1963,
5 and the CIA, specifically Desmond Fitzgerald's office of the special affairs staff of
6 the CIA, of an assassination plot involving Oswald and two Cuban exile associates
7 who used the code names of Angel and Leopoldo.

8 At the time, Mr. Nagell was working as a double-agent and had
9 connections to the Soviet KGB and/or GRU intelligence services, as well as Cuban
10 intelligence, possibly Japanese intelligence, and the CIA.

11 The intent of the conspirators, according to Mr. Nagell, was to pin
12 the blame on Castro's Cuba and spark an invasion of the island, and he has
13 stated that Oswald was falsely convinced that he was working on Castro's behalf.

14 Now, here, for example, is an FBI document that already exists
15 concerning Mr. Nagell, dated December 20, 1963, where he states that he had
16 met Oswald in Mexico City and in Texas.

17 This is a Secret Service document that was withheld for many,

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1 many years -- finally, it was released, I guess, in the 1970s -- which states that
2 one of the Secret Service agents interviewed Marina Oswald for approximately
3 two hours on January 18, 1964, concerning Richard Case Nagell.

4 I don't believe that the transcript or any notes on that interview
5 have ever been made publicly available, and I think that they should be.

6 I just want to read very briefly from one of the other statements
7 which would lead you to perhaps seeking out these documents.

8 This is an affidavit that Richard Nagell swore in 1975 which states
9 that, in September 1963, the exact date of which he was capable of verifying,
10 he dispatched a letter via registered mail to J. Edgar Hoover, with a return
11 address in Mexico, mailed within the United States.

12 The letter was neatly typewritten and composed in the style and
13 format used by operational personnel of the CIA in writing their reports.

14 In this letter, he states that he advised Mr. Hoover of a conspiracy,
15 although he did not use that word, to assassinate the President of the United
16 States involving Lee Harvey Oswald, indicating the attempt would take place in
17 the latter part of September 1963, originally.

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1 He said I furnished a complete and accurate physical description of
2 Mr. Oswald, listing his true name, two of his aliases, his residence address, and
3 other pertinent facts about him.

4 I disclosed sufficient data about the conspiracy, citing an overt act
5 which constituted a violation of Federal law, to warrant an immediate
6 investigation if not the arrest of Mr. Oswald.

7 I signed the letter with the name Joseph Kramer, an alias of a
8 known Communist or Soviet agent then residing in Canada and also an alias that
9 I had used during my meetings with two FBI agents in January of 1963 in
10 Miami.

11 I am willing to undergo a polygraph examination relative to any
12 and all statements made herein.

13 Now, I am aware that substantial government files exist pertaining
14 to Mr. Nagell and his activities with the CIA, the FBI, the State Department,
15 Secret Service, U.S. Passport Office, and at the Army Records Intelligence
16 Repository Center in Fort Holabird, Maryland.

17 Mr. Nagell has previously obtained his lengthy CIA and FBI files
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1 under the Freedom of Information Act, and since he has been quoted publicly in
2 books, magazine articles, and newspapers that he was cognizant of Oswald and
3 an assassination plot, I believe it is in the public interest to waive any privacy act
4 restrictions and review for release the records maintained on him by these
5 agencies.

6 I think it would also be important, as has been pointed out by Ms.
7 McMillan, to request of representatives of the KGB and/or the GRU any files they
8 have retained on Mr. Nagell, as he also says that he wrote and signed a
9 confession while incarcerated by Soviet authorities during the summer of 1968.

10 Files on him may also exist with Cuban intelligence and Japanese
11 intelligence, which was known at the time as the Cabinet Research Office.

12 He stated that Oswald, while a Marine in Japan, met with a
13 Colonel Nikolai Eroshkin, whom it has been verified was, indeed, at the Soviet
14 Embassy in Tokyo as an intelligence agent at the time, and with Professor Chikao
15 Fujisawa.

16 These people, too, I believe, should be sought information about
17 through the files.

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1 I listed, and I won't read them here, but that any file search into
2 him should also involve researching his various aliases, and I think that's
3 something that should be done with other witnesses, as well, who have used
4 pseudonyms, because files may exist under those names.

5 It should be noted that he himself has said that he used the aliases
6 of Alek Hiddell, which was the alias that Oswald used, indicating that that was
7 an alias used by more than one person as part of some kind of intelligence
8 operation.

9 I have listed other files in my testimony that I've submitted to you
10 that I won't read here but indicating where he has said they would be available,
11 and I would say about him, too, that although a concerted effort was made by
12 various government agencies to portray him in a light that would cast doubt
13 upon his veracity, a thorough search of these records would indicate otherwise
14 and that any release of material pertinent to the assassination would not be
15 complete, in my opinion, without the Nagell material.

16 He is still alive. He lives in the Los Angeles area. He has
17 indicated to me in the past that, if he was ever subpoenaed by a government
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1 agency, he would be willing to testify.

2 Even though the Warren Commission knew about him, as well as
3 the House Committee on Assassinations, for reasons best known to those
4 members, he was never called.

5 I would urge the review board to use its powers of subpoena to call
6 Mr. Nagell for testimony.

7 It would also be pertinent to examine records for information on
8 Oswald's alleged associates, Angel and Leopoldo, both of whom were also
9 identified by Sylvia Odio as visitors to her apartment in September of 1963.

10 These two individuals were reportedly associated with the Cuban
11 exile group ALPHA-66 in Mexico City and elsewhere, as well as JURE and the
12 MRP, or Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo.

13 Mr. Nagell referred on several occasions to the late Antonio or
14 Tony Cuesta, a Cuban exile leader, as an individual who may have had
15 association with these conspirators.

16 I believe I have mentioned to you before, and I hope this came up
17 at the Kennedy Library yesterday, that there is a file there on Cuban exiles

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1 which has never been released to the public, and I feel it would be very pertinent
2 to your investigation.

3 Since the first assassination plot against the President originated in
4 Mexico City at the time of the Cuban missile crisis, CIA files originating there
5 might contain information about this.

6 Pertinent here would be CIA material on the Hotel Luna, its
7 proprietor, and in particular, a head waiter named Franz Waehauf.

8 I would urge the review board to obtain the complete
9 autobiographical manuscript of former CIA station chief Winston Scott, which
10 was taken out of Mexico City shortly after his death in 1969 by the CIA's
11 counterintelligence chief, James Angleton.

12 I think pertinent here, too, and something that should be looked at
13 is the possibility that there was an intelligence operation surrounding Oswald
14 that may have had nothing to do with the assassination itself but may have
15 concerned CIA interests in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and also CIA
16 interest in the possibility that they had been penetrated by an agent of the other
17 side and that they were observing Oswald, monitoring his contacts to see if this
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1 so-called mole search would turn up anything. It's a vast area. Obviously,
2 James Angleton's files would contain a great deal about it.

3 I named other individuals here that are rather obscure that I won't
4 go into again, but Mr. Nagell has stated that a young Trotskyite from the San
5 Antonio area named Harry L. Power left behind a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle,
6 much like Oswald's, in an Indiana hotel room immediately after the assassination.

7 This has been verified from other sources. There have even been
8 newspaper articles about this fellow, and files on Harry Power should be
9 scrutinized.

10 I also think that records pertaining to far-right extremists should
11 be examined closely, and I will mention specifically the H.L. Hunt oil family in
12 Texas. Mr. Hunt, of course, is no longer alive, but his sons are.

13 I was told by two different employees of the Hunt oil
14 family -- one of them told me that the first copy of the Zapruder film was, in
15 fact, purchased not by Life magazine but by the Hunt oil family, and I think they
16 should be questioned about what happened to it, because it may have contained
17 different footage than we have ever seen.

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1 I was told by another employee of the Hunt oil family that Mr.
2 Hunt asked him directly to check out the security around Oswald in the Dallas
3 jail on the Saturday after the assassination, that he did so, reported back to Mr.
4 Hunt that there was very little security, in fact one could get close to Oswald,
5 and of course, the next day, Jack Ruby, who had visited the Hunt oil offices on
6 the 17th of November, shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

7 I would be willing to turn over to the Committee a collection of
8 private papers from the H.L. Hunt family, which I obviously could not say how I
9 obtained but which reveal that they conducted an ongoing investigation into
10 what Jim Garrison was doing in 1967.

11 In other words, they were doing a private investigation at the
12 time, trying to see if the Garrison investigation would point to them.

13 There are other individuals whose files should be looked at and who
14 should be called.

15 John Thomas Masen, I believe, is still alive in the Dallas area. I
16 did an article in the Village Voice a number of years ago which recounted the
17 story of an Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agent named Frank Ellsworth, who
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1 told me of arresting Masen shortly before the assassination.

2 He was an arms dealer, a member of the Minute Men close to the
3 Hunt oil family and Cuban exiles and, in fact, looked so much like Oswald that,
4 when Frank Ellsworth was called into the police station on the afternoon of the
5 assassination, he thought that he had arrested and then he released Masen before
6 the assassination, the man who had shot the President.

7 Larry Schmidt is another individual who should be looked at. He
8 was very close to General Walker, his brother worked for Walker, and I was told
9 on very good authority --in fact, General Walker himself told me before he died
10 that he suspected that the Schmidt brothers, who were very right-wing, may
11 have been involved with Oswald in the shooting attempt against him.

12 I also think, finally, that -- and I don't know how you go about
13 this exactly, because it's a vast field, and many of the files have been
14 destroyed -- but there is a possibility that Oswald could have been under some
15 kind of hypnotic control, as far out as that may seem.

16 We know of the existence of a CIA program called MK-Ultra and
17 of military intelligence programs along the same line, where efforts were made

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1 to control and manipulate human behavior.

2 When I took passages from Ms. McMillan's book about Oswald's
3 behavior patterns in, particularly, February before he shot Walker or attempted
4 to shoot Walker, apparently, and in July of '63, one of the leading experts on
5 hypnosis in this country told me that the description in that book is a classic
6 example of what is called a hypnotic abreaction.

7 Oswald was stationed then at Atsugi, of course, in Japan, where
8 LSD work was known to be going on.

9 There have been all kinds of rumors about this over the years, and
10 I've researched this rather extensively and feel there is, indeed, a possibility that
11 something like this could have been employed with Oswald.

12 Bill Alexander, who was the Assistant DA in Dallas at the time,
13 told me that he believed that "the Manchurian Candidate" theory was a viable
14 one almost immediately after the assassination.

15 I would, finally, just like to thank you for your consideration of
16 these requests in order that the American people might finally come to know the
17 truth about what happened in Dallas, because I believe that, until this happens,
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1 we will remain unable to reclaim the heritage that made this Nation what it
2 was.

3 This great trauma of modern American history has affected all
4 aspects of our political and social life. Our democracy has never really recovered
5 from the assassination and the terrible events that followed in the '60s, including
6 the assassinations of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and Bobby Kennedy.

7 John F. Kennedy once foresaw, prophetically, that "We shall have
8 to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure.
9 The outcome is by no means certain."

10 And today, I am afraid we live in a nation far removed from the
11 new frontier that President Kennedy envisioned. We see racism, poverty,
12 homelessness, drugs, and violence permeating our republic and the seeds of a
13 government completely removed from the real concerns of the people, with
14 control concentrated in the hands of a powerful few, I believe, were planted on
15 the day of the Kennedy assassination.

16 The assassination remains a gaping wound in our national psyche.
17 Tens of thousands of documents are still being withheld by various Federal
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1 agencies, and I would simply call, finally, for full disclosure.

2 Thank you very much.

3 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you, Mr. Russell.

4 Questions?

5 DR. HALL: Mr. Russell, would you know the scope and character
6 of the records that Mr. Nagell has in his personal possession?

7 MR. RUSSELL: I have never seen most of the records that he has
8 in his personal possession. I know that, in the 1980s, he fought for a long time
9 to get his CIA files and finally did, and then his FBI files.

10 He did tell me, in 1984, which was the last time I saw him in
11 person, that these files of the FBI contained what he called false information
12 linking him to Sam Giancana and John Roselli, two of the mobsters who were
13 involved in the anti-Castro plots with the CIA.

14 I don't know exactly why he told me that, whether it's true or
15 false. He said he did know Roselli, and he had met Giancana once.

16 And I know that -- Army intelligence, I believe, has -- I have a
17 lawyer in Washington who has been seeking some of those files, and that

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1 apparently some 900 pages of Army intelligence files about him have been found
2 and could be, certainly, releasable.

3 DR. HALL: Can you better inform us on those, those materials?
4 Is this something with which we are familiar, the 900 pages?

5 MR. RUSSELL: I haven't seen them yet. I have simply been told
6 that they have responded to this attorney to the effect that these records exist
7 and that one would be charged X amount per page for them.

8 They did do another release earlier this year of some records about
9 him, and there have been a few items coming out in the new releases from the
10 CIA and the FBI.

11 I will certainly be glad to inform you of anything further when I
12 find out about it.

13 DR. HALL: That would be very helpful.

14 Mr. Chairman, I just have one other question.

15 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Go ahead.

16 DR. HALL: I must say the State of Massachusetts clearly either
17 has short legislators or it has a very powerful chiropractic lobby here. These

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1 chairs, I think, were designed for others, other than human beings.

2 The thrust of my question to you about Nagell and the materials
3 he has is not so much the materials that were created on him which he has now
4 gained possession of but whether he has any governmental materials in his
5 possession that relate to matters other than -- and especially anything that
6 would relate to MK-Ultra or to the operations of the CIA outside the United
7 States.

8 MR. RUSSELL: I doubt that he would have anything on
9 MK-Ultra, but I would think that he would information relating to activities
10 outside the United States of the intelligence agencies.

11 I know -- he has told me that there is a photograph -- this isn't
12 pertaining to the assassination directly, but in a bank vault in another country,
13 there is a faded Polaroid photograph of himself with Oswald in Jackson Square
14 in New Orleans, that perhaps somewhere a tape recording of a discussion
15 between Oswald, Nagell, and two conspirators exists.

16 I know that the Garrison investigation tried to get it, but the man
17 that they sent happened to be a CIA agent himself. He was an infiltrator on
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1 the Garrison staff, apparently.

2 Nagell claimed that this tape recording didn't exist, but he has also
3 hinted that it may still exist, so, and certainly, he would have ample records on
4 activities in Japan, Mexico City, and elsewhere where he operated.

5 DR. HALL: Do you think he would testify without a grant of
6 immunity?

7 MR. RUSSELL: I think he should be granted immunity. If he
8 were offered immunity, I believe he would probably do it.

9 DR. HALL: Thank you very much.

10 DR. JOYCE: Mr. Russell, I am wondering -- you have mentioned
11 a variety of names and aliases this morning, and I'm wondering if you have any
12 certain knowledge of records in government agencies or even in private hands
13 pertaining to any of them that have not been released.

14 MR. RUSSELL: Concerning aliases in general of the various
15 individuals?

16 DR. JOYCE: Well, concerning any of the people whom you have
17 mentioned either by their name, their alias, or even a cryptonym or something

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1 of that nature.

2 MR. RUSSELL: Well, nothing comes immediately to mind, but
3 certainly, a number of people who have come up over the years as having
4 possible knowledge of the assassination have used aliases.

5 One example that I can think of is this fellow that I interviewed
6 who is now dead, Colonel William Bishop, who maintained that he had some
7 knowledge of the assassination ahead of time and used the name John Adrian
8 O'Hare, and the there was this whole thing -- well, did O'Hare die in 1975 and
9 Bishop live on or -- I mean it's a very murky world, as you know, and certainly,
10 cryptonyms are very important.

11 AM/LASH comes to mind, which was the cryptonym for Rolando
12 Cubela, who was involved in the assassination plots against Castro.

13 I think there must be -- in fact, there's been released now a long
14 list of CIA cryptonomic programs, and of course, it's a lengthy process to go into
15 that and find out who was involved in all these operations, but if I do think of
16 anything further directly about people's aliases, I will let you know.

17 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Mr. Russell, did you ever attempt to gain

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1 information from any Japanese sources, Japanese government sources, in
2 particular?

3 I never went to Japan myself. I know that, during the course
4 of the FRONTLINE investigation, a researcher whom I know did spend some time
5 tracking down people in Japan and wasn't really able to come up with much. I
6 don't know if he looked in the right places. I mean Japan is very secretive about
7 all this.

8 You know, they sent an investigator of their own to this country,
9 named Atsuyuki Sassa, I believe, immediately after the assassination, to try to
10 find out what the American government was looking at, and I personally think
11 that there may be some very interesting material in Japan.

12 Exactly where you would look -- as I said, I know that the
13 intelligence agency there, the CIA's counterpart, was called the Cabinet Research
14 Office, and I think they should be requested to see what they have on Oswald.

15 He was stationed there, of course, for a long time. The Japanese
16 police, I'm told, surveilled him, took pictures of him outside the Soviet Embassy
17 in Tokyo on occasion when he walked in, and I definitely think it would be a

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1 fertile area for pursuit.

2 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you, Mr. Russell. We very much
3 appreciate your expertise and sharing information with us.

4 We have two additional witnesses for our hearing today.

5 George Michael Evica -- he is the author of *And We Are All*
6 *Mortal: New Evidence and Analysis in the Assassination of John F. Kennedy*,
7 which was published in 1978. Mr. Evica, welcome, and if you would help us
8 focus on the records this morning, we'd appreciate it.

9 MR. EVICA: Thank you.

10 "The arc of the universe bends toward justice," from a letter to the
11 editor by Joseph E. Lowry, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference,
12 *New York Times*, March 24, 1995.

13 Though this is not in the prepared notes that I gave you copies of,
14 this is a message from Marina Oswald Porter, who urges you to subpoena all film
15 and all video generated by both the networks and the local stations in Dallas
16 and, obviously, also from Austin and Houston, et cetera, and in the light of that,
17 especially since Mr. Trask was so helpful, I wanted to tell you that Trask, of

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1 course, and Groden, of course, but also Martin Shackelford would be excellent
2 sources for finding film and video, and because I was a production editor at
3 Hearst Metrotone News for five years, as well as their music and effects editor at
4 the same time, I know that one of the problems you will face when you get
5 professional tape -- two inches, inch-and-a-half, inch -- from the '60s, you
6 very well may not have the equipment on which to run it and view it.

7 So, I urge you to check equipment for running and viewing
8 professional tape, et cetera, and if such equipment is available, possibly
9 duplicating it, actually duplicating the equipment or getting it on long-term
10 loan.

11 Also, when you do get film and tape, be very careful with it,
12 because it will be already in the process of deterioration. You might want to
13 copy some of it.

14 About getting the message out, I urge you -- for example, in
15 photography -- and this is all part of my statement -- to look into
16 photographic clubs, photographic magazines, photographic journals, and place
17 ads, but also get on the Internet and the World Wide Web and tell them that
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1 you're looking for document suggestions, tell them you're looking for document
2 requests, and get on all the bulletin boards and ask for those private sources.

3 I've delivered over 12 major papers since 1985 at conferences in
4 Washington, Louisville, Dallas, et cetera.

5 Among the major the 20 major topics, I narrowed the topics for
6 us here to six and then possibly three others if we have time, and I'd like to go
7 over those with you now, and the topics are the Texas Trip: Presidential
8 Security, the Texas Trip: The Dallas Motorcade Route, the Texas School Book
9 Depository Building, Rifles, Ballistics, and as I said, possibly three others. You
10 will notice that, among the other topics are, in fact, a topic that was touched on
11 by Dick Russell.

12 For the first, the House Select Committee on Assassinations took
13 note of the local and Federal security errors, security lapses, and security
14 inadequacies in Dallas on November 22, '63, and specifically around and in
15 Dealey Plaza, resulting in a site the Committee judged to be, quoting the
16 Committee itself, "uniquely insecure."

17 Since no later than '75, researchers have collected comments
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1 circulating not just among researchers but in the U.S. intelligence community on
2 a possible Dealey Plaza assassination scenario; that is, a covert test of the
3 President's security, including a simulated attack to be attributed to pro-Castro
4 agents or sympathizers, that test justifying an actual security stripping as part
5 of the simulation. With the President made vulnerable, the assassination plot
6 succeeds.

7 Now, what documents would you need? Obviously, all documents
8 touching on presidential security no later than April 1963. I would bet that
9 probably from April 23rd you would begin to see security documents of
10 importance.

11 From April of '63 through November of '63, in the files of the
12 Dallas police, especially their special services division -- that would be Officer
13 Revill's division -- the Secret Service, especially its presidential protective
14 division; the CIA, especially its Office of Security, I think you should know, is the
15 CIA inside the CIA -- and the FBI, especially what might remain of J. Edgar
16 Hoover's files, including the document called
17 "An Agreement Between the FBI and the Secret Service" that would be on
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1 presidential protection.

2 Now, what about the route? Contrary to what most people
3 think, the motorcade route was neither controlled by the White House nor by
4 Vice President Johnson. Governor John Connally and his Austin and Dallas
5 associates dictated the specifics of that Texas trip.

6 There's only a paragraph here. I have about 200 pages now
7 developed that document that fact. I'm not speculating on it. It was Connally
8 and his associates who dictated the specifics of the trip, most significantly the
9 Dallas segment, including the motorcade route.

10 If the route was, in fact, determined at an early date, allowing
11 conspirators carefully to plan the assassination, then the history of that
12 decision-making process relative to the trip to Dallas and of the motorcade route
13 through Dealey Plaza needs to be fully documented.

14 Now, neither the Warren Commission nor the House Select
15 Committee on Assassinations has such documentary evidence.

16 In fact, the most important House Select Committee on
17 Assassinations document is tucked away in an appendix to the 12 volumes. It's

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1 remarkable that that's where you find out the most about the motorcade from
2 the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

3 You need, then, all the documents relating to the Dallas motorcade
4 route from the Dallas police, the so-called host committee in Dallas -- there
5 were other host committees in Fort Worth and in Austin -- the Secret Service
6 but especially the documents of the Austin, Texas, Johnson-Connally office and
7 the Austin Secret Service.

8 Less well known is my second suggestion that you get all the
9 documents relating to the Dallas motorcade route associated with, sent to,
10 created by, or sent by Mr. Bill Moyers, the White House's representative in Austin
11 the latter part of November '63.

12 Mr. Moyers worked with the Secret Service in Austin and
13 communicated, apparently, directly and indirectly with both the Dallas Secret
14 Service and with the Dallas host committee on the motorcade route.

15 I'm going to skip the Texas School Book Depository Building,
16 because I think that's obvious, but it's only been taken up once in the literature,
17 and that's in Jerry Rose's Fourth Decade Journal.

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1 About the rifles, I think you realize that there is -- finally, we'll
2 get at the heart of the problem and the hard evidence as we look at the rifles,
3 plural, and most people do not know about the SIFAR documents.

4 The SIFAR documents are the Italian armed forces intelligence
5 service documents identifying the rifle reputedly found on the sixth floor of the
6 Texas School Book Depository and photographed so that the photographs went
7 around the world as a 7.35 rifle in appearance, re-barrelled to 6.5.

8 That means every discussion on the possibility of it being a larger
9 millimeter size is justified by its apparent appearance. I'm not speculating now.

10 I have some of the SIFAR documents but not all of them.

11 It's very important for you, therefore, to get all the SIFAR
12 documents -- that's the military -- Italian military intelligence service
13 documents -- in their original Italian, including those documents generated by
14 SIFAR in Italy but not shared with U.S. intelligence agencies, all SIFAR
15 documents received by the FBI, the CIA, the Treasury Department from SIFAR
16 directly or indirectly transmitted.

17 Now, FBI Special Agent Robert Frazier is still available. The last
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1 time I talked to Francis X. O'Neill, former FBI agent, he indicated that Robert
2 Frazier would be happy to talk about ballistics and about the rifles.

3 So, he would be especially helpful here, since he worked with the
4 documents, the SIFAR documents, and testified to the Warren Commission using
5 SIFAR documents.

6 Now, those documents are apparently not in the Warren
7 Commission records. So, you'd have to go to the Italian government and to the
8 FBI.

9 It is very important, by the way -- it was very important at the
10 time -- I didn't realize why, but then Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti was
11 quite concerned about the fact that it was, in fact, a Mannlicher-Carcano, and if
12 you're wondering if the Italian bureaucracy and the media found that of interest,
13 they flew two people over from Panorama, which is the Italian equivalent of
14 Time magazine, to interview me in Connecticut for three hours when I broke this
15 story on the SIFAR documents, at Giulio Andreotti's request to the Italian
16 military that they explore the whole story of the alleged assassination rifle.

17 Now, about ballistics -- and I think it's very important that you
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1 *see where that ballistics story is going.*

2 *Beginning with former CIA chief Allen Dulles, a member of the*
3 *Warren Commission, and continuing through a series of CIA officers, both active*
4 *and retired, the FBI's so-called ballistics match of the rifle reportedly found in*
5 *the depository, CE-399, the bullet reportedly found at Parkland, and the*
6 *fragments reportedly recovered from the presidential limo, have been seriously*
7 *questioned.*

8 *If you look at the 26 volumes and you look at the testimony of*
9 *Robert Frazier before the Warren Commission, the commissioners themselves*
10 *doubted the FBI's ballistics argument. Check it, please.*

11 *Dulles expressed his doubt directly to FBI Agent Robert Frazier*
12 *when the FBI's rifle expert was making his ballistic presentation to the*
13 *Commission.*

14 *Now, notice that, if we go for these documents, we're going for*
15 *documents about the hard evidence that allegedly involves Lee Harvey Oswald*
16 *through a broken chain of evidence from that ballistics match that the Warren*
17 *Commission members did not buy through a rifle that cannot be linked directly*
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1 to Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination.

2 Very important, therefore, that you look for, as I said in my
3 documents section on this topic, the FBI's original microscopic comparisons in
4 photographs and slides that need to be recovered from wherever they are.

5 FBI Agent Robert Frazier's notes and work materials need to be
6 recovered so that an independent analysis of the ballistics evidence as it was
7 available to the FBI, not now, but in November of '63 can be made.

8 I can assure you that, when you take the original FBI
9 spectrographic reports and the original FBI neutron activation analysis
10 tests -- and I have those documents from the FBI, and by the way, some or all
11 of them are missing now from the National Archives, so I may be one of the
12 people from whom you need to get documents that no longer exist either in the
13 FBI files or in the National Archives -- that I would urge you to have those
14 independently checked by a spectroscopist and a neutron activation analysis
15 person.

16 About the others, my other topics, I was very happy to hear Dick
17 Russell talk about John Thomas Masen. You will get your best -- I think, for

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1 now -- your best leads on John Thomas Masen and his relationship to
2 ALPHA-66 and Frank Ellsworth from Ellsworth's documents -- that is, the
3 Treasury Department's records -- and from the documents that are cited in my
4 book, *And We Are All Mortal*.

5 For the medical records at Parkland and Bethesda, no one has
6 looked yet for the teaching institution records. Almost all of the doctors at
7 Parkland and at Bethesda, many of them, had teaching institution connections,
8 and some of them made reports to their teaching institutions; that is, as part of
9 an internship, residency, et cetera.

10 I would make no assumptions. Find out every teaching institution
11 that was involved with Parkland and every teaching institution that was involved
12 with Bethesda, find out if there were any records distributed from both
13 Parkland and Bethesda to those teaching institutions' files. I think you're going
14 to come up with some very interesting material there.

15 Lastly, the Bethesda medical record -- the last time that I
16 interviewed Francis X. O'Neill, former FBI agent, he said at approximately
17 midnight, he left Bethesda, the morgue room, where a fully-clothed body,
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1 presumably of John F. Kennedy, was in the coffin and the work largely, both of
2 the autopsists and the cosmeticists, had been concluded.

3 Yet, sometime after midnight -- I think after 1:00 -- we know
4 that at least two Secret Service agents saw an apparently naked John F.
5 Kennedy on his face, and they were asked to verify a bullet hole in his back.

6 What you have to reconcile, therefore, are two different sets of
7 records that are at odds with what Francis X. O'Neill reports he saw as he left
8 Bethesda and what Secret Service Agent Hill reports as he stayed at Bethesda,
9 and that's no small concern, because that brings up that whole question of body
10 alteration.

11 Thank you.

12 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Any questions for Mr. Evica?

13 DR. NELSON: I have a question.

14 How do you think we should treat the information that reveals
15 presidential protection if, in fact, they're still using many of those same methods
16 today.

17 MR. EVICA: They are still using some of those same methods, and

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1 let me take you back to 1975 and '6, when I was in close touch with George
2 O'Toole, former problems analysis chief of the Central Intelligence Agency.

3 I talked about a history of security stripping from the presidency
4 of John F. Kennedy to the two shootings in which President Ford was involved.

5 George O'Toole had no doubt that security was inadequate and
6 that we were going to have war, in effect, results of either security stripping or
7 inadequate security that would threaten the lives of the presidents.

8 I see that as a pattern, this inadequacy in presidential security.
9 Some may see it as something even more. But certainly, the uniquely insecure
10 security of the President of the United States on November 22, 1963, was the
11 context in which John F. Kennedy was killed.

12 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: That's it, Mr. Evica. We appreciate your
13 sharing your information with us today.

14 MR. EVICA: Thank you. I will be sending you a much longer
15 memo.

16 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Great. We appreciate it.

17 We'd like to hear now from Mr. Edgar Tatro, who is an
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1 assassination researcher who has assisted many authors.

2 Mr. Tatro, welcome.

3 MR. TATRO: Thank you for the opportunity. I know that you
4 guys must be tired, and there's only a few minutes left, so I'll try to be as brief as
5 possible, which is tough for a high school English teacher to do, but I'll do the best
6 I can.

7 To answer a couple of quick questions, John Abt worked with
8 Harold Weisberg years and years ago, and he may have in his extensive files files
9 on Abt.

10 I can hook you up with a man who is involved with FBI watchdog
11 abuses. They haven't focused on assassination, but they might know people that
12 might know people.

13 Here at home here, Harold Isaacs was a MIT professor here, and
14 there were FBI documents that linked him to the Aunt Lillian, Dorothy Murret
15 from New Orleans, and perhaps you should contact MIT and see what they have
16 on Harold Isaacs and see what the relationship is to Oswald's aunt.

17 Let's see here, quickly. Bullets. Bullets. A lot of the things that

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1 Mr. Evica has talked about are right on the button. He and I obviously have
2 been working separately but on similar issues, especially the Texas aspects.

3 He talks about one of the rifles that came through St. Albans,
4 Vermont, and ended up coming through -- he talks about two different rifles
5 with the same serial numbers, and one of them came through St. Albans,
6 Vermont.

7 The bullets -- I wrote an 8,000-word article on the bullets. The
8 bullets went to Greece, came through Canada, Vermont, and ended up in Texas
9 and might tie into Masen, as well. So, that's it.

10 Besides, also, the company that made the bullets is the same
11 company that supplied the arms and ammunition for the Iran-Contra affair,
12 which is not good company.

13 I am interested mainly in Lyndon Johnson. Four major scandals
14 were going on at that time.

15 There was the TFX scandal with Fred Korth, who had to resign a
16 month before the assassination, close friend of Lyndon Johnson's. There was the
17 Bobby Baker scandal, there was the Billy Sol Estes scandal, and there was Jack
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1 Halfen, a mafia man working for Marcello.

2 All four of those scandals were exploding on the scene in 1963.

3 Once President Kennedy was dead and Lyndon Johnson was president, they all
4 stopped. All documents relating to those four guys and associates of them
5 should be looked into.

6 George DeMohrenschildt was contacting Lyndon Johnson. He was
7 Oswald's best friend. He was contacting George Bush. There's a whole series of
8 relationships between DeMohrenschildt and all of these power figures, especially
9 the oil man, Clint Murchison.

10 John Currington and Paul Rothemell are alive. They were H.L.
11 Hunt's oil men. I believe Rothemell recently just had heart bypass surgery, so he
12 may not be in the best of shape.

13 Okay. I have a record that came through Emory Brown, an
14 excellent researcher who is very little known from the New Jersey area, and the
15 Navy, by accident -- actually, it came through the Air Force.

16 It's a document that puts Oswald in Gulf Port, Mississippi, and he
17 wasn't there, according to the Navy. I have the actual document, and I have all

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1 the Navy denials, and I don't know what it means, but something's amiss.

2 Oswald's military intelligence files were destroyed. The House
3 Select Committee called it very troublesome, which is the understatement of a
4 lifetime, but cross-reference files were destroyed. I have a letter from the Navy
5 admitting that.

6 The question is, is there any microfilm of these things that could
7 exist somewhere? It's hard to believe it would just go.

8 I am in association with a number of Canadian researchers who
9 are pursuing a number of aspects of the case up there. They would be glad to
10 help you, and I can hook you up with them.

11 I have a letter from the Canadian government admitting they
12 destroyed Oswald files as recently as 1990. So, that's not very good.

13 When Oswald came back from Russia, he met with a man they call
14 the travel agent, Spas Raikin, but actually he was the president of the
15 anti-Bolsheviks nation, and I've been able to obtain documents showing
16 correspondence between Hoover in 1959 to Raikin.

17 Raikin says it's all innocent, but there are things blacked out, and

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1 even he doesn't know why they are blacked out. So, even he would like to get a
2 hold of those things.

3 There are at least five witnesses who said there was a hole in that
4 windshield, forget about the dent, that there was a hole in it, and it's never been
5 resolved, and I have been told that there were five to eight windshields available
6 and they could switch windshields. I think someone ought to try to look into
7 the possibility of a windshield switch.

8 There's a sidewalk scar down there that was stolen by Earl Golz,
9 broken right out of the sidewalk. It's down in a Texas researcher's possession
10 now. It does fit a bullet miss from the other knoll that no one talks about.

11 I can show you a human-like figure with a rifle-like object; you
12 could fish from that angle. I brought those pictures with me in case anybody
13 really wanted to look at them.

14 Oswald, it's been alleged, was at the Monterey School in Miami, by
15 one of the Warren Commission members in January of 1964. There are no
16 records. It's called the Defense Language Institute now.

17 The Defense Language Institute told me that they didn't have any
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1 records on Oswald and that they did not keep any correspondence between
2 them and the Warren Commission or them and the House Select Committee.

3 That's hard to believe. Maybe there is some correspondence in existence in the
4 House Select Committee files.

5 Allen Dulles' mistress, Mary Bancroft, was also a CIA agent. She
6 was the friend of Michael Paine's mother. Michael Paine and Ruth Paine were
7 taking care of Marina Oswald.

8 Now, where there is smoke, there is not necessarily fire, but any
9 fireman will tell you, most fires, people get killed by smoke inhalation, and I
10 would like to know what the relationship is between Allen Dulles, Ruth Paine,
11 Mary Bancroft, and the Oswalds.

12 Let's see here. I think I'll skip as many things as possible.

13 The House Select Committee said that the 201 file had 37
14 documents that were unavailable at the time. Are they available now?

15 There were microphones, I'm told, in the autopsy room in
16 Bethesda. Did somebody tape record that autopsy? It would be nice to find
17 out more about that.

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1 And there are a number of other issues here, but I'll beg off
2 because of time constraints. I'll be glad to try to help you guys out in any way I
3 can.

4 One other thing. Mr. Trask covered most of the film people.

5 There is Richard Sprague, the researcher, who did all of the
6 collecting of films and photographs in the early years, and there is a man in
7 Canada named Dave Hawkins who makes a living out of this, but he has a great
8 deal of photographic materials, as well as other things that might be of value to
9 you.

10 One last thing. I almost forgot.

11 The FBI finger-printed those boxes, the perch where Oswald was
12 supposed to be. There were 28 prints. 24 of them belonged to the two FBI
13 agents who did the printing. Three of them belonged to Oswald, and there is
14 one print that nobody ever identified.

15 If we had a copy of that print, maybe the public can find out who
16 owned that print, and maybe it's a bad guy.

17 Thank you very much.

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1 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you, Mr. Tatro.

2 Any questions?

3 [No response.]

4 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: In the interests of time, thank you very

5 much for --

6 MR. TATRO: Thank you.

7 CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: -- sharing with us today.

8 This brings to a close our public hearing for today in Boston of the

9 Assassination Records Review Board. I want to give you our address and

10 telephone numbers for anyone who wishes to jot them down to share

11 information with us.

12 As I indicated earlier, the board is very interested in hearing from

13 anyone who wants to direct us toward particular records.

14 Our address is at 600 E Street, Northwest, in Washington, D.C.,

15 and the zip is 20530. Our telephone number is 202-724-0088, and the fax

16 number, the same area code, 202-724-0457.

17 We thank all of our witnesses this morning for sharing information

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1 with us, excellent advice, and we very much appreciate their willingness to be
2 here today.

3 We thank the members of the public for joining us today, and we
4 look forward to your following our continued work as we try to uncover all of
5 the records of the assassination of President Kennedy.

6 Thank you very much. Meeting adjourned.

7 [Whereupon, at 12:58 p.m., the meeting was concluded.]

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