
Draft Final Report
Chapter 6, Part XV (Miscellaneous)
July 31, 1998

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D. Army:

1. Investigative Records Repository (IRR): This facility at Fort Meade in Maryland, a part of the Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), contains investigative files on individuals of a counterintelligence interest to the Army. The IRR worked closely with the Review Board staff to open as much as possible of 37 case files on individuals, and one additional file consisting of an assortment of extracts from various Army Intelligence Regulations that the Review Board Staff culled from the Army's files at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. Of the 37 case files on individuals, 34 were studied by the HSCA, and 3 additional files were identified by the Review Board staff as assassination-related. Among the 34 IRR case files studied by the HSCA are those on Richard Case Nagell; Mitchell Livingston Werbell, III; Gerald Patrick Hemming; Manuel Artime; Orlando Bosch; Manuel Ray; Antonio Veciana; and Carlos Prio Socarro. The 3 additional case files declared as assassination records by the Review Board staff are those on Alfredo Mirabal Diaz; Jordan James Pfunter; and Clemard Joseph Charles.

2. Army Security Agency Files: The Review Board's search for Army Security Agency Files was frustrating and unsuccessful. No operational records of ASA electronic surveillance from the early 1960s could be located. If such records had been found, the goal would have been to target raw surveillance, or surveillance summaries of selected groups, to assess the possibility of pre-assassination foreknowledge of the events of November 22, 1963, or post-assassination reaction of the same groups.

A visit was made by two Review Board staff members to INSCOM

Headquarters at Fort Belvoir in July, 1998, at which time they met with the official INSCOM historian and his colleague. A unit history was examined which gave a generic description of ASA surveillance activities in Mexico City in 1963. The one paragraph that addressed this activity was short, not very detailed, and described the ASA surveillance effort of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies as largely unsuccessful, due to technical difficulties. This paragraph did not provide any raw intelligence or surveillance data.

3. In 1997 the Review Board staff requested that the Army's Inspector General Office locate and provide a copy of its own 1973 I.G. report on domestic surveillance abuses in the United States, in the hope that this document, when located, might mention domestic surveillance activity in the early 1960s and thus provide leads to the Review Board. (This report was cited with precision in a Church Committee Report.) The Army I.G. office responded to the Review Board staff that its own Inspector General Report, cited in the Church Committee Report, could not be located.

E. WHCA:

1. Unsuccessful Search for Unedited Air Force One Audiotapes: As many people are now aware, edited audio cassettes of open ("in-the-clear"), non-encrypted voice conversations to-and-from Air Force One, Andrews Air Force Base, the White House Situation Room, and the Cabinet Aircraft carrying the Secretary of State and other officials on November 22, 1963 have been available from the LBJ Library from the mid-1970s, and from the National Archives since the LBJ Library deposited copies with the Archives in accordance with the JFK Act. The edited version of these tapes consists of about 110 minutes of voice transmissions; a disclaimer at the beginning of the recordings indicates that the tapes are "edited and condensed." The post-assassination flight from Love Field in Dallas, Texas to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland lasted approximately 2 hours and 17 minutes, and during this period Air Force One was using four frequencies, 3 of them continuously for the

entire flight. The amount of material that may have been edited and condensed could therefore be considerable. Since the edited version of the tapes contain considerable talk about both the forthcoming autopsy on the President, as well as the reaction of a government in crisis, the tapes are of considerable interest to assassination researchers and historians.

The paper trail is sketchy, and quite cold, but here is what is known: the LBJ Library staff is fairly confident that the tapes originated with the White House Communications Agency (WHCA). The LBJ Library staff told the Review Board staff that the tapes were received from the White House as part of the original shipment of President Johnson's papers in 1968 or 1969. According to the LBJ Library's documentation, the accession card reads: "WHCA ?" and is dated 1975. The Review Board staff could not locate any records indicating who performed the editing, or when, or where.

Repeated written and oral inquiries of the White House Communications Agency did not bear fruit. They were not able to produce any records whatsoever that illuminated the provenance of the edited tapes in any way.

An ARRB staff member (Doug Horne) wrote a memo on October 17, 1995 about what is known about the provenance of the Air Force One edited tapes.
