

**Department of Defense Records  
Related to the Assassination of President Kennedy  
October 25, 1995**

**Pre-assassination records**

1. Any DOD documentation or information pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, including the original copy of his USMC Service Record and USMC Medical Record, his defection to the USSR, possible damage-assessment studies or damage-control action taken following his defection to the USSR, surveillance or contact with him following his return to the United States in 1962.

(Allegations have been made that a U.S. military intelligence agency conducted a net damage assessment survey at MCAS El Toro in Santa Ana, CA in late 1959 or early 1960 following Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, it is reasonable to suspect that Oswald may have been surveilled or interviewed upon his return to the U.S. in 1962, since the Navy and Marine Corps were aware that he had offered to turn over military secrets to the USSR when he defected in October, 1959.)

2. All MOUs, MOAs, regulations or correspondence defining security requirements or arrangements between the U.S. Secret Service and any of the military services (primarily, but not exclusively, with Army Intelligence) that were operative at any time during 1963.

(Researchers, and retired Secret Service and military personnel have stated that Army Intelligence, and occasionally Air Force security personnel, assisted or augmented the U.S. Secret Service with Presidential protection duties on many occasions. Knowledge of the standing arrangements for such assistance is part of the contemporary, contextual historical record of the assassination.)

3. All formal correspondence, memoranda, telex message traffic, or any other written records of security requirements or arrangements involving military assistance rendered to the U.S. Secret Service with Presidential protection in support of his trips to Florida and Texas in November, 1963.

(Justification: Given that the HSCA found the Presidential protection arrangements for John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 were "uniquely insecure," any records related to the physical security afforded the President in other locations in Florida and Texas from November 18-22, 1963 is potentially of great import.)

4. Any available MOUs or MOAs defining command responsibilities and lines of

authority, responsibility and accountability when individuals of the Central Intelligence Agency serve under “military cover,” *i.e.*, are employed and operate for the CIA while wearing the uniform of one of the armed services. (Applicable period of interest here is 1956-64.)

(Justification: Allegations have been made that rogue CIA and military personnel involved in joint projects in the “secret war” against Cuba, or opposed to the emerging advisory policy in regard to the Vietnam War, were also involved in the assassination.)

5. Full and complete rosters of DOD attendees (both active duty military and civilian) who received Russian language training at or from the U.S. Army’s School of Languages in Monterey, CA (now known as the Defense Language Institute) during the years 1957-1959, inclusive.

(Justification: Chief Counsel for the Warren Commission made a statement in a January, 1964 Executive Session meeting of the Commissioners that “we must find out what Oswald learned while at the Monterey School of Languages,” or words to that effect. Oswald’s working knowledge of the Russian language, as reported by many witnesses before and after his defection, was far superior to that expected of anyone who was self-taught, and inconsistent with the posted scores in his Service Record from the Russian language aptitude test he took in 1959 while in the Marine Corps.)

6. All military surveillance conducted in Mexico, Cuba, or in the USSR from 1961-64 (to include HUMINT, electronic, and photographic sources) pertaining to threats or plots against the President, or pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, or any of the common variants associated with his name (including Harvey, Lee Oswald; Lee, Harvey Oswald; Lee Henry Oswald; Henry Lee Oswald; O.H. Lee; Alek J. Hidell; A.J. Hidell; etc.).

(Justification: It would be most relevant to the assassination if additional surveillance of Oswald, other than that so far reported by the CIA, took place through military auspices, or if other plots not involving Oswald were surveilled by any of the same personnel or agencies who later surveilled Oswald.)

7. Any DOD information related to counterintelligence activities or covert operations conducted in Mexico or Cuba between 1961 and 1964 related to Lee Harvey Oswald, Alek J. Hidell, or any of the other pseudonyms or aliases listed above.

(Justification: Allegations have been made that Oswald may have been involved in U.S. Government-sponsored anti-Castro underground activities, and that these involvements led him to travel to Mexico.)

8. Any DOD-sponsored or DOD-directed training or “running” of anti-Castro Cuban emigree groups or individuals in the United States from 1960-64.

(Justification: Considerable documentation exists of CIA-run anti-Castro groups operating out of the U.S. during the 1960-64 period. There is some evidence suggesting that some of

these groups had affiliations with military intelligence, specifically Army G-2. If some of the groups Oswald was in contact with were associated with military sponsors, this is certainly relevant to the historical context of the assassination.)

9. Any DOD-sponsored or DOD-directed domestic surveillance of suspected American dissidents (perceived security threats) from 1956-1964.

(Justification: The Senate "Church" Committee concluded that components of military intelligence were involved in domestic surveillance during the 1960s. Questions exist as to whether this surveillance picked up any of Oswald's activities, or activities of any of his associates.)

10. All records related to any plans (contingency or otherwise) related to military actions against Cuba between October 22, 1962 and December 30, 1963.

(Justification: There are continuing suspicions that anti-Castro activity led indirectly to the President's death, either by dissatisfied anti-Castroites, or by Castro as retribution for attempts against his own life by the U.S. Government. Additionally, some researchers question whether there may be a connection between the historical threads hinting at a planned 1963 Cuban invasion and JFK's death.)

### **Day of the Assassination: November 22, 1963**

11. The *unedited* audiotapes (and transcripts, if available) of all radio transmissions to-and-from Air Force One (SAM 26000), the Pacific Cabinet plane (SAM 86972), Andrews AFB, and various State, military and White House officials in Washington that were recorded on November 22, 1963, particularly by uniformed military personnel at Andrews AFB who were working for the White House Communications Agency.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Examination of the existing, edited audiotapes from the LBJ library indicate that voice traffic to-and-from Air Force One and the ground was all being patched through "Andrews" on the following four frequencies:

11176 MHZ (upper sideband)  
 13247 MHZ (upper sideband)  
 15011 MHZ (upper sideband)  
 18027 MHZ (lower sideband)

Since one document on file at NARA indicates that the radio officer onboard Air Force One had 3 of these channels in "full time use" during the entire 2 hour and 17 minute flight back to Washington from Dallas, the original, unedited tapes could potentially be anywhere from 7-9 hours of conversation. (However, the edited LBJ library variant is only about 2 hours long.) Because military

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personnel on active duty made the recordings for WHCA, it may be possible that a military organization retained the originals, or a copy of the unedited originals.

(Justification: The existing, edited tapes reveal an ambiguous and confusing historical record of detailed planning for the President's autopsy and other affairs of state, and is thus an historical record of prime importance to many researchers, for many reasons.)

12. Any available audio recordings of Dallas motorcade radio transmissions recorded by active duty military personnel working for WHCA. (Note: existing documents indicate that motorcade radio transmissions were monitored inside SAM 26000 on the ground at Love Field, and at the White House situation room, "real time." Army Signal Corps personnel working for WHCA were responsible for relaying this information to the White House.)

(Justification: One Secret Service agent in the motorcade was speaking on an open radio channel while some of the shots occurred in Dallas; other federal agents in other automobiles in the motorcade may have made pertinent, contemporaneous observations about the number and direction of shots on one of the two or three frequencies being used by the motorcade participants.)

13. Any available records related to U.S. Army (or Air Force) helicopters that may have arrived at or departed Andrews AFB on November 22, 1963, including type of helo, landing/takeoff time, origin, and destination.

(Justification: Existing records, such as the Air Force One tapes mentioned in item #11 above, document much confusion over whether the President's body was to be autopsied at Walter Reed or Bethesda, and whether it was to be transported via helicopter or automobile. On the ground witnesses, contemporary audio and video recordings, and a television network written log all verify that a military helicopter (described by one source as "Army") landed close to Air Force One at Andrews immediately after its arrival, and then took off within two minutes. Any records which could identify the origin and destination of this helicopter flight could resolve, one way or another, much of the controversy surrounding the President's autopsy.)

14. Personnel files and/or military intelligence files on the following military intelligence personnel (justification follows):

<u>Name/Rank</u>	<u>Identifying Information</u>
Lt.Col. George L. Whitmeyer, <sup>2</sup> U.S. Army Intelligence, Commander of Dallas Army Intelligence Reserve Unit (Dallas Sub-Section Commander).	Present in the motorcade pilot car on Nov. 22, 1963 along with Deputy Dallas Police Chief George Lumpkin.

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<sup>2</sup>Alternate spellings of the last name are *Whitmayer*, and *Wiedemeyer*. Although the Whitmeyer spelling appears most frequently, the two italicized spellings above appear in contemporary source documents and therefore stand an equal chance of being correct.

Spec-5 James W. Powell, Army  
Intelligence Special Agent,  
Member of 112th MIG.

Present in Dealey Plaza, took  
photograph of TSBD,  
and participated in search of  
railroad yards and TSBD. Powell's  
statements to FBI and USSS  
suggest that he wrote a report on  
his activities for his Army  
Intelligence C.O. and also turned  
his film into the Army.

Col. Jack Alston Crichton, U.S.  
Army Reserve Intelligence Officer

Arranged for Marina Oswald's first  
Russian interpreter Nov. 22, 1963.

Col. William C. Bishop, U.S. Army  
CIC  
Trade Mart speech site as Presidential

Claims to have been assigned to the

protection, until he left his post (upon  
hearing that the President had been

shot) to go to Parkland Hospital.<sup>3</sup>

### Post-assassination records

15. Any military records from either Bethesda NMC or Walter Reed MC concerning the movement of the deceased President's body and/or security arrangements revolving around the transportation of President Kennedy's body from Andrews AFB to either Bethesda or Walter Reed (separate from the official autopsy records already turned over by the Navy), such as duty officer logs from both hospitals, and any memos or reports written about security arrangements or transportation arrangements for the President's body on the evening of November 22, 1963.

(Justification: See items 11 and 13 above. Any records which could verify whether or not the President's body was transported to Walter Reed MC for any reason on November 22, 1963, or which could verify independently when and how the President's body arrived at Bethesda for

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<sup>3</sup>Additionally, many Dallas police officers had Army Intelligence Reserve affiliations, including Detective John P. Adamcik and Captain W.P. Gannaway. Lieutenant Jack Revill drove from Dealey Plaza to the police station with a member of Army Intelligence, and FBI agent Hosty ate lunch with a member of Army Intelligence, both on November 22, 1963.

the autopsy, could be vital in resolving the historical controversy over the JFK autopsy.)

16. All communications between or among DOD and NSA, CIA, FBI, and the Secret Service that relate to the assassination including, without limitation, taskings, inquiries, or other observations. (Justification: Historical context of the assassination, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

17. Documentation regarding the status of, and changes to, national defense alert conditions (DEFCON) during the time period 010001Z-300001Z NOV 1963. (Justification: Historical context of the assassination, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

18. Records related to the increase or decrease of the national alert status for the following countries for the period 20-30 NOV 1963: Cuba; USSR; East Germany(GDR) and other Warsaw Pact nations; and France. (Justification: Historical context of the assassination, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

19. All minutes and notes from all JCS meetings held from 21-29 NOV 1963, inclusive. (Justification: Historical context of the assassination, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

20. All documents identifying the location of all members of the JCS from 21-23 NOV 1963. (Justification: Historical context of the assassination, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

21. Any after-action reports or investigations conducted subsequent to November 22, 1963 pertaining to a "code book" allegedly missing from SAM 86972 (Pacific Cabinet plane) on the day of the assassination. (Records on this subject are not detailed, and it is unclear whether the code book was simply a WHCA book of Secret Service-assigned code names, or crypto, or something else.)

(Justification: Clarification of which code book was missing, if any, would assist in resolving various speculations made regarding the significance of this "event".)

22. Any military investigations of the assassination, or of Lee Harvey Oswald, following the assassination.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>The HSCA investigated, but could not resolve, allegations from multiple parties that a military aircraft flew military personnel from MCAS Kaneohe (in Hawaii) to Japan on December 7, 1963 (C-54, tail number 50855), and that one later leg of the investigation was a flight from California to Dallas on a KC-130 in late December, 1963. One witness saw a written report after the Japan investigation marked "For Marine Corps Eyes Only."

(Justification: Any such investigation, particularly by the Marine Corps or Navy, into the circumstances of Oswald's military career, or the circumstances of his defection, would be normal, and in fact expected. The fact that any such investigations have been repeatedly denied by the Navy and Marine Corps is inconsistent with the recollections of witnesses who claim to have been present either during the transportation of the inspection teams, or to have seen the resulting report(s), or both.)

23. MDW records from November 22-25, 1963 dealing with the transportation, funeral and burial of President Kennedy, particularly any records and reports from the Casket Team led by Army 1st Lt. Samuel Bird.

(Justification: Per 36 C.F.R. § 1400, these records are "reasonably related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy," and as such, should be included in the JFK Collection.)

24. MDW Casket Team records covering the reinterment of President Kennedy at the Arlington gravesite in March, 1967.

(Justification: Critical medical evidence from the autopsy, including many tissue slides, and President Kennedy's brain, which was removed during autopsy as part of normal autopsy procedure, have been "missing" or unaccounted for since 1965. Several persons close to the Kennedy family have intimated that the brain and other materials now unaccounted for may have been buried with the President during the reinterment in 1967.)

25. High-level official correspondence between SECDEF, the Service Secretaries, and Assistant Service Secretaries regarding the assassination and liaison with the FBI, CIA, and Secret Service in regard to the assassination during the period November 22, 1963 through September 30, 1964.

(Justification: "Reasonably related" records, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)

26. High-level correspondence between SECDEF, the Service Secretaries and Assistant Service Secretaries and the Warren Commission, House Select Committee on Assassinations, Rockefeller Commission, Senate "Church" Committee, and/or any other Governmental agency dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

(Justification: "Reasonably related" records, per 36 C.F.R. § 1400.)