
C U F O N

The Computer UFO Network

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FBI FILE ON PHILIP CORSO

Originally posted on the CUFON web site 3 July 2000.

Controversy has surrounded Philip Corso's book The Day After Roswell (ISBN 0-671-00461-1) since its publication in July 1997. The debate over the merits of the material presented in the book has basically resolved into two positions: one of persons who generally accept that there is at least some truth to the material in the book mainly based on Lt. Col (Ret.) Corso's credentials as a career Army officer, and the other of persons who think the material lacks documentation and that Corso's credentials are not all they seem.

Strong words have been exchanged by the proponents of these positions, some of which have centered on Corso's character, and the contents of his FBI file figured prominently in these discussions. CUFON is pleased to be able to provide Corso's FBI file so that all may read it and draw their own conclusions. This has been made possible by Jan Aldrich of Project 1947 who provided the FBI file and by Roderick Dyke who underwrote the Adobe Acrobat software used to prepare this presentation.

- Jim Klotz
- CUFON SYSOP

Adobe Acrobat ® Software underwritten by:

Roderick Dyke

**Archives for UFO Research,
News and Information Services**

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: Philip James Corso

File Number: 62-HQ-110017



Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-110017

SERIALS 1-

SECTION 1



FEDERAL BUREAU

of

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INVESTIGATION		DATE	
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Transfer-Call 421

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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☒ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
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☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to _____ **612518**
 Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Corno, Philip J.
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____
 R# _____ Date 11/5 Searcher Initials 508

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<i>J</i>	<i>65-65192-267</i>	<i>(3/24/64)</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>62-88217-2813</i>	<i>cp#1-120; testimony</i>
<i>SI</i>	<i>2815</i>	
<i>I</i>	<i>2848</i>	<i>Vol#1, 4/3/62 Sec;</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>2849</i>	
<i>Ref</i>	<i>63-5327-1010</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>64-32001-1-1375</i>	<i>cp#1</i>
<i>NP</i>	<i>100-344224-1</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>109-12-233-249, 250</i>	<i>wp</i>
<i>NP</i>	<i>113-34-1</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>116-165494-17</i>	<i>testimony</i>
<i>NP</i>	<i>140-3155-43</i>	
	<i>Philip J</i>	
	<i>62-108-363</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>62-20114-337</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>62-109090-A</i>	<i>(NY Journal-Am.) 3-29-64</i>
<i>NP</i>	<i>64-200-233-144</i>	
<i>I</i>	<i>65-65192-222, 231, 263,</i>	
<i>I</i>	<i>258, 250</i>	
<i>NP</i>	<i>67-405022-8</i>	

Written

•. NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Corso, Philip J.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11/15 Searcher Initial 588

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Philip (contd)

NY 7-43811-

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100-343548-

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7, 15

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109-17-233-

177

Phil (aka)

NR 67-101015-

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P.T.

42-105712-

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Phillips (war)

IV 100-2555-

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Phillip A. (over)

MP 62-101815-

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N.P. 100-420468

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#432295-1

CLASSIFIED BY 60207MS/OCF/BB

DECLASSIFIED BY 60207MS/OCF/BB
per OGA letter dated 3/31/99

The Acting Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Evans - sent him
- Mr. Rosen
- [redacted] b7c
- Name Check
- [redacted]

November 10, 1964

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Philip J. Corso

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILIP J. CORSO - Summary

Reference is made to the request of [redacted] of your staff to Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans on November 5, 1964, for a name check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files do not reveal that Corso has been investigated by this Bureau.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Referred

MAILED 30
NOV 10 1964
COMM-FBI

THIS CONTAINS
CLASSIFIED INFORMATION
WHICH IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/12/94 BY 60207MS/OCF/BB

Our files disclose also that Corso appeared before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary on May 15, 1961, and again on April 13, 1962.

NOTE: No arrest record on basis of name check in Identification Division per [redacted] 11/6/64.

JWB:ncb

NOV 12 1964

NOV 12 1964

MAR 23 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Legislative
records are
not subject
to the FOIPA.

(65-65192-267)

In February, 1964, we received information from an official and reliable source that a rumor was being passed around among high Government officials and even in newspaper circles that Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, had been an informant of the FBI and was being paid \$200 a month. The source of this rumor was alleged to be Corso. As the rumor was entirely false and without any foundation, Corso was interviewed by an official of this Bureau. After considerable discussion, Corso admitted that he had passed out information concerning Oswald's alleged connection with the FBI, stating "his sources in CIA had merely presumed that Oswald was an FBI informant." Upon being requested to identify his sources within the Central Intelligence Agency, he refused saying that as his "CIA friends had no facts whatsoever he did not want to reveal their identity." He emphasized the fact that his allegations had been strictly deductions and had no basis in fact. u (105-82555-2274, 2275)

(S) (65-65192-267)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

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☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

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☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-11-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. CORSO
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
SENATOR STROM THURMOND'S OFFICE

2-11-65 3-1

By letter dated 2-6-65, Congressman Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio) wrote the Director alleging captioned individual has been the subject of condemnation on the basis of "unevaluated" information being circulated through an unofficial and unsigned report. Feighan contends this amounts to a serious violation of Corso's civil rights and the Congressman indicates he plans to call upon Mr. Hoover to discuss this matter. He enclosed a summary of the information which he said is being disseminated and accompanied it with his own refutation of each point of controversy concerning Corso. Feighan is reputed to be eager to employ Corso on the staff of the House Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, of which he is the Chairman. Following is a resume of the pertinent information in Bufiles concerning Corso.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Philip J. Corso: Bufiles contain a number of references to Corso, although we have never investigated him. [REDACTED] He has contacted the FBI from time to time, especially in the 1940s, usually in connection with some allegation concerning the subversive activity of one individual or another.

referred

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
HHA:jks (6)

66 MAR 28 1965

DEC 53 2-110017
MAR 10 1965
[Handwritten signature]

Jones to DeLoach mer
Re: Philip J. Corso

Referred

(100-420468)

Corso testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on
5-15-61, 8-28-61 and 4-3-62.

Legislative
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are not
subject
to the
FOIPA

(62-88217-2815; 2849)

Referred

Referred

[REDACTED]
(100-420468-15)

Corso was also alleged to be responsible for putting out a rumor that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. When interviewed on 2-10-64, by you (Mr. DeLoach) regarding this, Corso indicated his "sources in CIA had merely presume that Oswald was an informant for the FBI." When you challenged him to identify his CIA sources, Corso repeatedly failed to produce names. There is good reason to believe Corso never got such information from CIA and the "deductions" were his own. The Director noted: "Corso is a rat."

b7c The interview with Corso took place in Senator Thurmond's office, in the presence of the Senator's Administrative and Legislative Assistants, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Corso repeatedly refused to identify his alleged CIA sources and, after you kept pressing him on this point, he modified his story by saying a Communist Party member in Texas named [REDACTED] knew Oswald had been the source of FBI information and [REDACTED] had been spreading this story around. When you told Corso he was inconsistent in his story, he got very melodramatic about his fear the communists were promoting a deliberate smear of the FBI.

b7c Oddly enough, when you met with Senator Eastland and [REDACTED] on 2-6-64, about this matter, the Senator, in [REDACTED] presence, told you that the latter's source said Oswald was being handled as an FBI informant by a Special Agent named [REDACTED]. Later, [REDACTED] identified his source to you as Corso. (There is a [REDACTED] on the Reserve Index, Section B, of the San Antonio Office.)

From your interview with Corso on 2-10-64, you got the definite impression that he was a rather shifty-eyed individual who fancied himself a great intelligence expert. It was difficult for you to pin him down and he continually insisted on expounding his theories in preference to sticking to facts. In spite of the fact Corso promised to call you on 2-11-64, relative to the identity of his sources, he did not do so. When you reached him that evening he said he had not had an opportunity to recontact his sources. He then stressed his sources had no facts but that their belief Oswald was an FBI informant merely stemmed from idle deduction during a conversation. He said he was responsible for leading this discussion in this regard because of his extensive experience with military intelligence, he felt than any American citizen who was given a job in the Soviet Union, allowed to marry a Soviet citizen and then permitted to return with her

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Philip J. Corso

to the U.S., could only be an FBI or CIA informant. He indicated neither he nor his CIA sources had any facts on which to base these deductions. He again promised to contact you within 3 days. When you had no word from him by 2-25-64, you contacted Corso again. Claiming to have been traveling with Senator Thurmond, Corso apologized for not getting in touch with you as he had promised. He again refused to disclose his so-called CIA sources, and again emphasized the fact that his allegations had been strictly deductions and had no basis in fact. You told him this was a pretty poor way of doing business, especially for a man who supposedly had been trained in intelligence operations, and you advised him of the tremendous amount of work his gossip had caused the FBI. His reply was to invite you to lunch. This was refused.
(105-82555-2274, 2275, 2276)

b2 [REDACTED]

On 10-30-64, [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised the Bureau that an employee of his had found a carbon copy of a letter on the streets of Capitol Hill addressed to the Director and dated 10-28-64. This communication signed by Philip J. Corso, Research Assistant to Senator Strom Thurmond, alleged that Mr. Hoover or the FBI was being used to follow up leads derived from illegal telephone monitoring of calls from Senator Thurmond's office. The letter indicated a hoax call was made and recorded to determine if the Bureau was involved and being used as a political tool by the present Administration. Corso said this incident, which he did not identify, was particularly appalling since you (Mr. DeLoach) had personally assured him no phones on Capitol Hill were ever illegally monitored. Corso said it was obvious that you were lying.

b7c On 11-3-64, you interviewed Corso regarding this letter. SA [REDACTED] was also present. Corso acknowledged the communication as his and expressed surprise that it had got out. He tried to explain it away as a joke, engaged in by himself and three of Senator Thurmond's assistants. According to Corso, this joke materialized one night when the group was sitting around with nothing else to do. He said there was no intention of releasing the letter, and that he thought the original and all copies had been destroyed. You asked him why, if it were a joke, the letter had been witnessed by [REDACTED] an attorney who had formerly been on the Subcommittee of the Senate investigating [REDACTED]. Corso continued to insist it was written "in fun." You very strongly impressed upon him that the FBI did not tap telephone wires on Capitol Hill and that we certainly did not appreciate his brand of so-called humor. (62-52026-76)

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Philip J. Corso

Michael A. Feighan: Feighan, Democrat of Cleveland, Ohio, has been a member of Congress since 1942. Our relationship with him has been a cordial one, with the majority of our contacts relating to constituent matters and invitations for the Director to address groups in which Feighan has a personal interest. On 8-2-63, Representative Feighan visited the Bureau and talked with Inspector Robert Wick. He showed Wick a letter which he had received from [REDACTED]

62 [REDACTED] Feighan agreed to this, stating he did not wish to do anything contrary to the Bureau's wishes in the matter.

1
b7c On 5-13-64, Inspector [REDACTED] contacted Feighan to determine the basis for the Congressman's statement that there are now "communists in high places in the CIA and the State Department, and it is time to get rid of them." When [REDACTED] asked Feighan about this, he became "extremely flustered" and said he would like to "marshal his facts" and that he would get in touch with the Bureau as he would like very much to discuss the entire situation. He did not contact [REDACTED] again and, by 5-25-64, it was decided he had nothing of value. The probability exists that Feighan was relying on material furnished to him by [REDACTED] and the Director approved dropping the matter.

Feighan is extremely hostile to communism. There is ^aprobability that Feighan frequently leaks information to [REDACTED]. The Congressman requested to see the Director on 10-6-64, and it was deduced that [REDACTED] was using Feighan in an effort to determine why the Government suddenly dropped its espionage case against [REDACTED].

OBSERVATIONS:

The memorandum referred to by Congressman Feighan undoubtedly stems from the Director's letter to the Acting Attorney General, dated 11-10-64. (Copy attached.) Mr. Hoover's communication was in response to a request from [REDACTED] of the Department for a name check on Corso. Apparently the memorandum furnished by the Department to Representative Celler was based on the Director's letter. Feighan states Celler showed the memo to him on 1-7-65, and it is a good possibility that Feighan either let Corso see the memo or told him of its contents. This is based on the fact that Feighan's attempted refutation of the four points covered in the Department's memo could only come, for the most part, from Corso.

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Philip J. Corso

Referred

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Corso and General Trudeau have caused the FBI and other Federal agencies to expend many hours of work and much manpower in running down wild accusations. For example, on 2-2-54, the Bureau

[REDACTED]

Referred

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Philip J. Corso

Refered

(140-3155-43, 50)

(98-45521-4)

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Philip J. Corso

67D

Bureau Agents working in conjunction with [REDACTED] eventually determined this was another instance where Trudeau and his friends began on the basis of supposition and ended up reporting their suppositions to Federal agencies as facts. There was nothing but some wild imagination connected with this episode; however, it took time, money and manpower expended over a period of a month or more to determine this fact. (62-105211-5 Serials 5 through 17)

It is felt that Philip Corso has probably "sold" himself to Congressman Feighan as an intelligence expert. Based on his past history, if he is placed on the staff of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, we can expect another spate of wild accusations--this time about how communists are engaged in thwarting the policies of immigration and naturalization in the U.S. Too, it would seem that Corso is "coaching" Feighan on how to combat criticism of the former's history of biased personal attacks on all those he decides are un-American.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you (Mr. DeLoach) be permitted to meet with Representative Michael A. Feighan and attempt to set the record straight with respect to Philip Corso.

✓
Yes! JRM
H

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-11-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. CORSO
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
SENATOR STROM THURMOND'S OFFICE

Democratic Congressman Michael A. Feighan (Ohio) reputedly is interested in employing captioned individual for the staff of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the House. Feighan is Chairman of this Subcommittee.

By letter dated 2-6-65, Representative Feighan advised Mr. Hoover he had seen a memorandum from Acting Attorney General Katzenbach to Congressman Celler concerning Corso's background which he took exception to, terming it a violation of the latter's civil rights. Feighan desires to meet with the Director and discuss this matter; however, it is felt there is no necessity for Mr. Hoover to take time away from his busy schedule for this. It is believed the matter can be handled by having Mr. DeLoach meet with Feighan and set him straight with respect to Philip J. Corso.

Corso is well known to the Bureau. He fancies himself as an expert in the intelligence field and has a history of wholesale accusations against many people and many agencies of the Federal Government of plotting to subvert the Nation. He has caused many agencies, including the FBI, to expend much manpower, money and effort to disprove some of his injudicious accusations.

He apparently has now convinced Mr. Feighan that he is a badly needed intelligence expert.

There is attached a detailed memorandum of the past history of Philip Corso with emphasis on his excesses in conducting a personal war against what he considers to be security risks. Examples of his injudicious actions and his lack of good judgment are set out in detail. For example, we recently came into possession of a letter Corso had written in which he accused the Director of tapping Senator Strom Thurmond's telephone lines and of permitting the FBI to be used as a political tool by the current Administration. When confronted by you (Mr. DeLoach) with this communication, Corso admitted authorship but said it was never meant to get out. He lamely attempted to explain the letter away by saying it was meant as a joke. You firmly emphasized to him that it was a pretty poor joke.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
HHA:jks (6)

MAR 26 1965

MAR 22 1965

REC 53 62

MAR 10 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-34272

Jones to DeLoach
Re: Philip J. Corso

Included in the detailed memo is some pertinent background on General Trudeau and Mr. Feighan.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director authorize Mr. DeLoach to meet with Representative Michael Feighan and, using the background set forth in the attached detailed memorandum, set the record straight with the Congressman concerning Philip J. Corso.

WJ

AM

P

Q

✓ GPC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 17, 1965

FROM :

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

PHILIP J. CORSO

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

SENATOR STROM THURMOND'S OFFICE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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per OGA letter dated 3/31/99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 3/8/89 BY SP7 mac/gtl

FOIPA 236334

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Mr. Jones memorandum to me dated 2-11-65 reflected that Congressman Michael A. Feighan had written to the Director under date of 2-6-65 advising he had seen a memorandum from Attorney General Katzenbach to Congressman Celler concerning the background of one Philip J. Corso. Feighan took exception to this memorandum terming it a violation of Corso's civil rights. Feighan stated he desired to meet with the Director and discuss this matter. Referenced memorandum recommended that the Director not take time to discuss this matter with Feighan but that I should meet with Feighan and set him straight with respect to Corso.

As a matter of background, as previously indicated in referenced memorandum, Corso is a self-styled intelligence expert who retired from the military approximately 3 years ago, and he has been working as one of Senator Strom Thurmond's many assistants. He has been somewhat of a thorn in our side because of self-initiated rumors, idle gossip and downright lies he has spread to more or less perpetuate his own reputation as an intelligence expert. His activities so far as we are concerned are:

(1)

[REDACTED]

REC-9 100-11037-3X

MAR 22 1965

5 MAR 3 1965

(2) Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and a good friend, told me in strict confidence in February, 1964, that he had learned from a "source" that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. Senators Dirksen and Hruska had also been given this information. The Director had me spend considerable time and trouble running down this rumor only to find out that the "source" was Corso. When confronted, Corso complained that sources within the CIA had given him this information. He refused to identify the sources. The Director noted at this time, "Corso is a rat."

66 MAR 23 1965

CDD:bsp (3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

deLoach to Mohr 2/14/65


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Congressman Feighan's letter to the Director, Feighan claimed that I (DeLoach) threatened Corso by telling him that if he did not reveal his sources he would be brought before the Warren Commission. This is true. I did threaten Corso and would do it again. I felt that the only way to make him tell the truth on the record was to possibly get him on the witness stand. I not only threatened him but also told him that he was a poor representative of a background which supposedly possessed intelligence experience. In this latter incident, the Director had me see Senators Eastland, Dirksen and Hruska and give them the correct facts so that the record could be set straight. As a matter of fact, I had to see Senator Dirksen in the hospital inasmuch as he was suffering from a bleeding ulcer at this time, however, was greatly concerned about this matter.

(3)



b1

(4) Perhaps the most disturbing incident of our experience with Corso was the fact that on 10-30-64 the Associate Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization advised the FBI that an employee of his had found a carbon copy of a letter on the streets of Capitol Hill addressed to the Director dated 10-28-64. This communication was signed by Corso who gave his title as Research Assistant to Senator Strom Thurmond. This letter alleged that Mr. Hoover or the FBI was being used to follow up leads derived from illegal telephone monitoring of calls from Senator Thurmond's office. The letter indicated a hoax call was made and recorded to determine if the FBI was involved and being used as a political tool by the present Administration. Corso said this incident was particularly appalling since I (DeLoach) had personally assured him that the FBI did not illegally monitor telephones on Capitol Hill. The letter went on to say that it is obvious that I am lying. With the Director's approval, on 11-3-64 I cornered Corso with SA  as a witness. Corso admitted that he had written this communication. He tried to explain it away as a joke and stated that he had dictated this letter when he was sitting around one night with three of Senator Thurmond's assistants and they had nothing else to do. He claimed that he thought all copies had been destroyed. We took him to task in no uncertain terms at this time. He left in a very embarrassed and rebuffed manner.

b7c

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT SITUATION:

Congressman Feighan, who is obviously impressed with Corso, now desires to hire Corso as a staff member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House Judiciary Committee. Congressman Feighan's letter to the Director dated 2-6-65 complaining about the letter he had previously received from the Attorney General about Corso, obviously stems from the fact that Feighan will not be allowed to hire Corso while damaging information concerning Corso is a matter of record in Chairman Celler's office. It is also obvious that Corso wrote Feighan's letter to the Director and that Corso is once again attempting to stir up trouble. He is a shifty-eyed individual who is extremely hard to pin down.

ATTEMPTED CONTACT WITH CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN:

At 5:30 p.m. 2-16-65 I called Congressman Feighan. I told him the Director had received his letter dated 2-6-65 and that I would like very much to discuss this matter with him. The Congressman first replied in the affirmative. He then interrupted the conversation asking me to wait a moment. He obviously put his hand over the phone, however, he could be heard snapping his fingers and asking someone in the background if they thought it would be all right for him to see DeLoach of the FBI. The Congressman then came back on the phone and stated that in his letter of 2-6-65 he had requested to see Mr. Hoover and he thought it would be better if he did not see anyone else. I told the Congressman that I was fully conversant about the facts of this matter and desired only to give him our side of the story. He stated he did not wish to discuss the matter with me and that he would talk only with the Director. It appears obvious that Corso was in the room with the Congressman at the time of our telephone conversation.

b7C This is the first time in 12 years that a member of Congress has refused to see me concerning a matter. It is obvious that Corso realizes that I will lay the facts on the line with Congressman Feighan. He, therefore, has persuaded Feighan not to see me. Our relationship in the past with Feighan has been cordial. Feighan, however, is given to sensationalism and wild claims in handling matters pertaining to intelligence. On 5-13-64 we contacted Feighan to determine the basis for his statement that "There are communists in high places in the CIA and the State Department and it is time to get rid of them." During our contact he became extremely flustered and stated he needed to marshal his facts. He faithfully promised to get in touch with the FBI and furnish this information. He never did. We know, of course, that Feighan constantly leaks information to [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] is the sensational type reporter who constantly is distorting facts in order to make lurid headlines.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DeLoach to Mohr memo, 2-17-65
RE: PHILIP J. CORSO

ACTION:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

There appears to be three different courses of action we can take in this matter: (1) The Director can comply with Feighan's request and grant him an appointment. I believe it is undesirable for the Director to waste his valuable time on such shoddy tactics perpetrated by Corso. (2) We can see Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee and explain our feelings concerning Corso. (As stated above, the Attorney General has written Celler concerning Corso. This letter caused Feighan to write the Director.) (3) We can ignore Feighan's request for an appointment with the Director and let the facts on the record concerning Corso stand as they are. Considering the three alternatives, I recommend that we ignore Feighan and his obvious "love affair" with Corso.

I agree.
[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Checkmark]

[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 19, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. CORSO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
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Conrad _____
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Corso is the unreliable individual who has endeared himself to Congressman Michael Feighan (D-Ohio), to the extent that Feighan is desperately trying to arrange for Corso to become a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. This is a Subcommittee under the supervision of the House Judiciary Committee of which Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) is the Chairman.

Our files reflect considerable information on Corso (memoranda of 2/11/65 and 2/17/65, attached). Feighan has attempted to get in touch with the Director regarding this matter. In his letter to the Director dated 2/6/65, Feighan claimed that Corso's civil rights had been violated. The Director approved the recommendation in referenced memorandum 2/17/65 that under the circumstances we ignore Feighan's request for an appointment.

While talking with [REDACTED] of the Attorney General's Office this morning, I told him I understood that the Department was also involved in this matter. [REDACTED] then detailed to me the background.

[REDACTED] told me that Chairman Celler had requested the Attorney General to furnish information concerning Corso. Based upon this request the Department asked us for a name check on November 5, 1964. We sent the Department a memorandum concerning the results of this name check on November 10, 1964. [REDACTED] mentioned that the Attorney General showed Chairman Celler the information we furnished the Department. [REDACTED] stated the Attorney General may have left a memorandum with Chairman Celler concerning Corso. [REDACTED] continued that Celler obviously used this information to prevent Feighan from hiring Corso. As a result, there is currently a big battle between Feighan and Celler regarding this matter. The Attorney General has sided with Chairman Celler against Feighan.

[REDACTED] stated that Feighan has also gotten into recent difficulty with the White House and that the President is well aware of the fact that Feighan is a "nut."

Enclosures

1 - XEROX
MAR 22 1965

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:dgs (4)

66 MAR 26 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

62-110017-3X1
5 MAR 3 1965

DeLoach to Mohr Memorandum, 2/19/65

RE: PHILIP J. CORSO

INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7c [REDACTED] mentioned that the only potential difficulty in this matter lies in the fact that Feighan may some day become Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as he will succeed Celler when Celler retires or passes on. [REDACTED] stated, nevertheless, that the Attorney General is siding with Celler in this dispute.

Based on the above facts, I am even of the stronger opinion that our recommendation, and the Director's approval of this recommendation, is even more sound that we should not see Feighan or Celler and that the Director should not waste his time by seeing Feighan. We have furnished the basic facts in this matter to the Department and the Department should be the one involved, not the FBI.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

BM

P

✓ I concur.
2

5 2 53 6H.02

ON INLET 011
92010

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 4, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: PHILIP CORSO

Corso, Philip J.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-20-85 BY SP-7 MAT/100
#263,334

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The Director's telephone room notified me at 3:00 p. m. that Congressman Michael Feighan (D-Ohio) was in the Director's reception room. The Director, at the time, was tied up with the Attorney General.

I went over to the Director's reception room and, while "passing through," recognized Feighan and shook hands with him. I told him that I had been in the audience when he spoke to The American Legion Americanism Commission on 3/3/65 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. I told him I was the National Chairman of Public Relations in The American Legion and that I wished to express the Legion's appreciation for his requesting to appear before us to discuss immigration matters. He replied that he was not aware of my Legion membership.

There was some initial small talk regarding Communist Party activities in Ohio. I told Feighan I had once been assigned to the Cleveland Division, consequently, was very familiar with his territory. I then mentioned that because of the fact he was in the Director's reception room perhaps he was waiting to see the Director. I mentioned that the Director was tied up as result of being up on the Hill all morning before the Appropriations Subcommittee. Before Feighan had a chance to answer, I told him I felt I knew what he wanted to see the Director about and that I thought perhaps he, Feighan, could understand that the employment of Philip Corso was strictly a problem between the Attorney General, Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee, and Feighan. Feighan replied this was true, but the FBI had furnished information to the Attorney General which had maligned Corso's character. I told him we had furnished information at the specific request of the Attorney General concerning material from FBI files. I mentioned that we had not intentionally maligned Corso's character but it seemed to me Corso had maligned his own character.

Feighan asked what I meant by the above remark. I told him of the extreme difficulties we had experienced with Corso with respect to the assassination of the President. I told Feighan that as a man with an intelligence background I felt certain he could understand the great hysteria, chaos and alarm which swept Washington and the entire country during the initial phases of the assassination investigation.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:amr (5)

64 MAR 10 1965

XEROX
MAR 22 1965

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

CRIME RESEARCH
C.R.M.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Re: PHILIP CORSO

b7c He stated he could understand this. I told him that quite abruptly one afternoon Senator Jim Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a good friend, had called me up to the Hill, taken me into a private room and locked the door, at which time Eastland and [REDACTED] had confided in strict confidence that they had information indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. I told Feighan that I had emphatically denied this allegation. Senator Eastland then told me that Senators Hruska and Dirksen were aware of the allegation and were greatly alarmed. At this point, I told Feighan that I again felt certain that he could understand the very bad position such an allegation, whether true or false, could place the FBI. He stated he understood this. I told him the Director had immediately dispatched me to see Senator Hruska, and that Senator Hruska, despite Senator Dirksen being in the hospital with a case of bleeding ulcers, had ridden in a car with me to see Senator Dirksen. I told Feighan that after straightening out this matter with the above-mentioned Senators it then became necessary to run down this false rumor so that we could stop such allegations at their source.

b7c I mentioned that I had asked [REDACTED] if he would furnish the identity of his source. [REDACTED] told me that he must refuse to do this until he had contacted the source and obtained his permission. A short time later [REDACTED] called me and revealed the identity of the source as Philip Corso of Senator Thurmond's office. I told Feighan that I had immediately contacted Corso and that Corso had admitted talking to [REDACTED] and telling him that considering the fact that Oswald had been given a position in the Soviet Union, had married a Soviet citizen, and had been allowed to return to the United States made it appear that Oswald had indeed been an informant for the FBI or CIA. I told Feighan at this point I had impressed upon Corso the fact that this was a false deduction and that such an erroneous deduction could place the FBI in a bad light if it continued to spread all over the Hill. I told Feighan that I had specifically asked Corso if he had picked up this information from any sources of his. I added that Corso advised me that he had picked such information up from sources within CIA. I pressed him to advise the identity of these sources and called him telephonically on at least 2 occasions to inform him to put up or shut up. On the third occasion Corso admitted to me that several friends had picked up erroneous information and had made a deduction from such information. I mentioned to Feighan that the matter ended there with Corso agreeing that he had spread a rumor based upon false information.

Feighan told me that in his opinion Corso was trying to do the FBI a favor. I told Feighan that if Corso had wanted to do us a favor he would have gotten in touch with the FBI immediately rather than spreading his rumor all over the Hill. Feighan made no reply to this.

Re: PHILIP CORSO

I told Feighan that he obviously didn't have all information concerning Corso. I mentioned that the Associate Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization had furnished the FBI a copy of a letter signed by Corso late last fall. I mentioned that in this letter Corso had falsely accused the FBI of tapping Senator Strom Thurmond's telephone. I named several other scurrilous allegations included in the letter. I told Feighan that I had asked Corso to come down to my office, at which time, in presence of a witness, Corso had admitted preparation of the letter in question however, attempted to excuse this matter by stating that he and several other men were sitting around in Senator Thurmond's office one night with nothing to do and dictated this letter as a joke. I told Feighan that such tricks were no joke to us. Feighan asked if we had the original of this letter. I told him we did not, that we had a copy of the letter which had been found in front of the Senate Office Building. I further told Feighan that we had not mentioned this to anyone and had more or less forgotten the matter, however, in view of his feelings regarding Corso, I thought he should know about this incident.

I told Feighan that I wanted to make it very clear to him that the controversy concerning employment of Corso was strictly a matter for the Attorney General, Chairman Celler, and himself. I mentioned that whether he employed Corso or not was of no concern to the FBI. Feighan again stated that the FBI had maligned Corso's character. I told him that from the facts involved, it would appear that Corso was the one that had maligned himself. I further told him that the fact that the Attorney General had given Chairman Celler a memorandum concerning Corso was not a matter in which the FBI was involved. Feighan agreed but stated that Celler had told him that Corso could not be employed until Feighan personally approached the FBI "and got Corso straightened out with DeLoach." I told Feighan I had given him our side of the story and that I would be glad to meet him face to face any time to further discuss the matter.

At this stage of the game, Feighan started looking at his watch at 30-second intervals and finally stated that unfortunately he could not wait any longer to see the Director. I told him I felt certain he could understand the Director being extremely tied up as result of being gone all morning. Feighan stated that he might attempt to see the Director later on, however, he didn't know.

It should be noted at one stage of the conversation Feighan asked me specifically if the FBI furnished raw, unevaluated data when a name check was made by us for the Attorney General. He asked a second question as to whether the FBI did not try to qualify its raw, unevaluated data. He added quickly that in the matter of Corso we should have advised the Attorney General of Corso's brilliant war record. I told

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

DeLoach to Mohr memo 3/4/65
Re: PHILIP CORSO

Feighan that when the Attorney General asked us for information we furnished all data in FBI files and then it was up to the Attorney General to evaluate such data. I told him that very frankly we were not aware of Corso's "brilliant war record." I mentioned that the Attorney General, being the individual requesting such information and the individual disseminating such information to Congressional sources, properly had the responsibility of furnishing the information as he saw fit. I mentioned that this, of course, was not the responsibility of the FBI. Feighan made no comment.

OBSERVATION:

Feighan had heard only one side of the story, that of Corso. He had not heard the facts. Corso has obviously planted the seed in Feighan's mind that the FBI is out to ruin him. Feighan now has some doubt in his mind concerning Corso. He was quite shaken when I told him about Corso's trick in dictating the above-mentioned scurrilous letter. While we have won a temporary point, I don't think we have heard the last of this matter. Feighan and Mannie Celler bitterly hate each other. Feighan is stubborn, tenacious, ill advised, and certainly most naive. I remain of the opinion that the Director should not see Feighan and be drawn into this controversy on a personal basis. The Attorney General has, of course, brought about this controversy by leaving a copy of our name check memorandum with Chairman Celler. The fight still would be between the Attorney General, Celler and Feighan.

I concur
2V

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Letters to the Editor

On Controlling Crime

As anyone who reads the editorial page of this paper knows, *The Washington Post* is conducting an all-out campaign for the control of sales, and for the registration of firearms. As a reader of this paper for over 20 years, and one who has generally admired this paper's sensible stand and courageous support of many worthy causes, I am deeply disappointed and ashamed of the low level of the present series of editorials.

Some news articles in this paper have attempted to strike a sensational note by reporting at length tragic accidents in which, for example, an innocent child may have been killed by a firearm carelessly left within its reach. Just as tragic are the countless other accidents involving automobiles, knives, electrical appliances, plastic bags, and any number of other inanimate objects.

The crime rate in New York City has not gone down because of the Sullivan law. It is unrealistic to expect that the registration of guns will keep the criminal from obtaining firearms; narcotics are presently outlawed, and yet dope addicts can purchase them with little difficulty. If local law-enforcement officers are given the power to control the registration and ownership of firearms, what could we expect in a place like Selma, Ala.

That there is an unduly high rate of crime in Washington is undeniable, but the firearm must not be made the culprit in this deplorable situation. Every commission which has studied the crime problem has pointed out that its solution must be found in correcting the basic causes—slum conditions, poor housing, lack of work opportunity, low income, etc. — and in more strict enforcement of already existing laws. It is abundantly clear that the law-abiding citizen and only he, is the one who is going to be harassed and restricted by the proposed control measures.

GEORGE T. JONES
 Hyattsville.

Philip J. Corso

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED

APR 15 1965

SEE PAGE 2

79 APR 16 1965

APR 3 1965

Correcting the Story

Jack Anderson's column which appeared in your issue of March 29 contained misstatements and distortions of the facts concerning me and my record of Government service.

Neither the FBI, Justice Department nor Attorney General Katzenbach blackballed me with the Judiciary Committee of the House, as suggested by the article. Congressman Celler was the only one involved in this blackball operation.

I am not a "private investigator" nor have I ever been. I am paid monthly out of Government funds by U.S. Treasury check through the House Disbursing Office. I have never been on Congressman Feighan's private payroll, or paid out of his private funds.

I was not "the source of the vicious rumor that Oswald had been in the pay of the FBI" and the charge that I "blandly explained" that I picked the rumor up from CIA is equally false. I have never made either statement in public or otherwise. I did learn that a Communist in Texas was circulating such a rumor, and I reported this to the proper authorities. This hardly made me the "source" of the rumor.

The charge that "not a single Judiciary member supported Feighan's demand to put Corso on the public payroll" is false. The truth is that the only vote taken on the recommendation was in Subcommittee No. 1 of the Judiciary Committee and it was endorsed—without a dissenting vote — by the quorum then present.

The charge that I was recommended as chief counsel of the Immigration Subcommittee at \$20,000 a year is false. I was recommended for another position on the Subcommittee staff.

I am a lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army, retired, and I retain that rank in the retired reserve. Over the course of 21 years of military service as troop commander and intelligence officer in two wars, I have received 17 decorations and over 50 written citations including four from Cabinet members during my tour of duty with the National Security Council. This undoubtedly is offensive to Anderson since he continuously attempts to discredit the military.

PHILIP J. CORSO.

~~____ Lt. Col. (Ret.).~~

Fairfax.

note
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson _____
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TO : Mr. DeLoach *DB*

DATE: 4/1/66

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] *b7c*

[REDACTED] former Special Agent, called to advise me Colonel Philip Corso, who apparently worked at one time for CSS and Senator Strom Thurmond (Republican - South Carolina), is now allegedly doing some work for Congressman Michael A. Feighan (Democrat - Ohio). [REDACTED] said that Corso is suing Drew Pearson for libel; that he had filed a lawsuit some time ago. He did not know exactly when. *b7c*

[REDACTED] wanted to bring some information to my attention which is not in the pleadings. He said that when this case comes up for trial Corso intends to state that Pearson has indicated to three witnesses that he claims he got derogatory information on Corso in a report of the FBI pertaining to Corso. [REDACTED] indicated he believes that such a comment was in one of Drew Pearson's columns. He said he was furnishing the above because of his interest in seeing that something was done to get Pearson. I told him that insofar as we were concerned we were not interested in Pearson. *b7c*

He also advised me that [REDACTED] had an office on Connecticut at K right [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] He also said that [REDACTED] was the one who [REDACTED]

He said [REDACTED] represented the [REDACTED] represented [REDACTED] and apparently [REDACTED]

He also apparently assisted in getting [REDACTED] The foregoing allegations are not new, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also said that he was checking on a [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] the Soviet Press Secretary at 1706 - 18th Street. He said his reason for checking on her is that he believed that she was supposed to be [REDACTED]

55 APR 22 1966
AR 56 (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-81 BY SP8 DAB/awj

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-104035-3

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] but they have not established this as yet. b7c

ACTION

The above information should be made a matter of record.
Our files should be checked to see if we have any information
concerning [REDACTED]

Being done
8/1

yes.
H

P V.

Memo
Rosen to DeLoach
4-5-66
RHS:clw

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach *RLS*

DATE: 4/1/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
AND NATIONALITIES,
CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
(D - OHIO), CHAIRMAN;
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON [REDACTED]

6/2
p2
b7c
1
2

[REDACTED]

DATA IN BUREAU FILES

b7c Our files reflect that [REDACTED] entered on duty with the Bureau as a clerk-typist, GS-2, on 5/8/50 and on 5/20/50 was appointed as a Special Agent. He voluntarily resigned to accept other employment effective 3/1/63 while assigned to the New York Office. His services were satisfactory.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

TEB:mls

(4)

53 APR 15 1966

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102 APR 6 1966

1 APR 5 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

105-93163

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-93163

Congressional
information
not subject
to FOIA

Wick to DeLoach Memo, 4/1/66

RE: Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationalities

With regard to Congressman Michael A. Feighan, he is a graduate of Harvard Law School, was elected to the 78th Congress on 11/3/42 and has been re-elected to succeeding Congresses. Our relations with him were generally satisfactory until early in 1965 when Feighan was attempting to employ Philip J. Corso on the staff of the Immigration and Nationalities Subcommittee. Corso is well known to the Bureau, fancies himself as an expert in the intelligence field and has a history of making wholesale accusations against many persons and agencies of the Federal Government of plotting to subvert the nation and has caused many agencies, including the FBI, to expend much manpower, money and effort to disprove some of his accusations. One of such false allegations of Corso was to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant, which allegation Corso finally admitted was based on false information. As a result of a name check request received from the Department, we furnished information to the Attorney General concerning Corso, and the Attorney General showed the information to Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler. This resulted in preventing Subcommittee from hiring Corso. Feighan accused the FBI of having maligned the character of Corso by furnishing information concerning him to the Attorney General.

Drew Pearson's column of 3/29/65 referred to Congressman Feighan's fight to put Corso on the Government payroll and a portion of the column is entitled "FBI Blackballs Aide," and indicates that Feighan phoned the Attorney General and tongue-lashed him for turning over an FBI memorandum concerning Corso to Representative Celler and accused the Attorney General of "McCarthy-like tactics" in circulating "unevaluated" information.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the antagonistic attitude which has been displayed toward the Bureau by Feighan, particularly with regard to the Corso matter, it is not felt that we should take any steps to be of assistance to his subcommittee or any of its representatives.

ACTION TAKEN:

b7c [REDACTED] The confidential nature of data in Bureau files was explained to [REDACTED] and he was advised that because of this, it would not be possible for the Bureau to be of assistance to him in connection with his request. He advised that as an ex-Agent, he was aware of this policy and understood the Bureau's position.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information.

REC- 32

Director, FBI

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILIP J. CORSO

Reference is made to my memorandum of November 10, 1964, setting forth the results of a name check concerning the above-captioned individual.

On April 14, 1966, one Robert Manuel, Suite 620, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., telephone Republic 7-4660, telephonically contacted this Bureau and identified himself as an attorney representing Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso in connection with a libel suit which Corso has filed against columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. He stated that depositions are presently being taken in connection with the libel suit in the office of attorney John Donovan, Washington, D. C., who represents Anderson and Pearson. He advised that on April 14, 1966, Anderson and Pearson attempted to have put into evidence, by means of a deposition, a memorandum from me to you dated November 10, 1964, dealing with Corso and also containing data concerning one [REDACTED]. Manuel advised that he has objected to the introduction of this memorandum by Anderson and Pearson.

He further stated that he has reason to believe that this memorandum was made available by you to Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and that Congressman Michael A. Feighan knows something concerning this memorandum and background but Congressman Feighan is out of town and Manuel is unable to contact him.

Attorney Manuel asked a representative of this Bureau if it was a violation of Federal law for the memorandum referred to to be in the possession of Anderson and Pearson. When he was advised that no comment could be made on this matter, he indicated that he was going to take this up with you so that appropriate action could be taken against Anderson and Pearson in the event they have violated a Federal law by being in possession of the memorandum.

The above is furnished for your information.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo) 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

TEB:par (8)

NOTE: See R. E. Wick to DeLoach memo 4-14-66 re "Philip J. Corso, Attempt to Introduce FBI Memorandum Into Evidence in Libel Suit."

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DATE 3-9-91 BY SP8 BJS/BJW

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 14, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick *REB*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-91 BY SP8 RFL/BIG

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. CORSO;
ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE FBI MEMORANDUM
INTO EVIDENCE IN LIBEL SUIT

293,828

At 1:10 p.m., 4-14-66, Bishop in my office received a telephone call from one Robert Manuel, suite 620, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., telephone REpublic 7-4660. He identified himself as an attorney who was representing Colonel Philip J. Corso in connection with the libel suit which Corso has filed against columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. He stated that depositions are presently being taken in connection with the libel suit in the office of attorney John Donovan, Washington, D. C., who represents Anderson and Pearson. He stated that today Anderson and Pearson attempted to have put into evidence, by means of a deposition, a memorandum of Mr. Hoover directed to the Attorney General dated November 10, 1964, dealing with Philip J. Corso and also containing data in the memorandum concerning [REDACTED] Manuel advised that he has objected to the introduction of this memorandum by Anderson and Pearson. b2

Manuel advised that he has reason to believe that this memorandum was made available by the Attorney General to Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as a result of a name check on Corso requested by the Judiciary Committee of the Attorney General. Manuel also advised that it is his understanding that Congressman Michael A. Feighan (D. - Ohio) knows something about this memorandum and its background, but Congressman Feighan is out of town and back in Ohio today and Manuel is unable to contact him. b7c

BACKGROUND:

EX-114 REC-32

6 APR 18 1966

The memorandum to which Manuel undoubtedly refers is a memorandum from the Director to Acting Attorney General dated 11-10-64 (copy attached). Mr. Hoover's communication was in response to a request from [REDACTED] of the Department on a name check on Corso. Previous information which we have received indicates that the Attorney General either showed the memorandum to Congressman Celler or had left it with Congressman Celler. As a result of the memorandum Congressman Celler prevented Congressman Feighan from hiring Corso on the staff of Feighan's Subcommittee on

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosures — *See 4/14/66*

TEB:par (5)

(Continued - Over)

Wick to DeLoach Memo, 4-14-66
RE: PHILIP J. CORSO

Immigration and Nationalities which is under the supervision of the House Judiciary Committee of which Congressman Celler is the Chairman:

ACTION TAKEN:

Attorney Manuel asked Bishop if it was a violation of Federal law for the memorandum referred to to be in the possession of Anderson and Pearson. When he was advised by Bishop that Bishop would be unable to comment on this matter he indicated that he was going to take this up with the Attorney General so that appropriate action could be taken against Anderson and Pearson in the event they have violated a Federal law by being in possession of the memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum to the Attorney General be sent advising him of the above.

P

✓

TEB

Dr

JS

XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 62-110017-X

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-110017-6

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : The Director, FBI

DATE: APR 25 1966

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso

gm
b7c
Thank you for your memorandum of April 15, 1966, concerning your earlier memorandum to me of November 10, 1965, relating to Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1966
For your information, the latter memorandum was in fact made available by me both to Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee and to Chairman Michael A. Feighan of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. This was done pursuant to our policy of making name checks of this type pertaining to Congressional employees available from time to time to the chairmen of Congressional committees, subject to their agreement to respect the confidentiality of the document.

I am transmitting herewith a copy of my letter of March 4, 1965, to Chairman Feighan in which I refer to the fact that name checks frequently contain unevaluated information and "for that reason we insist that its confidential status be preserved." The same point was made to Chairman Celler orally.

cc: Deputy Attorney General

EX-114

REC 12

62-110017-7

APR 25 1966

ENCLOSURE

69 APR 29 1966

Corso
Philip

March 4, 1965

Honorable Michael A. Feighan
Chairman, Joint Committee on
Immigration and Nationality Policy
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

In accordance with your request, I am transmitting a xeroxed copy of an original memorandum to me from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated November 10, 1964, concerning Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso.

The memorandum is being made available to you in your capacity as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. As I have advised you, the information contained in this memorandum was previously made available to Chairman Celler of the House Committee on Judiciary on a similarly confidential basis. Name checks of this type pertaining to Congressional employees are from time to time made available on request to the chairmen of Congressional committees subject to their agreement with respect to the confidentiality of the document. In this instance, I would have no objection to your permitting other members of your committee to read the document on a personal and confidential basis if that is your desire. However, I should like to make it clear that a name check such as this frequently contains unvalued information contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is for that reason we insist that its confidential status be preserved.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-110017-7

XERO
COPY

ENCLOSURE

XERO
COPY

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
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JOHN GLENN, OHIO
ALBERT GORE JR., TENNESSEE
TIMOTHY W. WIRTH, COLORADO
RICHARD B. SHELBY, ALABAMA
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA

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STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
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ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR

PATRICK A. TUCKER, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

October 10, 1990

Honorable William S. Sessions
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Director Sessions:

The attached letter from Colonel Philip J. Corso is forwarded for your consideration. The information on the explosive device appears genuine and may be useful in our nation's war against terrorism.

Please correspond directly with Colonel Corso if you desire additional information on this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

ST/p

Enclosure

Interim to
Sen. Thurmond
17 Oct 90 *[Signature]*

Final Reply
Sen. Thurmond
11/2/90
Cammee

*OPR
Cammee*

SEPT 19, 1970

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND

THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF "READER'S
DIGEST" HAS AN ARTICLE OF "IRAN'S MASTERMIND
OF WORLD TERRORISM" PLEASE NOTE MY
MARKINGS ON PAGE 61; ESPECIALLY, THE MENTION
OF A "LETHAL BAROMETRIC DEVICE" DURING
THE PERIOD IN WWII, WHEN I WAS THE AGCSEC-2
OF THE ROME AREA COMMAND WE CAPTURED A
NAZI SABOTAGE AGENT AND HIS COMPANIONS
THEY HAD NUMEROUS EXPLOSIVE DEVICES, AMONG
WHICH WAS A BOMB TO BE USED AGAINST
AIRCRAFT. IT WAS SHAPED LIKE A SAUSAGE,
GRAY IN APPEARANCE, TO LOOK LIKE A SAUSAGE.
ABOUT 2 FEET LONG AND 1 1/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER.
IT CONTAINED A BAROMETRIC FUZE. THE
OUTSIDE WAS COATED WITH A STICKY SUBSTANCE,
IT WAS VERY FLEXIBLE AND COULD BE
THROWN TO STICK ON THE SIDE OF AN AIRCRAFT.
AT THE PROPER ALTITUDE IT WOULD GO OFF
AND DESTROY THE AIRCRAFT. WE CAPTURED
THE BOMBS AND PUT OUT AN ALERT. I DON'T
KNOW THAT WE LOST ANY AIRCRAFT.

HOWEVER, SINCE THE BOMB WAS MADE IN
GERMANY AND THE DIGEST STORY MENTIONS
REUSS NEAR DUSSELDORF THIS SHOULD BE LOOKED
INTO. IT IS A DANGEROUS WEAPON IF REVISED
AND COULD BE A THREAT NOT ONLY TO CIVIL
AIRCRAFT, BUT MILITARY IN SAUDI ARABIA.
AM SURE YOU WILL GET THIS INFORMATION INTO
THE RIGHT HANDS.

AS EVER

PHILIP J. CORSO
COL U.S. ARMY RET

AS MY PHONE IS
407-743-8941
IF YOU NEED ANY INFO

THOMAS J. CORVO

62-110017-8

ENCLOSURE

SSP _____
CLASS _____
SRC'D _____
SER _____
REC _____

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Colonel Corso wrote to you about lethal barometric devices after reading about the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in the September, 1990, issue of the Reader's Digest. We certainly appreciate his interest in sharing with us his experiences with a similar device made by the Germans while he served in World War II. His communication has been passed along to appropriate personnel.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Columbia - Enclosures (4)
1 - [REDACTED] (Room 5423, TL 243)
1 - Congressional Affairs Office

Referred

1999

MAIL ROOM

diplomats, trained terrorists themselves who reported to Mohtashemi, assisted them. One, Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi, was Iran's ambassador in Bonn, West Germany.

The Semtex explosives were smuggled to the West German town of Neuss near Düsseldorf. Here, at one of the organization's safe houses, an expert bomb maker assembled them into lethal barometric devices concealed in cassette players and video equipment. To ensure the greatest number of deaths, the bombs would be slipped on planes during the peak Christmas travel season.

But, alerted by surveillance and wiretaps, West Germany's federal police concluded that a major terrorist incident was in the offing. On October 26, squads of heavily armed plainclothesmen arrested 16 PFLP-GC agents and other suspects in five cities, the nucleus of the organization's German network. Among those held was Jibril's chief of foreign operations, Hafez Dalkamoni, a vital link in the conspiracy. When police searched his car, they discovered one of the bombs—fully armed.

Incredibly, a judge released 11 of the suspects the next day, citing insufficient evidence—even though a police raid on a second PFLP-GC safe house in Frankfurt yielded one of the largest arsenals of terrorist weapons ever seized in West Germany. And, tragically, police were not aware of the identity of the targets.

The arrests had, however, disrupted the timing of the operation. Mohtashemi and Jibril were forced to alter their plan, concentrating on one flight instead of four.

Pan Am 103 from Frankfurt to New York via London was targeted, some analysts say, because four U.S. security and intelligence officers were on board. Three of those four were returning home after a secret mission in Lebanon. Ominously, counter-terrorist experts report, Iranian operatives have penetrated the reservations computers of major Western airlines and are able to read passenger manifests. Thus, they can single out high-profile diplomats, political leaders and intelligence officers.

According to one reliable source, on December 20—a day before the bombing—U.S. electronics-intelligence technicians intercepted a communication from Iran's Beirut embassy to Teheran, alerting Mohtashemi's aides to the Americans' itinerary. Yet, the CIA failed to warn either the officers or the airline. This despite the fact that earlier a warning had been passed on to the agency by Israel's Mossad.

On the night of December 21, a bomb exploded in the forward baggage compartment of Pan Am 103 as it passed over Lockerbie, Scotland. All 259 on board died, and another 11 persons were killed on the ground.

Terrorist Beginnings. Ali Akbar Mohtashemi was born in Teheran in 1946. Barely into his teens, he

a recognized authority on international terrorism, reveals not only a master plan but a mastermind behind the terrorist war. His documented discoveries have been confirmed by intelligence and counter-terrorism officials in six countries, as well as by sources within Iran itself. Here is his report:

BY THE LATE MORNING of July 9, 1988, temperatures in Teheran approached 100 degrees, but the high-ranking officials gathered in the heavily guarded building on Pasdaran Street worked in air-conditioned comfort. Their purpose: to avenge the mistaken downing of an Iran Air passenger jet by the USS *Vincennes* six days earlier. The Ayatollah Khomeini had decreed that the United States must pay.

A squat, brooding figure sat at the head of the table. Wearing a dark turban and robes, the man presiding was a senior mullah, or priest, of Iran's predominant religion—the Shi'ite sect of Islam. And as Minister of the Interior, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, 42, was one of the most powerful leaders in a nation of extremists. From his offices in Teheran, Mohtashemi directed a vast network of Iranian-supported terrorist cells.

Ironically, Mohtashemi himself had been a victim of terrorism. On February 14, 1984, a bound edition of the Koran, sent to him in a diplomatic pouch, exploded, blowing away his right hand and part of an ear, and severing two fingers on his left

hand. He was flown to West Germany for medical care.

Believing that agents of the CIA and Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency, were responsible, Mohtashemi's hatred of the United States reached psychotic proportions. (In fact, some counter-terrorist analysts suspect Syrians sent the bomb.)

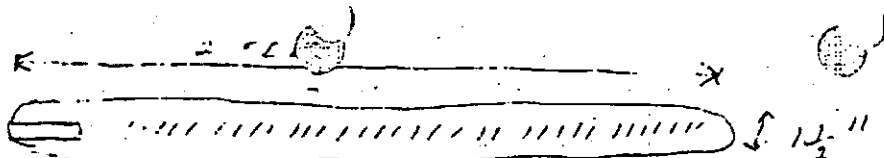
Tragic Blunder. Mohtashemi spoke in a grainy whisper, and the planners at the table had to strain to catch his words. One was Ahmad Jibril, 51, a former captain in the Syrian army and one of the most feared terrorists in the Middle East. The plan was that not one but four U.S.-owned airliners would be blown out of the skies over Europe in a single day.

It was vital that Iran's role remain undiscovered, so Mohtashemi had "contracted" Jibril and his 500-member organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), to carry out the mission. His pay was reported to be \$10 million.

Jibril had been on Teheran's terrorist payroll for years. His trademark: sophisticated barometric-pressure bombs programmed to detonate at a specific altitude. Small but powerful, the devices contained a Czech-made explosive called Semtex, which is virtually undetectable by airport luggage scanners.

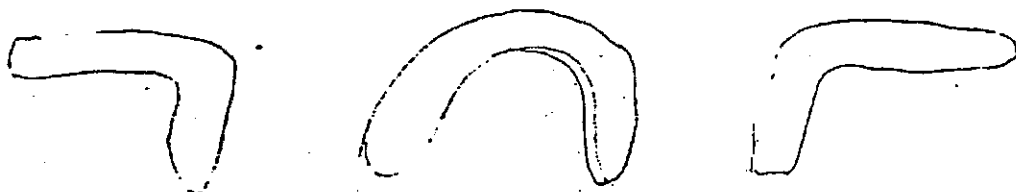
Between July and mid-October, Jibril dispatched teams to survey airports and U.S. flights out of Athens, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Helsinki and Stockholm. Iranian

EXPLOSIVE
DEVICE →



GRAY TO BLACK
LIKE A SAUSAGE

COATED WITH A STICKY SUBSTANCE
SOMETHING



COULD BE BEAT
AND THROWN LIKE A
BOOMERANG

FLATTENED OUT AS IT HIT
AND SLOTT

NOTE: I HANDLED THE DEVICE ONCE WE
FOUR OUT THE FUZE. I COULD THROW
IT 75 TO 100 FT. A BIGGER, STRONGER
MAN COULD DO MUCH BETTER