

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

.....
J. Gary Shaw, :
 :
Plaintiff, :
 :
v. : Civil Action No. 82-0756
 :
Federal Bureau of Investigation, :
 :
Defendant. :
 :
.....

AFFIDAVIT

My name is Harold Weisberg. I reside at 7627 Old Receiver Road, Frederick, Maryland. I am a former reporter, investigative reporter, Senate investigator and intelligence analyst. I am the author of six books on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and one book on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I have extensive experience with the FBI in Freedom of Information cases and with the declarations of FBI SA John N. Phillips in those cases. I am 69 years old, have circulatory problems and suffer from complications following arterial surgery. These limit the amount of searching I can do in my extensive files to provide exhibits from them, but in this affidavit I refer to records I obtained from the FBI under FOIA, in all the many cases only by litigation when my requests and appeals were ignored.

1. I am familiar with Gary Shaw's request and with the underlying information because the FBI disclosed this information to me several years ago.

2. I am familiar with the FBI's claims to exemptions, particularly Exemption (b)(7)(D), and with its file classification system. I have examined these claims made by the FBI in its processing of what it estimates to be a third of a million pages of FBI records. I checked the FBI's claims to exemptions, and I compared the subject matter of the records with the titles of the files in which they are filed.

3. In claiming exemptions the FBI is frequently arbitrary, capricious and in error. It blindly and stubbornly refuses to admit error. Its pretense is

D

that the Bureau and its Director are always right, no matter how wrong they are. The contortions it goes through to prove that wrong is right, as reflected in the records I have, are not uncommonly ludicrous.

4. Based on knowledge I obtained from reading this large volume of FBI records and from the content of the information pertaining to the pictures in question, I believe it is probable that the FBI's source is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

5. The FBI has disclosed that the RCMP is a source for it on hundreds of occasions.

6. The FBI also has disclosed information it received from the RCMP on countless occasions.

7. It is not unique that the FBI disclosed the RCMP as its source among police agencies, foreign and domestic, and information provided by it. While I am certain that a check of my files would lead to a longer list, I recall the FBI's disclosure to me of cooperation and information it received from the RCMP, Scotland Yard, and the police and intelligence agencies of Mexico, Germany, Portugal and Germany. In a number of instances, including the RCMP, these disclosures are in the form of exact copies of the information provided by these police and intelligence agencies.

8. The FBI is not permitted to operate in foreign lands although in practice it sometimes does and has disclosed to me that it does. Investigations were made for the FBI by the police and intelligence agencies of these other countries in the investigations of both the JFK and the King assassinations. Literally hundreds of pages of information provided to the FBI by these agencies have been disclosed to me by the FBI, with identifications of its sources in all cases. Almost all of the foreign information pertaining to the King assassination was provided by these agencies. The FBI released this information to me in C.A. 75-1996, including xeroxes of materials provided by these agencies. Most of this information came from the RCMP, Scotland Yard and several Mexican agencies. Prior to the prosecution of James Earl Ray as the assassin and prior to disclosing it to me, the FBI disclosed what it wanted published of this information to Jeremiah O'Leary for an article the FBI wanted published in Readers Digest. O'Leary, whom the FBI has disclosed was a source for it and did favors for it, admitted this

publicly. That article was instrumental in James Earl Ray's agreeing to a guilty plea, which frustrated a trial in the major crime.

9. With regard to information provided by domestic police agencies, for which the FBI also claims (b)(7)(D), it has provided me with hundreds of pages of xeroxes of such records.

10. The FBI also makes the (b)(7)(D) claim to withhold public and non-confidential sources as well as identifications of its own symbol informers and the informers of other agencies, yet it has disclosed a number of its and other informers to me and to others whenever it has a political objective to serve thereby. With regard to the assassination of Dr. King, it disclosed at least one symbol informer to the House Select Committee on Assassinations despite his written objection to being identified to that committee.

11. In the preceding paragraph I do not include the accidental disclosure of the identifications of symbol informers because these are not accidental disclosures.

12. The FBI claims exemption (b)(7)(D) to withhold the arbitrary, non-coded symbol identifications of its informers although, arbitrarily and capriciously, it has simultaneously disclosed symbol identifications to me. It also claims this exemption for inanimate sources like microphone "bugs" and wiretaps, which it identifies with the symbols of live informers.

13. The FBI commonly claims this exemption for "confidential sources" that are not confidential. Some are pretty ludicrous. In a large number of instances, I have appealed these improper (b)(7)(D) withholdings in the interest of historical accuracy. I cannot recall any instance in which the FBI voluntarily abandoned these improper withholdings.

14. Not only within the same file, but within a single volume of a file the FBI has both disclosed the identification of a symbol informer and made the (b)(7)(D) claim to withhold the identification of the same informer.

15. It does the same with nonconfidential sources, yet once it makes the (b)(7)(D) claim it refuses to correct its error. Even when its nonconfidential sources go public and achieve coast-to-coast publicity and even though the FBI itself disclosed copies of these many newspaper stories, once it makes the claim to exemption, it refuses to correct its own error.

16. The FBI has even redacted a copy of a newspaper story in its files before disclosing it to me, so unthinkingly do its processors claim exemptions in records for disclosure under FOIA.

17. As indicated in Paragraph 12 above, within its own files the FBI pretends that inanimate sources like wiretaps and bugs are live symbol informers. As a result, when these records are processed under FOIA, those processing them arbitrarily and capriciously claim the need to withhold even their phony and noncoded symbol identifications and the file numbers under (b)(7)(D).

18. An illustration of this involves SA Phillips. In my C.A. 78-0322, to which he is assigned and in which he has provided five declarations, I seek the records of the New Orleans and Dallas field offices pertaining to the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The FBI bugged and wiretapped Marina Oswald immediately after the assassination. It disclosed these activities to me and disclosed the content of the information it obtained by these means, even though some was exceedingly personal, but it withheld and Phillips continues to withhold the phony live informer symbols assigned to the bugging and wiretapping and the numbers of the files in which it files this information. With regard to the latter, even though I informed the FBI that it had disclosed them, Phillips and the FBI continue to withhold them, including in his attestations to that Court.

19. These are not frivolous matters nor is interest in them prompted by idle curiosity. Both the assassination and its investigation are major historical and political events. They are of continuing historical and political importance. Interest in them, as the appeals court noted recently, will continue. Those using the FBI's disclosed records, now and in the future, need these means of identifying the sources when there is no real need to keep them secret and of evaluating the disclosed "raw" and nonsecret information as well as the performance of agencies like the FBI in time of crisis and thereafter.

20. With regard to the subject matter of what I have obtained and Shaw seeks, it is the FBI's practice to have duplicate copies available to the public in its own public reading room. My own copies will be part of a large university archive. If incorrect processing and unjustifiable claims to exemption are not corrected now, those using such records in the future may be misled. This also can lead to harm to the innocent. In one instance, where the reputation of an innocent

woman is in jeopardy, even though the FBI has already disclosed the information it also withholds under (h)(7)(D), it refuses to correct these records.

21. The FBI intercepted a letter James Earl Ray's brother Jerry wrote to a woman with whom he planned to sleep. The FBI made an informer of her before Jerry could visit her. It disclosed her name and that of a woman friend of hers who met him at the airport. The first woman only was an FBI PCI and Jerry slept with her only. But because of the FBI's claim to (b)(7)(D) for the identification it had already disclosed, those reading these records may be led to believe that the woman who did not bedded with Jerry. (Phillips is assigned to that FOIA case also.)

22. The Marina Oswald matter is an illustration of the manner in which the FBI uses and misuses its file classifications. Its files on bugging and wiretapping her are 66s or "Administrative Matters." (Its "JUNE" files also pertain to interceptions)

23. Until it apparently got too embarrassing for the FBI, it filed my FOIA requests and those of some others as "100 **Subversive Matter (individuals), Internal Security (organizations), Domestic Security Investigations." (The "**" means "Security-related Classification.") The FBI also has me in not fewer than five "91 Bank Burglary; Bank Larceny; Bank Pobbery" files although I have never had any connection with any of these crimes, no matter how indirectly. Incomplete disclosure by the FBI and refusal of the appeals office to act on my appeal guarantee the perpetuation of this libel. Its real purpose is to hide the fact that the FBI wiretapped Jerry Ray, who it regarded as a bank robbery suspect in defiance of all the fact in its own records, and Jerry Ray phoned me.

24. The FBI has records on former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison classified as "80 Laboratory Research Matters," although those records have nothing to do with its Lab or research. It has records on an investigator on Garrison's staff, a lieutenant in the New Orleans Police Department, filed "67 * Personnel Matters." ("*" means "Applicant-related Classification.") There is no suggestion that he applied for FBI employment, although he did burglarize the home of the investigator for the notorious defendant in a federal case and gave the FBI chief the defense counsel's correspondence.

25. Dr. King went to Memphis to support a strike by Sanitation Workers.

I have read several thousand pages of disclosed records of the FBI's "investigation" of that strike. I recall not even a suggestion that this strike was any business of the federal government or any suggestion that federal law was or even might be violated. So, the FBI's extensive files on that local strike are "157 ** Extremist Matters, Civil Unrest."

26. There was a group of young Memphis black students who started an informal organization, named it after a TV show and tried to campaign for jobs and better educational opportunities. It likewise is a 157 or "Extremist Matters, Civil Unrest" file to the FBI. So are its files on a multitude of other national and local black groups. In these files the FBI also has its records of its intrusions into their activities, including its spying and reporting on political campaigns.

27. In order to do what it had no business doing, in order to conduct political investigations where there was no federal jurisdiction, the FBI contrived possible law violations and then filed its records in accord with these contrivances. The extent of the FBI's campaign against Dr. King is incredible, yet before most of these records were compiled at the cost of millions of dollars and of enormous agent and other FBI time taken from law-enforcement needs, it was clear beyond doubt that no subversion was involved. The FBI has disclosed to me a single record which reflects the enormity of its operations against Dr. King and his associates. Limited to the field offices and not including all of their records, the inventory of these files is 400 pages long. Most are "100" files.

28. When President Kennedy was assassinated, it was not a violation of federal law. Because at the outset the FBI had no law enforcement purpose, as the late Director Hoover testified to the Warren Commission and as he told others, the Dallas and other field offices filed and to this day file their assassination records as "89 Assaulting or Killing A Federal Officer." (At FBI Headquarters, however, it was "62 * Miscellaneous - including Administrative Inquiry (formerly misconduct in office)") As stated above, "*" means "Applicant-related Classification.")

29. It now is well known that the FBI engaged in a wide assortment of illegal activities. These wrongful acts have been exposed by the Congress and by disclosed FBI records. For all of these wrongful acts the FBI had a cover of

some contrived law enforcement purpose. It created a false explanation of them in its own records. It calls these improper activities, some of which had very serious consequences, its "Counterintelligence Program," contracted into "Cointelpro." They had nothing to do with intelligence or counterintelligence, despite their official FBI title. Thus, the Cointelpro attempt to get Dr. King to kill himself is filed as a subversion by its intended victim, Dr. King.

30. When records are sought under FOIA, they are processed by document examiners/whom, the FBI FOIPA chief himself admitted recently, they are "taken at face value." All those involved in the FOIA matters are influenced, if not prejudiced, by such things as classifying Dr. King as a subversive and FOIA applicants like me as both a subversive and a possible criminal.

31 The FBI's extensive domestic intelligence activities - at the time it received the pictures Shaw seeks, one of its major divisions was titled "Domestic Intelligence Division" - were conducted under the cover of an investigation in connection with some law or some other pretended authorization. What the FBI liked and disliked, what it approved and disapproved at the time in question, was dictated by the late Director Hoover, and nobody crossed him and survived it. The FBI disliked Castro and disapproved any kind of support for him. Attribution of lawful purpose to what the FBI did about the people whose perfectly legal activities it did not like is in the title of the case and the file classification for its records. These are taken at "face value" by those who process the records in response to FOIA requests. This does not mean that any law was being violated. But it does mean that those processing the records and those providing attestations to be used in courts of law will assume that there was. This is clear in my personal experiences and my examination of many FBI records.

32. This blind and unquestioning acceptance by FBI FOIA personnel of what someone else in the FBI presumed, this taking at "face value," is illustrated, with regard to the RCMP, in one of my FOIA lawsuits. The assumption taken at "face value" and attested to by FBI FOIA personnel, is that the RCMP is always a "confidential" source that always requires protection, when it is not. In that case the FBI's FOIA personnel withheld the identifications of the RCMP and other such foreign police organizations as the FBI's sources. An FBI SA provided an affidavit in which he swore that these identifications had to be withheld in the

interest of "national security." The dangers to the nation that he attributed to "disclosure" included rupture of diplomatic relations and even war. Yet in each and every instance, the correct identity of every one of these foreign police sources was disclosed to me in those very same files. I provided an affidavit in which I stated this. I included copies of these disclosures from the very file from which the identifications were withheld, but the FBI never did acknowledge error or withdraw the affidavit which swore to what was not true.

33. It is not uncommon for these FBI FOIA special agents to swear to what they know nothing at all about, based on the kinds of presumptions indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. Within my personal^{al} experience this applies to SA Phillips.

34. In my C.A. 78-0322 Phillips has provided five declarations. In answer to each and every one, I have provided a counter-affidavit in which, based on personal knowledge and disclosed FBI records, attached as exhibits, I prove each and every one of his declarations to be incorrect. In no case has the FBI or Phillips withdrawn or corrected any of his inaccurate declarations or any statement he made in any one of them. I here provide two illustrations. In each case I had provided an affidavit stating the truth prior to his incorrect declaration.

35. Somebody in the FBI, making an assumption based on the subject matter, withheld a Dallas record in which, according to Phillips' declaration, not only the entire text but even the title had to be withheld to protect the "national security." When I provided the content of the text from memory and the title as already disclosed by the FBI, it made no difference to Phillips and the FBI. They continued to withhold that record.

36. Actually, the FBI disclosed this record more than once, despite Phillips' recent declaration under penalty of perjury that it could not be disclosed. Its recent disclosure to another requester was in early June of this year. (Exhibit 1)

37. The different file classifications employed by the FBI for this single record illustrate the flexibility of its file classifications, which are taken at "face value" in FOIA processing. In Dallas the record is in 105-976; at FBIHQ it is 100-353496. The 100 file is "Subversive Matters," whereas the 105 file is "Foreign Counterintelligence" and other similar descriptions. Formerly

the 105 classification was distinguished from the 100 file by being "nationalistic" or "foreign" as distinguished from domestic or "internal security." Yet in giving it this "Foreign Counterintelligence" file classification the Dallas FBI simultaneously titled the record as "Internal Security."

38. Based on personal knowledge of their existence, coming from my examination of the records disclosed to me, I had stated that pertinent ticklers had not been provided. Phillips then provided a declaration in which, again stating his awareness of the penalties for perjury, he attested that the Dallas field office did not even produce ticklers. But in fact, in that litigation, in records with which Phillips is supposedly familiar, it is clear beyond question that the Dallas FBI does require, produce and use ticklers and that FBIHQ knows this very well. I attach as Exhibit 2 a copy of a communication from FBIHQ to the Dallas field office directing it to prepare one of the regular ticklers, "Prepare six (6) months tickler."

39. I present these illustrations because the courts give great weight to FBI affidavits.

40. While the FBI does, of course, conduct investigations as part of a law enforcement function, a large percentage of its records that I have examined are political records for which it pretended a law enforcement purpose because it is not supposed to engage in political matters. The assigning of a law enforcement title to a record does not mean that the FBI actually conducted a law enforcement investigation.

41. Even when the FBI does conduct a law enforcement investigation, the classification of the investigation can and does reflect an entirely different law enforcement purpose. In the King assassination, the FBI filed its records as "44 Civil Rights." Federal jurisdiction required a conspiracy, which the FBI assumed from the outset there had not been. But without pretending that there had been a conspiracy the FBI could not control the case, as it did. What it actually conducted and what it later specifically and in writing claimed is all it conducted is a UFAP investigation, "88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution."

42. There are, of course, confidential sources, but not all sources are confidential. It is well known that internationally police agencies do assist each other, including by making investigations for each other. While some of this

assistance may require confidentiality, the fact, being well known and having been stated by the FBI on countless occasions, is not confidential. Specifically, the FBI has disclosed on innumerable occasions that the RCMP is a source for it in Canada, and thus the fact itself is not confidential and has not been for a very long period of time. In this particular case, the content of the pictures also is not confidential because the identifications of the participants in that march was well publicized, including by them.

43. After I drafted this affidavit and my wife had retyped it, I received what was delayed in the mails, defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment of July 13, 1972, and the attached Yhillips affidavit and Memorandum of Points and Authorities. I have read them.

44. When the FBI processes records for release under FOIA, it has inventory worksheets on which it is supposed to itemize all pertinent records, state the number of pages in each record and how many are disclosed. Any exemptions claimed are to be noted after each record on this form. When the records provided to me in C.A. 78-0322 were processed, the material Shaw seeks, 100-10461-1A328, was described as of six pages, all withheld under claim to (b) (1). (Exhibit 3)

45. Phillips refers to the fact that under the administrative appeal of a requester he fails to identify the (b) (1) claim was abandoned and replaced by claim to (b) (7) (D). I believe I am that requester, but because the FBI's covering letters are models of vagueness in which it fails to identify the accompanying records, I cannot state this with absolute certainty. However, after the initial releases and at about the time Phillips notes, I did receive a single page of what had been withheld and a new worksheet which indicates that, of the six pages in 100-10461-1A328, one was provided. (Attached as Exhibit 4) The other five pages are withheld under claim to (b) (7) (D).

46. Phillips does not attach either of these existing worksheets to his affidavit, although he has to have had them available for it and has to have been aware of them additionally because he is assigned to my C.A. 78-0322. Instead, he prepared a replacement for the same information and attaches it as his Exhibit 1. The only information added could have been added to an existing worksheet or, without additions of any kind, could be included in the text of his affidavit and in fact is. In it he provides the number "1" for the single document involved in

Shaw's litigation and a cross-reference to his Paragraph 7, which states what he states on his exhibit.

47. If Phillips' exhibit is correct, then the worksheets are incorrect because in his exhibit Phillips gives the number of pages not as six but as 11, of which one was released. The page follows at this point in Phillips' affidavit, in the most illegible and unnecessarily illegible of copies.

48. If Phillips had provided the worksheets instead of his substitute for them and the photographs for the examination of the Court, it would have been apparent immediately that the worksheets are not accurate and thus not dependable.

49. To illustrate the employment of arcane FBI sciences to make this one page which Phillips attaches as illegible as it is, I attach as Exhibit 5 the identical record for the immediately preceding record, 100-10461-1A327. This is an FBI form FD-340, an exhibit envelope that is in everyday use in the FBI. Obviously, there is no need for the one Phillips attaches for Serial 1A328 to be as unclear as it is.

50. The identical exhibit envelope was provided to me earlier on appeal in C.A. 78-0322. (Exhibit 6) While it, too, is made very unclear, almost all of it can be made out. Examination of the copy provided to me discloses no basis for withholding it entirely under any claim to any exemption and no basis for claim to (b) (1) at all. Only the identification of the original source is withheld.

51. Examination of what I received on appeal discloses other information that is at the least inconsistent with Phillips' present claims. The underlying record is identified as 100-10461-5129. That, according to the cross-references provided to me in C.A. 78-0322, is identical with FBIHQ record 105-82555-3022, which I attach as Exhibit 7. This record was never classified. The letterhead memorandum said to be attached is not attached and is not accounted for in the inventory worksheets provided to me. However, as indicated above, I knew I had read it earlier.

52. Phillips claims the FBI's source is confidential. Both Exhibit 7, the previously disclosed letterhead memorandum, and defendant's current filings leave no reasonable doubt about the identity of the source. As I indicate above, it almost certainly has to be the RCMP and, as I also state above, it is by no

means secret that the RCMP is a source for the FBI.

53. In order to claim an FOIA exemption, as I also indicate above, the FBI has to claim a law enforcement purpose. This Phillips does, without regard to the content of Exhibit 7, the letterhead memorandum, and what was published by the Warren Commission. It is his claim (in Paragraph 6) that he personally "determined," after "a review of the above materials," which are identified in his preceding sentence as "the photographs requested by plaintiff," that these photographs are "investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes ... to determine if activities of the subject of the file were in violation of" the statutes on rebellion or insurrection, seditious conspiracy and advocating the overthrow of the government.

54. This is impossible. The subject of the file is Lee Harvey Oswald, then dead almost six months. This is stated clearly on Exhibit 7. To Phillips' personal knowledge, Oswald and Oswald alone is the subject of both the Dallas 100-10461 and FBIHQ 105-83555 files.

55. In preceding Paragraphs I explain that the record copy of FBI documents is serialized and duplicate filings are not serialized and are known as Not Recorded copies. The purpose of the investigation is not any of those attested to by Phillips and cannot be because the FBIHQ record forwarding the photographs in question was filed in the Oswald file at FBIHQ and at Dallas and without any duplicate filing indicated on it.

56. Moreover, the FBI's file classifications provide file numbers for these crimes, an obvious need in any filing system. For example, "Overthrow or Destruction of the Government" is 3 and "Sedition" is 14.

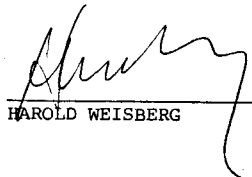
57. In FBI practice and according to its own publication explaining its filing system, for what Phillips attests to to be true, the correct file identification of each crime is required to be the one under which a record is filed.

58. With regard to Phillips' claim to the need for confidentiality to protect relations between the FBI and the unnamed agency, presumed to be the RCMP, as the Department's own former director of FOIPA appeals stated in one of my cases, for there to be a claim to confidentiality there must be an existing confidentiality to protect. Phillips does not claim and cannot claim that there is an existing confidentiality pertaining to the FBI's assistance from the RCMP. Instead, he

makes generalized and conclusory statements that fly into the face of fact and reality.

59. Phillips also makes a confidentiality claim to withhold the photographs. There is no confidentiality regarding the identifications of the persons in those photographs because their demonstration was well publicized and because they sought publicity for it and for their participation in it.


60. As a former investigator and intelligence analyst and as one who has spent a not inconsiderable amount of time studying and analyzing photographs, I do not know how Phillips could, by no more than "a review" of the pictures of demonstrators taken by another in Canada, "determine" that they are "investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes" in the United States. But, of course, I was not trained by the FBI.

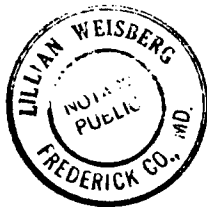

HAROLD WEISBERG

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Before me this 21st day of July 1982 Deponent Harold Weisberg has appeared and signed this affidavit, first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires July 1, 1986.


NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND



Exhibits

<u>No.</u>	# -	Pg.
1	36	8
2	38	9
3	44	10
4	45	10
5	49	11
6	50	11
7	51	11

[REDACTED]

5/12/50

Office: DALLAS

Dallas 105-573;

Bureau file 100-353496

FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA

Classification: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, aka., Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, is reported to have purchased "Foreign Money Transfer, No. 142,633" at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/22/50 by means of which she sent the sum of \$25 to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia. According to Mrs. OSWALD, her son LEE OSWALD, an ex-Marine, upon receiving his honorable discharge from the service on 9/3/49 visited her briefly in Ft. Worth and left town stating that he was en route to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he planned to resume employment with an export-import company. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she received a letter from LEE in September, 1959, from New Orleans, stating that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she was subsequently checked to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he is reported to have renounced his U. S. citizenship and where he sought Soviet citizenship.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Fort Worth, Texas:

[REDACTED]

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-126032)

3/6/68

SAC, DALLAS (105-1435) (C)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PORTER aka
IS - R

OO: DALLAS

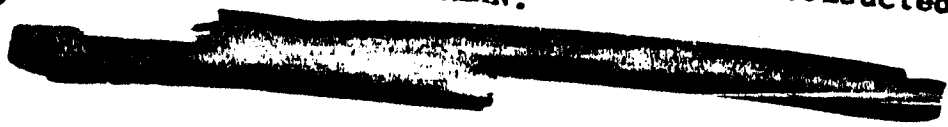
Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 8/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5)
copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The file concerning subject will be
reopened after six (6) months for verification
of the address of subject and family.

Investigation at Dallas was conducted
by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

670



Prepare six (6) months tickler for reopening.

Close
WRH

7-18-68
Reopen
&
assign
Heitman
WRH

3-6-68
176509

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Dallas
WRH:jmh
(3)
Index
File
Search

105-1435-166

Inventory Worksheet
D-503 (2-18-77)

C.A. 85-0756
EXHIBIT 3

325

File No: _____ Re: _____ Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
325		6 mm Subm	1	1	
326		Receipt	2	2	
327		Letter to Coleman	8	8	
328		Photos	6	0	b1
329		Enquire Article	19	19	
330		Photo exhibit # K-4c	1	1	
331		8 photos	1	1	
332		Lab Report	1	1	
333		Photo of L. Kessler	1	1	
334		Payroll check to Oswald	13	13	
335		Photo of P. Van Der Vorn	2	2	
336		Passport photo of Mary L. Peterson	2	2	

C.A. 85-0756
EXHIBIT 5

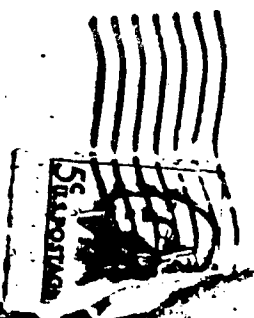
340 (REV. 6-17-60)

File No. 100-10461 - 1A(327)
Date Received April 10, 1964
From Jim Coleman
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
2646 Audion
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
Dallas Texas
(CITY AND STATE)
By SAA E.J. Robertson
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:
*Letter and enclosure
received by Jim Coleman
from Vera Edens,
1509 S Avenue, Plano, Texas*

COLEMAN ADVERTISING SERVICE,
P. O. BOX 20067,
DALLAS 20, TEXAS



4/8/64

C.A. 85-0756
EXHIBIT 7

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Relet same caption 3/26/64 from Legat, Ottawa.

Enclosed are a copy of relet, two copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding an allegation that Oswald was in Canada the Summer of 1963 and an album of photographs furnished by [redacted]. These items are for your information and it will not be necessary to include the substance of the allegation in a future report prepared by your office since this material has previously been furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures - 4

REC-17 105-82555-3022

JMS:klw
(4)

ST-115

NOTE:

[redacted] has checked out allegation that Oswald was seen distributing pamphlets entitled "Fair Play for Cuba" in Montreal during the Summer of 1963. Commission has been furnished by letter of 4/8/64 copies of the LHM furnished by Legat, Ottawa. Commission has been advised in relet that no further action is being taken by this Bureau inasmuch as it appears that the distribution of pamphlets occurred on 6/7 and 8/63 instead of August, 1963, and Oswald was at work in New Orleans on Friday, June 7 and also on Monday, 6/10/63. Also, our inquiries disclose no record that Oswald made any foreign trips from the time of his return to the U. S. in June, 1962, until his visit to Mexico in September - October, 1963.

MAILED 3
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COMM-FBI

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

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