

Wrote SL 7/24/83 0372

Re DeM/bugging, not on search slips - after I phoned you back tonight, 4/17/83

There is no predicting what kinds of new lies we'll get now that we've caught them at this. One might be that they did not ~~possibly~~ index to DeM because they made a report and put it in his file. So I'm including one from another of the misur files which deals with him and of which no separate report was placed in his file.

Lil will make the copies tomorrow and I'll get them in tomorrow's outgoing mail. I'm inclined, offhand, to bait them into another lie on this by not attaching these copies and then clobbering them with the copies if they lie again.

In fact, now that I've seen these again, one of the things they picked up led to real FBI action, where he indicated he had an "in" with the FBI. They didn't give a damn about the assassination, but when he was quoted as having said this, they sent two agents all the way to Haiti to question him about it. He denied it, of course!

Remember, there is the page that says the SAC is to keep the files and they are not to go into the regular files. That can, really, apply to all the places we referred to as not in the central files.

Better yet, use this one for two purposes, to show filing outside of regular files and that the two exemptions claimed are phony. Then if they lie, you can remind them that you'd already indicated having examined that file and if they had checked they'd have known, etc. etc. etc.

4/10-I've done a little more checking, I'll include copies and I've gone no farther because I see no need. Other records I've read and may not have copies in my subject file reflect the FBI effort to interview DeM. Please note that with all the allegations in its own files that he was some kind of foreign agent, after they picked up the info via Marina's bug, they were interested only in what he is said to have said about the FBI. I believe it is impossible they would not have indexed these things so they could retrieve them.

Copy of clipping on DeM as CIA informant FYI.

D

DeMohrenschildt information picked up in Marina Oswald bugging by FBI. 4/18/83
Withheld file numbers pertaining to M.O. surveillances disclosed earlier
JUNE in Dallas
Records to go to SAC and not regular files

The attached copies are from my subject file, with spot checks of the two surveillances files identifications of which were removed by the FBI although they had already been disclosed.

Reflecting that 66-1313A is the bugging file, is June and that its number had been disclosed is Serial 7 from it. I find it interesting that the report of the phone conversation authorizing it is not the first serial in the files but is the seventh. (That authorization had been received does not refer to authorization for this bugging because it was neither requested nor granted, as other records reflect. From 1975 records it appears that although Robert Kennedy was told by Hoover that Warren had requested the tap, that appears not to have been the case.) This is not the indexing copy. It is what the FBI gave me. (2/28/64) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Serial 9, also marked JUNE, also a Shanklin SAC memo to file, reports FBIHQ orders to mask reports on the results of the bugging so it would not be apparent that the source was bugging. Dallas appears to have been told that the AG authorized the surveillances, but he wasn't asked about bugging.

Note that this refers to a different kind of copying employed in Dallas, Verifax.

A second copy of this record, with the file and serial number withheld under (b)(2) and (7)(D) claims is, I believe from 1313. Both dated 3/2/64. First copy never classified, second classified confidential.

Serial 1, I believe of 66-1313A (withheld by FBI), also states that the file is to remain with the SAC. It states that the bugging is carried as an "informant file." Although this is not an indexing copy, the symbol at the bottom, over the initial "S", means "subject of mail," or subject of the record. (3/2/64)

On March 3 the bug picked up conversation indicating that DeMohrenschildt represented having connections with the FBI. (3/5/64, not indexing copy.)

Serial 21 of 66-1313A, number here not withheld, indicated that the phone tap was to be continued as long as it took the FBI to remove the bug(s), to protect itself. (3/9/64)

Serial 6 of a file identification of which was removed by the FBI is the kind of report covering the info reported 3/5, picked up 3/3, attributing it to an informant, as directed in Serial 1 (see above)

All the above are Dallas copies of Dallas records. None of the copies provided to me is a record copy, none marked for indexing of any kind at all, and that is entirely improbable. The next two are Warren Commission copies of FBI records. As I told you, although the FBI has extensive records indicating its belief that DeMohrenschildt was a foreign espionage agent and has as him filed as such in a 105 file in Dallas, when it sent agents to Haiti to interview him and prepare a statement for him to sign, it has nothing at all to do with the assassination of investigation of it and is limited entirely to getting him to explain that he had no FBI connection and what he had referred to. (J. Walton Moore was the CIA man down there.) (CD555-76-80) The synopsis page of the entire report also makes no reference to the assassination or investigation of it or to the CIA's Moore.

I find it impossible to believe that the FBI was not prepared to be able to retrieve such information and that required some form of indexing as well as a tickler.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (66-1313)

JUNE

DATE: 2/28/64

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN stated at 2:15 PM today that authority had been received to put in microphones.

1 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/97 BY SP4/MLM/MLC

66-1313A-779

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (66-1313 A)

DATE: 3/2/64

JUNE

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

At 10:35 AM today I talked with WILLIAM BRANNIGAN and he instructed that we send to the Bureau by letter the time, date and symbol number of the fisur installation. The misur number will be different, and we are to send to Bureau by letter, the time and date of installation on that, and the symbol number for same. The Bureau needs written communications on both of them to complete their file.

I inquired as to how information obtained should be reported, and Mr. BRANNIGAN stated it should be reported in report form, using a T symbol and then identifying same on the administrative page. He instructed that the information be paraphrased so it doesn't appear she is talking on the telephone. He stated he realized this is difficult, but to make an effort. The same would be true of the misur.

I asked if when Dallas sends in anything on this by teletype, should it be encoded? Mr. BRANNIGAN stated, "No. This is an installation made with the OK of the Attorney General."

Verify
1 - Copy to [redacted] *b2*
7D

(2) - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2)

Shanklin

66-1313A-9

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 2 - 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : FILE (66-1313 A)

DATE: 3/2/64

JUNE

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/80 BY SP-16SK/ml

At 10:35 AM today I talked with WILLIAM BRANNIGAN and he instructed that we send to the Bureau by letter the time, date and symbol number of the fisur installation. The misur number will be different, and we are to send to Bureau by letter, the time and date of installation on that, and the symbol number for same. The Bureau needs written communications on both of them to complete their file. *R4*

I inquired as to how information obtained should be reported, and Mr. BRANNIGAN stated it should be reported in report form, using a T symbol and then identifying same on the administrative page. He instructed that the information be paraphrased so it doesn't appear she is talking on the telephone. He stated he realized this is difficult, but to make an effort. The same would be true of the misur. *R4*

I asked if when Dallas sends in anything on this by teletype, should it be encoded? Mr. BRANNIGAN stated, "No. This is an installation made with the OK of the Attorney General." *R*

CLASS. & EXT BY SP-16SK/ml 11/17/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/27/97

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

1 - Copy
b2
29

2 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 2 - 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS [REDACTED] *b2 no*

DATE: 2/23/64

FROM : SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *b2 no*

b2 no
This informant file is being opened for the purpose of recording information received from the above source. [REDACTED] is the misur installed in the residence at 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas, residence of MARINA OSWALD. FD 142 being submitted to Bureau. Prior Bureau authority obtained by telephone. *u*

OPEN AND ASSIGN TO SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

FILE TO REMAIN IN CUSTODY OF SAC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/82 BY SP-1GSE/ML

b2 no

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 2 - 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

Newsom

OVA

sword that requires the most scrupulous use. For that reason, I would not be in favor of its use under any circumstances—even with the court's permission—except in certain capital offenses.³³

On a cold day in March 1961, he convened his advisers on the stone terrace at Hickory Hill to discuss the wiretap problem. Byron White and Herbert Miller were strongly in favor. Archibald Cox and Burke Marshall thought a reasonable statute could be drafted. Ramsey Clark, Joseph Dolan and William Orrick demurred. Orrick most emphatically of all. Kennedy said to Orrick, "What if your child was kidnapped?" Orrick replied, "Well, Bob, hard cases make bad law." Kennedy, who could not imagine letting legal niceties halt the search for a kidnapped child, grew heated. "I wanted to get off that," Orrick said later. "He just stayed with it. He said, 'Well, I just don't understand your attitude. I got a little irritated. I said, 'You asked us to come up with our own opinions and I did.'"³⁴

Kennedy decided to go ahead. His goal was a comprehensive system by which all wiretapping, federal, state or local, would be made a federal crime, except when specifically authorized by a federal judge. In effect, he wished to move to ward the British system, where tapping was forbidden without a warrant, though his proposal that the warrant be issued not by the executive (the Home Secretary) but by the judiciary improved on the British model. The FBI, however, demanded that the bill skip court orders for national security cases, a position he reluctantly accepted.³⁵ In the end, instead of seeking new legislation that year, Kennedy carelessly (and without White House clearance) decided to support a bill already introduced by Senator Kenneth Keating of New York.

The Keating bill, while purporting to limit federal wiretaps, would have permitted state and local cops to tap wires in any way authorized by state law. It was a poor bill. Civil libertarians attacked it, and Kennedy soon abandoned it. In 1962 Katzenbach drafted a bill³⁶ designed to clear up what Kennedy described as the "chaotic" situation. The new bill proposed to outlaw warrantless wiretapping, whether conducted federally or locally, publicly or privately, except in cases involving serious threats to national security. It defined cases where taps might be permitted under judicial supervision, limited the officials who could apply for court orders, and required that each application state grounds in detail and

provided for automatic termination of all judicial warrants.³⁷ Some observers considered the 1962 bill a responsible effort to strike a balance between the competing claims of privacy and law enforcement. Francis Biddle, who had clerked for Holmes and defended civil liberties for a lifetime, testified for it. The bill "struck me at the time," said Alexander Bickel, "as by far the best solution to the wiretapping problem that had yet been put forward."³⁸ But the bill also roused a storm of criticism, led by the American Civil Liberties Union and by Kennedy's friend from Rackets Committee days Joseph Rauh.

The critics believed that a wiretap system was inherently uncontrollable and that the dangers to personal freedom far outweighed the gains to law enforcement. They denied the possibility of an American compromise along British lines. They found the categories of tappable crimes dangerously vague. Recalling the familiar phenomenon of "judge shopping," they questioned whether judicial warrants could provide effective control. In any case, where a search warrant authorized only a single search for specified objectives, a wiretap warrant was a dragnet. Nor did they believe that wiretap evidence made all that much difference. They quoted Justice Frankfurter: "My deepest feeling against giving legal sanction to such 'dirty business' . . . is that it makes for lazy and not alert law enforcement."³⁹ Where Kennedy sought to put an end to warrantless wiretapping, his critics demanded the flat prohibition of all forms of electronic surveillance.

The bill failed in Congress in 1962 and, despite expectation in 1963 that the Valachi testimony would help, it failed thereafter.⁴⁰ The chaotic situation continued. State and city taps went their own way. So did private tappers. Federal wiretaps remained under the control, not of the federal courts, but of the Attorney General.

Robert Kennedy authorized 140 wiretaps in 1961, 198 in 1962 and 244 in 1963 (as against 519 authorized in 1945, 214 in 1955 and 115 in 1960).⁴¹ Nearly all were 'national security' (as distinct from criminal) cases. Nearly all were directed against aliens. In three and a half years as Attorney General, Kennedy authorized taps on about sixteen American citizens involved in eight separate cases. (This figure omits an undisclosed number tapped in 1964 at the request of the Warren Commission.) Five of these cases had national security implications: defense leaks to newspapermen (Lloyd Norman of *Newsweek* and Hanson Baldwin and his

60

Memorandum

TO : SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN [REDACTED]

62
70

DATE: 3/5/64

FROM : SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

62
70

On March 3, 1964, informant advised as follows:

(E&R/AAB) MARINA with presumably GEORGE BOUHE, ANNA and ANNA's son named PAUL? General conversation in which GEORGE spoke to the child concerning his breakfast. GEORGE complimented MARINA on the house and said he likes same. GEORGE told MARINA that he does all work in his home now and likes it. GEORGE spoke concerning JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILD and the fact that she worked or works for Neiman-Marcus. GEORGE also apparently mentioned concerning trip by DE MOHRENSCHILDTS. MARINA spoke concerning THORNE, who apparently told her that there was no hurry. MARINA also said that she has no money. GEORGE again spoke on DE MOHRENSCHILD, who is a very pleasant fellow and who apparently gave GEORGE his card, saying that should GEORGE ever need FBI in Washington, to call him, DE MOHRENSCHILD (not too clear). GEORGE mentioned that he reads the "New York Times", which is the best source of information which he has. He also mentioned that he has heard somewhere that MARINA had some sort of a lover.

AAB/ds

(2)

Y

CLASS. & EXT. BY SA-1/GSK/ML 12/19/80
REASON FOR EXTENSION 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/15/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/80 BY SA-1/GSK/ML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
FBI - DALLAS

62
70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (66-1313A)

DATE: 3/9/64

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R- CUBA

Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN called at 1:40 PM today and stated that the physical surveillance should be discontinued and that the tech should be discontinued when we can.

Mr. SULLIVAN instructed that we maintain a spot check on MARINA's activities, and suggested that MC KENZIE, for instance, could furnish considerable assistance in this regard.

Regarding my suggestion that we make a security check of the house (since MC KENZIE seems apprehensive for MARINA's safety), Mr. SULLIVAN stated that the Bureau wouldn't go along with this idea as we would be held responsible.

Mr. SULLIVAN agreed that we are going to have to keep the tech on as long as the mike is on to protect ourselves, and he said there is no indication now that MARINA is going to be called back to Washington.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked if MC KENZIE raised the question about checking MARINA's house. I told him that MC KENZIE had said he would like for us to check the place as he is worried about the thing; that we could tell him to get MARINA out of there and I would send a couple of men out there, and no one is to know it but you (McKENZIE). There is all this talk about whether THORNE and MARTIN might be trying to find out what is going on. I could suggest that if McKENZIE would get her down to his office where my men can interview her, we could make the check of the house. Mr. SULLIVAN said he did not like the fact that MC KENZIE would have knowledge that we went into MARINA's house on illegal entry.

Mr. SULLIVAN said to hold up on the thing and we will see if the trip to Washington doesn't materialize.

② - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2) mfr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY 2842/mu/Mac/Sic

66-1313A-21

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
MAR 11 - 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

15

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN (105-632)

3/6/64

SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT.
REASON FCIM
DATE OF REVIEW

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, aka. Jg
IS - R
(105-632)

JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, aka. Jd
IS - R
(105-1766)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

INFORMATION BELOW FROM [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IS
NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN ANY REPORT THAT CONTAINS OTHER
INFORMATION. PERTINENT INFORMATION FROM THESE SOURCES IS
TO BE REPORTED SEPARATELY. u

On March 3, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that MARINA
OSWALD told him GEORGE BOUHE mentioned investigation con-
cerning the DE MOHRENSCHILDIS. BOUHE, according to MARINA,
said there is more interest in JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT than
in GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Informant said MARINA discussed
this with Mrs. KATHERINE FORD and both mentioned that the
DE MOHRENSCHILDTS were in Haiti. Informant states KATHERINE
FORD is of the opinion that GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a
good person before he started seeing JEANNE and indicated
JEANNE caused GEORGE to stop attending church. R

[REDACTED] on March 3, 1964, stated he learned
that GEORGE BOUHE visited MARINA OSWALD at 629 Beltline Road,
Richardson, Texas, and at the time of his visit ANNA RAY and
ANNA's son, PAUL, were present. Informant said BOUHE de-
scribed GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a pleasant person and
stated DE MOHRENSCHILDT gave BOUHE his card on one occasion,
saying that should BOUHE ever need the FBI in Washington,
call him, DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Informant said he was not clear
as to what BOUHE meant regarding this information. R

- 1 - 105-632
 - 1 - 105-1766
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
- FILE/GS
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
MAR 6 - 1964
FBI - DALLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/80 BY SP-1 GSK/UA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/11/64

1

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, now residing at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, was interviewed at the American Embassy in Port-au-Prince, in the presence of NORMAN L. WARNER, First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy there. When he was asked concerning any statement he might have made, either written or oral, to the effect that he had checked with the FBI about LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had been told that the latter was harmless, he denied making any such statement, unless he might possibly have said something to this effect to Mr. WARNER when the latter had interviewed him previously. He was insistent that this was the only occasion when he might have made mention of the above. He was then shown the letter he had written to EVERETT GLOVER in January, 1964, in which he had made such a statement, and after viewing this, conceded that he had, in fact, written this to GLOVER, but that he had not recalled having done so. He was questioned as to the identities of other persons to whom he may have written or given orally similar information. He said he may have made this statement to other people, but could not remember that he had done so.

He furnished the following signed statement:

"Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
March 7, 1964

"I, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, make the following voluntary statement to W. JAMES WOOD, who has introduced himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to NORMAN WARNER, who I know to be First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Port-Au-Prince. I have been told that I did not need to make this statement and that it could be used in a court of law or at an administrative hearing.

"In late 1957, after I had returned from a trip through Yugoslavia for the International Cooperation Administration, I was interviewed at length by J. WALTON MOORE at his offices in the Post Office Building in Dallas. Mr. MOORE questioned

on 3/7/64 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti File # DL 105-632

by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD / mac Date dictated 3/10/64

"me concerning my observations of general conditions in Yugoslavia and what I had learned during my trip there. I thought then, and have thought ever since, that J. WALTON MOORE was an FBI Agent in Dallas. Since that interview, Mr. MOORE has moved his offices to Akard Street, near Pacific Street, in Dallas. I exchange cards or letters with MOORE from time to time and saw him occasionally when I was living in Dallas.

"That was the last time I ever talked with someone I thought to be with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I do not remember being interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1945, but it is possible this did happen and I have forgotten it due to the passage of time.

"I do remember being interviewed by a representative of the FBI in about 1941 when I had some difficulty at the Mexican border. However, that time, and the time I was interviewed by J. WALTON MOORE, are the only times I recall having been interviewed by representatives of the FBI, or thinking I was being interviewed by the FBI. I do not recall ever seeing any credentials in possession of Mr. MOORE indicating he was with the FBI, but I thought then, and thought until now, that he was with the FBI.

"I have not talked with anyone in the FBI, either in person or by telephone, and have not written to anyone in the FBI or received any letters from anyone in the FBI, other than I have stated above. Other than Mr. MOORE's interview in 1957, which I thought was with an FBI representative, I have never talked with an FBI Agent or employee in Dallas or Ft. Worth or that vicinity, to the best of my knowledge.

"I have a friend, one GEORGE KITCHEL, Vice-President of the Kerr-McGee oil interests, who told me shortly after my return from Yugoslavia that he had a brother who was an FBI Agent, and that I ought to go talk with him about my travels and what I might know which would be of interest to the FBI. He did not mention his brother's name, as I recall, nor where he was assigned. I told him that if his brother was interested in interviewing me, I would be glad to talk with him, but that I had nothing particularly to say and saw no reason to seek him out. I never met this brother and know nothing more about him.

"This was in about early 1958, as I recall now.

"I have a lawyer friend in Ft. Worth, named MAX CLARK, who I knew to have been a security officer with Convair there, having seen him at his place of business when he was so employed. I have always had the impression that he had one time been connected with the FBI and was in charge of the FBI for the southwestern United States. I do not know exactly where I got this impression. It may possibly have been GEORGE BOUHE, another acquaintance of mine in Dallas, who told me MAX CLARK had been with the FBI, but I do not recall for sure.

"It is my recollection that I may have said at some time that I had inquired of the FBI about LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had been told that he was harmless. As a matter of fact, while I knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, I remember asking MAX CLARK whether I should continue to see OSWALD, because he was such an unusual and eccentric character. MAX told me that there was nothing to worry about, that OSWALD was a harmless lunatic. I may have thereafter told someone that I had checked with the FBI and found they thought OSWALD was harmless, but

"any statement I made in this regard was made by me with reference to my having asked MAX CLARK about him, because I thought MAX CLARK had once been with the FBI.

"MAX CLARK himself never told me he was with the FBI and never intimated such.

"I have been shown a letter which I wrote to EVERETT GLOVER in Dallas in which I stated that I had checked with the FBI in Dallas or Ft. Worth and had been told OSWALD was a harmless person. I did not recall having written this, but acknowledge after seeing the letter that I did so. I do not remember whether I have, or have not, told anyone else this.

"I have a lawyer friend in Denver named GEORGE SHAW who was with the FBI before World War II and in the OSS during World War II. We exchange Christmas cards and I saw him last about two years ago in Denver when I was on a business trip there. He practices as an attorney now and ran for Congress on the Republican ticket at one time.

"I do not know anyone personally now with the FBI, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the Department of Justice. I have never talked with anyone in the FBI before today about LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the best of my memory.

"I do not recall having done so, but I may have indicated to someone that I knew someone in the FBI, but if I did so I was referring to MAX CLARK, a personal friend, and if I ever told anyone that I could contact someone with the FBI, it would have been MAX.

"I have been told by Mr. WOOD that MAX CLARK is not connected in any way with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice,

DL 105-632

5

"Nor is J. WALTON MOORE connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I regret any statements I might have made orally or written to the contrary and will be most careful to see that I give no one the impression that I ever talked with anyone in the FBI about LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife in any way whatsoever. I will also be certain not to make any statements or inferences to the effect that I have any contacts or friends within the FBI.

"I have read this statement, consisting of this and two other pages, and it is completely true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"/s/ G. DE MOERENSCHILDT

"Witnessed:

"/s/ W. JAMES WOOD, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Tex.
3/7/64

"/s/ NORMAN L. WARNER, First Secretary of Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 7, 1964"

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

- Commission No. **555** -

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA W. JAMES WOOD**Office: DALLAS****Field Office File No.:****105-632****Bureau File No.:** **100-32965****Title:****MAX 14 1964****GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT****Character:****INTERNAL SECURITY - R****Synopsis:**

Numerous acquaintances of DE MOHRENSCHILDT in Dallas area interviewed and furnished no information to indicate he is interested or active in any irregular political groups, or that he is disloyal to U. S. He is described as "non-conformist," completely independent in his thinking, and "international playboy." He was married to present wife 6/23/59 in Dallas. Is subject of present court litigation because of allegation he leased oil land to another person without holding valid lease himself. No arrest record Dallas. In 1/63, he wrote letter to Dallas acquaintance in which he stated he had been informed by FBI in Dallas or Ft. Worth that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was harmless. DE MOHRENSCHILDT interviewed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 3/7/64, by Bureau Agent and stated person who told him OSWALD was harmless was MAX CLARK, his attorney and former security officer at Convair, and that he had been of opinion CLARK had once been with FBI, although had no basis for this opinion. He made complete retraction of his earlier statement.

- P -

DETAILS: