

true and correct.

Thayer Waldo

Thayer Waldo

*Joseph F. Schott, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex., 5/28/64.
B. Tom Carter, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas 5/28/64.*

VII

File No. 100-10461-1a359

Date Received 6-18-64

From Bill Decker
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Sheriff
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas, Tex
(CITY AND STATE)

By Raymond Switzer
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

one copy of 4 page
Investigation report of
Deputy Sheriff Buddy
Walther dated 11/22/63

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Offense

Officer Buddy Walthers, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.:
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date Nov 22, 1963

I was standing at the front entrance of the Dallas Sheriff's Office when the motorcade with President Kennedy passed. I was watching the remainder of the President's party when within a few seconds I heard a report and I immediately recognized it to be a rifle shot. I immediately started running west across Houston Street and ran across Elm Street and up into the Railroad yards. At this time, it was not determined if, in fact, this first report and 2 succeeding reports were of a rifle, however, in my own mind, I knew. Upon reaching the railroad yard and seeing other officers coming, I immediately went to the triple underpass on Elm street in an effort to locate possible marks left by stray bullets. While I was looking for possible marks, some unknown person stated to me that something had hit his face while he was parked on Main Street, the next lane south from Elm, as the traffic had been stopped for the parade. Upon examining the curb and pavement in this vicinity I found where a bullet had splattered on the top edge of the curb on Main Street which would place the direction of firing, high and behind the position the President's car was in when he was shot. Due to the fact that the projectile struck so near the underpass, it was, in my opinion, probably the last shot that was fired and had apparently went high and above the President's car. At about this time word was passed through the crowd that the President had been shot, as well as Governor Connelly. The only building that was likely to have a shot fired from in this area was the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston streets, which, by this time, was fast becoming surrounded by police officers. Upon returning to the front of this building, I met Allan Sweatt, Chief Criminal Deputy of the Dallas Sheriff's Office and immediately escorted 5 witnesses to the shooting which he turned over to me and took them to Sheriff Bill Decker's office and placed them in the custody of Deputy Harold Ekins until they could be questioned. At this time Deputy Allan Sweatt told me that a police officer had been killed in Oak Cliff area somewhere on Jefferson Street. I immediately left the office with Deputies J. F. Ramsey and Deputy Frank Vrla and ran Code 3 to Oak Cliff. I received information by radio that there was a suspect

I recommend this case be declared Unfounded
 Inactive (not cleared)
 Cleared by Arrest

Case declared Inactive (not cleared)
 Unfounded

Signed _____
Investigating Officer

Signed _____
Commanding Officer

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

Page 2 - Deputy Buddy Walthers.

Offense

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.:
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date _____ 19__

In the Dallas Public Library located at Marsalis and Jefferson. Upon arriving at this location, we were met by a number of other police officers and we surrounded the library. It was then determined that the person inside the library was the wrong person. Upon getting back into our automobile, we started towards 10th Street, where the police officer had been killed in an effort to obtain further information and then received radio information from Deputy Sheriff Bill Courson, who was also in the Oak Cliff area, that the suspect was in the balcony of the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson. We arrived at this location within a few seconds and were met by many other officers. Upon proceeding to the balcony of the theatre, I ordered the manager to turn on the house lights. Some unknown officer was holding a white man at the steps of the balcony and I proceeded on into the balcony. I looked over the balcony and saw a commotion in the center section, near the back, in the downstairs of the theatre, and I hollered to other officers, "He's downstairs"., and we all ran down the steps and to the area of the commotion. When I reached the area of commotion, it was hard to tell "Who had Who" as there were so many officers into a melee on the floor between the seats, but I saw Officer Carroll of the Dallas Police Department standing on the other side of the melee of people and I could see a gun on the floor with 2 or 3 hands on it and I reached into this melee and pulled up on the people and I believe it was Officer Carroll who reached down and got this gun. I am not positive it was Officer Carroll, but I believe it was, however, there was such a swarm of officers at this time, it was hard to determine. 4 or 5 officers then began carrying subject towards the front of the theatre and I picked up my shotgun which I had laid down in some seats away from the melee and me, along with several other officers who had shotguns, proceeded outside and held the crowds back so the officers could put the suspect in a car. The crowds were pushing and yelling, "Kill the SOB!" and "Let us kill the SOB". The only thing I ever heard the suspect say was, "It's all over". After they left the area with the suspect, me and the officers who were with me got in our car and reported back to Sheriff Decker at his office. Sheriff Decker then ordered me, together with

I recommend this case be declared Unfounded
 Inactive (not cleared)
 Cleared by Arrest

Case declared Inactive (not cleared)
 Unfounded

Signed _____
Investigating Officer

Signed _____
Commanding Officer

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

of Complainant

Serial No.

Page 3 - continued - Deputy Buddy Walthers

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.:
 (Investigating Officer must sign)

Date _____ 19__

Deputy Harry Weatherford and Deputy J. L. Oxford to go to a house at 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, Texas and meet some officers from Capt. Will Fritz' office. We arrived at location and met Detectives Rose and Adamcik from the Homicide division of the Dallas Police Department. Upon getting to this residence, we were met by a Mrs. Michael Payne and upon showing our credentials and advising her who we were, she stated, "It's about the President being shot. We've been expecting it. Come on in". She informed us that the lady standing beside her was Mrs. Oswald. Mrs. Payne went on to explain that Mrs. Oswald spoke only Russian, however, he would help interpret as she spoke both English and Russian. Upon asking if suspect Oswald lived at this location, she advised that his wife and children lived there, but that Lee Oswald and his wife had been separated and he did not live there. Mrs. Payne gave us permission to search the house or do anything we wanted to and she also, through interpretation, gave us Mrs. Oswald's permission to do the same. Mrs. Payne then gave us a telephone number and stated that was the phone number of Lee Oswald, however, she advised she did not know an address where he was staying. At this time, I called Sheriff Decker and advised him of this and he criss-crossed this telephone number and gave us an address of 1026 North Beckley. He advised he would dispatch other officers to cover this address. About this time, Mr. Michael Payne came to this location. Mr. Payne works at Bell Helicopter Plant. When told of the incident, Mr. Payne did not seem at all surprised, and merely stated that he had just taken off and had come home, when he had heard that the President had been shot. It was then learned that Mr. Payne had also been separated from Mrs. Payne and that he has been living in Grand Prairie. Mr. Payne gave no explanation for coming to this house in Irving, Texas.

Upon searching this house we found stacks of hand bills concerning "Cuba for Freedom" advertising, seeking publicity and support for Cuba. Also found was a set of metal file cabinets containing records that appeared to be names and activities of Cuban sympathizers. All of this evidence was confiscated and turned over to Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police Department and Secret Service Officers at the City Hall.

Recommend this case be declared Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>	Case declared { Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/> { Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

Page 4 - continued - Deputy Buddy Walthers

Offense

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.:
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date _____ 19__

A blanket was found at location that had a string tied around one end of it and still bore an imprint of a rifle. It was then determined that suspect, LEE OSWALD had spent the previous night at this house. It was also determined from Mrs. Oswald that the day before, a rifle was in this blanket. Further interrogation of Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Oswald was carried on at the office of Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department, at which I was not present.

I recommend this case be declared	Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>	Case declared	Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/>
	Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/>		Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		

Signed _____ Investigating Officer

Signed _____ Commanding Officer

File No. 100-10461-1a360

Date Received 5-28-64

From B. D. Brown
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Crime Scene Investigator Section
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas, TX
(CITY AND STATE)

By Barnett
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

- Copies of following PD Report
- 1.) General Offense Report, 4/10/63,
by Officers D.P. Tucker & B.N. Norvell
 - 2.) Supplementary Offense Report, 4/10/63
by Detective J.F. Van Lue & D.E.M. Elroy
 - 3.) Supplementary Offense Report, 4/11/63,
by Detectives C.R. Dellinger & F.M. Rose
 - 4.) Supplementary Offense Report, 4/12/64,
by Detective C.R. Dellinger

Name of Complainant (or Firm Name) LAKER, GENERAL EDWIN A.		First Name	Middle Name	Race	Sex	Age	Residence of Complainant 4011 Turtle Creek	Offense Serial No. P-48156
Reported By me	Title or Relationship			Race	Sex	Age	Address of Person Reporting Bus: Same	Phone of Person Reporting
Offense as Reported (Crime) BURGLARY BY FIRE ARMS				Complainant's Phone LA1 4115			Other Telephone - Location	
Date of Occurrence - Street on - Street at or Number 11 Turtle Creek				Division R	Platoon 3	Beat 27	Officers Making Report D. P. Tucker 1189, B. G. Norvell 1826	I.D. No. Name
Day of Week 1	Date of Occurrence 4/10/63	Time of Day approx 9pm		Date Reported 4/10/63	Time Reported 9:10pm	Report Received By D. Currie	Received - Time - Type 10:45am Same	
Person Attacked - Description, Occupation, Etc. Complainant				Motive		Injuries Received		
Property Attacked - Type Premises - Property Used For residence				Damage Done				
How Attacked - How Committed - How Entrance Gained indicated below				Trademark				
Weapon or Instrument Used - Means of Attack				Vehicle Used - How Escaped				

TABULATED AS
APR 10 1963

Compl states about 9pm he was sitting at his desk doing some paper work, and the NW room in the base, lower floor, when he heard what sounded like a fire cracker explode above his head. He then looked and saw a hole in the wall to the left of where he was sitting. Officer Norvell found the bullet in the next room lying on stack of packages of paper. The bullet entered the window on the west side of the room after passing thru the wooden frame of the window, and passed by compl's head and went completely thru the wall and stopped on top of stacks of paper. Compl was hit in the right arm between elbow and wrist by either 2 shrapnel from the bullet, or wood, or pieces of glass. Compl states after he looked up and saw

the hole and realized what had happened, he ran upstairs and got his pistol, and called police. Compl states immediately after he heard the bullet hit, he heard a car leave the parking lot of the church which is on the north side of the room. Compl does not think medical attention was necessary for his arm. [A witness by ear, Kirk Coleman, w/m/14, 4338 Newton, 7059, states he was sitting in the back room of his home, and heard what sounded like a shot, a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crk, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a person with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side, states this person was the seat pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chev. and sped away from the lot. (There was a meeting of some sort at the church, and the lot was full of car, but at the time the witness looked out there were the only people on the lot).] The bullet which was recovered appeared to be that of a high powered rifle, and was a steel jacket bullet. This was given to Det. G. B. Brown, Crime Lab Division. A friend of compl Robt. Suwrey, w/m, states Mon. he saw 2 men sitting in a dk. 63 Ford in alley behind compl's house for about 30 min. States after Compl went inside he saw these 2 men get out of the car and walk around compl's house. They then got into car and drove down the creek to Akard, then went left on Pacific where witness stopped following them. He states they were both dressed in suits, and the car had no license plates on it. D.E. McElroy & Van Cleave were at scene. They will supplement.

Persons Arrested - Name - Address		Race	Sex	Age	Arresting Officers	I.D. No.	Charge
Offense Declared Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		Date			Commanding Officer		

TABULATED MS

Case File <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Disposition Code	Date
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5 or APR 16 1964

SUPPLEMENTARY-OFFENSE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

NAME OF COMPLAINANT (FIRM NAME) - FIRST NAME INITIAL	OFFENSE AS REPORTED AND DATE	THIS DATE	OFFENSE SERIAL NO.
Walker, General Edwin A.	Burg. by firearms 4/10/63	4/11/63	P-48156

ADDITIONAL DETAILS, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

Contacted the complainant on this date, Through interviews with the employees, who are all voluntary workers at this location. General Walker stays in the house at night alone. Investigation reveals that an unknown assailant in all likelihood fired the shot from the alley directly north of the rear part of the house. Investigating officers found a very small chipped edge of the top portion of the rear fence. This small chipped portion indicated that something had been laid on this board very recently, as this was a fresh chip. In lining up the path of the bullet, it would indicate that the shot was fired from just below the chipped portion of the fence. The bullet struck the window frame near the center locking device. From the point where the bullet hit the window frame to the point where it struck the wall is a downward trajectory. The back yard is an up-grade to the alley. The fence in the rear of the house at the alley is a lattice type fence made out of wood approximately 1x6, with approximately 8" open spots. It is the investigating officers opinion that the shot was fired from just below the top edge of the fence. The Walker home is adjoined by a parking lot of a church to the east. The alley runs into the rear part of the parking lot. The alley then takes up in a northerly direction into Newman street. The witness, Kirk Coleman, lives at the north east corner of the Walker property just across the alley and directly across north from the church parking lot. This person has not been contacted by us as he is a school boy, but will be contacted at a later time as he could furnish valuable information from which he observed the incident. An interview with the volunteer workers revealed that they had not received no crank calls or letters preceding the incident. An interview with Mr. Surrey reveals that two white men in a 1963 Ford, dark purple or dark brown parked in the alley directly behind the complainant's house just off of Avondale street. These persons were witnessed getting out of the car and walking up to the property line and smoking the place over. Mr. Surrey became suspicious of these subjects and followed the car away from the location in an attempt to get a license number. Mr. Surrey states that there was no license plate on this car either front or rear, possibly this was a new car. A thorough search of the premises revealed no spent cartridges, no tracks or other evidence of value. The neighbors dog to the west of the Walker property is a fanatical barker but on this incidence did not make a sound. Gen. Walker recently accepted the position of Military Editor for a monthly magazine the American Mercury and has traveled extensively since. It is assumed the suspects had a minimum of knowledge concerning the complainant's activities. From where the complainant was and from where the shot was fired from the distance is approximately thirty five to forty yards with a clear view as there are no window shades.

MEALING TEXAS

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

REPORT NAME OF COMPLAINANT (FIRM NAME)—FIRST NAME ALKER, EDWIN A	INITIAL BT	OFFENSE AS REPORTED AND DATE BURG BY FIREARMS 4-10-63	THIS DATE 4-10-63	OFFENSE SERIAL NO.
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ADDITIONAL DETAILS, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

Detectives Van Cleave & McElroy arrived at 4011 Turtle Creek shortly after the incident was reported. The compl. stated that he was sitting at his desk in the house doing his income tax return when the incident occurred. Officers observed that a bullet of unknown caliber, steel jacket, had been shot through the window, piercing the frame of the window and going into the wall above comp's head. The bullet lodged in some paper in the next room. Comp. stated that when he heard the noise, he thought it was some sort of fireworks. Upon observing the evidence comp. ran upstairs to his bedroom to get a pistol. He said that he has no idea of who could have committed this offense. The spent bullet was given to Det. B.G. Brown of the CSSS at the scene. We searched the grounds at the rear of the house and also the alley, with negative results. We also interviewed Robert Surrey w/M/35 of 3506 Linde Wood LA 6-7741 who was at the scene upon our arrival. This subject is a business associate and aide to the complainant. Mr. Surrey stated that last Saturday, April 6th about 9:00 PM he drove up the alley behind the comp's house and noticed two W/M/-NOD sitting in a 1963 Ford dark purple or brown, parked at rear of the complainant's house. Mr. Surrey also stated that he observed these men get out of the car and walk around the comp's house. The comp. did not seem to be disturbed about the incident. Mr. Surrey it was obvious that there were no license plates on the 1963 Ford. Patrol squad 26, Sgt. Hansen and 508 were also at the scene.

OFFENSE UNFOUNDED, GIVE REASON

LIST ADDITIONAL LOSS AND RECOVERED PROPERTY BELOW (Make Entry in Column (4) for Additional Loss Only)

QTY. (2)	UNIT	(3) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (USE STANDARD TERMS)	SERIAL NOS.	(4) ESTIMATED VALUE	(5) DATE - RECOVERED -	(6) VALUE
RECOVERED BY		RECOVERED AT		TOTAL VALUE		
				Leave Blank →	A	B C D E F TOTAL
INVESTIGATING OFFICERS		I. D. NO.		STOLEN		
DE. MCELROY 769		BT		Leave Blank →		
DY VAN CLEAVE 1071				RECOVERED		
PERSONS ARRESTED—NAME, ADDRESS			Recs-Sex-Age	ARRESTING OFFICERS I. D. NO.		DIV. CHARGE

RECOMMEND THIS OFFENSE BE DECLARED

DATE

INVESTIGATING OFFICERS

Handwritten signatures and dates:
 DATE: 4-10-63
 INVESTIGATING OFFICERS: MCELROY, VAN CLEAVE, [Signature]

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT

LAST NAME OF COMPLAINANT (FIRM NAME)—FIRST NAME INITIAL Walker, General Edwin A.	(2) OFFENSE AS REPORTED AND DATE Burg by FA 4-10-63	(3) THIS DATE 4-7-64	(4) OFFENSE SERIAL NO. F-48156
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ADDITIONAL DETAILS, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.

Case show this case cleared on the exceptional arrest of the below named party. His gun that was used in the murder of the President was also the gun used at this offence. Subject was later killed. No case was filed.

OFFENSE UNFOUNDED, GIVE REASON

LIST ADDITIONAL LOSS AND RECOVERED PROPERTY BELOW (Make Entry in Column (4) for Additional Loss Only)

QTY.	(9) UNIT	(10) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (USE STANDARD TERMS) SERIAL NO.	(11) ESTIMATED VALUE	(12) DATE - RECOVERED - (13) VALUE	

RECOVERED BY	(15) RECOVERED AT	TOTAL VALUE							
		Low Blank STOLEN →	A	B	C	D	E	F	TOTAL
INVESTIGATING OFFICERS	L.D. NO.	(17) Bureau	Low Blank RECOVERED →						
C.R. Dellinger	758	BT							

PERSONS ARRESTED—NAME, ADDRESS	(18) Race-Sex-Age	(20) ARRESTING OFFICERS L. D. NO.	(21) Div.	(22) CHARGE
Harvey OSWALT DECEASED	W/M/	Nick McDonald	RP	At time of arrest Murder

RECOMMEND THIS OFFENSE BE DECLARED
 Unfounded (24) Pending Exceptional (25) Cleared by Arrest (26) DATE 4-7-64 (27) INVESTIGATING OFFICERS C.R. Dellinger

File No. 100-10461-1a361

Date Received 5/22/64

From David A. Watts, Atty
Name of Contributor

Vaughn Blag, Dallas
Name of Contributor

By Eugene F. Petreke
Name of Special Agent

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

2 - Copies Washington Report
for March 15, 1964



WR 64-11

ington, March 16, 1964

BACKGROUND FOR ASSASSINATION

months have now passed into the swift stream of history since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The people of the United States emerging, still somewhat dazed, from a deep sense of personal loss. This feeling was as real and deep in most of those who opposed the President's political views as in those who shared them. Because it is the nature of American politics, good and reasonable men are expected to differ with one another and on this very divergence, our strength is drawn and our system flourishes. It was that, while political assassinations seem to occur as a matter of course in many parts of the world, Americans were stunned, not only by the great human tragedy but by the ultimate affront to the Constitution of the United States and the orderly processes of government we have come to expect.

The facts, thoroughly aired in newspapers around the world, indicate the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald, to a moral certainty. However, if there were a chance that Oswald might reveal his motive, if and with him and, as a consequence, Americans are asking questions and propounding theories about the act and the man.

When first notified that President Kennedy was dead, President Lyndon Johnson immediately considered the possibility that his assassination might have been part of a plot or attack against our country and its leaders. He stated that news of Mrs. Kennedy's death be withheld a few minutes so he could get to Love Field, a more secure location with immediate access to transportation and communications. He has first thought of political assassination in the traditional concept. In the light of historic Soviet use of assassination, the President's reaction was both logical and wise.

The Nature of Political Assassination

Americans are aware that murders occur, as acts of individual passion or premeditation, as acts of mob violence, as the calculated acts of crime syndicates. At the same time, because for many centuries they have had no real

FACTORS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

part in Anglo-American political traditions, political assassinations seem far more unreal to most Americans. They have, however, always played an integral part in revolutionary states and movements. The agencies which plot and execute these crimes are frequently efficient enough to deceive and outmaneuver the hostile police. For example, the complete stories of the Sarajevo assassination and the murder of Jean Jaures -- political crimes which brought about World War I -- have never been fully elucidated. None the less, total efficiency is impossible. By force of circumstances and by the nature of the act, the political crime is bound to leave tracks.

Lenin did not believe in murder as a chief revolutionary method, but he agreed that "killing is no murder." He insisted that Communists must be able and willing to use all weapons, including murder, depending on necessity. In conformity with the twenty-one conditions for entrance into the Communist International, written by Lenin, secret apparatuses were formed. For example, in the German party which was the most important one outside Russia, the M (military), the N (intelligence), the Z (infiltration) and the T (terror) groups were organized. A German Communist, Hugo Eberlein, a protégé of Lenin and the husband of a girl whom Lenin considered to be almost his stepdaughter, was in charge of an early T-group.

There are some well authenticated and corroborated accounts of the early beginnings of the Communist T-groups in Germany. The function of these groups was to punish traitors and to murder anti-Communist political and military leaders as ordered by the party.

The T-groups were not overly successful but some of their characteristics became manifest: a command line which was independent from the party and often opposed to it; conflicts between the Russian secret service people and the German political leaders; frequent objections by political leaders to assassinations but also a certain willingness to use the T-groups to solve intra-party differences and there were others. For example, one Russian party leader, Zinoviev, ordered the assassination of General Hans von Seeckt, commander of the Reichswehr, while another leader, Karl Radek, countermanded the order; the conflict was based on a cleavage in policy, "world revolution versus the building of socialism in the Soviet Union." Seeckt was willing to have military cooperation with the Red army but he also was the officer most likely to suppress a planned Communist rebellion. His elimination thus would have served the left radicals within the party on the two counts that the military cooperation was precluded and an uprising facilitated. "Solving political problems by terror was already a favorite method among the men of the secret apparatus," wrote Ruth Fischer, then a leader of the German Communist Party.

The T-groups found it difficult to recruit reliable and suitable personnel and thus by necessity included unstable individuals who often acted contrary to orders and who sometimes compromised the party and the Russian "advisors" by acts such as seeking sanctuary at offices of Soviet missions. Nevertheless, operations were usually planned with care. Locations and ambush possibilities

3

were carefully reconnoitered, attempts were made to obtain (most suitable weapons, special weapons were designed, the operation was rehearsed, escapes were properly prepared, etc.

To throw off the police, there were diversionary plans. Terrorists who were caught were, as a matter of routine, denounced by the party as dissidents, crackpots, or agents provocateurs; furthermore, false testimony was fed in to the police system. In one instance, a terrorist was indicted for murder but clear-cut evidence exonerating him was withheld until after the trial had begun. Thus, the whole accusation of terrorism was discredited, and the real culprit was never caught.

The Communists also used their infiltration capabilities to great advantage. Thus, pictures of suspected terrorists were stolen from the files, and once, after the chief of a T-group was arrested, an unsuccessful attempt was made to murder him.

It appears that there has not been much of a change in standard operating procedures except that efficiency and know-how have been improved. We know that the terror technique has not been abandoned. To give merely two examples: a Soviet agent by the name of Khokhlov was ordered to murder a Russian refugee politician in Germany. Instead he defected, told his story, and turned over to the West a whole arsenal of Soviet weapons especially designed for assassination purposes. In 1959, Stepan Bandera, Ukrainian leader, was murdered by means of a gas pistol that simulated a heart attack. The murderer, Bodgan Stashynsky, confessed and was convicted. The German Federal Republic, on April 23, 1963, lodged a formal protest in Moscow and stated that his and the 1957 assassination of another Ukrainian politician "were committed upon instructions of official Soviet organs." In other words: there are T-groups or M-agencies. It is a fact which should be clearly recognized in the United States. It is significant that on his own admission during the trial in Karlsruhe, Germany in October 1962, Stashynsky let it be known that after the Bandera murder he was slated to be trained at an assassin's school in the USSR for assignment later on the North American continent.

A political murder instigated by an intelligence service will be planned to approximate the "perfect crime". Every suitable deception and concealment technique will be used. If "imperceptible murder" is not feasible or desirable, one of the following methods is used: a) The assassin is given a cover story or "legend." b) The assassin, unless he can be reliably hidden, will be destroyed, preferably in such a way that his second murder cannot be traced back to the organizations (for example, he will be slugged by an infuriated cell mate). c) The assassin will be described as a "loner" and a "psychopath" whose deed was not politically motivated: perhaps he was seeking personal revenge. In many of these undertakings, including the fabrication of "legends" and the manipulation of operatives, the murderer himself may be unaware that he is being maneuvered.

Despite the most perfect planning, things usually do not go as intended. Individuals who may be suitable to carry out complicated and daring assassinations are not usually easy to deal with, and in most cases, do display psychopathological tendencies. Hence they will do things which they should not have done. This danger can be minimized only if extremely well-trained, fully disciplined secret agents are employed to carry out cover operations.

The greatest danger is that the murderer will be caught and his nationality discovered. Hence nationals of the country where the crime is to be perpetrated must be used and this creates additional difficulties, among them the possibility that the assassin's political beliefs may be disclosed. On the other hand, the use of natives who are unstable, offers the advantage that it permits the branding of the murderer as "insane." The recruitment of a would-be murderer from a hostile party usually does not work, hence a good cover story to confuse the assassin's political loyalty is required. It usually is easy to assert that the man was expelled from the party.

With this background, let us examine Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union.

The Passport

Lee Harvey Oswald joined the Marine Corps late in October 1956, when he just had turned 17. At some time prior to his entry into the service, he became interested in Communism. On or shortly after September 1, 1959, he applied for inactive duty, claiming that his mother needed him, obtained an American passport and a Russian visa, and departed from New Orleans, arriving in Moscow on October 13, 1959.

He was released from the Marine Corps on September 11, and joined his mother for the one night he spent with her in Fort Worth. He would then have been free to make his preparations to leave the country from September 12 onward. By September 19 he was able to write his mother from New Orleans that he had "booked" passage on a ship to Europe, "Starting by ship, the trip would have taken something like fifteen days. Thus to have reached Moscow by October 13, Oswald must have left New Orleans no later than October 1, and may have left as early as September 26." Thus, we can assume that to prepare his trip, he had the time span of September 12 to 30 at his disposal. September 12 was a Saturday. Oswald had obtained his passport on September 10. The Russian embassy at Washington, therefore, could not have received his passport with visa application earlier than September 11.

Oswald may have applied for his visa to enter the Soviet Union either before or after receipt of his passport. In either case, the handling must have been unusual to say the least. As a matter of routine procedure, every application for a visa to enter the Soviet Union is processed through a central file in Moscow known familiarly by U. S. agencies as "the black box." In 1959, this procedure required at least 30 days and, in most cases, 60 to 90 days. In almost every

us, the application for visa is made after a passport has been issued. However, had Oswald waited until receiving his passport to apply for his visa, it would have been at best only 2 1/2 weeks for processing the application and returning the passport and visa to him, in other words, no more than 12 working days for the Embassy. Even if Oswald had applied 10 days earlier, while still in the Marine Corps, the Embassy must have acted with enormous dispatch. Oswald could have applied for a visa at an even earlier date, without a passport and, perhaps, not have applied for his "hardship" release or for his passport till after he had learned that the visa had been granted. Had he applied for a visa that early, however, he would have had to consider the possibility that the Marine Corps would not grant him a "hardship" discharge if they learned he was considering travel to the USSR.

Regardless of the time element involved, the chances are that the application for visa was channeled to the highest level because a few Soviet policy decisions were involved. Not the least of these was a determination of whether Oswald was bona fide.

We are therefore faced with the only two possible conclusions (1) that Oswald received his visa while still on active duty in the Marine Corps or (2) that his application was processed and approved almost immediately on receipt. In either case, something more than ordinary information must have been available to Soviet authorities to enable them to "clear" him. This gives rise to the probability that Oswald must have had prior contacts with one or more Soviet agents, who briefed him about the most expeditious manner of carrying out the manifold formalities incident to taking up residence in the Soviet Union. It is not unlikely that such a contact might have been established while Oswald was serving in Japan. At his Moscow press conference late in October, 1957, Oswald stated: "For two years now I have been waiting to do this one thing: to dissolve my American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union. This would date his mental defection back to 1957. Thus for at least two years in the Marine Corps he was a Communist. He told the U. S. Embassy that he was planning to tell Soviet officials everything he had learned in the Marine Corps."

Oswald in Russia

On October 15, just two days after his arrival, Oswald petitioned the Supreme Soviet for Soviet citizenship. This is remarkable, not just because it confirms a commitment of long standing, but because two days in an entirely new milieu and in an unknown gigantic city is really less than a minimum of time. To submit his petition, Oswald must have known to whom it was to be addressed. Someone must have helped him in preparing the Russian text, and there must have been a typewriter. Hence he was being chaperoned by somebody.

At this point, there is a gap of two weeks. On October 30, Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy and stated that he had applied for Soviet citizenship. He

ed with his mother on the telephone but hung up on her. On October 31, he held a press conference at the Hotel Metropole, and explained his defection. In Moscow, 20-year old boys do not arrange press conferences on their own initiative. This conference must have been arranged for him and somebody in addition to granting authorization, must have taken care of the bill. Yet, unlike the cases of other defectors, this press conference was given no publicity on the Soviet radio.

To understand this turn of events, we must ask ourselves: what benefit could the Soviets draw from Oswald? A 20-year old Marine might have been significant as a source of intelligence, but a Marine who embraced Communism must have been a potential propaganda sensation. Accordingly, when the Soviets learned about him, the propagandists would have been interested. Presumably, they decided to build him up as a defector. This explains why Mme. Purtscheva was handling his passport arrangements at the ministerial level, and also explains why he was rushed to apply for his citizenship.

After Oswald arrived in Moscow, we may be sure that he was interrogated by the Commissariat on State Security (KGB) and the military intelligence. The initial interviews and his own work preferences may have speedily convinced the intelligence officers that this man's value did not lie in a short-lived propaganda stunt but in entirely different fields. If, for example, he was to be used for intelligence purposes, then his renunciation of U. S. citizenship was stupid.

As soon as Oswald's potential intelligence usefulness became apparent, one of those disputes must have arisen, typical for the secret services of all countries, between the propagandists and the secret operators. While this struggle was being resolved, Oswald was left hanging in the air.

It is possible that while the matter was being considered, Oswald lost his nerve and attempted suicide, as was reported, or perhaps feigned a suicide attempt. This attempt supposedly took place at the Hotel Metropole late in October. For a schizoid type like Oswald, this is not really likely. It has been said that he experienced financial troubles, yet, upon his release from the Marines, he had \$1,600, of which he gave his mother \$80. The trip to Moscow hardly cost more than \$500. Living costs would have hardly run over \$500, and were presumably far less, especially if, as is probable indeed, his hotel bill in Moscow was being paid for him. Thus, he had at least \$500 left, and no emergency existed. It is likely that he just was waiting and spent his time sight-seeing.

The Soviet authorities, of course, knew that Oswald had visited the Embassy on October 30. This may have warned them about the danger of a redefection. The propaganda people who undoubtedly still were in control, saw a chance to make their claim stick, and the press conference was hastily convened. Two days later, on November 2, a Monday, Oswald turned his passport over to the U. S. Embassy and wrote an affidavit affirming that his "allegiance" was to the

Soviet Union. Thus he did precisely the opposite of what he should have done if he were to be used for covert rather than overt purposes.

This must have brought the inter-service dispute to a boil, and the intelligence people obviously won. Their first step was to suppress all publicity about Oswald, his defection and the press conference. The second step probably was to inform him that citizenship would not be granted formally and have Oswald, or somebody else, tip off the Embassy that he would not be made a Soviet citizen. On November 14, Oswald disclosed that he had been refused Soviet citizenship (surely a speed record for processing a citizenship application) but asserted that he was a Marxist and "through" with the U.S.

The third step was to get Oswald out of Moscow. Insofar as the Soviet intelligence service was concerned, the job now was to get every particle of information out of Oswald, not merely on electronics and call signs, but also on Marine Corps procedures, officer personalities, on fellow Marines and their possible utilization as agents, on exact plans of military installations, and many other subjects, -- a job of interrogation which could easily take months, especially if Oswald had been alert and had used his years in the Marine Corps to prepare himself for this series of interrogations.

It is inconceivable that such interrogations did not take place. The argument that the Soviet authorities recognized Oswald to be an unstable character and therefore refused to grant him citizenship, does not hold water. In the first place, Oswald was far less unstable than many of the typical left intellectuals who frequently pester the Soviets. Second, they have not in the past objected to, but on the contrary, have recruited schizoid personalities. Third, Oswald's character defects, if any, could hardly have become known under the conditions of his early interviews and initial interrogations. Fourth, if the Soviets did not like him, they could have, after prolonged interrogations, simply gotten rid of him; he could have died of "pneumonia". Finally, they might have expelled him, irrespective of whether he was interrogated or not. But to refuse him citizenship, and still allow him to stay and work in Russia, and then two and a half years later permit him to depart with a Russian wife and child, is utterly contrary to fundamental Soviet procedure. No case remotely similar exists before or after Oswald.

Life In Minsk

According to all available information, Oswald dropped out of sight shortly after his press conference. Allegedly, he went to Minsk where he was given a job in the sheet metal shop of a radio plant. His salary supposedly was 80 rubles (\$88.80) a month. This just cannot be true. In the first place, there is no doubt that Oswald would have been "debriefed" for quite a long time, perhaps for three months. It is entirely possible that for deception purposes, he was given a so-called job in industry. In fact, such a procedure would be logical since the U.S. Embassy might be interested in his whereabouts and activities. He did not know anything about sheet metal working but he did have knowledge that may have quali-

him as a specialist. Even if he just qualified as unskilled labor, it is inconceivable that the Soviets would have paid him a salary which is far below minimum income and on which he clearly could not live. Despite this extreme poverty, which would not have allowed him to eat, we learn that he posed for portrait photography, made a trip to Kiev, travelled in the country side around Minsk, enjoyed a social life, and even enjoyed a great deal of recreation - not with that salary one would expect him to concentrate on "moonlighting."

The puzzle may be explained in a simple way: 80-rubles was just his pocket money, his room, board, laundry, etc. were being paid for - in other words, he was living in some sort of a community. There are clues about the type of community this may have been.

While in the Soviet Union, Oswald is reported to have joined a rifle club and practiced marksmanship. Now, there are no amateur "rifle clubs" in the sporting sense in the Soviet Union. It has now been established, however, that Oswald did belong to a hunter's sovkhos, membership in which is normally reserved to those who are hunters by profession. While participating in this group he did not use a rifle but was permitted to use some other type of weapon.

In July, 1960, Oswald wrote the Marine Corps asking to be discharged as a reservist so that he could accept Soviet citizenship. This fact requires a little re-interpretation. It makes the story less pat but more realistic.

The incident shows that in November 1959, the Soviets had not rejected Oswald's application for citizenship forever. They probably told him that as soon as he proved himself, they would consider the case seriously. If they wanted to pump him for his information and obtain full co-operation, this would be a logical procedure.

Assuming Oswald's debriefing was over by March or April, the chances are that the intelligence people were debating what to do with him. They may have kept him in a safe house or they might have told him to prove his proletarian convictions and go to work: this may have been the period when he was working in the sheet metal shop.

As this period of no-decision continued, Oswald probably felt that he should force events. The letter to the Marine Corps probably was to impress the Soviet authorities with his devotion to the Soviet Union.

From the point of view of the intelligence service, the letter was a mistake because it reduced Oswald's potential usefulness as a spy. Oswald may not have realized this. If Oswald was to be developed as a sleeper, this step probably strengthened the group within Soviet intelligence who opposed the plan; if only because Oswald's temperament did not qualify him for assignments with long periods of inaction.

The Exit Visa

On January 2, 1962, Oswald wrote to his mother that he had "pretty good news," he and his wife would receive their visas about the middle of February 1962 and would arrive in the U. S. by March 1, "give or take a month or so." In this letter he instructed his mother to contact an international rescue committee in order to obtain \$800 for transportation. "Do not, of course, take any loan, only a gift. And don't send your own money." Oswald enclosed a letter from the U. S. Embassy which his mother was to use in her efforts.

Several points stand out: (1) He did have a letter from the Embassy which means that he must have contacted them about his return trip some time before he wrote his mother. (2) He had, in fact, written his mother as early as August 19, 1961 saying he expected an exit visa soon and had been to Moscow to go to the Embassy. (3) Later, he obtained only \$435.71 from the Embassy, hence he must have had another \$400 or so to pay passage for his wife. (4) He was remarkably well informed about rescue committees which information he may have obtained from the Embassy but more likely from other quarters. The fact is that for years the U. S. Embassy did not provide this type of information, for the simple reason that many of those committees had been branded as espionage organizations by the Soviets.

With respect to timing, it seems that the letter was written after two other letters. In the August 19th letter, he talked about mushroom picking with his wife, at the not inconsiderable distance of 50 miles from Minsk: "everybody does this in the fall." In the other letter, he announced the news that he was "going to be a papa." Presumably he could have made this announcement as early as August 1961 but this letter was actually dated November 1.

In the November 1 letter, he referred to his mother's intent to come to the Soviet Union. He did not recommend this step, adding "in my case." And this particular phrase may have indicated that the plan to return to the U. S. had been firmed up.

Subsequently on January 2, he announced that the exit visas would be granted by the middle of February, and implied that he was to leave as soon as he got the visas.

This raises a most important question: why would the Soviet authorities announce to him a month and a half in advance that they will grant him a visa? If they wanted him to go, why not let him go right away? There is no precedent that Soviet authorities ever provided such advance notices, and indeed what would be the purpose? If a visa was promised some time in late December or early January for mid-February, some sort of assignment was involved which Oswald was to complete before leaving. It was hardly a matter of sheet metal working, but this precise pre-dating would make a lot of sense if it was anticipated that Oswald would be completing a course preparing him for his return to the United States.

Interestingly enough, late in January 1962, i. e. after he knew that he would get

his visa, he wrote to Senator Tower beseeching him to intercede so that the visa be granted. He told Senator Tower that he had been trying to get an exit visa since July 1960. There was no above board reason to write this letter which was followed by a letter of January 30, 1962, to the Secretary of the Navy asking for reconsideration of his undesirable discharge. These requests and their timing made sense only if Oswald knew he was about to return. Both letters fit the pattern of conventional "legend" building for espionage assignments. /Indeed any other interpretation seems improbable: an American defector living in Minsk would not dare contact the U. S. Navy without prior Soviet clearance for fear he would be accused of attempted espionage against the Soviet Union.

In May, 1961, Oswald married Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova. The most notable thing about Oswald's marriage is the exit visa given Marina Oswald and her child. Soviet authorities have, on occasion, allowed Soviet wives of foreigners to leave the country. In practically every case the husband was a person of mark (e. g. a diplomat, an Olympic athlete or a foreign correspondent) and also in practically every case it took a great deal of doing to obtain the visa, including in many instances intercessions, at well-timed opportunities, by ambassadors or ministers of state, or even heads of state. Exit visas usually are given by Soviet authorities only when they feel the need to demonstrate their willingness to co-exit peacefully.

Oswald's wife was young, she was a specialist (a pharmacist), and she had a Russian child. In most other instances, exit visas were granted either to older women who could not make an economic or demographic contribution to Russia's strength or to females who would be counted upon to influence their husbands in favor of the Soviet Union. Cases are known where highly placed Americans had to work for several years to get an exit visa for a mother-in-law in her late seventies.

Now, Oswald has been presented as less than a nobody. Even according to Russian standards he could not make a living. But worse: he was the scum of the earth - a defector who had renounced U. S. citizenship but now wanted to re-defect. True Soviet citizenship might have been refused. But if he were a genuine Communist, his job was to prove himself, to apply samokritika, to sacrifice himself in the interest of the fatherland of the workers, and to re-apply for citizenship. On the face of it, he was deserting the Communist cause.

There is no reason for the Soviet authorities to help a Communist deserter. If they really had considered Oswald to be a "Trotsky-ite", as they claimed, they would have refused the exit visa to Marina. If they did not think he was a Trotsky-ite, why then did they label him? Oswald also was described as an "enemy of the people" and stories were picked up from the American press suggesting that he was a U. S. agent. If the Soviets really had any suspicions along that line, or even slight indications of oppositional leanings, Oswald would have gone to jail, Marina would not have been allowed to marry him, and she certainly would not have been given her exit visa. There was, of course, some delay, but not only did she get the visa, she received it with a minimum of red tape that is truly unique in Soviet history.

The expeditious handling might have occurred if the Soviets just had made this sort of a decision: "Oh, well, Oswald is no good, let him go, good riddance. His wife should not have married him, but let her go, too." Soviet authorities do not decide in this manner. Any such decision based on humanitarian grounds would have taken several years. Since the exit visa was forthcoming rather promptly, the Soviet authorities must have wanted Marina to accompany Oswald. It was their decision that she go.

Whether Marina herself was indoctrinated and assigned a specific mission, is of course, conjectural. Her limited ability to speak English, might suggest that her training had not been completed or that the Soviets planned to use her in an "innocent status." At any rate, since the assassination, she has not been reluctant to give a public impression that she, for one, seems certain that Lee Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy.

We can assume that the FBI treated Oswald as a potential espionage agent on his return to the United States. The press has reported that by November 22, the Bureau had determined that he was not potentially dangerous as a spy or saboteur and, therefore, they were not keeping close tabs on him. Yet, the report that Oswald was in a hunters' sovkhos, though not a professional hunter, indicates that he received some sort of special consideration or training.

The Soviets have made almost desperate efforts to shed themselves of Oswald. The Communist Party, U. S. A. almost immediately issued a formal statement denying that Oswald had ever had any connection with the C. P., U. S. A. (and this is apparently quite true.) But the Communist Party seemed stuck with Oswald's self-identification with Marxism. They then made great efforts to cast serious doubts on Oswald's guilt but despite great liberties with both fact and logic, particularly in the Communist-oriented National Guardian, these efforts were crushed beneath the weight of scientific evidence. The Soviets, meanwhile variously charged that Oswald has really been an American spy, an agent of the State Department or the CIA. The Soviet Army publication, Red Star, even went so far as to charge the President's assassination to "Murder, Incorporated." Now the Communist and front group publications are hinting darkly that Oswald was really an FBI informant.

The President's assassination itself and Oswald's background in Russia bear some of the earmarks of the traditional Soviet style political murder yet, while there must still be a great deal of speculation and conjecture, the evidence does not imply that Lee Oswald shot President Kennedy on Soviet orders nor does it tend in any way to disprove the likelihood that Oswald acted completely on his own. Indeed, the evidence presented to date tends to confirm this likelihood. While it is quite possible that the Soviets intended to use Oswald some day as an assassin or terrorist, there is no reason for assuming that they expected to profit from the assassination of President Kennedy at this particular moment in history. Still, his deed was a product of the Cold War. Lee Harvey Oswald would not have assassinated the President of the United States except for the mental conditioning of revolutionary communism.

While we may speculate that many of the facts in the Oswald case, one fact is clear: Oswald received uniquely special treatment from the Soviets all along the line. Oswald, in fact, never would have returned to the United States if the Soviet intelligence agencies did not plan to use him, in one way or another, against the country of his birth.

President Johnson has promised the American people that the facts surrounding the case will be fully disclosed to the public and, even if he had not made the promise, the public interest would require that this be done. Lately, there have been hints that some parts of the story might never be told for reasons of national security. Naturally, this sort of statement gives rise to grave questions as to whether the facts thus far disclosed are, in fact, accurate and reliable since there seemed to be at least to the public eye, no possible security implications in a crime apparently so lacking in reason. At the same time, reports persist to the effect that the Warren Commission is split over the timing of its report -- that is, whether it should be released before or after the political conventions and national elections.

We must hope that the Warren Commission has not confused political considerations with national security. There are undoubtedly those who would like to make political capital out of the facts surrounding the assassination. Most Americans, however, would, if necessary, be quite willing to wait until after the election for a complete detailed report. Now they want only the assurance that their questions will be answered and their doubts resolved. The public is entitled to this unqualified assurance.

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The American Security Council is published four times monthly by the American Security Council, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. It is a part of the American Security Council's international developments affecting the national security of the United States. Annual subscription price is \$10.00. Single copies are available to educators, students, clergy and members of the American Security Council for non-members and \$0.50 each for single copies.

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FA

362

Brown

FA

373

File No. 100-10461 1A362

Date Received 5/28/64

From H. J. Day
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas Police Dept.
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas, Tex
(CITY AND STATE)

By Juan D Lee
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: Two photographs depicting a Dr. Pepper bottle & lunch sack found on 6th floor Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63.

#6

THIS PHOTOGRAPH MADE AND DEVELOPED BY
BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
POLICE DEPARTMENT
DALLAS TEXAS

CASE

John F. Kennedy

BY

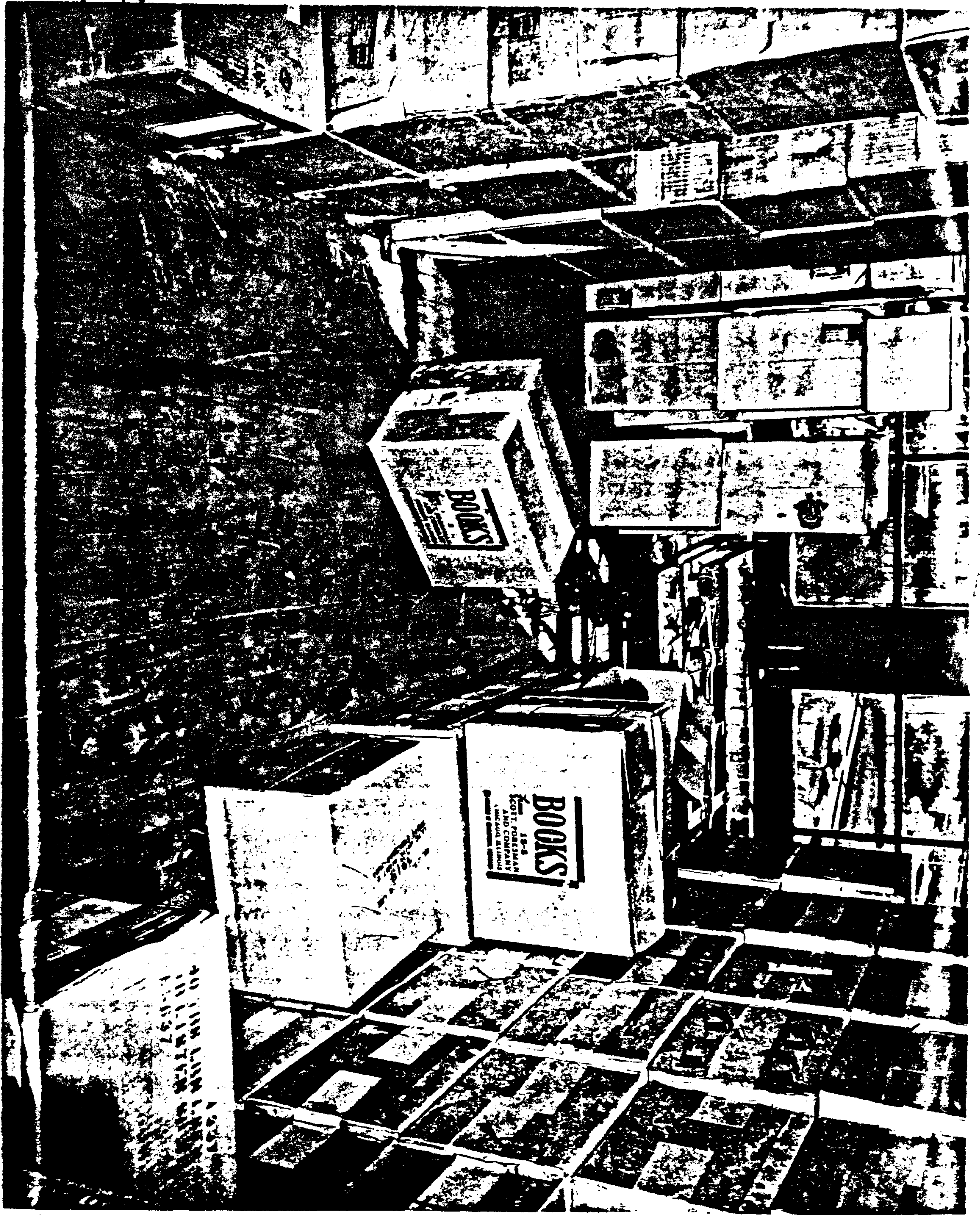
R.L.S.

DATE

11-22-63

*6th floor of 411 Elm Street looking
south side of city from Houston
Street side of building.*

100-10461-10362



7
6TH FLOOR - 4111 ELM

TAKEN IN 3RD FLOOR FROM HOUSTON BARING WEST. NO SIGNIFICANCE

THIS PHOTOGRAPH MADE AND DEVELOPED BY	
FUR. AC. DIV.	LABORATORY
POLICE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNICATION
CASE <i>JAMES F. Kennedy</i>	
BY <i>R. J. S.</i>	
DATE <i>11-22-63</i>	

100-10461-10362



File No. 100-10461-1A363

Date Received 6-1-64

From Mrs. Frances Hayes
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

913 Forest Ridge Dr.
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Darland, Texas (via mail)
(CITY AND STATE)

By Robert L. Gensert
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: Photo of President Kennedy in motorcade @ Dallas.



FD-340 (REV. 8-17-62)

File No. 100-10461-1A364

Date Received 6-2-64

From Orville O. Nix.
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas, Texas.
(CITY AND STATE)

By Robert H. Gemberling
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: Receipt for delivery
of Nix's camera (a Keystone
Auto Zoom Model K-810, 8mm.
w/leather carrying case.

June 2, 1964
Dallas, Texas.

I, Orville O. Nix, hereby acknowledge receipt of my camera, a Keystone Auto Zoom model K-810, 8mm movie camera with leather carrying case, from Special Agent Robert P. Gendearing, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas.

Orville O. Nix

Serial 648

File No. 100-10461-1A-365

Date Received 6-2-64

From Marie Muchmore
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Carrollton, Tex
(CITY AND STATE)

By Juan D Lee
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: Receipt for delivery
of Marie Muchmore's 8mm
Keystone camera by SA
Juan D Lee on 6/2/64

June 2, 1964
Dallas, Texas

This is to acknowledge the receipt of my camera, a Keystone 8mm Zoom Camera from SA Ivan D Lee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This camera bears serial number 20648.

Marie M. Muckmore

Dallas

100-10461-10366

File No. *105-29130*

Date Received ~~*5/11/64*~~ *6-4-64*

From *Passport Office, USDS*
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

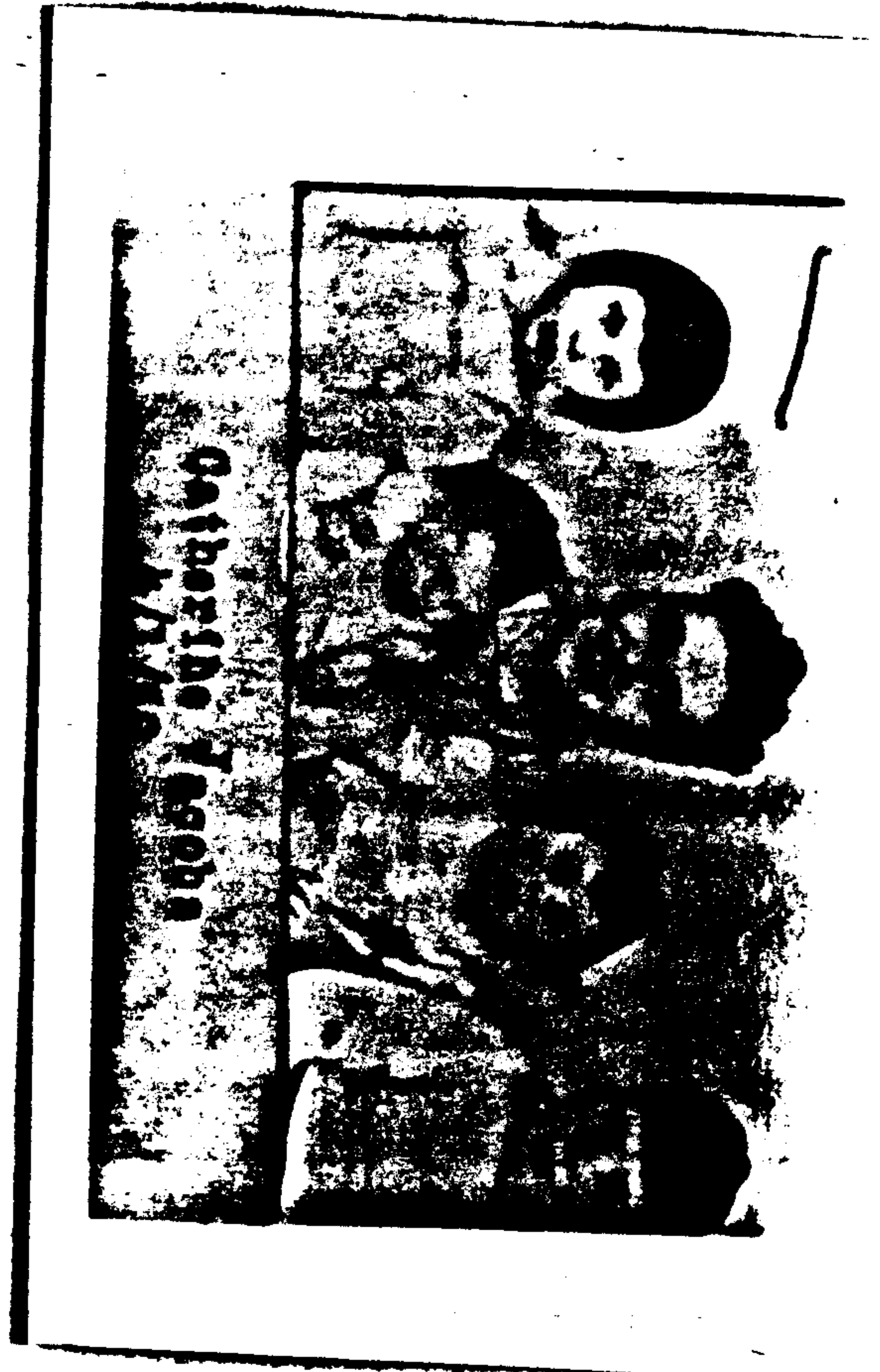
(CITY AND STATE)

By *SA Jerome J. Veige*
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

*One positive of photo
of CATHERINE JACOBS and
children.*



File No. 100 -10461-1A367

Date Received 6/4/64

From Marina Oswald
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

629 Belt Line Rd
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Richardson, Tex
(CITY AND STATE)

By Hertman & Wiehl
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: 7 - 3x5 cards
containing handwriting
specimens.

Sear FBI Lab 6/5/64
puh

File No. 100-10461-1A368

Date Received 6-5-64

From W. H. DeFries
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

T. F. Commission
1021 Taylor St - Ft Worth
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Ft Worth Texas
(CITY AND STATE)

By Earle Haley
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

1 - Copy of Work Order
from T. F. Com on
Lee H. Oswald
Sent to Bureau 6-9-64
D

File No. 100-10461-10369Date Received 6/15/64
6-16-64From St Jack Revell
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)Dallas PD
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)Intelligence Section (POCIS)
(CITY AND STATE)By Lee + Barrett
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

- 2 copies each of:
- a) POCIS Report, 11/5/63 by
St Jack Revell + Det. W. M. Hart.
 - b) PD C15 Report 5/1/64 by
Det. L. D. Strongfellow
 - c) PD C15 Report 5/20/64 by
Det. P. J. Kucin
 - d) PD C15 Report 6/4/64 by
Det. T. V. Wallham +
M. W. Crenley.
- 1 copy of each to Bureau
6-18-64 D

5 November 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Subject: Criminal Intelligence (4)
POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

Sir:

The following is submitted for your information.

A group of students from NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY is planning to take part in demonstrations during the proposed visit to DALLAS by President KENNEDY the 21-22 of November.

This group of students belong to the YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB of NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY. Some of these students have recently visited in the home of GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER here in DALLAS and later attended the U.S. DAY rally at the DALLAS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM sponsored by GENERAL WALKER. This group is highly sympathetic with WALKER and are going to support his group. Those visiting in WALKER'S home were WILLIAM DREW FITZ, WILLIAM IVAN SNODGRASS, MICHAEL RAY BOWLIN and RONNIE BEALL.

After returning to DENTON from DALLAS, WILLIAM DREW FITZ stated that plans were being made for the coming visit of the President. FITZ stated, quote "We will drag his dick in the dirt", end of quote. Fitz emphasized that his group would have well planned demonstrations during the President's visit to DALLAS.

Confidential informant T-1 states that a meeting was to be held in DENTON, TEXAS by this group. The meeting was to be held last night, 4 November 1963 at COLONIAL OAKS APARTMENTS in Apartment 111. This meeting was called by LFS TOOKER, an officer in the YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB of NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY. TOOKER was being assisted by one BILL CALHOUN. This was to be an organizational meeting for a WALKER movement at the UNIVERSITY. This group plans to have GENERAL WALKER in DENTON for a talk in the near future.

12
INDEXED

Page 2- POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS- 5 November 1963-

T-1 will furnish this office with information of last nights meeting in DENTON, TEXAS.

Source further stated that approximately twenty (20) students from NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY took part in the demonstrations against ADLAI STEVENSON at the MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM THEATRE 24 October 1963. Between 20 and 30 students had attended the U.S. DAY rally 23 October 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill
Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

H.M. Hart
H.M. Hart, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

INDEXED
4/11/63

May 1, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER (2)
GROUP

Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Captain W. P. Gannaway the following information is submitted.

The SUBJECT organization is known as an extremist group. They have been active in the Dallas area for a long period of time. Prior to the visit of the Late President John F. Kennedy to the City of Dallas, it was learned that a number of the members of this group planned a demonstration or an incident of a type that would cause harassment to the Presidential party.

The following list contains names of persons in the Denton, Texas area that are members of the SUBJECT organization and who were planning the above mentioned incident. This particular incident did not materialize.

WILLIAM DREW FITZWILLIAMS	BILL CALHOUN
BILL WALLER	LESLIE TOOKER
WILLIAM IVAN SNODGRASS	RONNIE BEALL
<u>PAT BRADY</u>	<u>MICHAEL RAY BOWLIN</u>
RUSTY WILLIFORD	

The following list of persons are also affiliated with the SUBJECT organization, but took no active part in planning any incident.

WILLIAM MCCUNE DUFF	WILLIAM KEESTER
MRS. BETH RACHEL	JULIA KNECHT
<u>CLIFF ROBERTS</u>	<u>FRANK MCGEHEE</u>

ROBERT EDWARD HATFIELD, a member of the Indignant White Citizen's Council, was also a member of this organization, but was dropped from the roster after he was arrested during the

INDEXED
DATE 6/26/64
INITIALS S

Page two - Edwin A Walker Group

visit of Adlai Stevenson under the sponsor-ship of the Dallas United Nations Association in October of 1963.

ASHLAND F. BURCHWELL, w-m-22, was a member of the SUBJECT organization at the time he was arrested in Dallas in September of 1962 with the load of arms and ammunition he had collected.

CORA FREDERICKSON, a white female was a member of the SUBJECT organization, as well as a member of the Indignant White Citizen's Council and of the John Birch Society. General Edwin A. Walker dropped her from the membership in this group and the John Birch Society after she was involved in the incident at the time Adlai Stevenson visited Dallas and appeared at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. She struck Adlai Stevenson with a placard.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. Stringfellow
L. D. Stringfellow, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

INDEXED
6/26/69
LATE
5

AB

May 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: Criminal Intelligence (6)
EDWIN A. WALKER (GENERAL)

Sir:

The undersigned Officer checked the SUBJECTS residence at 4011 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD DALLAS, TEXAS. While checking the location the undersigned Officer observed the following automobiles parked in the drive way

Number 1. 1961 Lincoln 4 door Color Cream, Texas 1964 License, Number NM-4599. This automobile is registered to Elanche M Moore at 1212 Brookhollow, Irving, Texas.

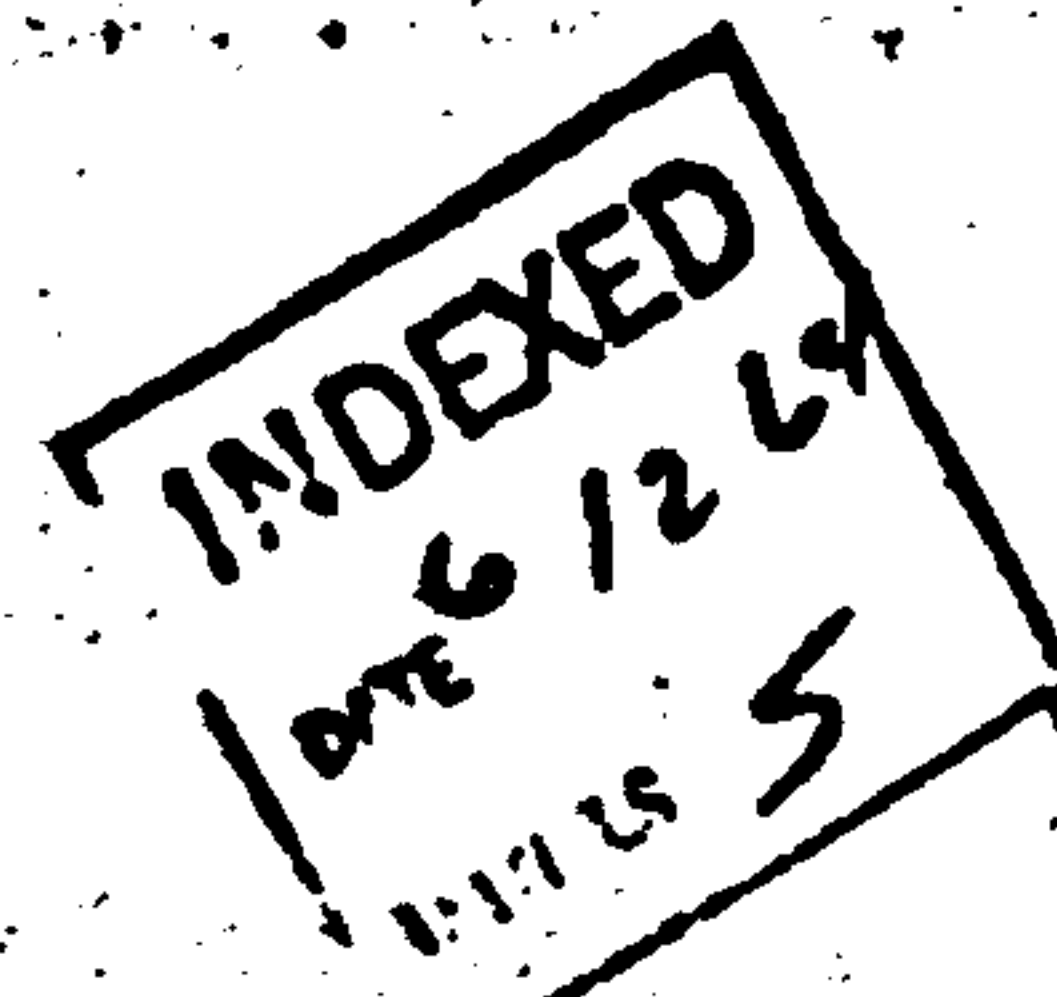
Number 2. 1957 Chevrolet 2 door color Blue, Texas 1964 License, Number NM-2893. This automobile is registered to CHARLES F. KILHR at 2046 Rose Bud, Irving, Texas.

Number 3. 1957 Buick 4 Door Color Brown, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-2861. This automobile is registered to HUBERT C. CLARK JR. at 12528 Croyden Circle, Dallas, Texas.

Number 4. 1963 Chevrolet Color Cream, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-2862. This automobile is also registered to HUBERT C. CLARK JR. At the above address.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian
V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section



June 4, 1964

Captain W. P. Cannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: GENERAL INTELLIGENCE (6)
Edwin A. Walker

Sir:

The following listed automobiles were observed at Subject's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek. #1, a 1962 Ford, Country Sedan, color white, 1964 Texas license, NZ 8861. #2, a 1962 Oldsmobile, Sport Coupe, color white, 1964 Texas license, NZ 8862. Both these autos are registered in the name of Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek.

Respectfully submitted,

T T Wardlaw

T. T. Wardlaw, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

M. H. Brunley

M. H. Brunley, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

WAG

INDEXED
DATE 6/2/64
INITIALS S

The No.

100-1010-1A-10

Date Received

6-27-44

From

James Earl Ray

Office of Conviction

Office of Conviction

By

James Earl Ray

To Be Returned

Yes

No

Description

Copy of
National Zeitung
German Newspaper

WALD

UND SOLBATEN-ZEITUNG

stärker rehabilitiert / S. 10

ROTFRONT



Der Führer, den Kennedy-Mörder Oswald... in Sowjetland lebte und mit einer... in Ketten seinen Standort: „Rotfront“

Präsidentenwahlkampf
mit Präsidentschaftskandidat Goldwater

in Kennedy-Begenspiegeln General Walker
Kennedy-Pressescheitel Salinger

Präsident der Deutschamerikaner
Prof. App

Vorkämpfer des Revisionismus
Prof. Hoggan

Kennedys Tod kam nicht überraschend

Große Veränderungen stehen bevor

UNO-Politik im Untergangspunkt - Deutschland wird eine entscheidende Rolle spielen
NZ-Exklusiv-Interview mit US-General Walker

Wenn die ersten Tage weiterer Bestätigung über das Verbrechen von Dallas vorbei sind, wird die Bilanz der Kennedy-Politik vor Augen stehen und die Wunden, die die Lebenden erhalten müssen.

Die Kennedy-Politik war amerikanische Politik, noch im Mittelalter und von keinem Erfolg gekrönt. Es sei denn, man wolle den Erziehung der russischen Raketen zum Kuba im Austausch gegen eine militärische Niederhaltung Europas als Erfolg ansehen.



Propheten... in Ketten seinen Standort: „Rotfront“



Die ungeliebte Tat des Kommunisten Oswald war nicht im Sinne Christoschows, der mit Kennedy ein feindschaftliches Konzept nicht auszufrachten war. Sein Belohnungsfeld überließ er seinen Feinden. Er brach seine Ukraine-Reise ab und trat sich in der US-Botschaft in Moskau in die Kompartments ein. (Unser Bild.)

Nach Erntes Perle...

Europäische Neuorientierung

Der Besuch des Kanzlers beim Premierminister der Sowjetunion ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Ländern. Die atlantische Schließung ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Ländern. Die atlantische Schließung ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Ländern.

Sagte Kennedy „Guter-Morgen-Gruß“ 1971

Der Präsident des Nationalverbandes der Polen in den USA, Goetzmarck, lebte auf dem Jahresversammlung dieser großen polnischen Amerikaner-Organisation die Sympathien der Kennedy-Administration für die polnische Sache. Washington habe ihm erst...

...sagen können. Ich bin die Hauptdarstellerin Walker über die Politik Kennedy...
...sagte die den Interessen anderer Länder verpflichtet - der Welt nach Kennedy - im wesentlichen.

Die NS erhielt als erste Erklärung der Welt die Original-Informationen vom...
...Erklärung der Internationalen Opposition in den USA, General Walker.

NS: Sie sind General Walker? Sie sind...
...auf der Welt...
...Anliegen?

NS: Hier sind Sie...
...DEUTSCHER NATIONAL SERVIZIO. Ich...
...früher aus Deutschland.

Walker: Das ist doch unmöglich... wie...
...haben Sie das herausgefunden? Ich bin...
...vor zehn Stunden aus Dallas in Texas ab...
...gebricht jemand weiß...

NS: General, Sie befinden sich in Cap...
...Luisiana, Zimmer 701.

Walker: (lacht) Thornton, heute Abend...
...um 10 Uhr stelle ich mich im Perimeter...
...der Weltreise in New York Press!

NS: Mein Wort, da ist keine von mir...
...beimlich installierte Kamera in Ihrem...
...Zimmer, General! Sie können Ihre Freunde...
...also auch im Schlafanzug informieren.

Walker: Sie sind wirklich der erste...
...Thornton... aber ich muß mich vergewis...
...serra. Geben Sie mir Ihre Telefonnummer!

NS: Gibt die direkte Telefonnummer...
...München und Hamburg?

Walker: (lacht) Nein! Lassen Sie los!
...NS: Kann man die Wahrheit vom Tode...
...Kennedy um die Welt herum da formierte...
...sich schon der übliche Cheque: Bestien...
...genetischer Mörder!

Walker: Bildhauer! Der Mörder ist Mar...
...ist, ein bekannter Kommunist, einer...
...von der gleichen Klasse einflussreicher...
...bin, der zugeschlagen hat.

NS: Willig überraschend... unverständlich?
...Walker: Nein! Der Tod Kennedys kann...
...nicht überraschend, wie es jetzt in darge...
...stellt wird. Es hätte sich genügend Zünd...
...stoff angesammelt, der nur durch eine per...
...manente falsche Berichterstattung verhindert...
...werden war.

NS: Der Mörder gehört einer pro-Co...
...stro-vollerenden Organisation an?
...Walker: Kennedys Bin geschwister Marzetti!
...NS: Ich bin nicht ohne Anteilnahme...
...General, aber daß der - von der Mitte...
...aus gesehen - von links kommende Pri...
...sident der USA von links gemacht wird...
...das ist schon eine mafioses Punkte!

Walker: Der Tod Kennedys kann nicht...
...überstehen.
...NS: Werden Sie die auch heute Abend...
...von New York Press gegen General-Gebens...

Walker: Ich wiederhole: Sie sind der...
...erste, der die Wahrheit über die Politik Ken...
...die von ungeliebte Gefahr nicht unter...
...schützt werden darf. Der Tod von Mr. Ken...
...nedy ist keine so große Überraschung, als...
...die er jetzt blingistisch wird. Meine Sym...
...pathie für die Familie Kennedy ist nicht...
...geringer als meine Sympathie für die Mil...
...lionen Familien, die gleiche Opfer oder...
...noch zahlreichere Verluste im Kampf für...
...die Freiheit gegen den Kommunismus ge...
...bracht und erlitten haben. Das Opfer der...
...Familie Kennedy ist ein Opfer der nationalen...
...Opfer aller der Freiheit.

Die Forderung dieser ersten Stunde...
...ist die absolute Notwendigkeit für eine...
...starke Demokratie ohne die Zerschmetterung...
...gegenwärtiger Beschuldigungen, was erneute...
...Debatten provozieren würde. Mehr als...
...je zuvor müssen wir alle zusammenstehen...
...in unserer nationalen Ergebnisse an die...
...Freiheit und Menschenwürde.

NS: Für diese Worte danke ich Ihnen...
...über den Informationswert...
...persönlich, lieber General Walker!

NS: In Ordnung! Haben Sie The...
...Voice of America? Gehört?

NS: Die Stimme Amerikas, sonst die...
...selbst Bezeichnung erfüllt, ist Warum?

Walker: Ich möchte gern eine Informa...
...tion, ob die Teilnahme von einem...
...rechtsträgerlichen Anwalt in Europa...
...vorbereitet wird.
...NS: Ich rufe Sie an, sobald ich etwas...
...darüber in den Händen habe.
...Walker: Die Mitternacht hier...
...gen unter der Latende-Nummer in Dallas.
...NS: Gull! Jetzt zu den Details, General...
...Wird es einen Wechsel in der amerikani...
...schen Politik geben? Innen und außen?
...Walker: Es werden nicht unerhebliche...
...Veränderungen eintreten, wenn die...
...auch nicht gleich sichtbar werden. Die...
...Kraft der Nation darf nicht unterschätzt...
...werden.
...NS: Obwohl sie von dem Probo-Ansprü...
...hmen und ihren rasanten Gesinnen in...
...aller Welt geliebt wird!
...Walker: Die Kraft der Nation darf auf...
...keinen Fall unterschätzt werden! Sie...
...insbesondere, verändern und wird sich...
...unvermeidlich Veränderungen und...
...Alle

