

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE <b>ATLANTA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>DALLAS</b>	DATE <b>12/12/63</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>12/6 - 10/63</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>JFK HARVEY OSWALD, aka</b> <div style="background-color: black; width: 200px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA CHARLES S. HARDING</b>	TYPED BY <b>mel</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS-R</b>	

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES S. HARDING, Atlanta, 12/4/63.

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**ATLANTA**

AT ATLANTA, GA.

Will conduct additional investigation this matter as requested.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from [REDACTED] the disclosure of which source could be detrimental to the national defense.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature] 6 COPIES DESTROYED 0 - Bureau RM 3 - Dallas RM 30 12/19/63 3 - Atlanta (105-3193) 69 [Signature] 12/20/63 600 [Signature] 1/4/64	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 105-2555-696 DEC 17 63 DEC 18 [Signature] Classified by 2358 WRY/RIS Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3 Date of [Signature]												
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INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

AT T-1-is

NY 134-3911A-322

AT T-2 is

Characterization of  
FRANCES GOLDIN

AT T-3 is

Characterization of  
ANTON NOVAK

AT T-4 is

COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: SA CHARLES S. HARDING Office: ATLANTA  
Date: December 12, 1963  
Field Office File #: 105-3193 Bureau File #:  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: RALPH MCGILL, Publisher, "The Atlanta Constitution", furnished article written by STAUGHTON LYND and JACK MINNIS concerning investigation of President's assassination. Documentations of LYND and MINNIS set forth. Mrs. ALLEN WALLER, friend of MARTIAL MURRET, has no knowledge of OSWALD. Miss LAURA SMITH, Atlanta, stated saw OSWALD in Atlanta in August 1963.

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~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

~~Classified by 2355 wpa/dm/1/7/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

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1/13/75  
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DETAILS: RALPH EMERSON MCGILL, Publisher of "The Atlanta Constitution", an Atlanta daily newspaper, furnished by letter dated December 9, 1963, an article written by JACK MINNIS and STAUGHTON LYND, 350 Leonard Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30314. This article is as follows:

*Minnis Lynd*

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**"SEEDS OF DOUBT:**

**"Some Questions About The President's Assassination**

**"Jack Minnis and Staughton Lynd  
350 Leonard St. SW, Atlanta, Ga. 30314**

"On December 3, newspapers reported that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would confirm in all essentials the version of the President's assassination previously presented by the Dallas police and by Gordon Shanklin, F.B.I. agent in charge in Dallas. According to these accounts the F.B.I. will state that: (1) Lee Oswald, without accomplices, fired three shots at President Kennedy from a sixth floor window of the Texas School-book Depository Building; (2) About five and one half seconds elapsed between the first shot and the last; (3) All three shots came from behind and slightly to the right of the President's car; (4) The same weapon fired all three shots.

"These reports astonished us. Like many citizens we have attempted to follow the details of the tragic events of November 22 as they have been released to the public. We have made what seems to us a careful analysis of the evidence. We have shown this analysis to a number of research specialists, college professors and newsmen, including one reporter who covered the story for a leading American newspaper. Without exception, these readers felt that our analysis merited serious consideration, and that it called into question several aspects of the F.B.I.-Dallas police account of the assassination.

"We are not amateur detectives. We do not enjoy poring over the gory details of this killing. We do not enjoy the tedium of comparing the various quotations from the police and the F.B.I. which have appeared in newspaper accounts.

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"But we believe there are important contradictions between the received version of the crime and the available evidence, which other citizens may want to consider. We think the American people have a right to know: (1) How Lee Oswald, from a position behind and slightly to the right of President Kennedy, fired a shot which entered the President's neck just below the Adam's apple; (2) How Oswald, using a bolt-action rifle, fired three shots with deadly accuracy in five and one half seconds at a target 75-100 yards away moving about 25 miles an hour; (3) How the three shots could have produced four bullets; (4) How Lee Oswald did all the things he is supposed to have done in the 15 or 30 minutes (there are two different accounts) between the time the President was assassinated and the time Oswald allegedly ran into his apartment four miles away.

"The analysis of the evidence which follows is divided into these sections: (I) The Target; (II) The Wounds; (III) The Weapon; (IV) The Bullets; V) The Murderer.

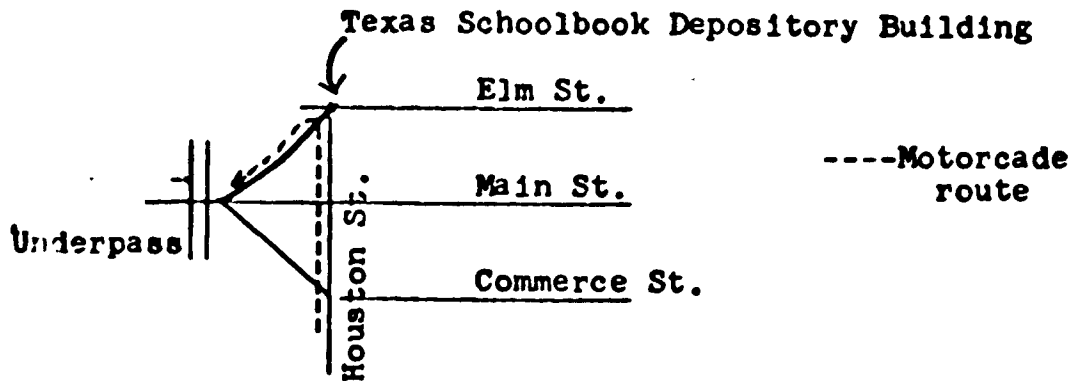
#### "I. The Target

"Below is a rough diagram of the assassination scene which we have constructed from a map of the area which was printed in the New York Times of November 23 and from the pictures of the scene we have found in newspapers:

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"The motorcade consisted of a number of vehicles. The leading vehicle was the Presidential limousine with the President and Mrs. Kennedy in the rear seat, the President on the right. On jump seats in front of the Kennedys, facing forward, were Governor and Mrs. Connally, Governor Connally on the right. The second car was filled with Secret Service men. The third car contained Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson and Senator Ralph Yarborough. In the fourth car were Secret Service agents protecting the Vice-President. The fifth car was a White House press pool car with a telephone company employee driving, UPI correspondent Merriman Smith in the middle of the front seat, and acting White House Press Secretary Malcolm Kilduff on the right front. The other vehicles in the motorcade, of undetermined number, carried Texas and Dallas dignitaries; there were two buses of reporters, several open cars carrying photographers and other reporters, and a bus for White House staff members.

"At about 12:30 pm, November 22, the President's limousine made the turn at Elm and Houston Streets into the approach to the underpass leading to Stemmons Freeway. The car was traveling about 25 miles an hour, or about



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"12 yards per second. The distance between the turn at Elm Street and the underpass is about 220 yards. Thus at the speed at which all witnesses agree the motorcade was traveling, the maximum time it could have consumed traversing this distance would have been 20 seconds.

"It is difficult to determine, with precision, the exact point in the traversal of the 220 yards at which the shooting occurred. However, some definite limits can be set from the available evidence. Experienced newsmen, reporting in the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Washington Post, the Atlanta Constitution, and for both Associated Press and United Press International, estimate that the President's car was 75-100 yards past the turn at Elm and Houston when the first shot was fired; others, persons on the spot at the time, say the President's car was midway between the turn and the underpass; Mrs. Connally says the car was almost ready to go underneath the underpass; Governor Connally says the car had just made the turn at Elm and Houston.

"A reader, making use of the tree, the lamp post, and the ornamental wall shown in pictures on pages 24, 25 and 32H of Life magazine for November 29, can approximately identify for himself the point at which the President, smiling, waving and looking straight ahead as the limousine moved toward the underpass, suddenly made a 'clutching movement toward his throat.'

"John Herbers, writing in the New York Times of November 27, comments on the 15-second movie sequence of the assassination taken by an amateur photographer (from which the pictures in Life magazine were selected). He says five seconds elapsed from the first shot until the President's car disappeared into the underpass. If the

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'President's car continued at 25 miles an hour after the first shot then it traveled about 60 yards during this five seconds and, therefore, must have been about 160 yards from the turn at Elm and Houston when firing commenced. If, as most witnesses believe, it accelerated rapidly after the first shot, then it traversed considerably more than 60 yards during those five seconds. On the evidence of the movie, we would estimate the distance between the turn at Elm and Houston and the site of the first shot at something less than 160 yards, not appreciably out of line with the estimates of witnesses and newsmen, and the anticipated conclusion of the F.B.I. report.

"Having established, with some certainty we think, the fact that the Presidential car was approximately 100 yards past the turn at Elm and Houston when the first shot was fired, we can move to a consideration of the wounds.

## "II. The Wounds

"Tom Wicker, in the New York Times of November 23, wrote that Doctors Malcolm Perry and Kemp Clark, who attended Mr. Kennedy in the emergency room of the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas immediately after the shooting, described the President's wounds thus: 'Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple. . . . This would had the appearance of a bullet's entry. Mr. Kennedy also had a massive, gaping wound in the back and on the right side of the head.' Mr. Perry was the first physician to treat the President. Dr. Clark was summoned and arrived in a minute or two.

"The early news accounts reflected some confusion about the nature of the President's wounds. We saw nowhere in the newspapers nor heard in any of the radio or

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"TV accounts any attempt to reconcile a wound in the front of the President's throat with the theory that the shots came from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, 75-100 yards to the rear of the President at the time the first shot was fired. Nor did we see or hear any suggestion that the original accounts of where the President's car was at the time of the shooting might be inaccurate. This could, perhaps, be attributed to the fact that identification of the throat wound as one of entry was tentative, and that it would be reasonable to suppose a bullet entering the back of the President's head, fired from an angle of about 45 degrees above him, might exit at the Adam's apple. The examining doctors, as they were quoted in the early press accounts, seemed to be unsure as to whether one bullet or two had inflicted the head and throat wounds of the President.

"However, John Herbers, in a follow-up story in the Times of November 27, cleared all this up. Herbers quotes Dr. Kemp Clark, the Dallas surgeon who pronounced the President dead, as saying that two bullets hit the President. One entered through the throat just below the Adam's apple and ranged downward, without exiting. The other struck the right side of the back of the President's head tangentially (that is, it smashed in and out of the back of his head, traveling on a tangent to his head).

"From this description of the President's wounds, it seems clear that one bullet must have been fired from in front of the President. Herbers tries to reconcile the frontal wound with the supposed position of the assassin in the Schoolbook Depository Building by suggesting that the gunman could have fired as the President's car was approaching the building, then swung the gun through an arc of almost 180 degrees and fired twice more. This reconciliation ignores the uncontroverted accounts of many

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"eye-witnesses as to where the President's car was at the time the first shot was heard. We think it is well-established that the first shot was fired only after the President's car was more than 75 yards past the building. Indeed, Herbers' own interpretation of the 15-second movie sequence establishes this almost beyond question. In order for the assassin to have wounded the President frontally from his supposed position in the building, he would have had to fire while the Presidential car was entering the turn at Houston and Elm, or before the car had halfway completed the turn. By all accounts this would have been six to eight seconds before a shot was heard. According to a New York Times dispatch from Dallas dated November 27, the Secret Service conducted a re-enactment of the assassination that day. The dispatch reported that 'the consensus was that the shooting began after the President's car had made the turn.'

"We see no way to reconcile the conclusion attributed to the forthcoming F.B.I. report, that 'it has been established that all three shots came from the same direction, behind and slightly to the right of the President's car' (AP dispatch datelined Washington, Atlanta Journal, Dec. 3), with the statement of Dallas doctors that one bullet struck the President at about the necktie knot "in the mid-section of the front part of his neck" (New York Times, Nov. 24 and 27). Indeed, the bullet that struck the President's throat was sufficiently frontal that Dr. Clark at first thought the same bullet might have entered through the throat and exited through the upper rear of the President's head (see 'The Kennedy Wound,' New York Times, Nov. 24, for an account based on this supposition.)

"We think it significant that on December 5, thirteen days after the assassination, 'Federal investigators' were still simulating the crime with car, camera and surveyor's transit on Elm Street in Dallas, in an attempt

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"to answer the question 'how the President could have received a bullet in the front of the throat from a rifle in the Texas School Book Depository Building after his car had passed the building and was turning a gentle curve away from it' (Joseph Loftis in the New York Times, Dec. 6).

"Is it completely irrelevant that Frank Cormier of the AP reports (Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 3) that experts discovered 'a small, unexplained hole' in the windshield of the President's limousine?

### "III. The Weapon

"There are other difficulties with the police-F.B.I. theory consequent on the nature of the weapon supposedly used by the assassin.

"Early press accounts quoted various members of the Dallas police force as saying the assassin's weapon was a .30 caliber Enfield and a 7.65 mm Mauser. One Secret Service man was reported to have said he thought the weapon was an 'Army or Japanese rifle' of .25 caliber. The same press accounts reported that the rifle was found on the second floor of the building by a window, in the fifth-floor staircase, by an open sixth floor window, and hidden behind boxes and cases on the second and sixth floors.

"It was not until the F.B.I. allegedly discovered that Oswald had purchased an Italian-made 6.5 mm rifle from a Chicago mail order house that the confusion was dispelled. Then all accounts and all sources agreed, the former .30-caliber-Enfield-7.65-Mauser was now a 6.5 mm Italian-made rifle with telescopic sight. It was also at this time that all sources began agreeing that the gun had been found on the sixth floor, though some

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"still held out for the open-window location, while others argued for the buried-behind-the-boxes-and-cases theory.

"In all this maneuvering about the gun, we were continually disturbed about the fact that the gun was universally described as a bolt-action rifle with telescopic sight. We did not at that time have a very clear idea of the precise number of seconds within which the shots had occurred, but we were uneasy about anyone's having gotten off the reported three shots with a bolt action rifle from that distance at a target moving twelve yards a second with that accuracy, quickly enough to have created such confusion about who got hit first, the President or the Governor.

"On November 25 the New York Times reported that 'a group of the nation's most knowledgeable gun experts, meeting in Maryland at the time of the shooting, agreed that, considering the gun, the distance, the angle and the movement of the President's car, the assassin was either an exceptional marksman or fantastically lucky in placing his shots.' The Times account does not indicate whether the experts also considered the extreme rapidity with which the shots were fired.

"Then on November 27 the Times ran another story telling about tests which had been conducted by a 'fire-arms expert from the National Rifle Association' in Washington. The expert had used a 'Model 1938 6.5 mm bolt action rifle.' His target had been 50 feet away. He was able to get off three shots in eleven seconds and they struck within a one-inch circle. On a second try the expert was able to get off three shots in eight seconds with comparable accuracy. Using this performance as a basis for speculation, the expert reasoned that a person well-practiced with the use of the gun could have done as well or better under the conditions of the

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"assassination in Dallas. (The story did not indicate whether or not the target used in these tests was stationary or moving.)

"Others did not agree with this expert. The Italian newspaper Corriere Lombardo of Milan said, as reported in the same Times story, that if the Model 38 were used and that if more than one shot were fired 'there must have been a second attacker.' In France, the Times story went on, the Paris Jour said that a non-automatic rifle could not have been used to fire two bullets into President Kennedy and one into Governor Connally. In Vienna, the Olympics champion shot, Hubert Hammerer, said that the initial shot could have been made under the conditions in Dallas when Mr. Kennedy was killed. But he considered it unlikely that one man could have triggered three shots within five seconds with the weapon used.

"All these experts were proceeding on the theory that the shots were fired as the Presidential car sped away from the gunman, with the gunman having to allow only for the forward movement of the car. This supposition, of course, takes no account of the marksman himself having to move in order to swing the gun through an arc of 180 degrees.

"These experts were also proceeding on the theory that Lee Oswald was a crack marksman. However, and contrary to some early reports, it appears that in the Marines Oswald was only an 'average' marksman (Laurence Stern and Alfred E. Lewis, writing in the Washington Post, Dec. 1).

#### "IV. The Bullets

"Then there is the matter of the bullets. There is general agreement among the witnesses and newspaper accounts that three shots were fired. Typical is Senator Ralph Yarborough's description, quoted here from the Washington Post of November 23: 'I heard three loud explosions that sounded like shots from a deer rifle. You could smell powder.'

"Yet there appear to be four bullets involved. In the New York Times of November 25, Fred Powledge's story from Dallas lists as part of the evidence supporting the Oswald-Schoolbook-Repository-Mannlicher-Carcano theory: 'A bullet that Secret Service men removed from a stretcher at Parkland Hospital after the shooting, and two bullet fragments removed from the Presidential automobile matched bullets fired by the rifle (F.B.I.) agents found inside the (warehouse).' Powledge cites Gordon Shanklin, F.B.I. agent in charge in Dallas, as his source of information. This it would appear accounts for two bullets. In the Times of November 27, John Herbers' story from Dallas says: 'Three shots are known to have been fired. Two hit the President. One did not emerge. Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one struck him at about the necktie knot. "It ranged downward and did not exit," the surgeon said.' Thus there is the bullet from the stretcher, the bullet which was found fragmented in the car, and the bullet that did not exit from the President.

"An AP dispatch from Dallas in the Atlanta Constitution of November 23 quotes Dr. Robert R. Shaw, attending physician for Governor Connally: '(The Governor) seems to have been struck by just one bullet. . . . We know the wound of entrance was along the right shoulder. He was shot from above. . . . (The bullet) entered the back of his chest and moved outward. . . . It emerged from his



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"chest and struck his wrist and thigh. . . . The bullet is still in his leg."

"Now we have the stretcher bullet, the fragmented bullet, the bullet that remained in the President, and the bullet in the Governor's leg. Herbers, in his Times story of the 27th, presumes 'that the bullet that struck the President's head was the one recovered from the stretcher that bore the President into the hospital.' He doesn't theorize about how the bullet got onto the stretcher. Dr. Clark stated that the bullet went 'in and out' of the President's head. We assume this to mean that there was an exit as well as an entry wound in the President's head. Furthermore, it would be much more likely that the fragmented bullet would be the one which made the head wound. LeMoyné Snyder, forensic medicine specialist, in his book Homicide Investigation, writes: 'When a lead bullet is fired into the skull at an angle, it will sometimes fracture the skull bone in such a way that a sharp edge of bone is presented to the bullet. As a result, the bullet is cut in two lengthwise. . . . It is not likely to happen if jacketed ammunition is used.' According to Ralph McGill (Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 29) the assassin used 'dum-dum (soft lead) ammunition.'

"It should be noted here, too, that while Herbers identifies the stretcher from which the bullet was recovered, Powledge's story of two days earlier, in which he cites F.B.I. agent Gordon Shanklin as his source, merely says: 'A bullet that Secret Service men removed from a stretcher (our italics).'

"We have no way of knowing whether the bullet remained inside the body of the President and was buried with him, or whether it was removed for evidence. Dr. Clark,

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"In Herbers' story of the 27th, merely says that the bullet did not exit of its own accord. Then Herbers writes: 'The bullet that did not exit from the President's body may have since been recovered in an autopsy, but the Parkland Hospital said no autopsy was performed in Dallas.' An AP dispatch in the Dallas Morning News of November 27 states that 'the White House has so far declined to say whether an autopsy was performed on the body of slain President John F. Kennedy. For approximately nine hours, the body was at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital last Friday night and early Saturday morning (Nov. 22 and 23).' An AP dispatch which appeared in the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Gazette of Nov. 27 stated that 'doctors at the Bethesda (Maryland) Naval Hospital made a post-mortem examination of Kennedy's wounds.'

"The hospital authorities also stated, according to Herbers, that 'the medical report of President Kennedy's assassination, written in longhand by Dr. Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland, had been given to the Secret Service and the hospital had no copy. The hospital expects the Secret Service to return it eventually.'

"Another fact we find puzzling is that apparently the two bullets with the cloudiest pedigree are the ones that link the shooting to the gun the investigators finally settled on from a field of three or more. Fowledge's story of the 25th, quoted above, states that the stretcher bullet and the fragmented bullet matched bullets fired by F.B.I. men from the rifle found inside the building. The rifle was found early in the afternoon of November 22. So were the two bullets. They were in the possession of the Dallas police and the F.B.I., presumably, from then on. The gun was identified to newsmen variously as an Enfield and a Mauser. Then, sometime on November 23, the identity of the rifle changed. It became a Mannlicher-Carcano. We do not know whether it is the custom of

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"Italian rifle-makers to leave their names off their products, so that they cannot be identified immediately. But, if so, why the false identification?

"And we do know that the more damage done to the surface of the bullet, the more dubious becomes the accuracy of laboratory comparison with other bullets to determine which gun of a given make it was fired from, even if the make of the gun can be determined. Thus the identification of the gun that supposedly fired the assassination bullets seems to rest primarily, not on the fragmented bullet, but on a bullet allegedly found by a Secret Service man on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital, Dallas, after the President was shot.

"It is by no means clear at this point just where this bullet came from and how it came to be on the stretcher.

#### "V. The Murderer

"The way the supposed assassination gun is linked to the supposed assassin is curious, too. Powledge's story of the 25th states: 'The F.B.I. agent (Gordon Shanklin) said the young man ordered a 6.5 mm rifle with telescope sight from a Chicago store last spring. The rifle was sent to an "A. Hidell", at Oswald's post office box here. It arrived by parcel post on March 20. Samples of Oswald's handwriting were sent yesterday to the F.B.I. laboratory in Washington where they were found to match the handwriting in the letter ordering the rifle.' In his story of the 26th, Powledge again refers to the gun: 'The district attorney said the police had traced the serial number of the murder weapon, an Italian rifle with a telescopic sight, to the Chicago mail order house that had sold Oswald a rifle last spring.' Thus all the F.B.I. and the Dallas police appear even to be claiming

"Is that the gun which fired the stretcher bullet and the gun they say Oswald ordered came from the same mail order house.

"Moreover, in the early accounts it was being said that the gun, with telescopic sight, was purchased for \$12.78. On November 25 the New York Times reproduced an advertisement from a mail order house showing clearly that \$12.78 was the price of the gun without telescopic sight. Now we are being informed (UPI dispatch of Nov. 29, Atlanta Journal) that, in addition to \$12.78 for the gun, Oswald paid \$7.50 for the sight.

"So far as we know, the only thing which links Oswald to the gun he is alleged to have ordered is the letter the P.B.I. says it has in Oswald's handwriting, but signed 'A. Hidell.' Yet when this letter was described to newsmen in the early days of the investigation, it supposedly ordered the gun and sight for \$12.78. Now we learn that the sight cost an additional \$7.50. Was the sight ordered in a separate letter, also in Oswald's handwriting and also signed 'A. Hidell'? Was there one money order signed by Hidell for \$12.78 and another for \$7.50? And if so, why was this information held back at the time the other was announced?

"In his news conference of November 24, District Attorney Wade said that Oswald's palmprints were on the gun found in the warehouse. However, first he called them fingerprints, then palmprints. And on November 27, 'Edward Bennett Williams, one of the nation's leading defense lawyers, . . . said the police's purported discovery of Oswald's palmprints in the room where the assassin lay in wait was not necessarily incriminating. "Palmprints are not nearly as conclusive as fingerprints," he said.' (New York Post, Nov. 27).

"In other parts of his Nov. 24 conference, District Attorney Wade seemed so confused that we must question whether he really knew much about the evidence against Oswald at the time. As an example of his confusion, note the following exchange referring to the alleged attempt by Oswald to shoot an arresting officer in the Texas Theater (taken from transcript of the news conference published in the New York Times, Nov. 26):

- "Q. Why didn't it go off?
- "A. It snapped. It was a misfire. Then the officers subdued him -- some six officers -- subdued him there in the theater, and he was brought to the police station here.
- "Q. Mr. Wade, why didn't the gun fire?
- "A. It misfired, being on the -- the shell didn't explode. We have it where it hit it, but it didn't explode. It didn't fire the shell.
- "Q. There was one officer who said that he pulled the trigger, but he managed to put his thumb in the part before the firing pin. It didn't. . .
- "A. Well. . . .
- "Q. . . . strike the -- the bullet didn't explode. Is that it?
- "A. I don't know whether it's that or not. I know he didn't snap the gun is all I know about it.

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"Now, either Wade had, as part of the evidence, the misfire bullet from the pistol, with a mark on it made by the pistol's firing pin, or he didn't. He didn't seem to know whether he had it or not.

"All in all, it is hard to see how the District Attorney felt able to conclude: 'I would say without any doubt he is the killer.' This was a particularly irresponsible statement in view of the fact that some of the purported evidence -- such as the alleged statement by Mrs. Oswald that her husband had a rifle in their garage on the night before the assassination but that it was gone the next day -- would never have been admissible in a Texas court, as the police readily admitted.

"We will remark on only one other aspect of the case against Oswald. Dallas District Attorney Wade offered to newsmen and to the public, as one of the links in the chain of evidence against Oswald, the fact that Oswald went to his home in Oak Cliff, changed his clothes hurriedly, and left (Wade's Nov. 24 news conference as printed in the New York Times, Nov. 26). According to a UPI dispatch datelined Dallas in the Atlanta Journal Nov. 23, 'Mrs. R. C. Roberts, who works for the Johnsons (from whom Oswald rented a room in Oak Cliff), said that at about 12:45 pm (Dallas Time) Friday she had just learned that Mr. Kennedy was shot. In rushed Oswald, "On the dead run," she said. "He ran to his room, came running back with a gray zipper jacket and out the door".'

"The assassin's bullets were fired between 12:30 and 12:31 pm (Dallas Time). Oswald supposedly fired them from the sixth floor of the building where he worked. Then, supposedly, he hid the rifle behind some books and packing cases and made his way to the second floor of the

"building. Roy S. Truly, TSDB manager, and a policeman ran into the building immediately after the shots were fired. 'The two men scrambled up the stairs leading to the second floor. As they made their way to the back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.' (Washington Post, Dec. 1). According to the New York Post (Nov. 27) two noted criminal lawyers have questioned this account. Maurice Edelbaum said: 'The main incongruity I see is the report of Oswald's swift descent from the sixth floor. The moment a policeman rushed into the building Oswald was there.' Raymond Brown stated: 'How did he get down? Were there steps or an elevator from the sixth floor? Did anybody see him?'

"Then, according to Wade, Oswald left the building and walked four blocks west to Lamar Street where he boarded a bus. He rode the bus an undetermined number of blocks and then got off. He hailed a taxicab and rode four miles to his room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He arrived, according to Mrs. Roberts, just fourteen minutes after the assassination. Now if the taxicab was able to average 20 miles an hour, which we think would be a maximum, the taxi ride would have taken twelve minutes. This leaves Oswald with just two minutes to shoot the President and Governor Connally, clean and hide the gun, run down four flights of stairs, search his pockets for coins, get a coke from the machine, open it, engage in some conversation with Mr. Truly and the policeman, make his way from the second floor out of the building, walk four blocks to the bus stop, board the bus and ride several blocks, and get off the bus and hail a taxi.

"On December 1st, however, the Washington Post quoted housekeeper Roberts as saying: 'He came dashing in about 1 o'clock.' This new version creates new difficulties, for these reporters refer to 'the floundering of the bus in the choked downtown traffic,' and to the fact that

Oswald told the (cab) driver to drop him off at a corner five blocks beyond his rooming house. If the traffic was 'choked' we probably need to cut in half the estimated average speed of the taxi over the four miles to Oswald's rooming house. At an average speed of ten miles an hour, it would have taken the taxi 24 minutes to cover the distance. This would leave Oswald five minutes to shoot the President and Governor Connally, clean and hide the gun, run down four flights of stairs, search his pockets for coins, get a coke from the machine, open it, engage in some conversation with Mr. Truly and his policeman, make his way from the second floor of the building, walk four blocks to the bus stop, board the bus and ride several blocks, and get off the bus and hail a taxi. And, of course, if we accept this version, we must allow, within the five minutes left to Oswald, the time necessary to walk the five blocks back to his rooming house from the corner to which the taxi took him.

#### "VI. Conclusion

"We are aware that under great pressure and in the midst of confusion, mistakes are easily made. No doubt many of the discrepancies presented above are of this nature. If so, physical evidence can be produced which will readily make this clear.

"It is also true, however, that under great pressure and in the midst of confusion investigating agencies may be tempted to declare a case closed and to presume an innocent man guilty, especially when that man is dead and cannot be brought to trial.

"Since the bulk of this analysis was written, the nation's leading news magazines -- Time, Life, Newsweek, and U. S. News and World Report -- have made public their versions of the assassination. They merely add to the confusion. For example, Time (Dec. 6) has Oswald buying



AT 105-3193

CSH:rcm

-20-

"rifle and sight for \$19.95, while according to Newsweek (Dec. 9) he paid \$12.78. All early accounts of the assassination put the speed of the President's limousine at about 25 miles per hour, but now it has slowed to 15 miles per hour (Life, Nov. 29), 'no more than half the 25 miles per hour first estimated by authorities' (Newsweek, Dec. 9), and 12 miles per hour (U.S. News and World Report, Dec. 9). The latter magazine comments: 'If President Kennedy's car had been moving even 20 miles an hour, the experts say, it might have made the lead time too difficult a problem for the sniper.' Could this be why the car has slowed down since November 22?

"The central problem -- the fact that the President was wounded in the front of the throat ('the mid-section of the front part of his neck) according to 'staff doctors' at Parkland Hospital on November 23 (New York Times, Nov. 24) -- remains. Life and Newsweek place the President's car 170 feet and 150 feet past the turn at the time of the first shot: a shorter distance than our estimate, but much too distant from the window for a shot through the front of the neck. Life (Dec. 6) recognizes the problem, but solves it by saying that the President was turning far to the right at the moment of impact. This explanation appears to fail for two reasons. First, Life's own pictures of the event in the issue of November 29 show the President looking straight ahead. Second, Elm Street curves left as it passes the warehouse building (see the picture on page 32H of Life, Nov. 29), in such a way that when the first bullet struck the President's back was to the window. In order for a bullet to have entered 'the mid-section of the front part of his neck' the President would have had to turn completely around just before the shot was fired.

"We believe there must be an investigation of the assassination which does not set out to prove that Oswald did it, but which works on the assumption that the identity of the killer or killers is unknown. It is disturbing that the purpose of investigating bodies set up by the state of Texas and by the new President has been described as the refutation of rumors that there was a conspiracy and the dispelling of all doubt that Oswald was the assassin.

"If and when an objective investigation is conducted, we would not be surprised to find that Oswald was actually a minor figure in the affair, if he was involved at all.

"More than this. We believe that the agencies which have thus far conducted the investigation should themselves be asked some questions. Among these are:

- "1. How was Jack Ruby permitted to shoot Lee Oswald?
- "2. Did the F.B.I. interview Oswald a few days before the assassination?
- "3. What is the reason Dallas police chief Curry, riding forty feet in front of the President's limousine, was able (in his own words) to 'tell from the sound of the three shots that they had come from the book company's building'? (New York Times, Nov. 24).
- "4. Did the F.B.I. show Oswald's mother a picture of Ruby the night before Ruby killed Oswald?
- "5. Is it true as reported in the Washington Post, Dec. 1 (see also the New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 28), that 'the F.B.I. seized an amateur photographer's movie film showing silhouettes of two men in the sniper window'?

AT 105-3193

CSH:rcm

-22-

"It seems hardly too much to suggest that the Dallas police and the F.B.I. need to account for their own activities before, during and after the assassination. Until such an accounting is made, no version of the tragedy produced by the police or the F.B.I. can be accepted with confidence."

---

"A note on the authors:

"JACK MINNIS did his graduate work in Political Science at Tulane University. He is director of a Southside research project.

"STAUGHTON LYND received his B.A. from Harvard College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in History from Columbia University. His articles and reviews have appeared in Commentary, Dissent, Liberation, the Nation, the New Republic, the Political Science Quarterly, and the William and Mary Quarterly."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the foregoing, AT T-1 advised on December 9, 1962, that approximately one month previous FRANCES GOLDIN held a social party in her apartment, 249 East Broadway, New York City, N.Y. This party was held for STAUGHTON LYND and his wife who were on vacation in New York from Atlanta, Georgia. T-1 stated that LYND talked about the integration movement in the Atlanta area. The LYNDS were accompanied by one of the student leaders of this movement. T-1 further stated that among those present was ALGER HISS, former State Department official, who was convicted for perjury.

AT T-2 advised that at a dinner sponsored by the Greater New York Press Club on May 2, 1962 in New York City, ANTON NOVAK mentioned that FRANCES GOLDIN was one of the members of the Lower East Side Section, New York County Communist Party.

AT T-3 advised on May 31, 1961, that ANTON NOVAK is a member of the New York County Communist Party Council.

AT T-4 advised that JACK MINNIS, Political Science Department, Tulane University, was on the mailing list for Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Characterizations of the Greater New York Press Club and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee are included in the Appendix of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 19631

✓  
 Mrs. ALLEN WALLER, Apartment F-1, Jamaica House, Alden Avenue, N.E., furnished the following information:

Her husband, ALLEN WALLER, works for the Dalton of America Company, home office, Cleveland, Ohio. He is presently traveling out of town and is occupied as a salesman of ladies apparel. She stated that they have no knowledge whatsoever of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She advised that they are acquainted with the MURRET family in New Orleans. She stated that MARTIAL MURRET was a friend of her husband and that they have been in contact with him on various occasions. She advised that the only contacts she could remember were when their son was born five months ago, they had received a call from MARTIAL MURRET. She stated that they named their son after MARTIAL since he was a friend of her husband. She stated that their next contact was in connection with MARTIAL MURRET's wedding which they attended in New Orleans in October. At that time they met the rest of the family but do not know any other members of the family well.

On 12/6/63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 89-45  
 by SA JOHN K. HOFFMAN and SA JACK T. BEVERSTEIN /elt Date dictated 12/9/63

AT 105-3193

TMC:mel

1

On December 7, 1963, Miss LAURA SMITH, Room 324, Capital Motel, 73 Pryor Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN K. HOFFMAN and THOMAS M. CORBETT, at which time she advised as follows:

Sometime in August, 1963, she met an individual, whom she now believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in front of the Walgreen Drug Store on the corner of Ellis and Peachtree Streets. She did not remember the date of this meeting nor even the time of day or day of week. The telephone directory shows that this store is located at 181 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta.

Miss SMITH approached this individual, and engaged him in conversation during which conversation he told her that he was a stranger in town and was in Atlanta to hear President KENNEDY speak at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Miss SMITH told him that President KENNEDY had cancelled his speech in favor of Secretary of Defense ROBERT MCNAMARA. This individual then told her that he was not interested in hearing Mc NAMARA speak and would be leaving town.

It was pointed out to Miss SMITH that the date on which President KENNEDY was to speak at the Georgia Institute of Technology was in October (exact date was October 11, 1963), but she still insisted that she met this individual in August, 1963. When asked why she did not report this meeting with the man, she now believes was OSWALD before this date, she said that it did not occur to her that anyone would be interested.

Miss SMITH was very vague about her alleged meeting with OSWALD, and her conversation with Agents was wandering in nature.

Miss LORAIN ADAMS, Assistant Manager, Capital Hotel, advised that Miss SMITH has been a guest at this hotel since July 13, 1963. She stated that Miss SMITH describes herself as a practical nurse, but according to Miss ADAMS, she has been acting as a baby-sitter for an elderly woman during the evenings since she has registered at this hotel.

AT 105-3193

INC:MEY

12

Miss ADAMS said that Miss SMITH has a very vivid imagination, and is an incessant talker. Most of the other guests do not pay any attention to Miss SMITH's conversations because they do not believe anything she says.

Miss ADAMS stated that she does not believe that Miss SMITH is mentally unbalanced, but she would not place much stock in anything that Miss SMITH would say.

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1950, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



APPENDIX

GREATER NEW YORK PRESS CLUB

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that the Greater New York Press Club (GNYPC) was formed during February, 1961, by LOUIS WEINSTOCK when he was the General Manager of "The Worker" by obtaining members who would contribute funds, subscribe to and work for "The Worker," and also to hold social and cultural affairs.

The source stated that in the spring of 1962, JAMES LUSTIG was the Business Manager of "The Worker." LUSTIG announced at a press club meeting at Adelphi Hall, New York City, held on April 26, 1962, the formation of a new press club known as the "City Press Club Executive Board" (CPCEB). The purpose of this new club was to coordinate the work of all the borough press clubs in the New York City area; to strengthen the work of the press clubs; to organize new press clubs; and to draw in people who were not members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The source stated that the basic purpose was to raise funds for "The Worker" and increase the circulation of that publication. Persons not members of the CPUSA could be members of the new club, but leadership in the club was limited to members of the CPUSA. The name of the CPCEB was later changed to "Greater City Press Club" (GCPC) which club became the successor to the GNYPC.

The source continued that in July, 1962, LOUIS WEINSTOCK again became General Manager of "The Worker" and the GCPC again became known as the "Greater New York Press Club" and was commonly referred to as the Greater New York Readers' Club, Greater New York Readers' Clubs, Greater New York Readers' Conference, Greater City Press Club and the City Press Club, by personnel responsible for preparation of notices and literature regarding meetings and activities of the clubs. The source advised at that time the GNYPC had no office or headquarters and used the mailing address of "The Worker," 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the Greater New York Readers' Club was formerly known as the "Three Boro Readers' Club."

AT 105-3193

APPENDIX

2

GREATER NEW YORK PRESS CLUB

The first source advised on May 28, 1963, that the GNYPC hold no membership meetings and that the officers had ceased to function for the GNYPC. The source advised that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was responsible for using the name of the GNYPC in conjunction with the activities of the Readers Conferences at "Worker" functions. The organization of the GNYPC no longer functions..

31\*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia  
December 12, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

**Title**                    **LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

**Character**                **Internal Security - R**

**Reference**                **Report of Special Agent  
CHARLES S. HARDING, dated  
December 12, 1963, at Atlanta,  
Georgia, captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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**NOV 18 1973**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia  
December 12, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title                    LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character                Internal Security - R

Reference                Report of Special Agent  
                             CHARLES S. HARDING, dated  
                             December 12, 1963, at Atlanta,  
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FBI

Date: December 16, 1963

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AISD, REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R

*Place cc  
105 New  
Marina Oswald  
Ind*

ReDEairtel 12/4/63 and Bu airtel 12/10/63, concerning inquiry of Reverend [redacted]

Buairtel requests info as to Detroit's response to Reverend [redacted] inquiry as set forth in reDEairtel.

Reverend [redacted] was told on his initial contact with SA J. RAYMOND COGILAN at Ann Arbor, Mich., that that Agent could not speak for the FBI in the matter presented, nor could the FBI speak for the Federal Government or for Mrs. OSWALD as to whether these things could or could not be accomplished. He was further told that the FBI could offer him no advice in the matter; however, that the FBI would pass along his request to the proper authorities, if this was his desire. To this he commented he was then making no such request of the Federal Government, nor was he then in any position to make his intended offer to Mrs. OSWALD. He added he did not wish his inquiry to be considered "official."

He cited his awareness of the difficulty of bringing Mrs. OSWALD here anonymously and of the inevitability of securing U.S. Governmental assistance to achieve this end. Further, in view of reported Secret Service "protective custody" of Mrs. OSWALD, he said, he knew he would require similar

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Detroit

REC 48

JRC:JEP  
(5)

XEROX  
DEC 19 1963

*697*  
*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-1266-25

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Government assistance in making contact with her, if such an offer is to be made to her. He said that considerable consideration of the many problems posed in this possible offer had been made, including the problem of her immigration status.

Reverend [REDACTED] on this initial contact volunteered to advise the Bureau of any further developments in the discussed proposed offer to Mrs. OSWALD.

He was recontacted 12/13/63 by SA COGHLAN in accordance with instructions contained in reBuairtel. No advice was given him on this or on the earlier contact discussed above.

On this occasion he volunteered that he had met privately with select members of his Board of Directors to whom he proposed the suggested offer that Mrs. OSWALD be offered the opportunity of coming to Ann Arbor under an assumed identity and under the protection and financial support of Church Directors and English Language Institute, Director, University of Michigan. He said his Board unanimously supported the suggestion. He noted that since her identity would be unknown and protected, it could not be done by the Church, nor could Church funds be used for this purpose. He said to a man the Board agreed each to defray a proportionate share of the total costs of the project involved in bringing her and maintaining her here.

He said the Director of the ELI, U of M, had handled arrangements necessary to provide her with the English training at the U of M at no cost to her.

He added that through his own church contacts, he has contacted a Minister at Dallas, Texas, who has agreed to serve as an intermediary and deliver discreetly to Mrs. OSWALD the offer which has now been perfected.

He again volunteered to advise the Bureau of any pertinent developments in his efforts outlined above.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any such pertinent information.

# DECODED COPY

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

AIRGRAM  CABLEGRAM  RADIO  TELETYPE

URGENT 12-17-63  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM LEGAT MEXICO NO. 232

*Burman*  
*lts*  
*l.s.*  
*cl*

BUFILE 105-82555

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.

RE DENVER AIRTEL AND LHM DECEMBER 6 LAST.

ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER INTERVIEWED LAST NIGHT IN GUADALAJARA BY SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON. HE CONFIRMED FACT HE ENTERED MEXICO AT NUEVO LAREDO ON SEPTEMBER 26 LAST IN HIS PERSONALLY OWNED AUTOMOBILE. WAS SHOWN PHOTOS OF OSWALD TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY BUT STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF HAVING SEEN OSWALD IN NUEVO LAREDO AT TIME HE ENTERED MEXICO.

RECEIVED: 5:25 PM CLARK D. ANDERSON  
 JWF

*S. J. J.*

REC-46

105-82555-698

DEC 19 1963

EX-102

MR. BRENNAN

INDEXED  
 FILED  
 DEC 17 1963

6 11 22 1963

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.





Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM     CABLEGRAM     RADIO     TELETYPE

PAGE TWO    FROM SAC ANCHORAGE    170310 *Calif. Mexico*

*E. 1200x 1941*    *Christian a. Valentina Kearton* *Partner*

AGE 22, AND RESIDED MILE FIVE AND ONE HALF, SOUTH FORK ROAD, *Haiti*  
 EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA. FORMER ADDRESS LISTED AS 6628 DICKENS, *Denmark*  
 DALLAS, TEXAS. NEAREST RELATIVE LISTED AS R. RUSTAN KEARTON,  
 EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE COMPANY,  
 SUNNY VALE, CALIFORNIA: ANOTHER LISTED AS ELEANOR W. KEARTON,  
 2727 DE ANZA ROAD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. PERSONAL REFERENCE  
 WAS LISTED AS MICHAEL TELLER, CONVAIR ASTRONAUTICS, SAN DIEGO,  
 CALIFORNIA. CREDIT REFERENCE LISTED AS GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT,  
 REPUBLIC BANK, DALLAS, TEXAS. *Texas Haiti*

DENNIS J. BRENNAN, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ADVISED KEARTON AND  
 WIFE LEFT ANCHORAGE THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1963, BY CAR EN ROUTE  
 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. THEY PLANNED TO DRIVE  
 THROUGH MEXICO TO PANAMA AND SHIP THE CAR TO HAITI WHERE  
 KEARTON'S WIFE HAS RELATIVES AND THEN TRAVEL BY SHIP TO  
 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

LEADS: SAN FRANCISCO IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW R. RUSTAN  
 KEARTON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, LOCKHEED MISSILE AND SPACE  
 COMPANY, SUNNY VALE, CALIFORNIA, TO LOCATE WHEREABOUTS OF  
 REGNAR B. KEARTON, AND IF KEARTON LOCATED IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA,  
 INTERVIEW HIM REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SAN DIEGO IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT ELEANOR W. KEARTON,  
 2727 DE ANZA ROAD, SAN DIEGO, OR MICHAEL TELLER, CONVAIR  
 ASTRONAUTICS, SAN DIEGO, TO DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION OF  
 REGNAR B. KEARTON. IF LOCATED WITHIN SAN DIEGO AREA, INTERVIEW  
 HIM CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

IF REGNAR B. KEARTON NOT IN EITHER SAN FRANCISCO OR  
 SAN DIEGO DIVISIONS, SET OUT LEADS TO HAVE HIM INTERVIEWED  
 WHEREVER HE IS LOCATED.

RECEIVED: 1:26 AM    JR    3 5 11 63

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Office <b>PHOENIX</b>	Office of Origin <b>DALLAS</b>	Date <b>12/10/63</b>	Investigative Period <b>12/4 - 12/9/63</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>LEE HARVEY OSWALD</b>		Report made by <b>SA HENRY P. GRADY</b>	Typed By: <b>mcl</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	

By special:

**REFERENCES:** Phoenix teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 12/5/63.  
 Bureau teletype to Phoenix, 12/6/63.  
 Dallas teletype to the Bureau and Phoenix, 12/6/63, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, AFO."  
 Phoenix teletype to the Bureau and Dallas, 12/6/63.  
 Phoenix teletype to the Bureau and Dallas, 12/7/63.

- RUC -

**ADMINISTRATIVE:**

Since the emotional stability of JUAN E. ACOSTA is so questionable, the Phoenix Division recommends that no action be taken in regard to the information furnished by JUAN E. ACOSTA.

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6 FEB 6 1973

*Copies destroyed  
dist. 1/10/76*

Approved  Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made:  10 - Bureau (RAMSD) 3 - Dallas (RAM) (89-43) 1 - Phoenix (105-1529)  A* - COVER PAGE			<b>700</b>
			REC 42

**SOVIET SEARCH**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

SA HENRY F. GRADY  
12/10/63

Office:

PHOENIX

File Number:

PX 105-1529

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

JUAN E. ACOSTA, 61 years, 439 South Bellview, Mesa, Arizona, advised that on 11/15/63, he was visiting relatives near Aguascalientes, AGD, Mexico, at which time a small boy, ten to twelve years of age, informed him that President JOHN KENNEDY was going to be killed by a person named "LEO" OSWALD, who had been in jail in Russia and released by KHRUSHCHEV on condition that he would return to the United States and kill the President. ACOSTA related that upon his return to Arizona 11/20/63, nothing had happened regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and he disregarded information furnished by unknown boy in Mexico. ACOSTA related that he could recognize and locate young boy who furnished this information. He stated that the reason for his delay in reporting this information was due to the fact that he was afraid people would think he was crazy and laugh at him. Associates of ACOSTA interviewed and advised that in their opinion ACOSTA did not receive such information regarding the assassination of Mr. KENNEDY from a boy in Mexico; and stated that ACOSTA is unreliable and considered a liar. Background information developed regarding ACOSTA reflecting that he was injured in a mine accident at Superior, Arizona, February, 1955, and subsequently received psychiatric examinations which reflected that he reacts with a great deal of depressive and pessimistic moods, also that he is theatrical in his actions.

*This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.*

PX 105-1529

~~HJC~~/mcl

ACOSTA described as possibly being emotionally  
unstable.

- RUC -

DETAILS:  
-

Date 12/9/63

*July*  
 Detective ~~RAY~~ GOMEZ, Mesa Police Department, Mesa, Arizona, advised that he had interviewed JUAN E. ACOSTA, 439 South Bellview, Mesa, Arizona, on December 4, 1963, and ACOSTA had informed him that on November 11, 1963, he, ACOSTA, left Mesa, Arizona enroute to Aguascalientes, Mexico, via personal car to visit relatives in that area. He related that ACOSTA stated that on November 14 or November 15, 1963, he met a young boy, name unknown, approximately ten to twelve years of age, on the streets of Aguascalientes, at which time this youth asked him if he were from Dallas, Texas. According to Detective GOMEZ, ACOSTA informed this boy he was from the State of Arizona, at which time the boy informed ACOSTA that President JOHN KENNEDY was to be killed by a person named "LEO" OSWALD, who had been in jail in Russia and was released by Mr. KHRUSHCHEV on condition that he return to the United States and kill President KENNEDY. Detective GOMEZ related that ACOSTA informed him that he asked the young Mexican boy the identity of the person furnishing information regarding Mr. KENNEDY's possible death, however, ACOSTA was not furnished the name of anyone furnishing this information.

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Detective GOMEZ advised that ACOSTA returned to Mesa, Arizona on November 20, 1963, to his residence, and according to ACOSTA, had not discussed the information obtained in Mexico regarding President KENNEDY's death with anyone, including his wife, SOCORRO. Detective GOMEZ further related that he inquired of JUAN E. ACOSTA why he did not furnish this information prior to that date and ACOSTA informed him that since President KENNEDY was assassinated on November 22, 1963, two days after his return to Mesa, Arizona, that he was afraid to discuss the information previously received because of fear that people would think he was crazy and laugh at him.

Detective GOMEZ advised that he had known JUAN E. ACOSTA for a number of years and that ACOSTA was considered to be a reliable person, a good family man, and one who had never been in any kind of trouble with law enforcement agencies.

On 12/4/63 at MESA, ARIZONA File # PX 105-1529  
 by SA HENRY F. GRADY/mcl Date dictated 12/6/63

Date 12/9/63

Mrs. ~~SOCORRO~~ ACOSTA, wife of JUAN E. ACOSTA, 439 South Bellview, Mesa, Arizona, does not speak the English language. Detective RAY GOMEZ, Mesa Police Department, Mesa, Arizona, acted as interpreter for the following interview:

Mrs. SOCORRO ACOSTA advised that her husband, JUAN E. ACOSTA, went to visit relatives in the vicinity of Aguascalientes, Mexico, November 11, 1963, and returned to Mesa, Arizona November 20 or November 21, 1963. Mrs. ACOSTA stated that upon JUAN's return from Mexico, he did not mention having received any information from an unknown Mexican boy to the effect that President JOHN KENNEDY was going to be killed by a person named "LEO" OWSALD. Mrs. ACOSTA stated that JUAN E. ACOSTA became very upset on November 22, 1963, upon hearing of the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he had been extremely interested in any television news relating to Mr. KENNEDY's assassination and funeral services. She also stated that she could not understand if JUAN had received information prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY that he was to be killed, that he would not have mentioned such information to her. Mrs. ACOSTA advised that she could furnish no information regarding the truthfulness of JUAN's information regarding President KENNEDY's death.

Mrs. ACOSTA advised that she did not know the present whereabouts of her husband on that date, stating that he had left Mesa, Arizona, enroute either to Florence, Arizona, or Superior, Arizona; however, would possibly return late that night.

On 12/4/63 at MESA, ARIZONA File # PX 105-1529  
by SA HENRY F. GRADY/mcl Date dictated 12/6/63

Date 12/6/63

JUAN E. ACOSTA, 60 years of age, 439 South Bellview, Mesa, Arizona, advised that he left Mesa, Arizona November 11, 1963, enroute to Aguascalientes, AGD, Mexico, via personal car to visit relatives.

On November 14, 1963, at approximately 5:00 P.M., ACOSTA related that he met an unknown boy, ten to twelve years old, on the street of this city and got in conversation with him. He related that this boy asked him if he were from Dallas, Texas, at which time ACOSTA told him, no, he was from the State of Arizona. ACOSTA stated that at that time he asked this boy if he noticed his Arizona State License.

ACOSTA related that this young boy then told him that President KENNEDY was going to be shot by "LEO" OSWALD, who had been in jail in Russia and released to return to the United States, if he would kill the President. ACOSTA further stated that he then asked this boy who told him this information and that the boy stated that he had just heard this. ACOSTA related that he asked the boy the second time the name of the person who told him such information, and the second time the boy shrugged his shoulders and said that he did not know, he just heard this.

ACOSTA had a receipt in his possession reflecting that he spent the night in the Paris Hotel, November 14, 1963, in Aguascalientes, AGD, Mexico. He stated that on the morning of November 15, 1963, he got up, went out on the street and purchased a local newspaper to determine if there was any mention of the possible death of President KENNEDY. He related that he saw no information in the paper reflecting that President KENNEDY had been killed, and because of this, he disregarded the information told him by this young boy.

ACOSTA related that on that date, he went and visited some of his relatives who resided in the area, and started his return trip to Mesa, Arizona. He related that he arrived at Mesa, Arizona in the morning of November 20, 1963; and upon his arrival, asked his wife if anything had happened since he had been gone. He stated that she told him that everything was about in the same condition as when he left. ACOSTA related that he did not mention the information furnished to

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him by this boy in Aguascalientes to his wife because he did not believe the information furnished by the boy.

ACOSTA related that two days later, when President KENNEDY was shot, he remembered the information furnished to him by the boy and wondered if maybe there had been truth to this boy's statement. He stated that the fact that he had previously received this information had been a constant worry to him since the death of President KENNEDY, so he informed Detective RAY GOMEZ of the Mesa Police Department regarding the information furnished to him by the boy in Aguascalientes.

ACOSTA related that the information furnished by him in this regard was the truth and that he could neither take away or add to this information furnished by the young boy. ACOSTA stated that he had been hesitant in discussing this with anyone due to the fact that he was afraid that people would think he was crazy, or would laugh at him.

ACOSTA advised that he would be willing to go to Aguascalientes in an effort to locate this young boy, and if given a few days, was certain that he could find him. He stated that he could recognize this young boy upon sight.



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In the presence of Detective RAY GOMEZ, Mesa, Arizona Police Department, and SA HENRY F. GRADY, JUAN E. ACOSTA advised that he was sixty-one years of age and resided at 439 South Bellview, Mesa, Arizona. He related that he could speak the English language and understand same; however, his English was somewhat broken.

JUAN E. ACOSTA advised that he left Mesa, Arizona to visit relatives in the vicinity of Aguascalientes, Mexico, November 11, 1963, via personal automobile. On November 15, 1963, ACOSTA stated that he parked his car on Pedro Vargas Street, Aguascalientes, Mexico, and was waiting in his car for a dentist's office to open in order that he could have a partial plate repaired. He stated that on a previous trip to Mexico, he had had some dental work performed by this dentist and that one of the teeth came loose in the plate which needed repair. He related that while waiting for this dentist's office to open, a young boy, ten to twelve years of age, name unknown, wearing a cotton shirt, (color unrecalled), blue cotton trousers, and no jacket, came up to the side of his car and asked him if he were from Dallas, Texas. JUAN E. ACOSTA stated that he asked this youth if he did not see the Arizona license plates on his vehicle and that the boy stated that he did; however, he thought he might be acquainted with the area of Dallas, Texas. Mr. ACOSTA stated that he asked this boy why he was interested in Dallas, Texas, at which time the youth told him that President JOHN KENNEDY was going to be killed by a person named "LEO" OSWALD, who had been in jail in Russia and was released by Mr. KHRUSHCHEV on condition that OSWALD would return to the United States and kill President KENNEDY. ACOSTA stated that he asked this boy who told him this information and that this boy shrugged his shoulders and stated that he had only heard this information. He related that he again asked the boy the name of the person telling him this information and again, the youth shrugged his shoulders and told him that he only heard this information. Mr. ACOSTA advised that he then asked this youth if his professors in school were teaching him such information and again, the youth told him, "No," that he had only heard this information.

JUAN E. ACOSTA advised that at the time of this conversation, he was parked on Pedro Vargas Street approximately

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two blocks southeast of a grammar school located on Pedro Vargas Street. He related that he was also parked approximately three doors from the dentist's office, name unrecalled on the door of the office; however, he remembers that the lady dentist was named METILDE. He also stated that this office was open during the hours of 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. until dark, (unknown hour). He related that the conversation with the youth took place between 4:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. on November 15, 1963. He also stated that he was certain he could identify this youth upon sight and would be willing to travel to Aguascalientes, Mexico, in an effort to locate the boy. He also related that this youth, during the conversation, stated that he attended the school approximately two blocks away, located on Pedro Vargas Street and was in the secondary class. ACOSTA related that after completing the conversation with the unknown youth, he gave this boy two cents and told him to go buy some candy.

JUAN E. ACOSTA advised that he left Aguascalientes, Mexico on November 16, 1963, and travelled to the vicinity of Moches, Mexico. Prior to entering the City of Moches, Mexico, he had to pay five pesos for travelling across Puente Grande, described by ACOSTA as being a toll bridge. He related that at this bridge, he gave a uniformed officer a ride from the bridge to the City of Moches. During the short distance, this uniformed Mexican officer informed him that six days prior to that date, a man and woman from the United States had been involved in a car accident near Moches and that this man and woman were killed in the accident. ACOSTA related that this officer informed him that he attended the wreck and upon arrival at the wreck, found the man and woman to be in each other's arms. He also related that involved in the accident was another car and that one person in this vehicle was also killed.

JUAN E. ACOSTA advised that he returned to Mesa, Arizona, arriving at his residence during the morning of November 20, 1963, and upon his arrival, asked his wife if there was anything new or if anything had happened. He stated

that his wife told him that nothing unusual had happened and that things were about the same as they were when he left. ACOSTA stated that he then forgot the information furnished to him by the young Mexican boy in Aguascalientes, Mexico, regarding the death of President JOHN KENNEDY, since while in Aguascalientes, he did not see anything in the newspapers regarding President KENNEDY's death, nor did his wife mention such fact upon his return to Mesa, Arizona.

ACOSTA stated that after his return to Mesa, two days later President KENNEDY was assassinated at Dallas, Texas by LEE OSWALD and this fact scared him and also made him remember the information furnished to him by this young Mexican boy in Aguascalientes. He stated that he was then scared to mention this information to anyone, even his wife, for fear that she might think that he had been drunk while in Aguascalientes, or at least think he was crazy and laugh at him. He stated that this information had been worrying him since Mr. KENNEDY's assassination to the extent that he had to tell someone about it and that was the reason that he informed Detective RAY GOMEZ, Mesa Police Department, of this information, since he had known Detective GOMEZ for a long number of years.

JUAN E. ACOSTA was informed of the seriousness of making such allegations to the FBI, at which time JUAN E. ACOSTA raised his right hand and stated, "I swear that I am telling the truth." At this point ACOSTA broke into tears and again related that he was telling the truth, and that the reason he had not furnished this information upon his return to Arizona was for fear that people would think he was crazy and laugh at him. He also reiterated at this point that he would be willing to go to Aguascalientes and find this youth who had previously furnished him the information and make him tell investigating officers that what he had said was true. ACOSTA also stated that he did not like any form of communism; that he was strictly opposed to communists; and that he wanted to get this information off his mind.

JUAN E. ACOSTA related that he was a citizen of the United States and had worked as a miner in the copper mines

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located at Ray-Sonora, Arizona; Jerome, Arizona; and Superior, Arizona. He stated that in 1955 he was involved in a mine accident at Superior, Arizona and received medical treatment in connection with that accident. He also informed that he retired from the company due to the accident and was still suffering from injuries received. He stated that he had never been hospitalized, except for injuries caused by the mine accident in 1955. ACOSTA related that he did not smoke and the last drink of alcoholic beverage taken by him was in 1934.