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OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 113

COPY 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 3/23/64	Investigative Period 2/29-3/12/64
Title of Case LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.		Report made by MILTON L. NEWSOM	Typed By ds
Character of Case IS - R - CUBA			

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 3/10/64, at Dallas.
 Report of SA MILTON L. NEWSOM, 3/21/64, at Dallas.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Based on instructions received from the Bureau on March 5, 1964, this report contains only information relating to coverage by [redacted] and [redacted]. For that reason, an overlap exists in the period dates of this report with previous reports submitted.

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DL 100-10461

Investigation.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS:

DL T-1 is [REDACTED]

DL T-2 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on the night of March 2, 1964, MARINA OSWALD contacted KATHERINE FORD and related that her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, told her that her former business manager, JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, wanted to tell the Commission what happened in Washington [REDACTED], but WARREN did not want to hear about it and did not want any information concerning it in the Commission report. According to MARINA, WARREN told MARTIN that the incident does not pertain to the case and instructed him to be silent about it.

This report is being classified confidential for the reason that the unauthorized disclosure of the investigative technique could result in a detriment to the National Security.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA MILTON L. NEWSOM
Date: 3/23/64

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Office: DALLAS

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

DL T-1 was in contact with MARINA OSWALD at Richardson, Texas, and reported information received concerning her from 2/29/64, to 3/12/64. DL T-2 reported information received concerning MARINA OSWALD from 3/2/64, to 3/12/64. According to informants, MARINA OSWALD was in frequent contact with KATHERINE FORD and DECLAN FORD and her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, Dallas, Texas, who have been previously identified in this investigation. MARINA OSWALD discussed her current problems with the FORDS and solicited their advice. She indicated a desire for DECLAN FORD to be her business manager. MARINA OSWALD discussed with the FORDS and MC KENZIE the matter concerning monetary demands now being made by her former business manager, JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, and her former attorney, JOHN M. THORNE and partner PAUL W. LEECH. She also discussed efforts being made by ISAAC DON LEVINE, who is representing Meredith Press and who desires to write a book about MARINA OSWALD. During the above period MARINA OSWALD was also contacted by GEORGE BOUHE, ANNA RAY and ROBERT OSWALD, all previously interviewed in this investigation. She was contacted by newspaper reporters at her residence on two occasions but refused to be interviewed.

DETAILS:

AT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

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Lat *DC* *Harvey Oswald*

Confidential Informant Dallas T-1 advised on February 29, 1964, he had established contact with MARINA OSWALD at her residence and was in position to offer information concerning her activities and contacts with various individuals. He advised that on February 29, 1964, DECLAN and KATHERINE FORD, previously identified in this investigation, helped MARINA OSWALD move to her residence located at 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

DL T-1 advised that DECLAN and KATHERINE FORD were in daily contact with MARINA OSWALD from February 29, 1964, to March 12, 1964, during the time that he was in position to observe and obtain information concerning MARINA OSWALD's contacts and activities.

DL T-2, on March 2, 1964, advised he was in position to obtain information concerning MARINA OSWALD's activities and contacts and furnished information in this regard until March 12, 1964. DL T-2 agreed that KATHERINE and DECLAN FORD were in daily contact with MARINA OSWALD during the above period.

DL T-1 advised on March 1, 1964, MARINA OSWALD contacted KATHERINE FORD on that date, at which time they discussed MARINA's new house, and MARINA mentioned she had worked until 1:30 A.M. that morning cleaning and putting the house in order. DL T-1 said KATHERINE FORD indicated she would visit MARINA later on that date.

On March 2, 1964, DL T-1 advised MARINA OSWALD had been contacted by her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, who told MARINA that he had been in contact with her attorney, JOHN M. THORNE and THORNE's partner, PAUL W. LEECH, on that date. MC KENZIE reportedly told MARINA that THORNE and LEECH want \$40,000.00 for their work and that JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, MARINA OSWALD's former business manager, is asking for \$20,000.00. DL T-1 said MC KENZIE asked MARINA if she would settle for \$7,500.00 each. MARINA was concerned whether the money to pay the above individuals would come from donations and MC KENZIE advised her it would. MARINA was unable to make a decision and told MC KENZIE that she would like to talk this over in presence of MC KENZIE and KATHERINE and DECLAN FORD.

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DL T-1 advised that shortly after the above contact, MARINA advised KATHERINE FORD of the above information and indicated to KATHERINE FORD that she, MARINA, cannot see paying that much money, particularly to LEBCH, whom she has never seen. She mentioned to Mrs. FORD that ANNA RAY would be over in the afternoon to visit her. DL T-1 said ANNA RAY visited MARINA that afternoon, but he did not obtain any pertinent information regarding this visit. ANNA RAY has been previously identified. *Texas*

DL T-1 advised that on the night of March 2, 1964, MARINA again contacted KATHERINE FORD and stated that MC KENZIE wants to take MARINA's case to court. She said MC KENZIE told her JAMES HERBERT MARTIN had said that Mrs. MARTIN had been like a servant to MARINA when MARINA lived with the MARTINS. Mrs. FORD said she was of the opinion that Mrs. MARTIN must have noticed "something was going on", but because of the money involved Mrs. MARTIN thought she "would let him play". MARINA agreed and told Mrs. FORD, "One has to be a fool not to notice something". MARINA said she would like to take the case to court involving MARTIN and THORNE and expressed the opinion that if MARTIN speaks in court, "everyone will find out what kind of a man he is". Mrs. FORD said it was her opinion that THORNE, rather than MARTIN, may disclose what happened in Washington between MARINA and MARTIN. *Texas* *March 1964*

DL T-1 said that later on the night of March 2, 1964, MARINA again contacted KATHERINE FORD, stating she would like to contact GEORGE BOUHE (retired accountant, previously interviewed in this investigation). MARINA asked Mrs. FORD not to be concerned concerning her desire to contact BOUHE and stated she would not ask BOUHE for advice but desired to contact him primarily because she is lonely since moving to her new residence. *Texas* *11/10 - Europe*

DL T-1 stated MARINA contacted BOUHE on the night of March 2, 1964, and invited him to her residence for a cup of tea. BOUHE declined, according to informant, stating it was too late and that this was no time for men to be visiting MARINA. MARINA told BOUHE she thinks there will be a lawsuit between her and her former business manager, JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, and her former

attorney, JOHN M. THORNE. She told BOUHE that THORNE and his partner, LEECH, are asking \$40,000.00 and MARTIN is asking \$20,000.00 to be released from her contract with them. BOUHE inquired if MARINA planned to use DECLAN FORD as her business manager and MARINA advised she has no official manager but may use FORD as one. BOUHE indicated Mrs. FORD is very angry with him. MARINA told BOUHE she had told MC KENZIE he is too expensive and MC KENZIE indicated the only reason he sits in during FBI interviews with MARINA is to learn more details which may be of help to him in the lawsuit with MARTIN and THORNE. MARINA said she thinks THORNE would prefer a settlement. She said she believes MARINA used her money to feed his family during his unemployment period. BOUHE mentioned he is not working now and is retired but has twelve clients comprised of bankers, lawyers and geologists. He said he is 60 years of age and does his work at home. MARINA said she thinks DECLAN FORD is honest and is a good businessman. BOUHE said it is strange that the FORDS appear to be angry with him. MARINA would not give BOUHE her telephone number and BOUHE told her he did not want to meet with her in the presence of the FORDS. BOUHE mentioned LEVINE, who works for Meredith Press, and said he would try to visit MARINA on March 3, 1964, regarding LEVINE. LEVINE has been previously identified as ISAAC DON LEVINE, who is desiring to write a book concerning MARINA OSWALD. *Texas*

Shortly after the above contact with BOUHE, MARINA again contacted KATHERINE FORD and Mrs. FORD was apparently upset with MARINA because of her conversation with BOUHE. MARINA assured Mrs. FORD she does not intend to take BOUHE's advice and was troubled that Mrs. FORD was upset because of BOUHE. Mrs. FORD reminded MARINA that she had promised not to talk with BOUHE without a third party present. Mrs. FORD said DECLAN FORD feels he cannot give MARINA advice when a short time later someone else gives her other advice. MARINA assured Mrs. FORD she will listen to no one except DECLAN and said she wants DECLAN to be her manager. She pointed out, however, that the fact DECLAN will be her manager does not mean she cannot speak to anyone else. Mrs. FORD then explained she was upset because LEVINE gives the impression that he has some sort of oral understanding for MARINA's writings. MARINA then said she does not

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want LEVINE to handle her work and gave Mrs. FORD her word she will not sign any contracts without DECLAN FORD being present. She also added she does not intend to have discussions with LEVINE any more. MARINA said she assured MC KENZIE that she trusts him and wants to retain him as her attorney.

Shortly after the above contact, DL T-1 advised MARINA again contacted GEORGE BOUHE and told BOUHE not to give LEVINE her address, that she does not want LEVINE bothering her.

DL T-1 stated that later on the night of March 2, 1964, DECLAN FORD visited MARINA at her residence and while there contacted ILYA MAMANTOV, who resides in Richardson, Texas. MAMANTOV was previously interviewed in this investigation. DL T-1 advised FORD's reason for contacting MAMANTOV was to determine if MAMANTOV served as a translator for MARINA during the early days of the investigation and if he had translated contracts between MARINA and MARTIN. According to MAMANTOV, MARTIN told him MARINA understands English "pretty well" and she does not need a translator. MAMANTOV advised he does not believe MARINA knows English that well. DL T-1 stated FORD appeared to be preparing a defense for MARINA in that MAMANTOV had offered his services as a translator for MARINA but MARTIN had turned this service down.

DL T-1 pointed out that MARINA speaks very little English but apparently is able to understand and communicate well enough to converse in the daily routine of operating her home at Richardson, Texas. He pointed out that all conversations between Mrs. FORD, BOUHE and MARINA are in the Russian language. *Texas*

DL T-1 advised that on March 3, 1964, ROBERT OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, visited MARINA at her residence. While there ROBERT OSWALD contacted WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE concerning MARINA's lawsuit with MARTIN and THORNE. MC KENZIE advised he had attempted to contact THORNE on that date but learned that THORNE is at the horse races in Hot Springs, Arkansas. MC KENZIE said he was going to file a lawsuit on March 4, 1964. MC KENZIE and ROBERT OSWALD discussed contracts MARINA signed for MARTIN and they indicated a point of defense would be

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MARTIN's failure to provide MARINA with a translator before she signed the contracts. ROBERT OSWALD and MC KENZIE both mentioned they had received a telegram from Harper's magazine which requested them to consider the possibility of Harper's publishing MARINA OSWALD memoirs and a PRISCILLA JOHNSON writing the story. MC KENZIE mentioned that a SCHAFER, not further identified, had contacted him, stating he wanted to work out a deal with ROBERT OSWALD. It should be noted that the SCHAFER referred to is possibly identical to CARL B. SCHAFER, previously identified in this investigation and who is a business agent for author JAMES WAKEFIELD BURKE. MC KENZIE and ROBERT OSWALD agreed that the first thing they wish to accomplish was to get THORNE and MARTIN "out of the picture". MC KENZIE indicated he had talked to LEECH on March 3, 1964, and stated LEECH has nothing to offer. MC KENZIE further advised he is going to want MARINA to make a press appearance in Dallas in the next day or so and that he would try to work it out so that it would be a television appearance. He said he thought this would help him in the lawsuit. MC KENZIE said he wanted the public to know just what the situation is between MARINA, MARTIN and THORNE. He mentioned that MARINA is cooperating in every way with the FBI as far as he has been able to determine. He also mentioned that he had received a letter from MARGUERITE OSWALD which he believes was written by her attorney, MARK LANE, in which she stated she wanted to see MARINA and her grandchildren. MC KENZIE mentioned he would have to go to Washington one day soon in connection with a business matter he was handling for the MURCHISONS in Dallas.

DL T-1 advised MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD on the night of March 3, 1964, and indicated she was still concerned whether DECLAN FORD is upset with her. According to DL T-1, MARINA again gave Mrs. FORD an account of MC KENZIE's conversation with ROBERT and discussed the pending lawsuit. MARINA again mentioned MARTIN's wife, WANDA MARTIN, and stated that in regard to their affair she believes MARTIN told his wife that this was "only a play" while he was making money. MARINA said she does not cherish the idea of appearing in court with MARTIN. MARINA mentioned that WANDA MARTIN claims she acted as a servant to MARINA while MARINA lived at their residence. MARINA stated \$3,000.00 of her money was used; therefore, WANDA MARTIN could afford to be a servant.

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During the above contact with KATHERINE FORD, MARINA also mentioned that GEORGE BOUHE and ANNA RAY visited her on March 3, 1964. MARINA said BOUHE mentioned he had been interviewed by the FBI and he had asked whether the FBI is satisfied with his information. Mrs. FORD said she advised the FBI that GEORGE BOUHE did not like LEE HARVEY CSWALD but had tried to help MARINA. Mrs. FORD mentioned ZINA, not further identified, who was born in Turkey or Moldavia but who claims she was born in the Soviet Union and resided in Turkey. Mrs. FORD said ZINA was of Jewish origin and described her as an attractive person but uncouth, who, on several occasions while visiting the FORDS, as a joke, would tell some man she seemed to like that she would go to bed with him. MARINA said a woman would feel ashamed after hearing profanities spoken by ZINA, especially since they came from another woman. MARINA then mentioned LELIA, not further identified, as being a nice, though unhappy woman. MARINA said GEORGE BOUHE told her there is more interest in JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT than in GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, as there were more questions concerning JEANNE than GEORGE from the FBI. Mrs. FORD then mentioned that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a good person before he started seeing JEANNE. Mrs. FORD said GEORGE BOUHE is going to Europe on vacation in March or April 1964 and that BOUHE was in Mexico during the summer. She said that they, the FORDS, also were in Mexico during the summer. MARINA then asked Mrs. FORD how she knew that she and LEE went to New Orleans. Mrs. FORD replied that LYDIA, not further identified, told her she saw MARINA in a grocery store and MARINA was pregnant at that time, and indicated LYDIA was the person who told her that LEE and MARINA had gone to New Orleans.

DL T-1 advised MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD on March 4, 1964, and asked Mrs. FORD if MC KENZIE had offered anything to DECLAN FORD. MARINA said she was concerned because DECLAN is not working. Mrs. FORD mentioned they have income from other sources but she would like DECLAN to have a good paying job. MARINA suggested DECLAN could possibly find work in Mexico, but Mrs. FORD said he would have to work for the Mexican government and indicated they did not want to do that. Mrs. FORD indicated LYDIA, not further identified, is due to visit

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them on March 4, 1964. LYDIA is possibly identical to LYDIA

~~DYMITRUK~~, previously interviewed in this investigation.

DL T-1 stated DECLAN FORD visited MARINA at her residence on March 4, 1964, and, while there, contacted WILLIAM MC KENZIE concerning a letter ISAAC DON LEVINE wrote to MARINA in which LEVINE stated he had talked with the Meredith Press and had received their approval for them to spend \$100.00 a week on a baby sitter so that he and MARINA could start work on the book.

DL T-2 advised that he learned on March 2, 1964, KATHERINE FORD, while visiting MARINA at her residence, discussed presents given to MARINA by JAMES HERBERT MARTIN. He said MARINA made the statement that the Secret Service and FBI know everything about the whole affair with MARTIN.

DL T-2 said that later on March 2, 1964, DECLAN and KATHERINE FORD visited MARINA and continued to discuss her business as to signing of contracts.

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On March 3, 1964, DL T-2 stated GEORGE BOUHE visited MARINA on that date and was there at the same time ANNA RAY and ANNA's son, PAUL, visited MARINA. During that time BOUHE mentioned JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT and the fact that JEANNE had worked at one time for Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, Texas. BOUHE described GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a pleasant person. BOUHE mentioned to MARINA he has heard somewhere that MARINA has some sort of a lover.

DL T-1 stated that on March 5, 1964, MARINA was again in contact with KATHERINE FORD and spoke to her concerning a letter she had received from LEVINE. She described the letter as a copy, stating the original had been sent to DECLAN FORD. Mrs. FORD cautioned MARINA against dealing with LEVINE and stated that MC KENZIE had suggested MARINA not permit LEVINE into her house. MARINA indicated she would have to let him in but tell him that his visits were undesirable. MARINA promised Mrs. FORD that should LEVINE appear, she would immediately call Mrs. FORD and would depend on Mrs. FORD to help her get rid of LEVINE.

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Mrs. FORD said MC KENZIE had contacted LEVINE and had asked him not to bother MARINA. Mrs. FORD warned MARINA not to mention a word about her past promises to LEVINE and to treat the promises as if they were nonexistent. MARINA said she would write LEVINE to tell him that as long as she is busy settling affairs between JIM MARTIN and JOHN THORNE, she could not sign a contract regarding the book.

Later on March 5, 1964, Mrs. FORD contacted MARINA and said that DECLAN FORD was at MC KENZIE's office and they would like to know when MARINA moved into MARTIN's home. MARINA said it was about two days after Thanksgiving.

DECLAN FORD visited MARINA late on the afternoon of March 5, 1964, according to DL T-2.

DL T-2 advised that on March 5, 1964, a Baptist minister from Richardson, Texas, visited MARINA and welcomed MARINA to Richardson and spoke to her concerning attending his church. Informant said MARINA indicated she has friends living close by in Richardson and that is the reason she decided to move there.

DL T-1 stated that on March 6, 1964, KATHERINE FORD contacted MARINA and stated that DECLAN FORD had arranged with WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE for MARINA and the FORDS to see MC KENZIE in his office on the afternoon of March 6, 1964. Mrs. FORD and MARINA agreed that DECLAN FORD would pick up MARINA at approximately 9:45 A.M. and, following that, they would do some shopping, have lunch and meet with MC KENZIE at approximately 2:00 P.M.

DL T-2 advised on March 6, 1964, he had obtained no pertinent information on that date.

DL T-1 advised that on March 7, 1964, MARINA was in contact with DECLAN and KATHERINE FORD during the early morning. She advised a newspaperman from the "Dallas Times Herald" was at her residence requesting an interview. She said she had permitted him to enter the house, believing him to be from the police or FBI, as she thought she had recognized him. Mrs.

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FORD told MARINA to tell the reporter that she could not talk to him and ask him to leave. DECLAN FORD spoke to the reporter who identified himself as DARWIN PAYNE from the "Dallas Times Herald". DECLAN FORD advised the reporter that MARINA could not talk to him and suggested that he call WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE and arrange an interview with MARINA through him. DECLAN FORD then told MARINA to tell the reporter to leave or that she would call the police. A short time later MARINA advised the reporter had left and Mrs. FORD again warned MARINA not to open the door to anyone except people she knew.

According to DL T-1, MC KENZIE contacted MARINA shortly after the above and advised her that the "Times Herald" reporter wanted an interview with her but he did not think they should give another interview at this time. MARINA agreed.

Later on March 7, 1964, MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD and told her that a woman neighbor name SMITH who lives on the corner of Belt Line Road and Floyd Road had visited her and offered to take her shopping for food. She also mentioned that the neighbor had invited her to dinner for 6:00 P.M. on March 7, 1964.

The neighbor referred to by MARINA OSWALD was identified through records of the Richardson, Texas Utility Company on March 13, 1964, as Mr. and Mrs. JEFF D. SMITH, who reside at 639 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

Miss MARCN COCK, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Richardson, Texas, advised SA ALFRED D. NEELEY on March 13, 1964, that JEFF D. SMITH and wife, CORA, had been on record in her files since 1957 and this record was last checked on June 6, 1962. Their residence was shown as 639 Belt Line Road, and SMITH is self-employed as a truck driver, previously employed by McInerney Asphalt Company in 1957. Mrs. CORA SMITH was shown employed as a welder by Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas. Credit record was shown to be satisfactory.

Arrest records of Richardson Police Department were checked on March 13, 1964, but no record was found concerning JEFF D. SMITH or CORA SMITH.

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DL T-1 advised that later on March 7, 1964, ROBERT CSWALD contacted MARINA to advise her that he would be over to see her about 1:30 or 2:00 P.M. on March 8, 1964. MARINA told ROBERT that she was getting along very well in her new residence and mentioned that Mrs. SMITH, a neighbor, had invited her to dinner for March 7, 1964.

DL T-2, on March 7, 1964, advised he received no pertinent information on that date.

DL T-1 stated that on March 8, 1964, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE contacted MARINA and warned her not to let anyone in her house that she does not know.

Later KATHERINE FORD contacted MARINA, requesting MARINA call her when ROBERT OSWALD left so she could come over to visit MARINA. MARINA advised KATHERINE FORD that two reporters came by but she would not open the door for them and told them to contact WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE. MARINA then mentioned that she saw JAMES HERBERT MARTIN in her dreams last night and, following that statement, asked Mrs. FORD to check on medication to help control sexual desire. MARINA said if MARTIN had not been sterilized she would never have been intimate with him. She described MARTIN as a strong male specimen and explained that is why she was attracted to him. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a weaker male specimen with a weaker nervous system, and indicated she was ashamed of her husband. MARINA asked Mrs. FORD if she thought GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a normal person, to which Mrs. FORD replied that she had never heard how GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in bed. MARINA mentioned that WANDA MARTIN must have known something was going on between her and JIM MARTIN. MARINA said MARTIN acts now as if everything was a lie. Mrs. FORD said that if DECLAN FORD becomes MARINA's manager DECLAN FORD cannot use MC KENZIE as a personal attorney.

DL T-1 said MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD later on March 8, 1964, and advised that ROBERT CSWALD and his family had just left. MARINA told KATHERINE FORD that ROBERT OSWALD told her some new information had just come out that LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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had been drinking Coca Cola ten minutes after the shots were fired that killed the President. MARINA expressed doubt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD could have been calm enough to be drinking Coca Cola if he were the person who fired the shots. MARINA also mentioned that ROBERT told her someone had seen a man other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD run across the yard of the building. -MARINA then explained ROBERT's statements by adding that ROBERT is a relative of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and somehow wants to clear his brother. MARINA said it is hard to believe that it was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD who committed the crime and that she would not try to exonerate him, stating that, "If he is guilty, he is guilty". Mrs. FORD told MARINA she believes the Government is trying to find the truth of the matter and MARINA agreed. Mrs. FORD said DECLAN FORD thought there was more than one person doing the shooting and that there were possibly two people shooting at the same time. MARINA said she doubted that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had an accomplice. MARINA said she feels LEE did the shooting and, further, that he took a shot at General EDWIN WALKER, and further shooting on his part could have been expected. She said the main reason she feels this way is that he came to see her on Thursday before the shooting. She pointed out she did not see him take the rifle at that time. She then said she felt sure LEE did the shooting but wondered if someone else was shooting, also. She said the bullets should have been different if there was more than one and that she is sure the bullets will be compared. MARINA OSWALD also mentioned that "the boy" claimed LEE had a package but she did not see LEE carrying a package when he came to see her on Thursday. She said she thought he was always in view and could not have made the package during the time he was at the FAINE residence. MARINA again expressed doubt, wondering why LEE came to see her on Thursday. Mrs. FORD and MARINA both said, "Only God knows", and stated that if JACK RUBY had not shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, perhaps LEE would have told the story by now. Mrs. FORD warned MARINA not to put herself in the position of LEE's mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as to LEE's innocence.

DL T-1 said that later on the same date Mrs. FORD indicated to MARINA that she thinks ROBERT probably told MARINA about the things they mentioned before as ROBERT is now sympathizing with his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD. MARINA advised

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KATHERINE FORD that this is absolutely not the case, as ROBERT told her that MARGUERITE OSWALD would like to see her, MARINA, but that she should not meet with Mrs. OSWALD under any circumstances. MARINA said ROBERT OSWALD claims his mother is crazy. MARINA said ROBERT was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's brother and would naturally be happy to find some information in defense of LEE. She said she would like this, too. MARINA said she does not believe OSWALD would give her address to MARGUERITE OSWALD.

DL T-2 advised he received no pertinent information concerning MARINA on March 8, 1964.

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DL T-1 advised on March 9, 1964, MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD and discussed going to laundromat and the possibility of MARINA purchasing a clothes dryer. Mrs. FORD made arrangements with MARINA for MARINA to keep her child, GREGORY FORD, on March 10, 1964, and that on March 11, 1964, she and MARINA would go furniture shopping.

DL T-2 advised on March 9, 1964, no pertinent activity was noted at MARINA's residence.

On March 10, 1964, DL T-1 advised WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE contacted MARINA and advised her that he would visit her at her residence on that morning.

MARINA contacted DECLAN FORD and stated she would like to have Mrs. FORD present when MC KENZIE got there. FORD advised MARINA that Mrs. FORD was not home.

DL T-2 advised that MC KENZIE contacted MARINA on March 10, 1964, at her residence and warned MARINA that MARGUERITE OSWALD is in Dallas and may try to visit her. He told her that in the event MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared at her house with reporters, she should talk to Mrs. OSWALD but she should not say anything to the reporters and she should not let them in her house.

DL T-1 stated that later on March 10, 1964, MARINA discussed instructions MC KENZIE had given her relative to Mrs.

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OSWALD with KATHERINE FORD. MARINA said she did not feel like talking to Mrs. OSWALD and would not open the door for her should she come to her residence. Later on the same date MARINA again contacted Mrs. FORD and stated she desired to purchase a birthday present for DECLAN FORD and requested Mrs. FORD to make the purchase.

DL T-2 advised that later on March 10, 1964, KATHERINE FORD visited MARINA at her residence and then indulged in general conversation concerning children, a birthday present for DECLAN and plans for MARINA to stay at the FORD house while the FORDS are in Washington.

DL T-1 advised that MARINA OSWALD was in contact with KATHERINE FORD on two occasions on March 11, 1964, at which time they discussed MARINA keeping Mrs. FORD's son, GREGORY, on March 11, 1964. MARINA also indicated she was trying to get in touch with ROBERT OSWALD.

DL T-2, on March 11, 1964, advised that two unknown females visited MARINA at her residence and extended an invitation to her for her to attend their church in Richardson, Texas.

At approximately 6:00 P.M. on March 11, 1964, MARINA and her children departed her residence to go to the FORD residence where they were to remain until March 14, 1964, while the FORDS were in Washington, D. C.

DL T-1 and DL T-2 advised no further information was obtained on March 11 and 12, 1964.

DL 100-10461

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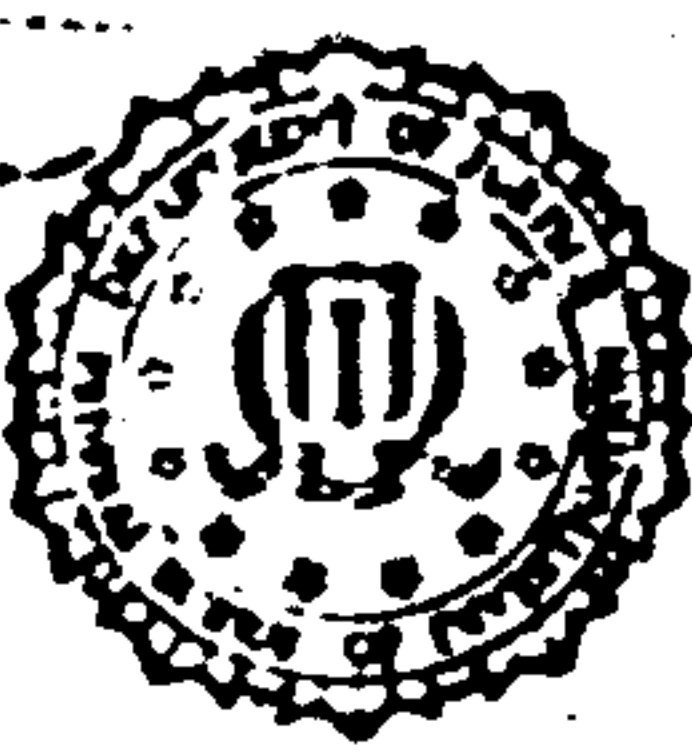
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of Special Agent MILTON L. NEWSOM dated March 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas

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

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RECEIVED

FEB 29 1964

FBI

Date: 3/6/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL

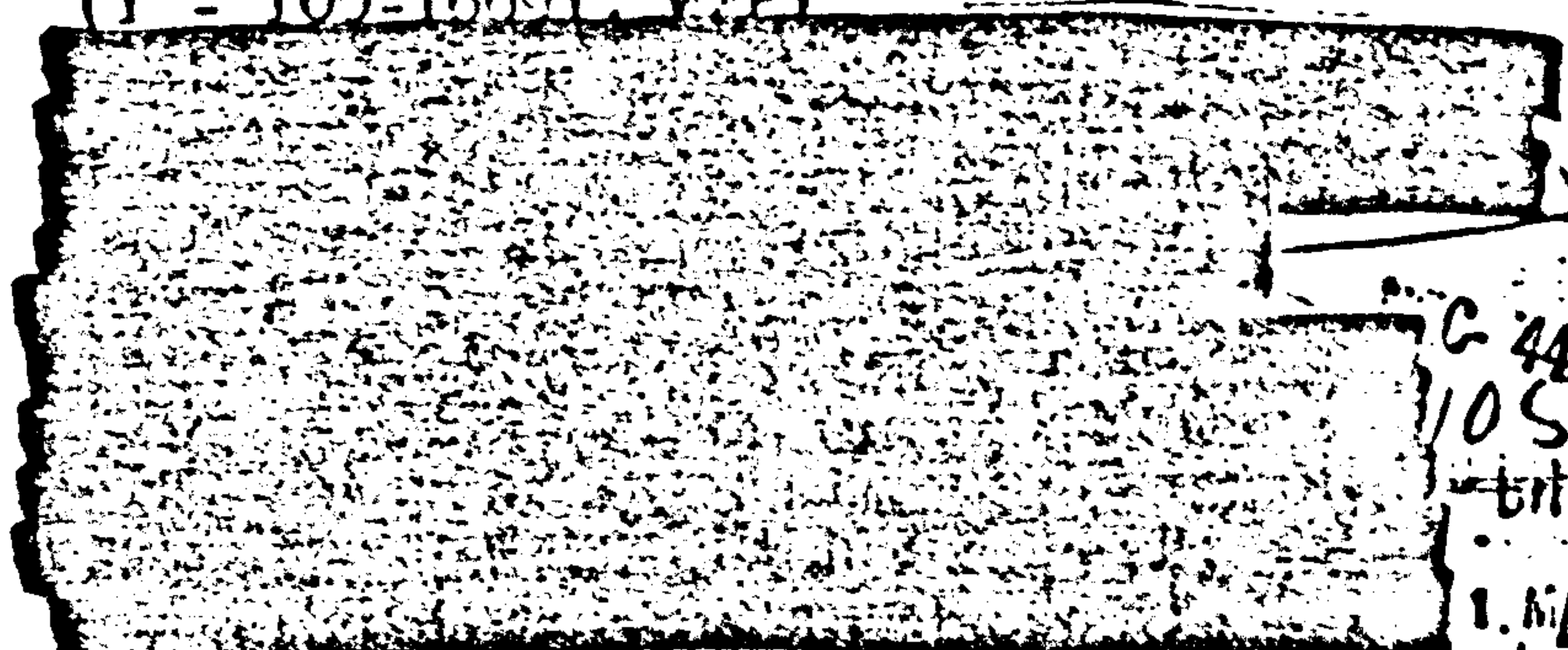
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-4467) (P)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Blair
Blair

Remyairtel dated 2/20/64 captioned "WORKERS WORLD PARTY, IS - WWP," enclosing copies of LIM captioned "MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964."

Reference is also made to Buffalo airtels to Bureau dated 3/2/64 and 3/3/64 respectively, captioned as above, which enclosed tape-recorded remarks of MARK LANE while in the Buffalo area on 2/28/64.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (AM-RM)
(1 - 100-450176, WWP)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461, LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (Enc. 1) (AM-RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (AM-RM)
(1 - 105-38431, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-137309, WWP)
- 1 - Buffalo
(1 - 100-16691, WWP)



WJC:afe
(25)

57 APR 1 1964

105-82555-2804
MAR 7 1964
SOVIET SECTION

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED
100-430172

Handwritten notes on left margin:
Return to Sullivan
3/12/64
3/13/64
3/13/64

Handwritten notes on right margin:
0-7 to SACs
100-430172

BU 105-4467

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and nine copies of LHM, one copy of LHM to Dallas, three copies to NYO, dealing with a resume of total efforts on the part of the local branch WWP in sponsoring the LANE meeting 2/28/64. LHM enclosed is also captioned "MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964."

The identity of various confidential sources mentioned in LHM are as follows:

✓ Confidential Source No. 1 - [REDACTED]

1 Confidential Source No. 2 - [REDACTED]

✓ Confidential Source No. 3 - [REDACTED]

Confidential Source No. 4 - [REDACTED]

Confidential Source No. 5 - [REDACTED]

Confidential Source No. 6 - [REDACTED]

Confidential Source No. 7 - [REDACTED]

Confidential Source No. 8 - [REDACTED]

LHM is being stamped "Confidential" because data reported from [REDACTED] (Confidential Source No. 1) could reasonably result in the identification of an investigative technique of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof; and because information furnished by [REDACTED] (Confidential Source No. 2, No. 3, and No. 8 respectively) could

BU 105-4467

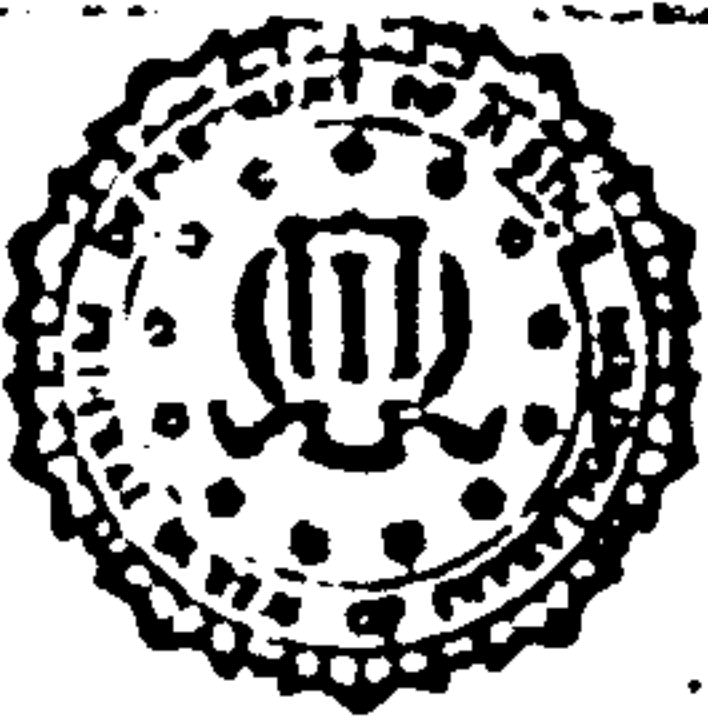
reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

It should be noted that Special Agents of this office during the week preceding the LANE appearance were also actively investigating the matter. On 2/25/64 they also observed the distribution of slingers advertising the LANE meeting on the campus of the State University College at Buffalo (SUCAB). Slingers advertising the meeting were obtained by the Agents from individuals distributing and are being placed in a 1-A exhibit of 105-4467. Information regarding the distribution as it appears in LHM was attributed to [REDACTED] (Confidential Source No. 5) inasmuch as he also was present during the activity. Memoranda concerning Agents' activity during the week leading up to the LANE appearance are being channelized to appropriate Buffalo files.

Copies of the master stencil for the slinger, as supplied by [REDACTED] (Confidential Sources No. 6 and No. 7 respectively) as noted in LHM, are also being placed in the 1-A exhibit of 105-4467.

Reference is also made to New York airtel to Bureau dated 2/28/64 captioned "MARK LANE, SM - C," which requested this office to furnish NYO with any information re future speaking plans of LANE which might have been developed during his appearance here on 2/28/64. No information of this type was developed during LANE's appearance. Submission of enclosed LHM is felt to comply with NYO's request set forth in above airtel.

Information furnished by RALPH ARRINGTON on 3/5/64, as set forth in LHM, was obtained by SA BIRL WILSON, who had contacted ARRINGTON in connection with another investigative matter not related specifically to LANE's appearance.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

Buffalo, New York

March 6, 1964

MARK LANE
 APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

Confidential Source No. 1 furnished information on February 16, 1964, that individuals connected with the Buffalo Branch (BB) of the Workers World Party (WWP) were making plans for a public gathering at which MARK LANE would be the principal speaker. This meeting was scheduled to be held February 28, 1964, at the Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, New York.

The characterization of the WWP and the BB-WWP appear in the appendix section of this memorandum.

The January 15, 1964, edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," New York, New York, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD, announced she had hired MARK LANE to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. According to this article, Mrs. OSWALD stated she had been in contact with LANE during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that LANE had accepted the case although Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

*Declassified by
 2040 BUA
 5/12/77*

4 FEB 20 1973



MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

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On June 10, 1963, Confidential Source No. 2 advised that a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) was held on May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. MARK LANE was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of the NYCAHUAC during this gathering.

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC, as well as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix section of this memorandum.

Confidential Source No. 1 continued by saying that the BB-WWP planned to publicize the LANE meeting primarily by concentrating on the local student element and to indicate that LANE's appearance was being publicly sponsored by a committee of students. The two individuals who appeared to be the ones who would share joint responsibility in organizing this meeting and stimulate as much student interest as possible were MARY ANN WEISSMAN and ROBERT W. STERLING, JR.

Confidential Source No. 3 advised during December, 1963, that MARY ANN WEISSMAN, an employee on the campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB), had been a member of the BB-WWP for several years and also served on the BB-WWP Executive Committee.

ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., according to the same source, as of December, 1963, was a student at SUNYAB in his senior year; began WWP activity during the Fall of 1962, and was considered a BB-WWP member.

On February 21, 1964, information was received from Confidential Source No. 1 that local branch WWP officials were in contact with the New York City WWP making additional plans for the appearance of MARK LANE the following week. It was indicated that MARY ANN WEISSMAN was not satisfied with arrangements for the LANE appearance at the Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, New York, and had made arrangements with the management of the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, to schedule the meeting at that location the evening of

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MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buffalo, N.Y.

February 28, 1964. According to the source, WEISSMAN, in connection with her dealings with the Hotel Lafayette management, received the impression that they did not desire the meeting to be held on the Lafayette premises. It was also revealed that an article concerning the LANE meeting had been printed that day in the SUNYAB campus newspaper known as the "Spectrum." State University of N.Y. Buffalo.

On February 21, 1964, Confidential Source No. 4 advised that MARY ANN WEISSMAN and ROBERT W. STERLING, JR. on the evening of February 20, 1964, had appeared at the Hotel Lafayette and inquired of the management the cost of renting the ballroom at the hotel for the evening of February 28, 1964. They were informed that the rental fee would be \$250.00, whereupon MARY ANN WEISSMAN replied that they would think it over and return the following Saturday, February 22, 1964, to let the management know of their decision. The management pointed out at that time to WEISSMAN and STERLING, in connection with the Ellicott Room which WEISSMAN had previously rented, that the hotel would not allow any more than 100 persons to be seated in the room; and that there would be no individuals allowed to stand in the general area while the meeting was taking place.

It was subsequently determined through Confidential Source No. 5 on February 24, 1964, that during the evening of February 20, 1964, MARY ANN WEISSMAN and ERNIE WEISSMAN had appeared at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, and had made a reservation for use of the Mahogany Room at that hotel for a public meeting to be held February 28, 1964. MARY ANN WEISSMAN explained that the purpose of the meeting was to hear a speech given by MARK LANE, who was described by her as a former New York State assemblyman. The cost of the room was quoted as \$25.00, and at the time of the reservation MARY ANN WEISSMAN made a \$15.00 down payment. The management of the Hotel Buffalo also made arrangements to make available an additional room, Parlor C, in which a press conference for LANE would be held during the afternoon of February 28, 1964, at 4:30 PM. There was no charge for this room.

Confidential Source No. 3 advised during December, 1963, that ERNIE WEISSMAN, the husband of MARY ANN WEISSMAN, had been a member of the BB-WWP for several years and was also a member of the BB-WWP Executive Committee.

Confidential Source No. 5 continued by saying that during the late afternoon of February 22, 1964, MARY ANN WEISSMAN returned

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MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

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to the Hotel Buffalo and paid the remaining amount due for the reservation, a total of \$10.00, to individuals connected with the Hotel Buffalo. u

On February 22, 1964, Confidential Source No. 4 advised that MARY ANN WEISSMAN, together with three other individuals, had returned to the Hotel Lafayette that afternoon, that she had informed the management that she wished to cancel her original reservation made for the Ellicott Room at that hotel and desired that the \$25.00 she had originally paid to hold the reservation be returned to her. The management returned the \$25.00 to her immediately. She remarked that she had brought the three other individuals with her as witnesses in the event she experienced difficulty in obtaining her refund. u

The February 21, 1964, Volume 14, No. 18, edition of the SUNYAB paper, "Spectrum," page 1, contained an article entitled "Mark Lane To Present Case; Favors Oswald Fair Chance." This article began with what purported to be a quotation concerning the LEE OSWALD case taken from a defense brief prepared by LANE in connection with OSWALD. According to the article, MARK LANE, described as a civil liberties attorney and a former New York State assemblyman, helped organize the Reform Democrats in New York City in 1959 and was elected to the Assembly in 1960. It mentioned that he had also taken stands against fallout shelters and against the House Un-American Activities Committee; had sponsored measures calling for the recognition of dope addiction as a sickness rather than a crime; and had urged repeal of the Feinberg Law. The article then made reference to various claims LANE held in connection with the OSWALD investigation and publicized that he would speak at the Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, New York, on February 28. This article concluded in effect by issuing an invitation to local students to attend the gathering. u

During the afternoon of February 23, 1964, local branch WWP members, according to Confidential Source No. 1, held a meeting to discuss plans for the coming week with respect to the MARK LANE appearance. It was decided that there would be a total of three distributions of slingers advertising the meeting; one at the State University College at Buffalo (SUCAB) and two at SUNYAB. It was revealed that ROBERT W. STERLING, JR. would be assigned to carry out the responsibility of the distribution. It was also revealed that STERLING had recently prepared the article concerning the LANE meeting which had appeared in the "Spectrum," and that another was u

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being prepared to be published in the forthcoming edition of the SUCAB campus newspaper. It was also mentioned that an advertisement concerning the LANE meeting was to appear in the SUCAB campus paper and had cost \$8.00. Those in attendance at this gathering also assisted in preparing material on which to base a stencil from which mimeographed copies of slingers advertising the meeting ultimately would be made. It was felt that the distribution of the material should begin the following Tuesday, February 25, 1964. U

The source continued by saying that those in attendance at this gathering evidenced some concern that the reservation at the Hotel Buffalo for the meeting might be cancelled when the purpose of the meeting became known. It was suggested that contact could be made with the local branch of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in the event such action was taken by the Hotel Buffalo management. U

On February 24, 1964, Confidential Source No. 6 furnished a copy of a master stencil which had been prepared at the request of MILTON WEIDENBERG that date. The stencil was captioned "Committee to Hear Mark Lane Inquiry Into the Oswald Case," and contained a picture of an individual believed to be MARK LANE. The stencil publicized a meeting at which LANE would be the principal speaker on February 28 at 8:00 PM in the Mahogany Room, Hotel Buffalo, Washington and Swan Streets. It indicated that a price of \$1.00 would be charged for admittance, and that students would be charged \$.50. It also reflected that there would be a question period following LANE's talk. The following additional information was contained on this stencil. MARK LANE was described as a civil liberties attorney and former New York State Assemblyman who would investigate the "obvious whys" (concerning the OSWALD matter). LANE had carried his inquiry to Dallas where he conducted an investigation within days of the assassination. U

It indicated LANE had the facts revealed by photographic copies of Dallas District Attorney HENRY WADE's documents which disputed the contentions of Government agencies. LANE asserted that he had "discovered evidence that other persons very different from LEE HARVEY OSWALD in (alleged) political philosophy may have been involved." (New York Times, February 18, 1964). U

It further reflected that LANE had gained respect, if not popularity, for his stand against the House Un-American Activities Committee and against the false security engendered by fallout shelters. It also stated that he had sponsored measures U

MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

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calling for recognition of narcotics addiction as a sickness instead of a crime, and that he had urged repeal of the Feinberg Law. U

This stencil continued by pointing out that the Warren Commission had been formed to satisfy the Nation's desire for the real truth about the President's assassination. It asked the question why, after MARINA OSWALD's testimony to this Commission, did Justice WARREN state: "Yes, there will come a time (when information may be revealed) but it might not be in your lifetime." Justice WARREN is also quoted as stating, "There may be some things that would involve security to be preserved but not revealed." U

In connection with Justice WARREN's statement, the stencil reflected that if such evidence was being withheld there was a right to ask why. It also asked whose "security" was being protected by this secrecy. U

It indicated that the questions must not remain unanswered. It reflected that two days after the assassination Dallas District Attorney WADE stated: "This is a closed case." The slinger indicated that the matter could not remain a closed case, and that the facts of the investigation must be made public. U

During the evening of February 24, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, local branch WWP members were mimeographing slingers advertising the LANE meeting. The slingers were being mailed that evening to individuals considered to be friendly toward the BB-WWP and those believed to be interested in this type of meeting. Local branch WWP officials were not pleased with the quality of the original stencil and decided to arrange for preparation of a new master stencil the following morning. The preparation of this new master stencil had to be handled expeditiously, inasmuch as additional slingers had to be mimeographed during the forenoon of February 25, 1964, so that distribution could be effected at SUCAB campus at approximately noon of that date. U

On February 25, 1964, Confidential Source No. 7 furnished a copy of a master stencil advertising the LANE appearance prepared at the request of ROSEMARY ROOK that morning. It was determined that this copy was identical with the master stencil copy furnished by Confidential Source No. 6 on February 24, 1964 (referred to above). U

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MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
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Confidential Source No. 3 advised during December, 1963, that ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG, also known as ROSEMARY ROOK, the wife of BB-WWP Organizer MILT NEIDENBERG, had been a member of the BB-WWP for many years. *Buffalo Branch* *Market: North Side*

On February 25, 1964, Confidential Source No. 5 advised that during the hours of approximately 12:00 noon to 1:00 PM, that date individuals connected with the BB-WWP were partially responsible for distributing a slinger on the SUCAB campus advertising the LANE meeting. The source stated that ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., accompanied by a young unidentified white female, and MARY ANN WEISSMAN, accompanied by a young unidentified white male, distributed this slinger during that period of time. The source also noted ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG and another local branch WWP member cruising the campus in an automobile during the time the distribution took place. The source furnished a copy of the slinger which was distributed, and it was determined that it is identical with the copy of the master stencil furnished by Confidential Source No. 7 the morning of February 25, 1964. U

From information furnished by Confidential Source No. 1 later on during February 25, 1964, it was revealed that over one thousand slingers were distributed on SUCAB campus that date. U

On February 26, 1964, Confidential Source No. 4 advised that during the late afternoon and evening of February 25, 1964, following the public distribution of slingers at the SUCAB campus, the management of the Hotel Buffalo received numerous phone calls from various individuals condemning the action of the hotel in allowing the MARK LANE meeting to take place on its premises. Many of the individuals threatened adverse action against the hotel, pointing out the possibility of a protest demonstration taking place the evening of February 28, 1964, as well as possible destruction of the hotel property. As a result of these phone calls, according to the source, during the late afternoon of February 25, 1964, the management telephonically contacted ERNIE WEISSMAN and informed him they were cancelling the reservation made for the Mahogany Room by MARY ANN WEISSMAN inasmuch as they had a previous reservation, and at time of her original contact with the hotel, had mistakenly rented the room to her. ERNIE WEISSMAN replied that this information would have to be imparted to MARY ANN WEISSMAN personally inasmuch as she was the one who had originally made the reservation. U

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Confidential Source No. 4 continued by saying that an individual who had identified himself as RICHARD LIPSITZ had also telephonically contacted the Hotel Buffalo the evening of February 25, 1964, mentioned that he was the attorney representing the committee sponsoring the MARK LANE appearance, and that he intended to take legal action against the Hotel Buffalo management the following morning. u

During the late afternoon of February 25, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, local branch WWP officials became aware of the cancellation on the part of the Hotel Buffalo management. They were extremely upset by this action and made efforts to contact the local ACLU as well as an attorney to bring legal action against the hotel. It was also indicated that the local press representatives had attempted to contact MARY ANN WEISSMAN at her place of employment, SUNYAB, in an effort to obtain a statement regarding the cancellation, but that she had refused to discuss the matter over the phone. u

They considered the possibility that the Hotel Buffalo might be upheld in their decision to cancel the meeting in the event legal action was taken, and that if such was the case, efforts should be made to obtain another location locally where LANE could appear. u

During the evening of February 25, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, local branch WWP members continued to mimeograph slingers advertising the LANE meeting at the Hotel Buffalo for distribution the following day on SUNYAB campus. u

The February 26, 1964, Volume 65, No. 5, edition of the SUCAB campus paper, known as "Record," page 3, contained an article entitled "Mark Lane To Speak on Lee Harvey Oswald." The material contained in this article was, for the most part, a verbatim copy of the information originally printed in the February 21, 1964, edition of the SUNYAB campus paper, the "Spectrum" (referred to above). An advertisement concerning the LANE meeting was printed on page 2 in this same edition of the "Record." The advertisement reflected that LANE would appear at the Hotel Buffalo on February 28, 1964, at 8:00 PM under the sponsorship of a "Committee to Hear Mark Lane Inquiries Into the Oswald Case." The advertisement asked the question, "Was Oswald Innocent?" and in its description of LANE, in addition to pointing out that he was a former New York State Assemblyman, reflected that he had conducted an investigation of the OSWALD case in Dallas, Texas, and elsewhere. u

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MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
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During the afternoon of February 26, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 4, a distribution of slingers advertising the LANE meeting was conducted on the campus of SUNYAB.

During the late afternoon and evening of February 26, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, the local branch WWP Organizer and other branch members were attempting to determine some type of procedure to follow in connection with the recent turn of events. It was revealed that Attorney RICHARD LIPSITZ that day had brought legal action against the Hotel Buffalo, and that someone would have to be chosen to act as the representative of the student committee bringing the legal action. The branch Organizer was hesitant in allowing ROBERT W. STERLING, JR. to act in this capacity due to his lack of experience.

During the evening of February 26, 1964, according to the same source, another distribution of slingers advertising the LANE meeting took place on the SUNYAB campus. During this period of time MILT NEIDENBERG was attempting to prepare questions which could be asked of LANE by certain selected students during the question and answer period following LANE's talk. He also was considering the possibility of someone from the audience delivering a short speech giving an outline of alleged harassment experienced by the sponsors of the meeting during the week in an effort to cancel the affair, and suggested that the particular speaker recommend to those in attendance that some type of a protest committee be formed with the idea in mind of eventually picketing the FBI building in Buffalo, New York. Local branch WWP members that evening, according to the source, appeared to be confident that the forthcoming court decision would be favorable to them, that the meeting would be held at the Hotel Buffalo, but at the same time continued to consider various possibilities of an alternate location in Buffalo where the meeting could be held. It was also decided that MARY ANI WEISSMAN would act as chairman of the LANE meeting.

The February 26, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Evening News," a Buffalo, New York, daily newspaper, page 36, contained an article entitled "ACLU Protests Hotel Action in Barring Speech." This article reflected that the Niagara Frontier Branch of the ACLU that day had protested the refusal of the Hotel Buffalo to permit use of its facilities by the Committee to Hear Mark Lane. The article pointed out that the committee, which was composed of area college students, was sponsoring the appearance of LANE, who

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was to discuss the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. U

According to the article, Mrs. K. WILLIAM SHIELDS, Chairman of the ACLU Branch, had stated that in view of the Hotel Buffalo's action, the place for the meeting was undecided. In a statement for the ACLU, Mrs. SHIELDS set forth that the Hotel Buffalo had accepted money for rental of its Mahogany Room and had later told the committee that the facilities could not be used. According to the statement issued by Mrs. SHIELDS, "The ACLU protests this action as an attempt to deny freedom of expression, believing that a hotel which solicits public business has some obligation to refrain from interfering with the constitutional right of free speech." U

The February 27, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express," a Buffalo, New York, morning newspaper, page 6, contained an article entitled "Hotel Speech Goal of Writ." Immediately above this article was a photograph of an individual identified as MARK LANE. The article began by pointing out that Supreme Court Justice MATTHEW J. JASEN had signed an order late Wednesday (February 26, 1964) directing the owner of the Hotel Buffalo to show cause why he should not be restrained from refusing use of a room for a talk by Attorney MARK LANE of New York City, a former State Assemblyman. U

According to the article, the order obtained by the counsel for the Committee to Hear Mark Lane was against JOSEPH RADNER, owner of the Hotel Buffalo, and was returnable at 10:00 AM, Friday (February 28, 1964) in special term of Supreme Court. U

The article pointed out that the sponsoring committee was composed of students from SUNYAB and SUCAB, and that they had made arrangements for LANE's appearance. U

The article concluded with the following, "Lane was scheduled to speak 'about his investigations into the alleged involvement of one Lee Oswald in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.' Lane maintains there is no substantial evidence that Oswald killed the President. The committee claims the hotel management revoked its reservation for the talk." U

MARK LANE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
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preparations for the LANE appearance. Information was also furnished which indicated that a total of 3500 slingers publicizing the LANE meeting had been distributed locally, and that it had been confined entirely to the campuses of SUNYAB and SUCAB.

Confidential Source No. 1 continued by saying that the local branch WWP had been in contact with the New York City WWP that evening, and it was believed that a real civil rights issue was involved in connection with the Hotel Buffalo's refusal for the use of its facilities. It was indicated that in the event the court decision upheld the Hotel Buffalo, the matter would be appealed with the full cooperation of the New York City WWP.

Local branch WWP members were also preparing material for signs to be placed on the premises of the Hotel Buffalo, apparently to indicate the new location for the LANE meeting in the event the court decided to uphold the Hotel Buffalo's action. Various representatives of the press and TV media were also contacted to alert them to a press conference to be held at the Buffalo International Airport the following afternoon where LANE was scheduled to arrive.

The February 27, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Evening News," page 41, contained an article entitled "Action Is Taken To Provide Room for Lane Speech." This article also set forth information that the counsel for the Committee to Hear MARK LANE, RICHARD LIPSITZ, had been instrumental in bringing a show-cause order against the Hotel Buffalo which was returnable in Supreme Court at 10:00 AM the following morning. The article mentioned that the Niagara Frontier Branch of the ACLU had also protested the hotel's action.

It concluded by pointing out that the sponsoring committee was composed of students at SUNYAB and SUCAB.

The February 28, 1964, Volume 14, No. 19, edition of the "Spectrum," page 3, contained an article entitled "Mark Lane Will Speak Tonight at Hotel Buffalo in Defense of Lee Oswald." This article referred to LANE scheduled to speak in the Mahogany Room of the Hotel Buffalo that evening under the auspices of the Committee to Hear MARK LANE.

It mentioned that LANE possessed copies of more than twenty documents which he obtained from the files of the Dallas District Attorney WADE and was basing part of his defense of OSWALD

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on these documents. One of these documents, according to the article, showed the results of paraffin tests on OSWALD which "indicate rather plainly that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22, 1963." U

The article continued by pointing out that among other documents were affidavits of a number of persons who were in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building and who had described a number of strangers who had left the warehouse moments before the first shots were fired. One of these individuals, according to the article, was reported to have gotten into a car bearing a sticker for a rival Presidential aspirant. U

LANE also reportedly had in his possession a statement by an eyewitness to the fatal shooting of Patrolman J. D. TIPPETT. She had described the man who killed him as "'short, stocky, with bushy hair' contrasting with the slim, medium-tall Oswald." U

The article continued by mentioning that Mr. LANE had "'discovered some evidence that other persons very different from Lee Harvey Oswald in political philosophy may have been involved.'" LANE also would assert, according to the article, that he believed the shots fired at the President had come from more than one direction, and would point out some of these shots had come from an overpass in front of the President's car. U

On the morning of February 28, 1964, Confidential Source No. 5 advised a hearing had been held in Supreme Court, Buffalo, New York, before Justice MATTHEW J. JASEN. Among those in attendance were MARY ANN WEISSMAN, ERNIE WEISSMAN, ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., who were accompanied by a few other individuals who appeared to be of student age. The argument presented by the Hotel Buffalo attorney generally was that the matter involved did not fall into the general category of factors for which an injunction could be issued, but rather it involved a possible breach of contract on the part of the hotel management. The attorney argued that as a result, the incident should be classified as a civil matter and should have been introduced as a civil action against the hotel rather than in the form of an injunction. At the conclusion of the arguments, according to Confidential Source No. 5, Supreme Court Justice JASEN upheld the Hotel Buffalo and informed the counsel for the student committee that the group would have to find another location for LANE to appear that evening. U

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The February 28, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Evening News," page 25, contained an article entitled "Hotel Is Upheld In Denying Room For Oswald Discussion." The article began by pointing out that an application for an injunction to require the Hotel Buffalo to allow MARK LANE to use hotel facilities for a discussion of the OSWALD case had been denied that date in Supreme Court. Justice MATTHEW J. JASEN was quoted as saying at the conclusion of the arguments, "This is not a question of whether Mr. Lane has a right to be heard; he has such a right, but it is a question of where . . . perhaps the committee can find other facilities. I feel that this is not a case for an injunction. It is a civil matter between you and the Hotel Buffalo." U

The article continued by saying that RICHARD LIPSITZ, attorney for the sponsoring committee, in connection with the presentation of his argument, had mentioned that the committee on February 20, 1964, had paid a \$25.00 rental fee to the hotel for the use of the Mahogany Room. Later he said the group was told that the reservation would be cancelled because the same room had been promised to "The Committee For The Preservation Of Family Life." LIPSITZ claimed that this was "a patent excuse to avoid an obligation." U

DONALD J. MC CARTHY, described in the article as the attorney for the Hotel Buffalo, asserted that if there had been a breach of contract, the injured persons could bring an action to recover any damages sustained in the way of additional expenses. MC CARTHY in this article was quoted as saying, "We respect everyone's right to speak, but we prefer that the hotel, which has its own troubles, may not become a battleground for differing ideologies. We have received information that if the meeting is held, the hotel will be picketed and there is the danger of breach of the peace and damage to hotel property and guests." LIPSITZ, in reply to this, is quoted in the article as saying, "If there is anything untoward, it won't be us that is doing it." U

The article concluded by saying that Mr. LIPSITZ had pointed out that an attempt would be made immediately to obtain other quarters for the meeting. U

During the afternoon of February 28, 1964, Confidential Source No. 1 advised that immediately following the court decision upholding the Hotel Buffalo, local branch WWP officials were actively engaged in preparing a statement to be issued concerning U

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the hotel's cancellation. There was also some apprehension on the part of the Organizer that the local branch WWP's actual participation in the LANE meeting might be exposed. During the late afternoon on that date, according to the source, local branch members were contacting various individuals locally advising them as to the new location for the LANE meeting.

At approximately 3:20 PM the afternoon of February 28, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 4, MARK LANE arrived by plane from Chicago, Illinois, at the Greater Buffalo Airport. He was greeted by MARY ANN WEISSMAN and a few unidentified individuals who appeared to be students. TV and press coverage was afforded LANE upon his arrival. It was determined at that time that the LANE meeting would be held that evening at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Avenue and West Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York.

Confidential Source No. 4 also determined on February 28, 1964, that MARY ANN WEISSMAN telephonically had made arrangements with the management of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York, to rent Room 760 at the hotel for that afternoon at a rental fee of \$12.50. WEISSMAN revealed that a press conference for MARK LANE would be held in Room 760 between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 PM that date. Local representatives of the press, radio, and TV media were invited to attend this press conference. It was subsequently determined by Confidential Source No. 4 that approximately 35 individuals had been present during this conference.

The same source further advised that during the afternoon of February 28, 1964, several taped spot announcements were broadcast on a local radio station with MARY ANN WEISSMAN informing the listener as to the change of location of the LANE meeting. Local TV stations in connection with news telecasts of the LANE arrival also informed the viewers of the new location of the meeting.

In addition, Confidential Source No. 4 advised that the change of location was also announced over the public address systems at SUCAB and SUNYAB campuses during the afternoon of February 28, 1964.

During the evening of February 28, 1964, prior to the LANE meeting, Confidential Source No. 4 advised that ROBERT STERLING and another unidentified white male who appeared to be of student age were present in the vicinity of the Mahogany Room, Hotel Buffalo, directing individuals who were intent on attending

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the LANE meeting at the hotel to the new location at the Unitarian-Universalist Church. There were signs present in the lobby of the hotel also indicating the change of location. U

The LANE meeting at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Avenue and West Ferry Streets, Buffalo, New York, began at approximately 8:20 PM, according to Confidential Source No. 4. The source estimated that over 200 people had entered the location to hear LANE speak, and that many of them were known to be connected with the BB-WWP, the local Communist Party (CP) and the local Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) group. The majority of those in attendance, however, appeared to be students of college level or younger. U

A characterization of PLM appears in the appendix section of this memorandum. U

During the entire evening, according to Confidential Source No. 4, a group of rather youthful looking individuals composed of from two to five persons, conducted a picket demonstration in front of the church. They carried cardboard signs protesting the appearance of LANE, some of which read "Oswald and Lane Are Two of a Kind, Oswald Was a Red Killer," and "Our Churches Are For God, Not For Communism." U

On March 2, 1964, Confidential Source No. 8 stated that approximately 250 to 300 people had attended the meeting to hear MARK LANE held at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Buffalo, New York, the evening of February 28, 1964. U

MARY ANN WEISSMAN was chairman of the meeting. In her opening remarks she mentioned the facts surrounding the cancellation of the meeting originally scheduled for the Hotel Buffalo. U

MARK LANE, during his talk, endeavored to cast doubt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD actually assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He referred to many contradictions in the reported evidence developed in the case. He referred to charts showing the route of the Presidential motorcade at the time of the assassination, employed the use of photographic copies of witnesses' affidavits which he claimed he had obtained from the files of Dallas District Attorney WADE's office, as well as recorded statements of an individual he claimed to be a witness to the actual assassination. U

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The following are certain points discussed by LANE during his talk which lasted approximately 2½ hours, according to Confidential Source No. 8. He said that according to the information available published shortly after the assassination, the auto in which President KENNEDY was a passenger was proceeding away from the Dallas Book Depository Building at the time the fatal shots were fired. The doctors who examined the President following the shooting, however, claimed that a bullet had struck President KENNEDY in the neck from the front, but subsequently changed their story. U

LANE also referred to a woman who was standing on the street to the left of the motorcade as it approached an overpass who had reported that the shots were fired from a knoll to the right of the motorcade, and that she had found one of the bullets which had fallen at her feet. U

He also referred to a police officer who allegedly was standing in the vicinity of the Book Depository Building who, upon hearing the shots, had started to proceed towards the knoll but changed his course on being told by an unidentified person that the shots had come from the Book Depository Building. U

From the above factors LANE attempted to show that there was a possibility shots had been fired from two directions. He indicated that OSWALD possibly had fired on Texas Governor CONNALLY from the building, and that an accomplice possibly had fired at President KENNEDY from another location. U

LANE also referred to reports that OSWALD reportedly had taken a gun to his place of employment the day of the assassination. He pointed out, however, that no one knew why he had gone to the trouble to send away for a gun when he could have bought one far superior right in Dallas, Texas. U

LANE also mentioned that when the police entered the Book Depository Building they found OSWALD on the fourth floor drinking a coke, that the manager of the building told the police not to be concerned because he, OSWALD, was employed at the building. He said the police then proceeded to the sixth floor and found what they said was a German-made rifle. However, in later reports, it was stated that the weapon was actually an Italian-made rifle. U

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LANE also referred to a report issued by District Attorney WADE which pointed out that OSWALD, after leaving the building, had taken a bus from a bus stop near the Dallas overpass, but later it was determined that OSWALD had boarded a bus near the Book Depository Building. LANE indicated he felt it was peculiar that OSWALD would stop to drink a coke and then board a bus from a point near the building if he was in the process of fleeing. U

LANE also pointed out that District Attorney WADE claimed that OSWALD had been driven to his home in a taxicab by a driver whom WADE had identified by name. Following this, LANE said a check of the taxicab company records failed to reveal any person employed by the name WADE had indicated to be the driver. Following this, LANE contended another taxicab driver was identified who reportedly had driven a man thought to be OSWALD to a location a half a mile from the OSWALD residence. U

With respect to paraffin tests, LANE said they showed positive nitrate deposits on OSWALD's hands but were negative when applied to his face. He mentioned that the face would have been closest to the explosion of a bullet in a rifle chamber, and that therefore, if OSWALD actually had fired a rifle, the paraffin test on his face should have been positive. LANE offered the opinion that in view of the above information, the evidence was not conclusive that OSWALD used the rifle found in the Book Depository Building. U

He also contended that OSWALD's wife had been kept in protective custody ever since the incident in Dallas, and that she had changed a good deal of her testimony. He claimed that OSWALD's wife at the outset had remarked she had no knowledge OSWALD had attempted to shoot General WALKER but later announced that she knew this to be a fact. LANE felt it was peculiar that OSWALD could have missed General WALKER if he, in fact, did actually attempt to assassinate him. He said that the shot at General WALKER had missed its mark by approximately eleven feet, and found it unusual that OSWALD at the same time could have been accurate enough to shoot and kill President KENNEDY, a moving target, at a distance of seventy-five yards. U

LANE also mentioned that OSWALD's mother had hired him as her attorney, but that the Warren Commission in Washington, D.C., had not allowed him to handle the case and had appointed another attorney, which procedure he believed to be highly unusual. U

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LANE also mentioned that at one place where he and OSWALD's mother had made a joint appearance it had been necessary to post a \$25,000 bond to cover any possible damage that might result from the appearance. Since that time LANE explained OSWALD's mother had not made any joint appearances with him. U

A collection was taken up after the meeting. It was determined that approximately \$178.00 was collected from those in attendance, according to Confidential Source No. 8. U

The February 29, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express," page 6, contained an article entitled "Lawyer Doubts Oswald Guilt." Accompanying this article is a photograph of MARK LANE pointing to a chart on which appears to be a diagram of the Presidential motorcade route in Dallas, Texas, the day of President KENNEDY's assassination. This article gave an account of the LANE appearance at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, above address, the evening of February 28, 1964. According to the article, LANE ridiculed the versions of the Presidential assassination that had been released by the FBI and the Dallas District Attorney. U

LANE is quoted as saying, "I didn't come here to tell you the answers but it's important that we ask pertinent questions. It's plain we've not been receiving any intelligible answers." U

LANE, according to the article, also criticized the Warren Commission hearings which were closed to the public, and indicated that he was certain the Commission would not ultimately provide the American people with all of the facts concerning the assassination. He said that the Commission had accepted as fact that OSWALD was the slayer, and was concerned with tracing the events that led up to the assassination. Instead LANE asserted the Commission should be trying to find out who killed the President. U

This article also pointed out that LANE had been surprised at the cancellation on the part of the Hotel Buffalo, and that he had appeared in 25 American cities without any previous interference. U

A resume of some of the points LANE made during his talk was also set forth in this article; the alleged conflicting doctors' reports regarding the bullet hole in the neck of President KENNEDY; witnesses who believed the fatal shots came from the U

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opposite direction rather than from the Book Depository Building; and the discrepancy over the type of weapon used in the assassination. U

The article also contained a review of the court decision upholding the Hotel Buffalo's action in cancelling the LANE meeting. In this regard the article reflected that Mrs. MARY ANN WEISSMAN, described as a member of the sponsoring committee and a former student at Millard Fillmore College, had indicated that the court decision would be appealed, inasmuch as it was "a violation of our constitutional rights of freedom of speech and peaceful assembly." This article also referred to the press conference held at the Statler Hilton Hotel for LANE, and identified the following individuals as student committee members sponsoring the LANE meeting: Miss CAROL OLICKER, Miss SIDNEY SUGARMAN, ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., RICHARD A. KNAPP, and MARK A. KEMPNER. U

The February 29, 1964, edition of the "Buffalo Evening News," page B-10, contained an article entitled "New York Lawyer Thinks Oswald Is Not The Assassin." This article also gave a resume of the MARK LANE meeting held the evening of February 28, 1964. The article referred to Mrs. MARY ANN WEISSMAN, a committee member, who had read a prepared statement noting that the sponsoring committee would appeal the court's decision upholding the Hotel Buffalo's right to cancellation as "a fundamental violation of our constitutional rights." This article also pointed out that WEISSMAN had made the remark that during the past few days "I was followed constantly by Buffalo's finest Anti-Subversive Squad . . . the only way to fight them is not to let them get you down." U

On February 29, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, local branch WWP officials indicated that they were quite pleased with the results of the LANE appearance in Buffalo. It was indicated that LANE had left the Buffalo area the morning of that date. In discussing the financial status of the branch in connection with this meeting, it was mentioned that LANE's travel expenses had to be taken care of, and that thus far RICHARD LIPSITZ had charged them \$200.00 for services rendered in connection with the recent Supreme Court hearing. Branch officials were also considering the possibility of raising money locally with the idea in mind of carrying on additional investigation regarding the OSWALD case in Dallas, Texas. U

On March 1, 1964, according to Confidential Source No. 1, local branch officials estimated that they had obtained approximately

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25 names of individuals locally as a result of the LANE meeting. They intended to add the names of these individuals to the branch mailing list and also were considering the possibility of recruiting some into the Party. Branch officials felt that MARY ANN WEISSMAN had done an outstanding job in connection with the LANE appearance, and that her recent effort might result in her being made a member of the National WWP Committee.

On March 5, 1964, Mr. RALPH ARRINGTON, an engineer employed by Elon B. Clark, Jr. Associates, an architectural firm, 493 Franklin Street, residence 311 East Delavan Avenue, Buffalo, New York, advised that he is Chairman of the Board, Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Avenue and West Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York. He related that on the early afternoon of February 28, 1964, a telephone call from Attorney RICHARD LIPSITZ was referred to him in the absence of Reverend CARRIES, pastor of the aforementioned church. LIPSITZ advised Mr. ARRINGTON that he was representing the Committee to Hear Mark Lane, which had scheduled a meeting at the Hotel Buffalo for the evening of February 28, 1964. However, the hotel had cancelled the reservation and the group was trying to locate another meeting place. LIPSITZ inquired if the group could use the hall of the church for their meeting. Permission for the use of the hall was granted by Mr. ARRINGTON. Later in the afternoon MARY ANN WEISSMAN contacted Mr. ARRINGTON and said that she was a member of the Committee to Hear Mark Lane, composed of students from the State University of New York at Buffalo. However, WEISSMAN said that she is not a student. Mr. ARRINGTON inquired as to why the group had not tried to obtain a meeting place at SUNYAB. WEISSMAN replied that only established campus organizations are permitted use of university facilities for meetings. Mr. ARRINGTON said that there was no charge for the use of the hall; however, WEISSMAN paid the church janitor to clean up the hall after the meeting.

Confidential Sources 6 and 7 utilized in this memorandum were in a position to furnish pertinent information. All other Confidential Sources used have furnished reliable information in the past.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC). U

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been U identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House U Un-American Activities Committee.

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APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC). U

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952. U

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible. U

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings. U

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York. U

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY;
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT;
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page 10, Column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News," a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, Page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

The July-August, 1963, issue of "Progressive Labor" set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

A source advised in May, 1963, that the Buffalo, New York, clubs of Progressive Labor are close and direct affiliates of the Progressive Labor Movement which has formed groups in several localities in the United States in line with proposals by MILTON ROSEN. U

In May, 1963, the source advised that the Buffalo Progressive Labor clubs continue to be close and direct affiliates of the Progressive Labor Movement described above. U

On October 31, 1962, MORTIMER SCHEER, of Buffalo, New York, in a public television appearance at Buffalo, identified himself as the National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Movement. U

The same source advised in May, 1963, that until the fall of 1961, MORTIMER SCHEER had been the Organizer of the Erie County Communist Party (CP), but that in December of that year he had been expelled from the CP for participating in a factional group with MILTON ROSEN, the former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP, for opposing New York State and National CP leadership. U

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

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MARK LAINE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP. U

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois. U

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world. U

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party. U

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York. U

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

HARRIS LATE APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1964

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Source advised in May, 1963, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP), established during May, 1959, is a part of the National WWP, which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the national organization.

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FBI

Date: 3-2-64

Transmit the following in PLAIN

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL

PRIORITY

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (100-354341)

From: Legat, Paris (100-1793) (P.)

Subject: THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
SM - C

PROB. IN...

Re Paris letter 2-27-64.

Referenced Paris letter furnished to the Bureau an article written by the subject which appeared in a left wing Paris weekly newspaper, "L'Express", regarding the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. In the article BUCHANAN asserts that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not responsible for the assassination and that several assassins were involved.

Mr. CROSBY NOYES, Paris representative of the Washington Star newspaper, contacted me on 2-28-64. He asked if the subject, THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR., is identical with a person by the same name who was previously employed by the Washington Star in Washington. He stated he recalls that an individual by this name was employed by the Washington Star and that he resigned to become more active in the Communist Party.

Mr. NOYES was advised that the file in our Paris Office was incomplete, and it was suggested that he contact his headquarters, which probably has access to complete information regarding the subject's background. He indicated that he intends to do this and stated that when he obtains the necessary details regarding BUCHANAN, he intends to write a letter to "L'Express".

This is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)

1 - Paris

NWP:HD

(4)

MAR 4 1964

UNREC

SUB

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Per