

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *J. Conrad*

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons *M. Jevons*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Oswald

atc

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 3/30/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the President's Commission, asked the Laboratory to conduct paraffin tests with the C14 assassination rifle as set forth in my memorandum of 3/30/64. The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling it off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residues. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Some people have used this technique to determine if a person had recently fired a gun. The Laboratory experimented with the procedure many years ago and found it to be extremely unreliable as to whether a person had recently fired a gun, since in some instances casts taken of a person who had not recently fired a gun gave positive reaction. Further, even the presence of gunpowder residues on a person's hand did not positively determine if he had in fact fired the weapon, since the residues could be on his hands from the mere handling of the weapon. It is to be noted that oxidizing agents that will react positively to this are also present in such common substances as urine, fertilizer, tobacco and others. Although Mr. Eisenberg recognizes the unreliability of such tests, he requested the testing for record purposes in view of the publicity concerning use of this technique by the Dallas Police Department in the assassination case.

The tests requested by Mr. Eisenberg have been conducted and the results are set forth below.

Control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon. The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbenzidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands although no reactions were noted on

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060
CC:bsm (10)

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105-8255
UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2114

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

the cheek cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The C14 assassination rifle was then rapid fired three times. Paraffin tests of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then conducted. These casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine with negative results.

The results of these tests once again confirm the unreliability of the paraffin test as a means of determining whether or not a person had fired a gun, since the above tests gave a positive reaction on a cast prior to the firing of a weapon and no reaction when in fact a weapon had been fired.

The results of the above tests are being furnished to the President's Commission by letter.

ACTION:

For information.

J *JWC* *V.*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Tele. Room
1 - Mr. Holmes
1 - Miss Gandy

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

March 22, 1964

Airmail

Lee Oswald

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-100000
LAB. NO. PC-70046 BX 1B

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter from FBI, Dallas dated 3/14/64

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic

Specimens: 1

Evidence listed on attached page received from Dallas, Texas on 3/16/64

MAILED 3
MAR 31 1964
COMM-FBI

✓
1705-82-5
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 3 1964

UNREC

1 - FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (6)

Note to FBI, Dallas on Page 4.

NOTE: One copy of each of the three photographs and an enlarged list are being attached to yellow file copy of this report.

(continued on next page)

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

ENCLOSURE
APR 6 1964
CC: (12)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-100000-3778

C251 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 1)
C252 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 2)
C253 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 3)

Page 2
PC-4043 DR.

(continued on next page)

Results of examination:

The C251 bullet is a caliber .33 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C252 bullet is a caliber .33 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.3 grains. It was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C253 bullet is a copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, C15, the .33 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. C5243. No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .33 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .33 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .33 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .33 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as C15 are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C252 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Police Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets was spectrographically

examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copper-coated bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 cartridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among those obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was spectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C133 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

Specimens C251 through C253 are being retained in the FBI Laboratory.

Note to FBI, Dallas:

This report confirms and supplements the teletype report sent to your office on March 26, 1964.

The President's Commission has been advised by letter dated March 27, 1964, of the results of the examinations set forth in this report. Therefore, your office does not have to prepare this information for dissemination to the Commission.

The President's Commission was also furnished with photographs of the three bullets and it therefore will not have to be furnished photographs by your office. Attached for your use are two copies each of the three photographs.



UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE

OPNS, USASAE
APO 757, N.Y., N.Y.
23 March 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I recognize full well the monumental efforts your organization has devoted to the Oswald case and I sincerely doubt the following observations could have been missed by your investigators. Nonetheless, I feel they must be noted.

Enclosed are three pictures clipped from the Saturday Evening Post of 14 Dec 63. Certainly, the critical one showing the motorcade and spectators is not very good in magazine reproduction. It is good enough, however, to have raised doubts in my mind and in the mind of the neighbor who brought it to my attention.

The motorcade photo, taken at about the instant the first shot was fired, shows a spectator who bears a great likeness to Oswald, framed in the doorway of the building from which the shots were fired. It is difficult to judge from this print, but the facial features, the hairline, and, most strikingly, the clothing textures seem to be those of Oswald. And, of course, if it were Oswald, the significance is immediately apparent.

Millions of people have seen this photo, yet it was only the casual glance of my neighbor that brought this small detail into focus. It seems incredible that such a detail could have been missed with the intensive effort put on the case. I presume it was noted and found to be of no consequence; yet, because it is so obvious - and the obvious is so easily overlooked, I would feel remiss in not pointing it out.

On the unlikely chance that this is a sensitive matter, the several of us who have discussed it have agreed to discuss it no further, pending your reply.

Sincerely,
REC-54 105-82555-2865

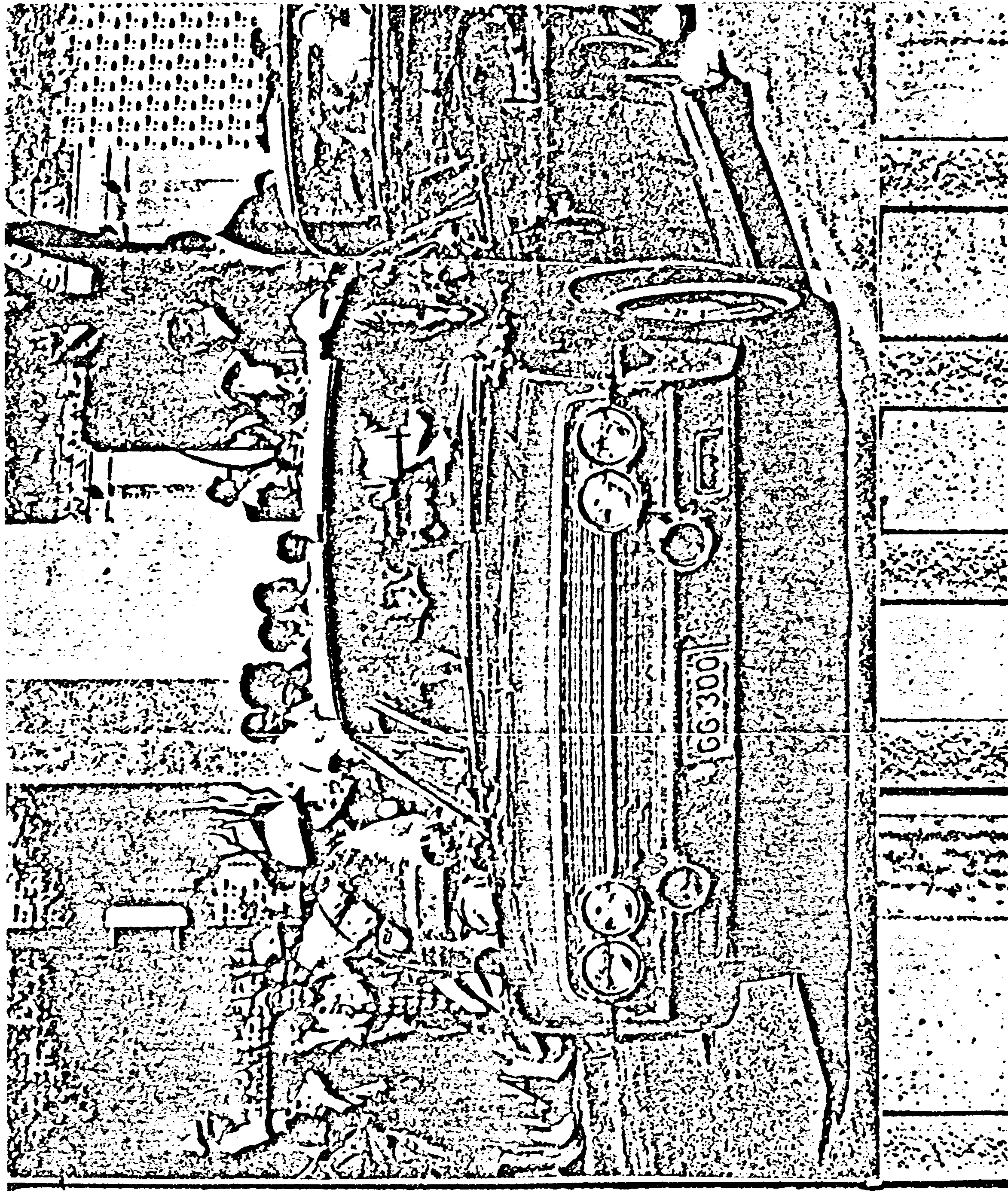
John S. Koontz
JOHN S. KOONTZ

10 APR 1 1964

*mail
incl. 3-31-64
CD/...*

ENCLOSURE

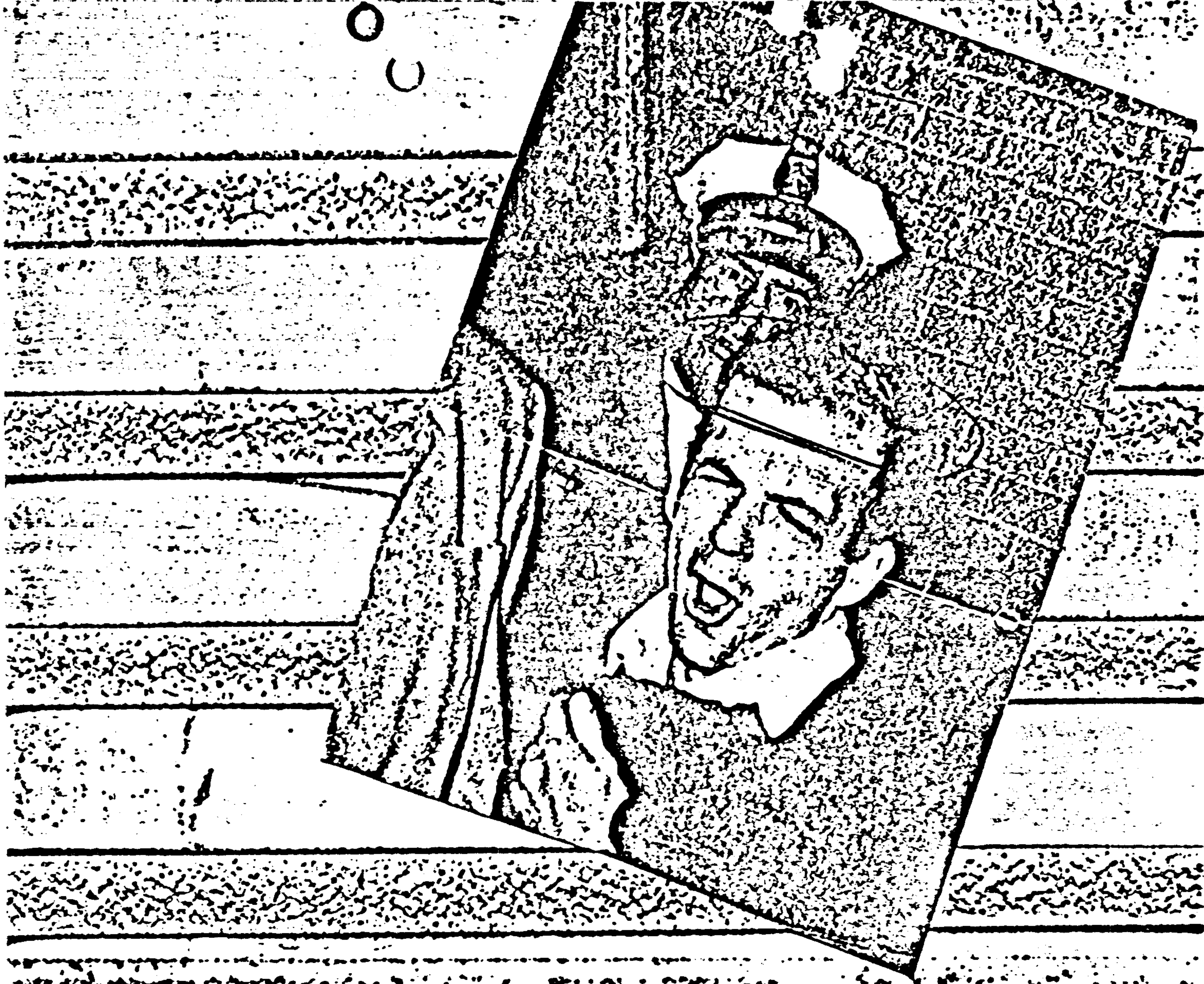
Wanted for...



66300



Lee Oswald (right) reaches Dallas Police Station after a



REC-5A
105-22555-2865

March 31, 1964
AIRMAIL

Mr. John S. Koontz
OPNS, USASAE
APO 757
New York, New York

Foreign

MAR 31 19 37 PM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Koontz:

Your letter of March 23rd, with enclosures, has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me the benefit of your observations.

Pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, and I can assure you every ramification of this case was carefully considered. In this connection, the person you circled in the photograph showing a portion of the motorcade has been positively identified and was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
MAR 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Handwritten signature

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:ncr (3)

APR 3 1964

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials and signatures

Tolson _____
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 Evans _____
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 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *alt*

DATE: December 11, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS - 4/1/64*

SUBJECT: ~~BRIEF~~ ON FBI INVESTIGATION
OF THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

*cc: [unclear]
Branigan*

By memorandum to the Director dated November 27, 1963, Mr. Tolson recommended that a brief be prepared for use in the event a Bureau representative is called upon to appear before some Congressional committee to discuss the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Tolson recommended that the brief cover the question of the Bureau's jurisdiction; liaison between the Bureau and the Secret Service both at headquarters level and at Dallas, Texas; background information on Lee Harvey Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and answers to the various questions which have arisen regarding the Bureau's investigation. The Director noted: "I concur. There is not the slightest doubt but that a Congressional Hearing will be held and held quickly. H" *V*

The enclosed brief has been prepared in line with Mr. Tolson's recommendations and would also be suitable for a presentation before the Special Commission appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination. The brief consists of (1) an opening statement designed to protect the Bureau's interests without being self-serving in tone; (2) answers to questions which have been raised by the assassination; and (3) detailed background material developed by the Bureau's investigation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed brief be forwarded to the Director. Copies of this brief are being furnished to Messrs. Belmont, Mohr, Rosen, Conrad, DeLoach, Evans and Sullivan.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Turner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - C. D. Brennan

REC-105-8
W.C.S.
 105-8-2866
 APR 1 1964
5-808

WCS/aab
(13)

6 JAN 2 1964

FBI

Date: 3/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R- CUBA

TEXAS MEXICO

Br...

ReBulet to Dallas, 3/24/64 concerning interview of LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON by State Department for information he might have concerning the departure of OSWALD from Mexico on October 3, 1963; and Bureau letter to Department of State dated 1/17/64 requesting such interview.

In view of recent intensified investigation into all phases of subject's departure from Mexico and his subsequent travel to Dallas, Texas, it is believed a more thorough interview should be requested of HINKSON.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to consider having HINKSON interviewed concerning his mode of travel, including the name of the carrier, the time of his departure from Mexico City, time of arrival at the border; and the identity of any fellow passengers known to him.

y

(3) Bureau
2-Dallas

RPG/cms
(5)

*houlded by let to State Dept Dallas
4/1*

REC-28

105-82555-2867

11 MAR 26 1964

C.C. Wick

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

6/1 2 1964

FBI

Date: 3/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-82555)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO - Dallas

LSR/

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and Houston, 3/30/64.

Enclosed for information of Houston is one copy each of reports of SA JOHN W. FAIN dated 7/10/62 and 8/30/62 at Dallas, referred to in referenced teletype.

Y

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Houston (105-1291)(Encs. 2)(RM)
 - 2 - Dallas
- KCH:mac
(7)

REC-28

105-82555-2868

10 MAR 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

[C C Wick]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 1064

- Stokes

3-31-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURCAB NUMBER FIVE ZERO EIGHT. PRESS INQUIRY TO IDENTIFY THE TWO TICKETS ON WHICH THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED PASSENGERS TRAVELED TO NUEVO LAREDO ON OCTOBER TWO DASH THREE LAST VIA DEL NORTE LINE BUS. ALSO ASCERTAIN HOW THESE TICKETS WERE ACQUIRED. BUREAU IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN DETERMINING IF TICKETS IN QUESTION MAY HAVE BEEN THE TWO UNACCOUNTED DASH FOR TICKETS OF TRANSPORTES FRONTERA LINE REFERRED TO IN BUREAU CABLE MARCH TWENTY SEVEN LAST. ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY TRAVEL AGENCY INVOLVED IN ACQUISITION OF THE TICKET OR TICKETS USED BY UNIDENTIFIED PASSENGERS ON DEL NORTE LINE TRIP TO NUEVO LAREDO OCTOBER TWO DASH THREE LAST.

REFER TO YOUR CABLE NUMBER FOUR SIX SIX. ASCERTAIN IF JUANA LANDEROS GARCIA MAY HAVE TRAVELED TO NUEVO LAREDO VIA FRONTERA LINE BUS ON NOVEMBER ONE LAST.

ADVISE WHEN DEALING WITH NEGATIVE RECORD CHECKS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CONCERNING OSWALD IS TO BE

DISPATCHED.

11 APR 1 1964

COPY MAILED TO DALLAS.

1 - Dallas (100-10481)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

JCS:MIW (5)

VIA CABLEGRAM
 SEE NOTE PAGE 2
 MAR 31 1964
 849/P RL

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

deja *two*

APR *JCS* *RL*

CABLE TO LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

NOTE: It now appears likely that Oswald left Mexico City morning of 10-2-63 by Del Norte Line bus after acquiring ticket thru a travel agency for travel on Frontera Line bus. One witness aboard Del Norte bus recalls young American who resembled Oswald having difficulty with Mexican Immigration Inspector at immigration check point on early morning 10-3-63. Necessary to press inquiry re travel agency and to identify the tickets used by unknown passengers on Del Norte bus for, if we can show these tickets are the two consecutively numbered tickets which are missing from span of 11 tickets used by 9 passengers on the Frontera bus trip, this will tend to establish that Oswald and one Angel Perez, whose names were manifested on the Frontera Line, but for whom no tickets were recorded, were actually the people who traveled on the Del Norte bus.

NR.	<i>18</i>
ENC.	<i>1</i>
OK	<i>me</i>
APPROVED	<i>me</i>
DATED BY	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 3-25-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

at a Leslie Oswald *8.1*

The President's Commission had previously requested that we obtain photographs of the payroll records covering Lee Harvey Oswald when he worked for the Texas School Book Depository. These photographs were received and it was observed that the record covering the employment of Oswald for the week ending 11-22-63 showed his name as Leslie Oswald.

I contacted ASAC Clark 3-25-64, called this to his attention, and requested that they determine from the proper official of the Texas School Book Depository why Oswald's first name was shown as Leslie.

ASAC Clark subsequently called to advise that Mr. H. S. Aiken, who is in charge of the payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, advised today that carrying the first name of Oswald as Leslie was purely an error on his part when he recorded the name on the payroll records. He did not observe the error until the records were turned over to the FBI and at that time he did not want to make any change in the records.

This explanation will be incorporated in the letter transmitting the records to the President's Commission. DL advised that they would include this explanation in their next investigative report on the Oswald case.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

WAB:hrt
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Rose
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

REC 29

105-2555-2870

XEROX

APR 1 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including "105-2555-2870" and other illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes and signatures on the right margin, including "105-2555-2870" and other illegible scribbles.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-19-64

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

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

On 2-12-64 the Presidential Commission made inquiry concerning certain facets of Oswald's trip to Mexico between 9-26 and 10-3-63. The Director expressed concern as to how lawyers on the Commission could spot gaps in our investigation to which we appear to be blind and he has instructed that responsibility be placed so that appropriate administrative action can be taken. This details the Commission's questions and the partial response thereto which we have received from the field.

COMMISSION'S INQUIRY:

By 2-12-64 letter the Commission noted that in a 12-4-63 San Antonio report appeared lists of 90 people who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9-26 and of 24 who left Mexico at that point 10-3-63. It noted that Oswald's name was not on these lists and asked if the lists were, in fact, lists of all people entering and leaving Mexico on indicated dates in addition to Oswald. They also asked if we could account for the disparity in the number of persons on these lists as 90 entered on 9-26 and 24 were shown to have left 10-3-63. They inquired finally as to the significance of the reference in the Mexican immigration records as to Oswald's leaving Mexico by automobile and if such were found to be true, they asked if we could determine who may have been in any automobile with Oswald when he crossed the border.

FACTS AS KNOWN TO BUREAU BEFORE COMMISSION'S INQUIRY:

The lists to which the Commission refers were first dispatched to the Bureau by a San Antonio 12-3-63 airtel, copies to 21 offices, setting forth leads for all individuals thereon to be interviewed. The airtel reported that these were lists of people who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9-26-63 and who departed from the same point 10-3-63. They were accepted at

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Stokes

REC-116-24 105-22555-2871-88
APR 1 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

56 APR 9 1964

Hemorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

the Bureau as complete lists of all people who entered and departed Mexico on indicated dates in addition to Oswald. The same lists were subsequently reported in San Antonio's 12-4-63 report. San Antonio, previous to the compilation of these lists, reported by 11-27-63 interview report form that the records at Nuevo Laredo showed Oswald entered there on 9-26 and departed therefrom 10-3-63 by automobile. This was reported to the Commission by Dallas 12-8-63 report. Accordingly, on 2-12-64 the Commission had in its possession both the lists and the report on what the Mexican immigration records specifically showed concerning Oswald.

FINDINGS TO DATE:

San Antonio, in response to our inquiries, advises that the Mexican immigration records at Nuevo Laredo are available to them only through Harvey Cash, the American Consul at that point, and that on 12-2 and again on 2-14-64, Cash advised San Antonio that the lists of persons entering and departing Mexico on indicated dates were furnished to him by the Mexican immigration officials as complete lists; further, that the record presented to Cash by the Mexicans dealing with Oswald's exit 10-3-63 contained the notation "Auto." and that he, Cash, interpreted this to mean automobile. According to Gilberto Garza, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, the abbreviation "Auto." could mean either automobile or autobus (bus). San Antonio has been told to locate the Mexican record of departure to determine who entered the "Auto." notation thereon and to definitely fix its meaning. The immigration inspector, as has been reported to the Commission, has already been interviewed and said he did not recall anything about Oswald. As Oswald was manifested on a trip of a Mexican bus line which arrived at Nuevo Laredo 7 a.m., 10-3-63, it appears certain that his travel was, in fact, by bus. Marina Oswald has now stated that such was the case.

San Antonio has now determined through Cash, the Consul, that the list of persons departing Mexico 10-3-63 was not, in fact, complete as it listed only those traveling by bus or by unknown means and that in addition, there are approximately 55 individuals who left Mexico 10-3-63 by automobile. San Antonio and the Legal Attache, Mexico, are presently trying to overcome the enormous inadequacies of the Mexican official records to identify these people although it is extremely unlikely that they would have any pertinent information beyond what we already know. When these inquiries are completed, it will then be possible to make an assessment relative to fixing any responsibility necessary here and in the field.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

FBI

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: Dallas)

ReBuairtel 3/2/64 to SAC New York, Legats Bonn and Paris and Bucable to Bonn 3/13/64, no copies to other Legats, and Bonn telephone call to Assistant Director SULLIVAN 3/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 28 copies of an FD-302 containing results of interview with JOACHIM JOESTEN on 3/21/64.

Following is for information of Legats not receiving enclosure:

JOESTEN's "exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced (him) that OSWALD was innocent and also provided (him) with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives..." is based on four days in Dallas in early December, 1963, in which he reviewed newspapers, principally "The Dallas Morning News" and talked to two individuals who furnished him information. One of these was a casual passer-by near the book depository in Dallas. The second was the landlady at the apartment where OSWALD stayed in Dallas. This landlady told JOESTEN what she had heard from her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, and also what OSWALD was wearing when he left her boarding house in Dallas.

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. - 23)
 - 1 - Liaison: enc.-1
 - 2 - Dallas: 89-43
 - 1 - Bern (info) (sent direct)
 - 1 - London (info) (sent direct)
 - 1 - Paris: 62-143 (sent direct)
 - 1 - Bonn
- JCFM:eds
(10)

1/25 205-4-1
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193 APR 1 11
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10 MAR 26 1964
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3/31/64
KDR

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

BONN 62-36

JOESTEN's belief that OSWALD is innocent is based on his analysis of the times involved in the various incidents on the day of the President's assassination taken from earlier press reports. He says that these first press reports were factual and that later information was part of a cover-up in which OSWALD had been picked as the fall guy to cover the identities of the real assassins. The identities of the actual assassins are unknown to JOESTEN, however, they were in the employ of Texas oilman HUNT and well-known oil tycoon J. PAUL GETTY. These two individuals conspired with other unknown persons to assassinate the President because he intended to deprive them of income through a change in the oil depletion allowance regulations and because he intended to crack-down on them for the failure to pay adequate income taxes. According to JOESTEN, instruments of the conspiracy were District Attorney WADE, Sheriff DECKER and Chief of Police CURRY. General WALKER actually planned the carrying out of the assassination according to JOESTEN.

For the information of the Bureau, London and Paris, the Cultural Attache in the American Consulate in Hamburg, advised that he had learned that "Der Stern", after seeing the draft of JOESTEN's forthcoming book, had refused to publish it and are attempting to abrogate their agreement with JOESTEN and get their money back. JOESTEN stated, however, during interview that he has sold publishing rights in France to a condensation of his book to the firm of Opera Mundi in Paris. He said he instructed the publisher to send a copy of the condensation to Mr. RANKIN of the President's Commission. He also said he intends to go to London to interest a publisher there in British rights to his book.

JOESTEN would not reveal where he is staying in Hamburg nor would he give his forthcoming itinerary in detail although he said he can be reached in London through General Delivery after he leaves Hamburg. He also hinted at possibly going to Berlin.

For the information of the Bureau JOESTEN displayed a copy of a letter dated December 11, 1963, addressed to Justice WARREN at the Supreme Court in which he summarized briefly

BONN 62-36

his ideas relative to the assassination of the President. He said he never received a reply.

JOESTEN's statement in the letter received by Assistant Attorney General MILLER that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" is somewhat misleading. JOESTEN is a "staffer" for "Die Zeit" which is published by the same firm which publishes "Der Stern". His normal headquarters is New York. He cabled "Der Stern" after the assassination stating that he would prepare an exclusive article for that magazine on the assassination if the magazine would pay his expenses and pay him for the article. The magazine agreed to this. He said he arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and was there for four days.

JOESTEN presents a completely normal appearance, however, he became agitated when any of his "facts" were questioned. He based his conclusions on earlier newspaper reports but dismissed as a "cover-up" any subsequently reported information which tended to show the original reports were inaccurate as they often are in the confused after-math of a major event.

ADDENDUM:

Letter received from JOESTEN March 23, 1964, states he departed Hamburg, Germany this date for Paris where he will stay about one week. His address will be Poste Restante, Paris, France.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 23, 1964

In February, 1964, Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., received a form letter from JOACHIM JOESTEN which he referred to the FBI. In this letter Mr. JOESTEN stated that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" of Hamburg, Germany, to conduct a thorough private investigation of the "many suspicious circumstances surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY. On the strength of exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced me that OSWALD was innocent and also provided me with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives, I wrote a book of around 100,000 words... which is nearly completed..."

Mr. JOESTEN, who said in his letter that he was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1907, and became a naturalized American citizen in 1948, was interviewed at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, on March 21, 1964. He stated the following:

He arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" (DMN) in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

OSWALD could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and according to testimony of Mrs. PAYNE, *MINE* OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 PM on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAYNE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 AM on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have arisen about 6:30 AM. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

On 3-21-64 at Hamburg, Germany File # _____
by Assistant Legat John C. F. Morris Date dictated 3-23-64

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.

105-2255-
ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in the DMN showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass." However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subsequently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the route would change even had he been aware of the intended route and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the President from the book depository had the President's car continued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsman MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to newspaper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck just below his Adam's apple according to the DMN of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back of his head. According to the DMN of November 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he would have taken his bullet in the heart..." This proves conclusively that the shots were fired from in front of the President's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPET. It is apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963 edition of the DMN headlined "President's Murder Charged to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer TIPPET) described a bushy-haired man about 30...wearing a white cotton jacket..." OSWALD was 24 and looked younger. From photographs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photographs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he could not have had time to put one on or to change from one. OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion. She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the November 23, 1963 DMN, section 1-5, pictures OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON. According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at 1:02 PM and officer TIPPET was killed at 1:15PM.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in the DMN of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPET looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me too and you really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person who shot officer TIPPET, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the actions of officer TIPPET indicate that they knew each other. Newspapers reported that officer TIPPET stopped his patrol car and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The pedestrian said something to officer TIPPET. TIPPET got out of his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot officer TIPPET. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this fact proves that this was the case.

The DMN of November 26, 1963, reported that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the 400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press conference on

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BONN 62-36

Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and officer TIPPET. Officer TIPPET was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPET was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPET was killed going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPET was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPET but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

"The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPET was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPET. TIPPET was shot at 1:15 PM.

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BONN 62-3

From the previously described circumstances it is apparent that he must have hailed his assailant not later than 1:14 PM. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPET was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "... rammèd his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet."

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPET was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

BONN 62-36

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963 that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world famed J. PAUL GETTY by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MAUREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society. Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEIZMAN, WEISSMAN according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas. Although WEIZMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement. WEIZMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there. WEIZMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEIZMAN and officer TIPPET were present.

Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER

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BONN 62-36

is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEIZMAN, and WEIZMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEIZMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of the DMN on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "...most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard..." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Street which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTEN said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provocateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New Orleans against the advice of the FPCC showing that he was acting entirely alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO Regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

BONN 62-36

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble developed between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LES in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen." This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the

BONN 62-36

assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 PM the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area supposedly to apprehend the killer that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

✓ Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the WARREN Commission but stated that Mrs. PAYNE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAYNE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

She has testified to this according to Mr. JOESTEN but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately. The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.

March 31, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

105-82555-

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to various communications relating to Joachim Joesten.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy each of an airtel from Legat, Bonn, dated 3/23/64, and two copies each of an enclosed FD-302, dated 3/23/64.

Dallas should insure all pertinent information relating to Joesten is appropriately incorporated in inserts and reported under the above caption at an early date. Because of Legat, Bonn's unfamiliarity with many of the principals connected with our investigation of the assassination, you will note several of the individuals referred to in the FD-302 have been misspelled. Dallas should retype the enclosed data before including it in a report. In this manner it will preclude the time-consuming procedure of returning this document to Legat, Bonn for correction. The attention of Dallas is directed to the FBI Handbook, Part I, Pages 40 and 63, relating to the proper procedure to be followed in reporting information furnished by a Legal Attache. These instructions must be

Enclosures 3

- 1 - New York (89-75) (Enclosures 3)
- 1 - Legat, Bern
- 1 - Legat, Bonn (62-36)
- 1 - Legat, London
- 1 - Legat, Paris (62-148)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

- 1 - Foreign Liaison
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
- ① - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:job
(13)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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

APR 2 1964 MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2785

TO SAC, DALLAS
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY

followed in reporting this information as well as any other information reported by our Legal Attaches.

NOTE:

Joesten, a writer and admitted left wing liberal sent letter to the Attorney General indicating he was publishing a book entitled "Impossible Assassin" wherein he sets out "extensive documented" findings which convinced him Oswald is innocent and wherein he relates "clues" to the real assassins. It was recommended and approved he be interviewed concerning his allegations. Legat, Bonn located and interviewed Joesten 3/21/64 in Hamburg, Germany. Joesten proved to be very biased, erratic, adamant, and admitted "documentation" based on newspaper articles and four day visit to Dallas during 12/63. He feels real assassins are prominent Texas oilmen and local Dallas authorities. Influential German publication "Der Stern", after seeing draft of book, refused to publish same and endeavoring to abrogate prior agreement with him. All information developed by Legal Attaches and Field will be incorporated in investigative report which will be disseminated to the President's Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 2002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JIMIN SILVERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

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

MAR 6 1964
[Handwritten initials]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would appreciate your assistance in securing for the use of the Commission copies of records pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's employment with the below-listed companies. These records should include any time clock or other daily attendance records.

Leslie Welding Co., Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas
(Employed July to October 1962)

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October 1962 to April 1963)

Texas School Book Depository
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October 1963 to November 1963)

In addition, I would appreciate receiving photostatic copies showing both sides of all paychecks received by Lee Harvey Oswald from any of the above companies and the William B. Reilly Company, New Orleans. Also, all unemployment checks issued him either in Louisiana or Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 9 1964

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APR 2 1964
[Handwritten notes: 31-514 BFP, 536]

REC-16

MAR 9 1964

SQVIET SECTION

[Vertical handwritten notes: 3-12-64, 3-12-64]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SPERIAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with an additional photo-
graph of Item D35 and an inventory and a set of photographs
of items of evidence numbered above D72. Also, as additional
items of evidence are added to your inventory, could you
please furnish us with an inventory description and
photographs thereof.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC.
33 MAR 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-112

REC-16

2873

MAR 25 1964

SEVEN

APR 2 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Cadigan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 31, 1964

By Courier Service

REC-16

05 X2555-2873

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 24, 1964, and advice from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff to Special Agent William D. Griffith of this Bureau on March 30, 1964.

In your letter of March 24, 1964, you request an additional photograph of Item D-35 together with information concerning any additional items of evidence numbered above D-72. Transmitted herewith are additional photographs of exhibits comprising Item D-35.

With reference to other items of evidence numbered above D-72, as Mr. Eisenberg was advised on March 30, 1964, photographs of such items have been or will be furnished to you along with a documentation pertaining to each such photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
 MAR 31
 COMM - FBI

Enclosures (7)

WDG:mb

(8)

XEROX

(See note page 2)

APR 2 1964

MAR 31 1 33 PM '64
 REC'D-READING ROOM
 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

REC'D UNIT
 APR 1 1964
 TELETYPE UNIT

Note: Additional photograph of D-35 enclosed is of items obtained from Oswald at time of his arrest, namely, key, ring, identification bracelet, leather belt, bus transfer and police department property receipt. The Commission's request for photographs of evidence items above D-72 is being handled by established procedure, namely, that photographs of the exhibit items are furnished to Dallas and Dallas attaches the photographs to the investigative report or letterhead memorandum to which they pertain. Domestic Intelligence Division then disseminates. It is believed undesirable to furnish inventories of assigned exhibit numbers or photographs to The Commission before the investigation to which such items pertain has been completed. SA W. D. Griffith discussed instant request with Mr. Eisenberg on 3/24/64 at which time Mr. Eisenberg advised the Commission had received numerous photographs from the Bureau subsequent to submission of this letter and Eisenberg is pleased with the manner of dissemination. He was subsequently questioned as to whether our procedure of documenting each photograph satisfies instant request for photographs and inventories. He stated that it does.

WDC:mb

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
(OO:DL)

Cuba
Don
P. J. ...
D.C. mid Va.

ReBuairtel 3/23/64, concerning ANGEL PEREZ DELGADO, and WFO tel call to Bureau 3/24/64.

On 3/24/64, GIRI PARMA, Accountant, Commissioned Officers Mess-Open, Officers Club, Washington Navy Yard Annex, advised SA JOHN G. GOEDTEL that ANGEL PEREZ commenced employment 4/5/63, as bar boy, part time waiter and storekeeper. PEREZ became full time bartender first week of Jly, 1963. (CIA name check was 7/5/63). A review of time cards for PEREZ revealed that PEREZ was working each day from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 - 4:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnight Monday through Saturday with Sunday off during the weeks ending 9/21/63, 9/28/63 10/5/63, and 10/10/63.

PARMA said PEREZ was hired by LOUIS RUSSO, 402 Crosswoods Drive, Falls Church, Va. RUSSO was former manager, was terminated 12/18/63, because of certain financial discrepancies in club accounts. PARMA believed RUSSO was subject of an FBI investigation.

PARMA said that on occasion a man might be paid while not actually employed, but the time card is generally a record that the person was actually there at the time.

PEREZ was terminated 3/17/64, by the current manager, CARL E. TODD who replaced RUSSO. According to PARMA, the precise reason hasnot been publicized, but he understood there was a personality clash between TODD and PEREZ.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461 XRM)
- 1 - WFO
- JFM:meh
- (5)
- AIRTEL

C.C. Vick
written to ...
1-1-64
JCS:mlw

REC 105-82555-2874
4-1
MAY 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-1136-1

Approved: *Thomas ...*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

SOVIET SECTION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 2874

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

117

INS

REFERRAL

4-1-64

airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (105-37111)

From: Director, ^{REC-16} FBI (105-82555) - 2874

LEE HARVEY OSWALD - 112
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 3-23-64 concerning Angel Perez Delgado and WFOairtel 3-25-64. In view of verified presence of Perez Delgado in Washington, D. C., during pertinent period September and October, 1963, no further investigation is desired concerning him and it will not be necessary to interview him.

Refer to Buairtel 2-26-64 concerning check of I-94 Forms for all individuals on manifest of Transportes Frontera Company in effort to locate record of the individuals listed on manifest who were destined to Laredo. Include in your check of INS records the name Angel Perez for whom no destination was listed in manifest. Information recently received from Legat, Mexico, indicates that Oswald and possibly Angel Perez left Mexico City 10-2-63 on an earlier bus operated by Transportes Del Norte Line which arrived Nuevo Laredo approximately 2 a.m., 10-3-63. Any record for entry into U.S. of an Angel Perez at Laredo on 10-3, 4, or 5-63 should be fully described.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-1136-

APR - 1 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Names "Oswald" and Angel Perez were manifested on Frontera bus manifest 10-2-63; however, no tickets were listed for them and we now do not believe either Oswald or Perez were on that bus. We now find that there were 2 passengers' ~~names~~ not listed on Del Norte bus which left Mexico City early 10-2 for whom tickets had been purchased from travel agency or from another bus line. There were 9 people on the Frontera Bus whose tickets covered a span of 11 consecutive numbers except for 2 missing numbers which were also consecutive.

Probability is that Oswald and Perez held the 2 missing tickets. Legat is trying to run down this. We want to identify Perez to interview him to determine if he may have traveled with Oswald.

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

JCS:mhw (5)
 XEROX 3 APR 9 1964
 APR 3 1964
 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

FBI

Date:

3/27/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

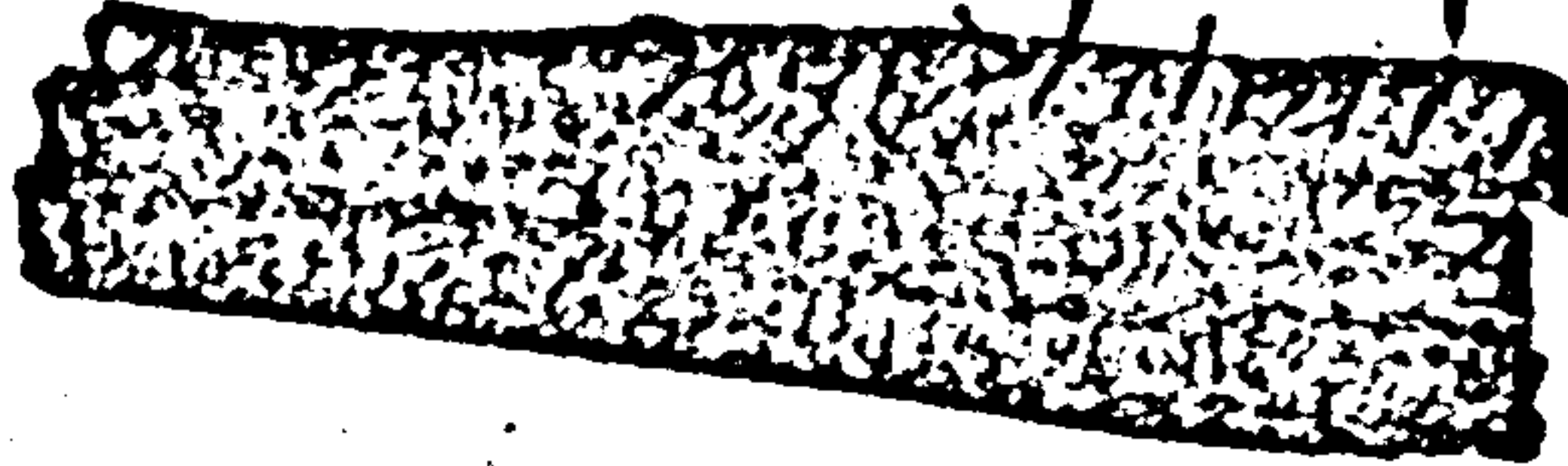
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(100-409763)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)
(100-65476) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

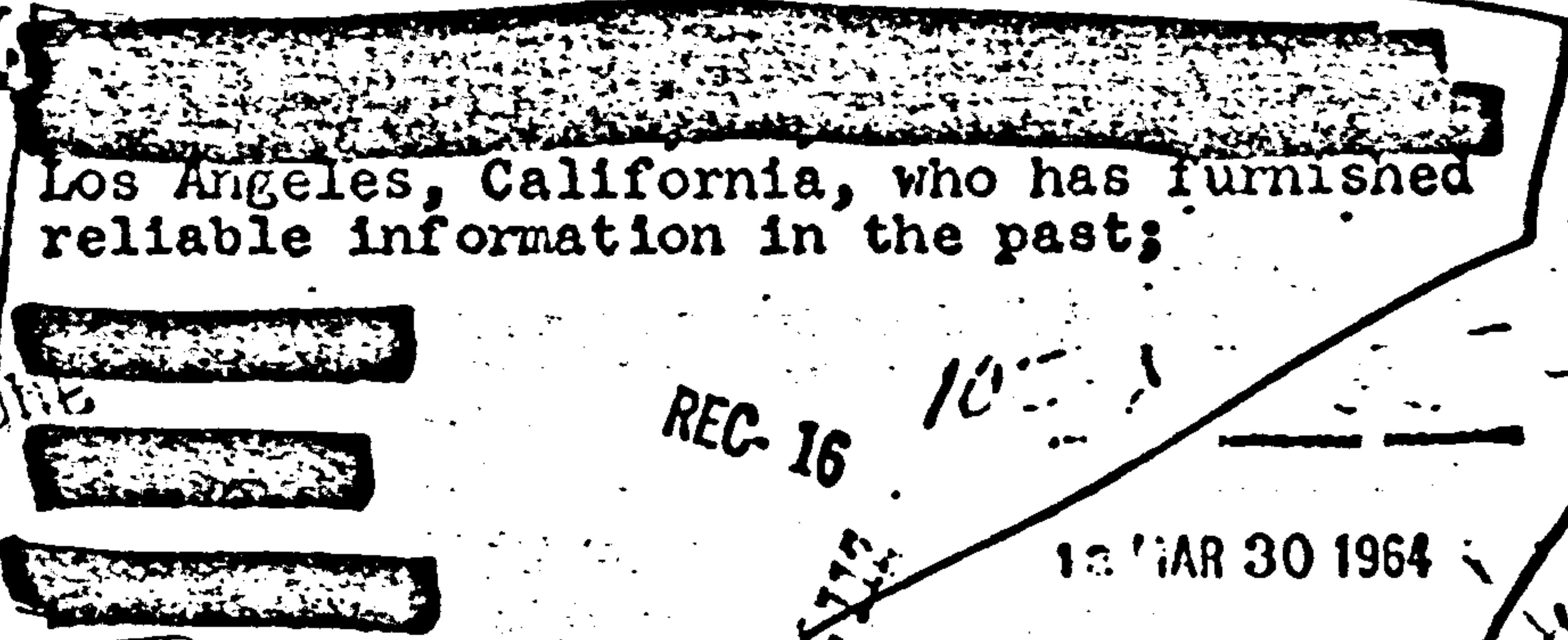


Handwritten signature/initials

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are twelve copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated 3/27/64 concerning OSWALD and LANE. Four copies each of the Letterhead Memorandum are enclosed for the New York and Dallas Divisions.

Sources utilized in the Letterhead Memorandum are in order mentioned:

Los Angeles, California, who has furnished reliable information in the past;



Handwritten notes: with Bureau document to P... 3/31/64

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

MAR 30 1964

2875

SOVIET SECTION

- 4- Bureau (Encs. - 12) (RM)
 - (2- 105-82555, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Encs. 10)
 - (2- 100-409763, MARK LANE, Encs. 2)
- 4- Dallas (Encs. - 4) (RM)
 - (2- 100-10461, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 - (2- 100- , MARK LANE)
- 4- New York (Encs. - 4) (RM)
 - (2- 105-38431, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 - (2- 100-117844, MARK LANE)
- 2- Los Angeles (105-15823, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
- 1- 100-65476, MARK LANE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-409763-2875

Approved: PFT:JM (14) Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten initials: W/49/30

LA 105-15823
100-65476

The Letterhead Memorandum is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because data reported from ~~██████████~~, ~~██████████~~, and ~~██████████~~ could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

The Los Angeles Office indices reveal no information identifiable with "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry" or DICK WEST.

For the information of the Bureau and New York and Dallas Divisions, Los Angeles is continuing to arrange for tape recordings of the activities scheduled to take place at the Embassy Auditorium on 3/30/64, in accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau teletype 2/26/64.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

March 27, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The sources utilized in this Memorandum and its Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 26, 1964, a confidential source made available a press release, which revealed that Mark Lane is scheduled to speak on Monday, March 30, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., at the Embassy Auditorium, 849 South Grand Street, Los Angeles, California, concerning the Lee Harvey Oswald case. *Call 1/4*

This press release revealed Lane's speech is being sponsored by "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry" (NYC). The Los Angeles representatives of the above Committee were indicated as Mr. Dick West, 454 South Oak Knoll, Pasadena, California, and Dr. E. H. Laury, Ph.D., 1435 Kellam Avenue, Los Angeles, California. *Ezra H. Laury*

This same source advised that Dr. Laury made the arrangements for reserving the Auditorium. Laury stated Lane would be the principal speaker, that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald would not be present, and that donations would be solicited at the meeting rather than selling tickets for admission.

Concerning Dr. E. H. Laury, another confidential source advised on December 18, 1963, that he attended the Workers World Party (WWP) (See Appendix) expanded branch meeting at 1258 West 99th Street, Los Angeles, California, on December 18, 1963. Louise Merrill, described by this source as the organizer for the Los Angeles Branch of the WWP, discussed the assassination of President Kennedy at this meeting and solicited others present to take part in the discussion. According to this source, Dr. Ezra H. Laury, 1435 Kellam Avenue, Los Angeles, was present at this meeting.

On January 15, 1964, this same source advised that at an executive meeting of the WWP held on December 20, 1963, at 1236 West 22nd Street, Los Angeles, California, Louise Merrill described Dr. E. H. Laury as a real good political

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 20 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*declassified by
2040 TAO 7/14/57*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

contact for the WWP; however, she does not think Dr. Laury will ever be "party material." She said he was close to the "party," is very energetic, talks to a lot of people about the "party," etc., and in this way is doing a lot of good for the "party" even though he may never join the "party."

On March 25, 1964, another source advised that an announcement was recently posted at the headquarters of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) (See Appendix), announcing the above referred to appearance of Lane in Los Angeles on March 30, 1964, "to reveal new evidence disclosed since Ruby's trial and conviction."

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, 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 the 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 also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case, although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

On June 10, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) (See Appendix), held May 28, 1963, at 74 - 5th Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of the organization.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

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).

"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 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 Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

APPENDIX

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).

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

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.

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.

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.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a 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.

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.

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.

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

On April 18, 1962, the source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

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

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Washington, D. C.

See Oswald

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

APR 1 3 40 PM '64
105-22555-2876

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the delivery to Oswald's post office box in New Orleans of his unemployment insurance check from the Texas Employment Commission.

In this regard there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated March 21 and March 25, 1964, and report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas. The enclosed documents are responsive to your requests in letter of reference.

The investigation requested in your letter dated March 26, 1964, touching on Oswald's post office box in New Orleans and his visit on September 24, 1963, to the Louisiana Employment Commission is under way and results thereof will be furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
 APR 2 1964
 COMM-FBI

REC-16
 105-22555-2876

19 APR 2 1964

Enclosures 6

- olson _____
- elmoet _____
- de _____
- asper _____
- allahan _____
- onrod _____
- eloch _____
- vane _____
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- ose _____
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- oh _____
- el. Room _____
- olice _____
- andy _____

APR 3 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT