

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 147

COPY 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 30 1964
TELETYPE

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	_____

Blair

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

342 PM CST URGENT 4-30-64 JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 1 P

RE BUTEL, APRIL THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR.

EMILE REIMHERR, TERMINAL MANAGER, GREYHOUND BUS
 LINES AND MAJOR GREEN, TERMINAL MANAGER, CONTINENTAL
 TRAILWAYS, NEW ORLEANS, BOTH ADVISED TODAY THAT TOTAL
 COST OF ONE WAY BUS TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE
 COMPANIES ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE, LAST, FROM NEW
 ORLEANS TO HOUSTON WAS NINE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY CENTS, AND
 FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LAREDO, TWENTY DOLLARS AND TWENTY
 FIVE CENTS.

J.R. [Signature]
B

Lee Harvey Oswald

AIR MAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

END

MSL

FBI WASH DC

P

cc: Mr. [Signature]

5-85

REC-41
EX-117

100-3-117

3520

MAY 4 1964

58 MAY 6 1964

FBI

Date: 5/1/64

- 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 _____

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

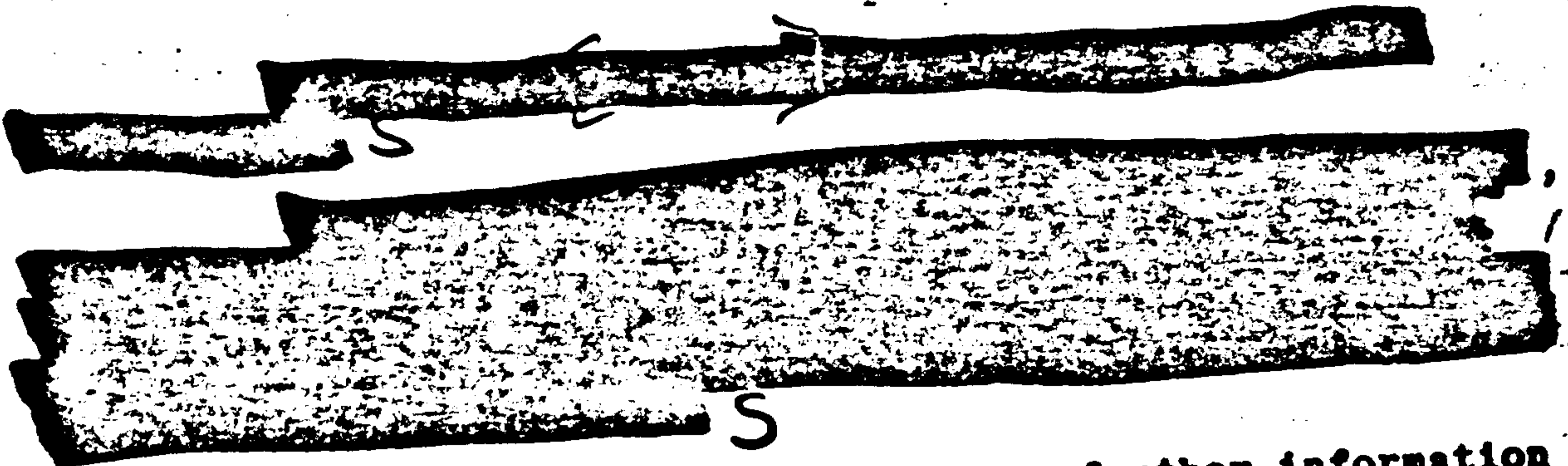
AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111)

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

~~SECRET~~
Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/27/72



The informant could furnish no further information in this respect.

This confirms 4/30/64, WFO telephone call to Bureau regarding above information.

- 4 - Bureau (1- 105-18784) (DOBRYNIN)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461)
- 2 - WFO (1- 105-3478) (DOBRYNIN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JFM:kmm
(7)

AIRTEL

REC-41
EX-117

MAY 4 1964

3521

B. C. WICK

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: April 23, 1964

2/1/64

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris letter 2/3/64 with enclosures.

Enclosed are 8 copies of a LHM dated as above and captioned "CARLOS JUVENAL MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA, aka...."

The data in the enclosure was translated from its original Portuguese by Assistant Legal Attache Howard P. Winter.

3 - Bureau (ENCLS: 8)
(1 - Liaison, ENCL: 1)

1 - Paris

HPW:lj

(4)

105-82555-3522

2 APR 25 1964

REC-11

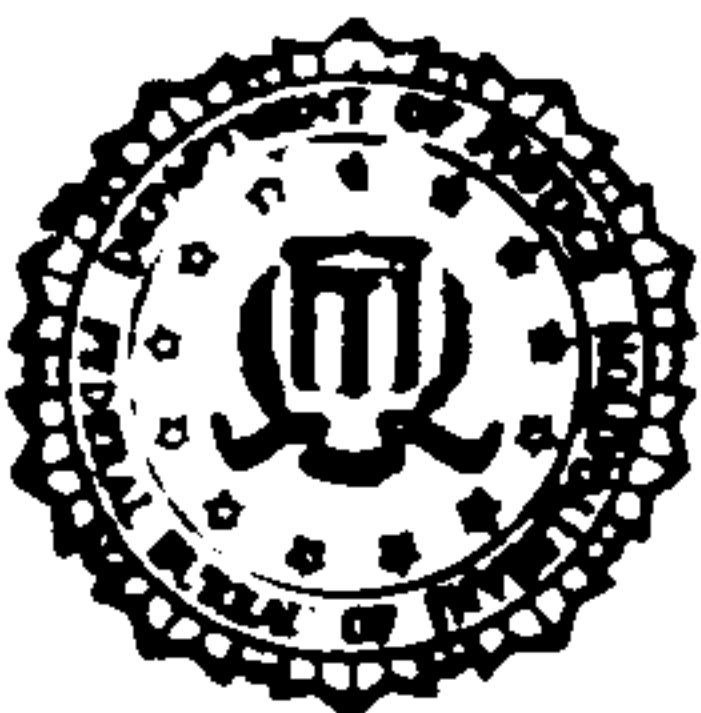
REC-11A

SOVIET SECTION

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 62-109060

ICC RAD
R/S 7/20/64
2-1-1-1-1
5-4-64 JLA pdl/sml

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 23, 1964

~~CARLOS JUVENAL MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA,~~
~~also known as Carlos Oliveira,~~
~~Carlos Machado De Oliveira,~~
~~Juvenal Oliveira, "Clara Belon,"~~
~~"General Protero"~~

In a report dated April 9, 1964, the Portuguese International and State Security Police (PIDE) explained that the above individual is a Portuguese national, born July 12, 1900, at Sao Mamede, Lisbon, Portugal, the son of MANUEL LUIS OLIVEIRA and SOFIA DA CONCEICAO MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA.

Source advised that subject is a mentally unbalanced person who, after having been involved in activities of the Portuguese Communist Party prior to the year 1945, became a visionary and claimed to be in contact with supernatural beings who showed him the way to combat communism for the salvation of the world. Subject is the author of various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance.

Source had previously reported that subject is a resident of Amadora, Portugal, and that he frequently sends communications to officials of foreign governments on matters related to communist activities.

4 COPIES DESTROYED

44 FFA 1973

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.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Anderson

ST-114

105-82555-3522

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 11, 1964, enclosing a memorandum dated February 3, 1964, concerning one General Protero.

Enclosed for your additional information is a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth the true identity and background of Carlos Juvenal Machado De Oliveira, who is also known as General Protero.

Sincerely yours,
 J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
 10 MAY - 4
 COMM-FBI

Enclosure

105-82555

LLA: pdb
 (8)

NOTE:

One General Protero of Amadora, Portugal, who identified himself as a former communist leader who refuted communism and is residing in Portugal under protection of authorities, directed a letter to the President's Commission. He indicated he was

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING
 F B I
 MAY 4 1 56 PM '64

Lee Harvey Oswald

REC'D DE FOYCH
 MAY 5 5 25 AM '64

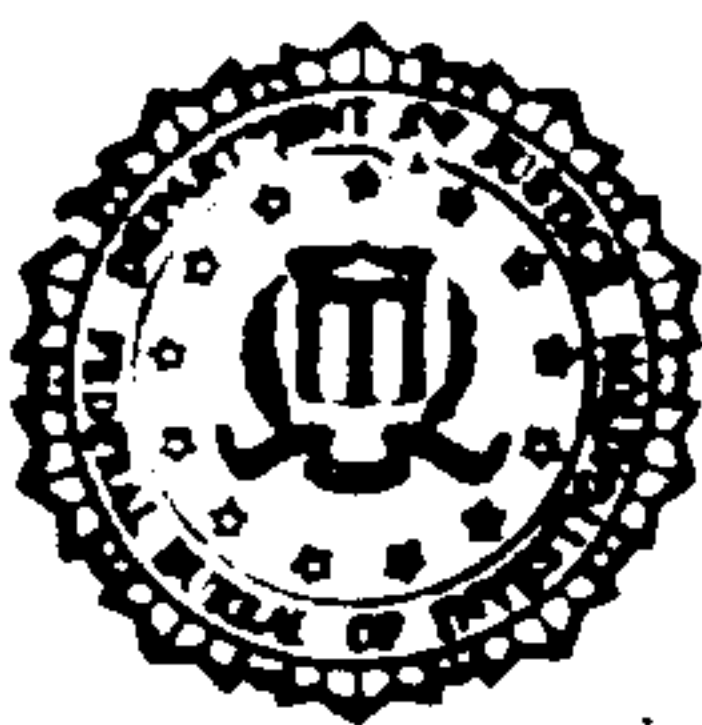
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-10501-69

58 MAY 6 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

writing an article entitled "Oswald Didn't Killed Kennedy Bret, Yes ...???" "The Yellow Danger." Protero requested he be furnished name of American book publisher who would publish his book and also sent similar letter in English to Attorney General. Copy of letterhead memorandum being separately furnished to Department. Information developed indicates Protero's correct name as indicated above. Further, he is a mentally, unbalanced senile, partially demented individual in his late 70's who is a prolific writer on anticommunist themes and has offered various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance. Commission previously advised no further action contemplated by this Bureau concerning information furnished.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 23, 1964

CARLOS JUVENAL MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA,
also known as Carlos Oliveira,
Carlos Machado De Oliveira,
Juvenal Oliveira, "Clara Belon,"
"General Protero"

In a report dated April 9, 1964, the Portuguese International and State Security Police (PIDE) explained that the above individual is a Portuguese national, born July 12, 1900, at Sao Namede, Lisbon, Portugal, the son of MANUEL LUIS OLIVEIRA and SOFIA DA CONCEICAO MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA.

Source advised that subject is a mentally unbalanced person who, after having been involved in activities of the Portuguese Communist Party prior to the year 1945, became a visionary and claimed to be in contact with supernatural beings who showed him the way to combat communism for the salvation of the world. Subject is the author of various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance.

Source had previously reported that subject is a resident of Amadora, Portugal, and that he frequently sends communications to officials of foreign governments on matters related to communist activities.

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.

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

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

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- 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
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

W-5
Bridger

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/13/64, requesting contact be made with JOSEPH P. GRINNAN to determine the source of the funds used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 4/22/64.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information obtained from JOSEPH P. GRINNAN identifying individuals he states contributed funds for the payment of the full-page advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman.

B

The interview with Mr. GRINNAN on April 20, 1964, was conducted by SA's EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL and W. HARLAN BROWN. All other interviews reflected in the letterhead memorandum were conducted by SA W. HARLAN BROWN.

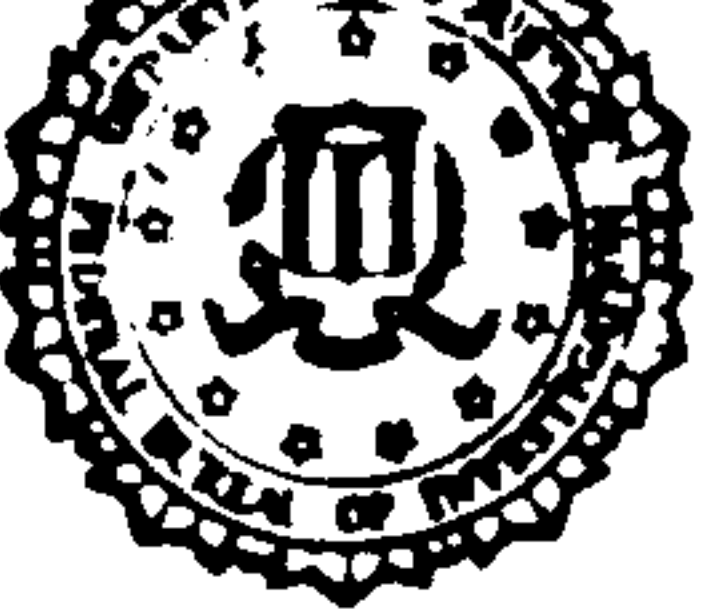
No interviews with the individuals identified by Mr. GRINNAN are being conducted, UACB.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-10461-27

10
801-13
Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
5-28-64
4-28-64
Comm. WH + AG, 4/29/64
100-10461-321964
REC-56 115-82555-3523
10 MAY 5 1964
C.C. WICK
1 CC-645
W. Harlan Brown

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

circulated 643-RF re



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated April 7, 1964, requested investigation be conducted to determine the source of the funds used to pay for an advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963. Certain information concerning this advertisement appears on pages 684 to 721 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On April 20, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, who resides at 4640 Southern, Dallas, Texas, and is employed as an independent oil operator, advised he had solicited funds which had been used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News", on November 22, 1963. This full-page advertisement was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. GRINNAN said he could think of four individuals who contributed somewhere around \$1,500.00, "give or take a hundred", which was used to pay for the advertisement in "The Dallas Morning News".

He said that he had become acquainted with LARRIE SCHMIDT, a friend of BERNARD WEISSMAN, at a meeting of an organization called the "Young Americans for Freedom". He said LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN were soldier friends, having served in the Army together, and through LARRIE SCHMIDT he became acquainted with BERNARD WEISSMAN. LARRIE SCHMIDT wanted to protest the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas on November 22, 1963, in a dignified way; therefore, they got together and LARRIE SCHMIDT wrote the advertisement with some suggestions by GRINNAN. GRINNAN stated he did not write out anything when the advertisement was being written. He said the four contributors for the advertisement read the advertisement before publication.

GRINNAN stated that the American Fact-Finding Committee was a paper name only and that no organization

COPIES DESTROYED

44 FEB 28 1973

pages 3 & 4
replied at
505-111

WELLS

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

sponsored this advertisement, other than the American Fact-Finding Committee, which name they made up. He said that if anyone composed the American Fact-Finding Committee it was himself, LARRIE SCHMIDT, and a fellow named BILL from Baltimore, Maryland, who was a friend of LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN. He said he was pretty sure that BERNARD WEISSMAN took the advertisement to "The Dallas Morning News" and made arrangements for its publication. He said they intended no personal harm to come to the President.

Regarding the source of the funds to pay for the advertisement, he said he was reluctant to give the names of the contributors, because he did not want to hurt anyone. He said he desired to contact these contributors, who in turn may have solicited funds from other sources, prior to making these names available.

He was told that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY had specifically requested he be interviewed to determine the source of the funds used to pay for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement. He stated he would contact the contributors to determine if they had any objection to the release of their names, and would call the interviewing Agents on April 21, 1964.

On April 22, 1964, JOSEPH P. GRINNAN advised by telephone that he had not contacted all the contributors to "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement on November 22, 1963, consisting of a full page signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, but would do so and would advise of the outcome of his contacts on April 23, 1964.

On April 23, 1964, at 3:15 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN advised by telephone that he did not desire to be interviewed on April 23, 1964, because he wanted to consult with his lawyer, Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, who is currently in the race for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He said Doctor MORRIS was believed to be in Amarillo, Texas, and would be in Dallas on April 24, 1964. He said that after consulting with Doctor MORRIS he would contact the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 24, 1964, at 1:11 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN was contacted by telephone and advised that he was still waiting to hear from Doctor ROBERT MORRIS regarding information concerning the source of funds for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement on which he had previously been contacted. Mr. GRINNAN advised he would call the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 24, 1964, after he had made contact with his attorney, Doctor MORRIS.

On April 24, 1964, at 3:35 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN telephoned the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated he wanted to give the information concerning the funds for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement which had previously been requested of him. Mr. GRINNAN stated he preferred to give the information on the telephone at that time.

Mr. GRINNAN stated that the reason the full-page advertisement was placed in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, was because he and the other individuals responsible for this advertisement considered it a dignified way of protesting the policies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, with due respect to the office of the President. Mr. GRINNAN stated the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement were as follows:

H. R. BRIGHT, an independent oil operator with offices in the Mercantile Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas

EDGAR CRISSEY, an insurance man with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas

NELSON BUNKER HUNT, an independent oil man with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, who is the son of H. L. HUNT, a well-known Dallas oil man.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

All of the aforementioned persons reside in Dallas, Texas, and Mr. GRINNAN advised that Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, his attorney, was at that time present while Mr. GRINNAN was furnishing the above information.

Mr. GRINNAN stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund, but felt that they had solicited funds from others for the purpose of paying for the advertisement. He stated that at first, he thought he (GRINNAN) had been a contributor to the fund, but had determined, upon checking, that he had not contributed anything toward the fund used for the payment of the advertisement in the newspaper.

RESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

ARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
PALE BOGGS
HERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

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 _____

APR 30 1964

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

Handwritten signature/initials

Dear Mr. Hoover:

TEXAS

In connection with the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Davis and others who claim to have observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, there appear references to a large man with a black beard. We understand that your Bureau has now identified an individual answering to that description who admits that he was present at the above rifle range during the month of November 1963.

We would appreciate a report of investigation which you have no doubt conducted to determine whether or not that individual was associated in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

*Copy to Mr. Dulles
5/1/64*

38 MAY 1 1964
EXP. PROC.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 67-100

REC-56

105-12855-3524

18 MAY 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION
Be...

XEROX

MAY 5 1964

Just

5-1-64

AIRTEL

EX-108

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

3524

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory letter dated April 30, 1964, which was received at the Bureau from the President's Commission.

Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation to comply with this request. Prepare appropriate letterhead memorandum incorporating the results of your investigation, and if information has already been developed concerning the man referred to in the Commission's letter and has been reported, this information should also be included in the letterhead memorandum.

Endeavor to handle this matter at the earliest possible time as it will be furnish directly to the President's Commission by the Bureau.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Enc.)

KMR/map
(5)

NOTE: Request received from Commission by letter dated 4-30-64 concerning statement made by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Davis, who claimed they observed Oswald at the "Sportsdrome Rifle Range" and reference was made to a "large man with a black beard." If was the Commission's understanding the Bureau has identified this individual who admitted he was present at the rifle range during the month of November, 1963. The Commission desired report of investigation to determine whether or not the individual described was associated in any way with Oswald.

MAILED 10
MAY - 1 1964
COMM-FBI

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

XEROX

MAY 5 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-10461-90

RES

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

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

May 4, 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.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated April 21, April 22 and April 23, 1964, concerning the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico.

In connection with Oswald's possible expenditures during the period September 25, 1963, through October 3, 1963, we have determined that the cost of one-way bus transportation via both the Continental Trailways and the Greyhound bus lines on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was \$9.70 and from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was \$20.25. While Oswald's mode of transportation between New Orleans and Houston on September 25, 1963, is unknown, it has been established that he boarded a Continental Trailways bus at Houston on the morning of September 26, 1963, on which he traveled to Laredo, Texas. As set forth in the report in the Oswald case of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas, one one-way ticket for transportation from Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, was sold by the ticket agent on duty at the Continental Trailways bus terminal in Houston, Texas, between 10:30 p.m. on September 25, 1963, and 6:30 a.m. on September 26, 1963. The price of this ticket was \$10.60.

Our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activity between September 25, 1963, and October 3, 1963, is continuing and results will be furnished to you as received.

BY COURIER SVC.
 10 MAY - 4
 COMM - FBI

REC'D. READING ROOM

MAY 4 4 28 PM '64
 105-2555-3525
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-56

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

JCS:pah
 (10)

XEROX

MAY 5 1964
 MAY 6 1964

DECLASSIFIED 7-14-77
 BY 2040 JZ

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Walt" and "J/S".

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures,
this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

The enclosed letterheads which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley, deal with Oswald's possible expenditures during his Mexican trip, with his hotel accommodations in Mexico and with a negative reinterview of a fellow passenger of Oswald's on bus on which he left Mexico 10/3/63. The letterheads re expenditures and hotel accommodations were at specific request of Commission representatives who traveled to Mexico. The letterhead re possible expenditures covers all areas of Commission's interest except the cost of the bus transportation from New Orleans to Laredo. With comments in outgoing all aspects of possible expenditures in which Commission is interested, have now been covered. Classified "Confidential" as letterheads from Mexico City have been so classified to protect our

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

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

APR 24 1964

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission desires to take the testimony of a representative group of the FBI agents who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Ruth Paine, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. It would appear that these interviews could be covered by the testimony of Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr. and John L. Quigley, and retired Special Agent John W. Fain.

The Commission would greatly appreciate your making arrangements for the appearance of Messrs. Hosty, Quigley and Fain on Tuesday, May 5, 1964, before the Commission. It would be particularly helpful if these individuals could come to the Commission on Monday, May 4th, for a preliminary informal review with members of the Commission staff of the testimony they would give on the following day, so as to expedite the proceedings before the Commission.

If there is any difficulty in making arrangements for Mr. Fain's appearance, because of his retired status, please let us know and we will make arrangements with him directly.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-56

105-20000-3526

3526

6 MAY 4 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

6/10/64

*Let to Comm
REL:PAH
4/28/64*

EX-108

MAY 5 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
April 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 28 4 22 PM '64
05-11-01-29

REC-56 105-82555-3506

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make arrangements for the appearance of Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr., and John L. Quigley and Mr. John W. Fain before the Commission May 4 and 5, 1964.

In accordance with your request, we have issued appropriate instructions for Special Agents Hosty and Quigley to appear before the Commission on the dates indicated. We are also contacting Mr. Fain to inform him of your request. If Mr. Fain has any difficulty in making arrangements for his appearance before your Commission, we will immediately bring such matter to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME _____
DATE _____

NOTE: Commission indicated it desired to take testimony of a representative group of FBI Agents who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Ruth Paine at whose home Marina Oswald was residing at the time of the assassination. Commission indicated it desired SAs Hosty and Quigley and retired SA Fain to appear before the Commission Monday, May 4, 1964, for preliminary informal review with members of the Commission staff of the testimony

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAILED 10
APR 28 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:phh
(11)

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

72 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

they would give on the following day, Tuesday, May 5, 1964, before the Commission. By separate communication the Dallas, New Orleans and Houston, Offices are to have Hosty, Quigley and Fain, respectively, appear in Washington, 5/4/64. In the event Mr. Fain has a problem in connection with such appearance, we will so advise the Commission in order that it can make arrangements with him directly.

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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3528 & 3527

PAGE NO. 1-4 & 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

147

CIA

REFERRAL

PA

Q
Letter to [unclear] [unclear]

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- 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 _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MISS GANDY _____

- SEE ME _____
- NOTE AND RETURN _____
- PREPARE REPLY _____
- SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL _____
- FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION _____
- WHAT ARE THE FACTS? _____
- HOLD _____

REMARKS:

Q

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Partington

File

Callahan

4/1-164

WHICH COPY AND COPY OF THIS MEMO IN 105-73753-3529

2 ENCLOSURES

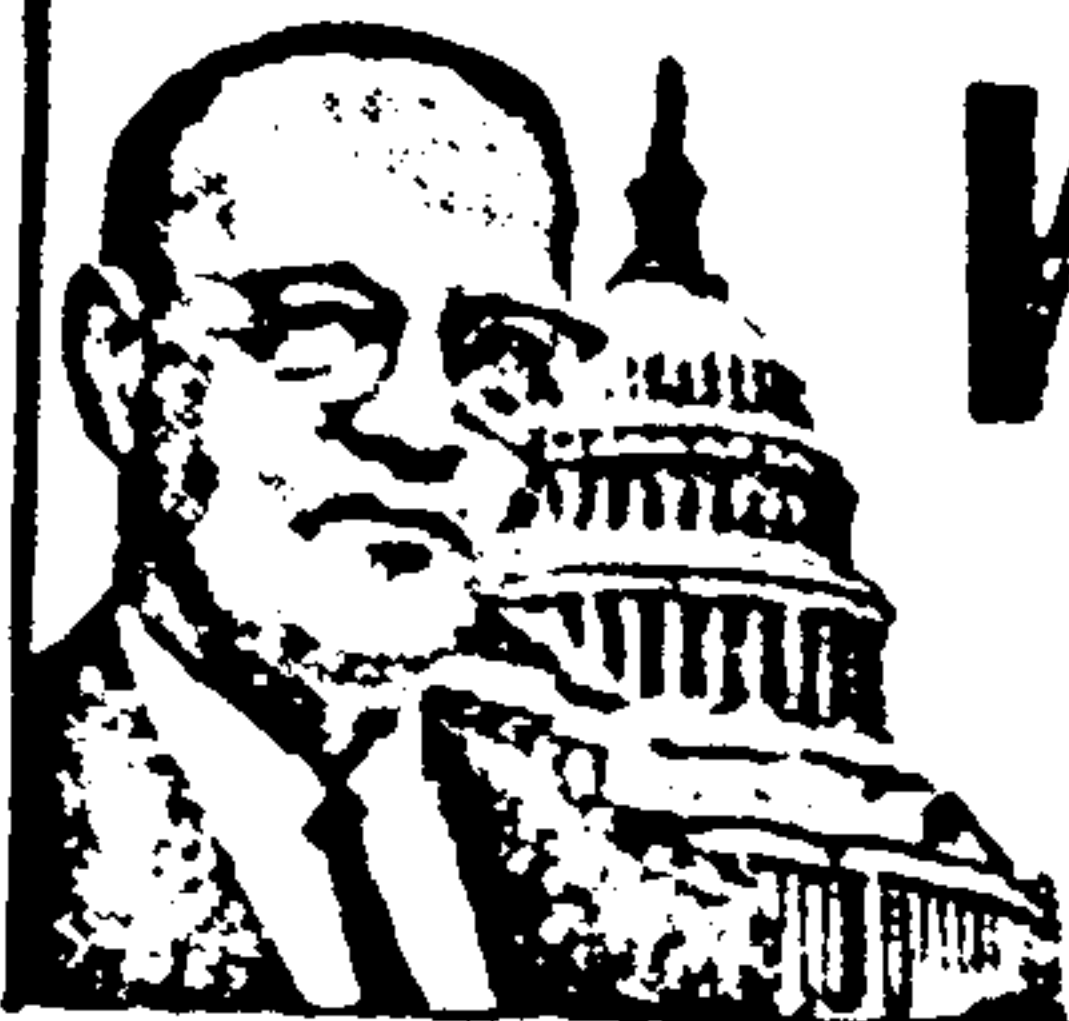
105-73753-3529

79 MAY 7 1964

MAY 5 1964

25 MAY 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION



WASHINGTON PIPELINE

By JOHN HENSHAW

What Happened to Oswald's Hair?

WASHINGTON — One of the strangest mysteries facing the Warren Commission probing the assassination of President Kennedy is: What happened to Lee Harvey Oswald's hair?

Oswald's brother, Robert, told the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that during the two years that Lee spent in Russia he lost more than half of his hair.

Commission members are now trying to determine if Oswald was given any drugs or underwent any type of brain treatment while in the Soviet Union that made his hair disappear.

If Oswald was under the influence of a new drug, commission members believe that this might have supplied the psychotic impulse for him to shoot President Kennedy.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, the 22-year-old Russian widow of the accused assassin, will be recalled and questioned about possible use of drugs by Oswald. As a trained pharmacist, Mrs. Oswald would not only know about new drugs in Russia, but she would also know if her husband took any there or in the U.S.

The Oswald family history shows that all the men in the family kept most of their hair all through their lives.



OSWALD

★★★
Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) has privately complained that his chief rival for the Republican Presidential nomination, N.Y. Governor Nelson Rockefeller, is trying to buy the election. But the latest Democratic estimates indicate that Goldwater is matching Rocky dollar for dollar.

★★★
President Johnson has refused to speculate at his press conferences as to who will run against him in November. But privately, he has told friends that he expects the Republican candidate to be Richard Nixon.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-3527

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MOBILE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 5/1/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/29/64
TITLE OF CASE LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka		REPORT MADE BY SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON	TYPED BY :gre
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R-CUBA	

REFERENCE: Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated 4/27/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Ten copies of this report are designated for the Bureau and four copies for Dallas to conform to copies previously designated in reports.

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- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">10</div> Bureau (105-82555)(RM) 4 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM) 1 - Mobile (105-601) COPIES DESTROYED 100-645		100	3530	REC 5
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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS		
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SOVIET SECTION

79 MAY 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON Office: MOBILE
Date: May 1, 1964
Field Office File No.: 105-601 Bureau File No.: 100-82555
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: TIMOTEO QUEZADA, 427 Circle Dr., Prichard, Ala., advised that his daughter, HILDA MIRTHALA QUEZADA-ALFARO, is not identical with the HILDA QUEZADA who was aboard a feeder bus of Transportes del Norte Co., 10/2/63, from Guadalajara, Mexico.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT PRICHARD, ALABAMA

On April 29, 1964, TIMOTEO QUEZADA, 427 Circle Drive, age 37, employed as a Mechanic for Dairy Fresh Company, furnished the following information:

He has a daughter, HILDA MIRTHALA QUEZADA-ALFARO, six years of age, born May 18, 1957, Monterey, Mexico. HILDA resides with him and his wife, GABRIELA, at this same address. HILDA entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, on May 5, 1962. He and his family went back to Monterey, Mexico in January 1963 and November 1963 but drove by automobile on each occasion. His daughter, HILDA, did not have occasion to ride any public buses while in Mexico and is not the HILDA QUEZADA who was in a party of three aboard a feeder bus of the Transportes del Norte Company, October 2, 1963, from Guadalajara, Mexico.

He advised that he does not know anyone else by the name of HILDA QUEZADA but pointed out that Guadalajara is a long distance from his former home in Monterey, Mexico.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 27, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -CUBA

SYNOPSIS:

Leo Sauvage, a 51-year-old French correspondent for a socialist newspaper and reported employee of the French Communist Party in 1956, wrote critical and ostensibly objective article entitled "The Oswald Affair" which appeared in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary", a publication of the American Jewish Committee. This article is similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having a background of communist sympathies. It is based on speculation, unfounded material and half-truths. Sauvage tries to discredit many of the facts indicating Oswald is guilty and also implies the true facts will never be brought out because of the influence of the FBI and other police agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is not felt we have the responsibility of furnishing the Commission with every piece of inaccurate, speculative commentary on the assassination. If you approve, the President's Commission will not be furnished a copy of this article as the magazine containing the article is readily available in the United States. A copy will be furnished to Dallas for its information.

*Done 4/30/64
RDR/mt*

Q

LEO SAUVAGE

Handwritten signature

Leo Sauvage was born 2/23/13 in Nancy, France, and was reported to be a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire" French socialist newspaper. (40-0-3796)

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Commentary" describes Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro," Paris for nearly 15 years.

In 1951 information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and comintern background. (100-23792-148)

On 9/27/56 a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. (64-200-231-1559)

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

This organization has been described as being founded in 1906 and incorporated in 1911. The fundamental purpose of this organization is said to be to safeguard the civil and religious rights of Jewish people throughout the world and to combat discrimination and prejudice. In 1946 it was described as being pro-Palestine with its ultimate aim being to secure a "real homeland" in Palestine. The committee has been criticized by the communist "Daily Worker" in the past for its anticommunist assertions. Some individuals connected with the committee have had communist affiliations. (62-102104-8)

"COMMENTARY"

"Commentary," a monthly magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, states it aims to meet the need for a journal of "significant thought and opinion on Jewish affairs and contemporary issues." It will be "hospitable to diverse points of view and belief" and it hopes to encourage "original creative endeavor." The editor maintains the opinions and views expressed therein are the authors own and do not necessarily express "Commentary's" viewpoint or position.

DETAILS:

Sauvage prefaces his "objective" article with several observations which serve to set the tone of the article which is to follow. He first of all stresses that all the evidence against Oswald was "leaked" to the various news media and he accuses the FBI as one of the principals in leaking this information. Sauvage then states as the Dallas authorities convicted Oswald by "press and television" the FBI has "forced" the hand of the President's Commission by leaking the results of our investigation and in this manner assuring that the Commission will return a verdict of guilty for Oswald.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Sauvage proceeds in a systematic manner to review the alleged evidence against Oswald from the assassination on. He quotes freely the published statements of individuals such as Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade, Chief Jesse Curry and Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, and then endeavors to show that the early erroneous statements made by them were really intended to deceive and cover up the true facts. Sauvage imputes to impulsive publicity-seeking statements, intrigue and conspiracy. In order to lend credence to some of his theories Sauvage goes as far as to attribute public statement to SAC Gordon Shanklin of Dallas regarding the assassination. Of course these statements are completely untrue.

Some of the alleged facts which Sauvage highlights as showing Oswald could not be the assassin are as follows:

1. That it was physically impossible for Oswald to have traveled from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and escape without anybody seeing him.
2. That because of the lack of security around the building immediately after the assassination anybody could have entered or left the building without being seen.
3. Sauvage claims the assassination rifle would not lend itself to three accurate shots and that Lee Harvey Oswald did not have the talent or the experience to fire the rifle as accurately as alleged.
4. Sauvage also quotes various statements from doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital who afforded the President emergency treatment, that the President had been shot from the front. This, of course, is completely erroneous and has been checked out numerous times. This is a favorite of the communist press.
5. Sauvage also claims four shots were fired not three and he is skeptical of the findings of the FBI Laboratory that the three bullets fired were from the assassination rifle.
6. He suggests clues leading to Oswald's arrest were planted well in advance of the assassination and suggests a conspiracy.
7. He raises doubts concerning the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit by Oswald suggesting the facts as known are completely false.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In order to show "objectivity" Sauvage agrees with the facts as known to date that Oswald and Ruby did not conspire together. In fact, Sauvage goes so far as to say that any such idea is "rather childish."

Sauvage's attempt to appear as a humble modest reporter merely inquiring into the facts falls short and it is quite obvious that his intents and purposes for writing this article are to create embarrassment for the U. S. Government and to cloud the true facts relating to Oswald's guilt as well as to elicit support from sympathetic groups.

no *gem* *1/11* *Hed* *JPM*

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject Lee Harvey Oswald

Type of Mail	Date of Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	<u>4-27-64</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe) <u>as Book review</u> <u>Commentary report</u> <u>pg 21</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <u>Thompson</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <u>5714</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Room	<u>2/6/64</u>	<u>4-30-64</u>

Reason for Removal

For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)

To send to

To attach to memo to director

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Complete File and Serial Number 105-82555-3531

THE OSWALD AFFAIR

LÉO SAUVAGE

ON THE DAY after the murder of President Kennedy, a New York lawyer, commenting on the case against Lee Harvey Oswald as it had been revealed up to that point, was quoted in the *Journal American* as saying that "The District Attorney has a suspect, but not much more." As a Frenchman, I thought it a strange coincidence that this lawyer's name should have been Emile Zola Berman. Unlike the suspect whom the first Emile Zola brought back from Devil's Island, however, Lee Harvey Oswald—even were he to be proved innocent—can never be brought back from the place to which he has been sent. But *could* he be proved innocent? If we believe that a man must be considered innocent until he is proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, we can already assert that Lee Harvey Oswald *was* innocent. For to the unbiased, critical mind, the case against him is a tissue of improbabilities, contradictions, and outright falsifications.

Is this a hasty judgment? Instead of saying "already," which suggests that any further information we get will strengthen my own impression of Oswald's innocence, should I not at least have said "still," implying that new evidence may yet be brought forward to sustain the almost universal American conviction of Oswald's guilt? Such prudence would certainly be the only proper attitude to take in any other case. But not in this one. All the available evidence against Oswald has either been leaked or eagerly and even ruthlessly spelled out whether true, half true, or demonstrably false; whether pertinent, confused, or obviously irrelevant. So far as Dallas is concerned, the case was proclaimed "cinched" by Chief Will Fritz of the Homicide Bureau as early as November 23, one day after the assassination. The following day, only two hours after Jack Ruby had disposed of Oswald in the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters, the case against him was declared "closed" by Police Chief Jesse Curry and by District Attorney Henry Wade who boasted that he had "sent men to the electric chair with

less evidence." That same evening, in a televised press conference whose transcript will stand forever in the international annals of justice as an example of fantastic irresponsibility, Wade spoke the final word for the Dallas authorities: "I would say that without any doubt he [Oswald] is the killer . . . there is no question that he [Oswald] was the killer of President Kennedy . . ."

Of course, there is still the as yet uncompleted investigation of the Presidential Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. May it not turn up new evidence? It is difficult to see how. The Warren Commission, though it has its own legal staff and the right to subpoena witnesses, will nevertheless depend for its technical information on the FBI investigation, and the results of that investigation, though officially still confidential, have already been revealed to the world—and revealed, apparently, before the Warren Commission even received the FBI report from the Justice Department. On December 3, while dutifully publishing a statement by a Justice Department spokesman announcing that the FBI report had not yet been sent to the Attorney General for submission to President Johnson, the evening papers nevertheless felt confident in coming out with enormous banner headlines like "OSWALD LONE KILLER, FBI REPORT TO PROVE IT" (*New York Journal American*). The stories quoted anonymous "government sources," but the identity of these sources was no mystery at all in Washington; the FBI itself had leaked the "probable conclusions" of its report even while the report was still being written. Six days later, on December 9, the Justice Department, acting on instructions from the White House, delivered the now completed report directly to the Warren Commission. Quite naturally, the Commission had asked that nothing be made public until it had reviewed the document and taken whatever action seemed appropriate. Yet the *New York Times* of December 10 was able to put the following headline over the very story in which (in passing) it mentioned the Commission's desire to keep the report confidential: "OSWALD ASSASSIN BEYOND A DOUBT, FBI CONCLUDES. HE ACTED ALONE AND DID NOT KNOW RUBY, SAYS REPORT TO WARREN INQUIRY PANEL."

Léo Sauvage has for almost fifteen years been New York correspondent for *Le Figaro*, Paris' leading morning newspaper. A graduate both of the Sorbonne and of the Paris Law School, he is also the author of *Autopsie du Castrisme* (Paris, 1962). This is his first appearance in *COMMUNISTARY*.

Thus, after the "press and television conviction" of Lee Oswald in Dallas, a second press and television conviction took place in Washington. And just as the Dallas authorities had forced the hand of any jury that would have heard the Oswald case, so the FBI has forced the hand of the Warren Commission. With the help of all the mass media, Oswald's guilt has now twice been sold to the public—despite the fact that no one has even so much as ventured to explain why a psychopathic regicide, acting (as we shall see) under circumstances that would make his capture inevitable, should renounce the ultimate satisfaction of glorying in his deed before the eyes of the world. I really do not see, therefore, why only those of us who are skeptical about the case against Oswald should await further information.

Before going on to raise some of the specific questions that Oswald's accusers should be forced to answer, let me make one final remark. I am a reporter and not a detective. Thus far, however, it is only the reporters, those "amateur investigators into the Kennedy assassination" whom Max Lerner in a recent column sarcastically advised to take "a much needed rest," who have shown up what Mr. Lerner himself described as "the tissue of guesswork, ignorance and contradictions in which the law enforcement officials were caught." In the face of so systematically prejudiced an investigation as has so far been made into the President's assassination, how else will the truth ever be arrived at if "amateurs" fail to ask the questions that the professionals have obfuscated or left unanswered?

I. Did Oswald Have an Alibi?

Though there have been a number of interesting official variations concerning certain quite important details, it is now an undisputed fact that Lee Oswald was in the second-floor lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository on Elm Street a very short time after three shots were fired at the Presidential motorcade from a window on the sixth floor of the building. He was seen in the lunchroom by two witnesses: the manager of the Texas School Book Depository, Mr. Roy S. Truly, and a motorcycle policeman who was the first officer to enter the building.

The fact of Oswald's presence on the second floor, it should be noted, was first presented to the public as evidence against him. In his unforgettable press conference of Sunday, November 24 ("to detail some of the evidence against Oswald for the assassination of the President"), District Attorney Wade put it this way: "A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran into the building and saw this man [Oswald] in a corner and tried to arrest him. But the manager of the building said he was an employee and it was all right . . ." In emphasizing that Oswald had barely escaped arrest "immediately after the assassina-

tion," the District Attorney was obviously trying to convey the impression that Oswald had *effectively* been caught red-handed. He therefore neglected to mention that the place in which Oswald was (as it were) "cornered" was the second-floor lunchroom; nor did he indicate that the police officer and the manager of the building had described Oswald as holding a Coca-Cola bottle in his hand. These details, however, had been announced the day before by Police Chief Jesse Curry, whose Saturday afternoon statement remains very intriguing. Chief Curry started by saying that he could tell from the sound of the shots that they had come from the School Book Depository, and that "right away" he had radioed an order from his car to surround and search the building. Then he told of the first officer to reach it, of this officer climbing the stairs together with the building manager (Mr. Truly), and of the two men seeing Oswald in the lunchroom. There were, he added, "other persons" in the lunchroom as well.

I can see only one explanation for the emphasis both Mr. Wade and Chief Curry placed on how soon after the shots Oswald was seen inside the building, and for the singular statement by Chief Curry—never repeated, but never corrected as a mistake either—to the effect that there were other witnesses to Oswald's presence in the lunchroom besides the motorcycle policeman and Mr. Truly. According to the version of the story given out by the police on Friday evening, Oswald had been stopped when leaving the building after the assassination, but had been allowed to proceed when Mr. Truly identified him as an employee. This version collapsed when Mr. Truly told the real story to the press, revealing that he had identified Oswald as an employee in the lunchroom, and not at the street door or on the sidewalk. Thus, there were no witnesses to testify to the exact time Oswald left the Elm Street building and since this raised the possibility that he might claim to have left it *before* the crime, it became important to stress his presence in the building after the shots had been fired.

Chief Curry's statement that Oswald was in the lunchroom "among others" has never been retracted. But unless we are to impute criminal negligence, we must assume that on this point Mr. Curry was simply ill informed: if there really were other persons in the lunchroom at the time Oswald entered it and nobody bothered to question them about the exact moment and about his behavior, we could stop and draw our conclusions right now. For the exact moment that Oswald entered the lunchroom is of the very first importance in determining whether it was physically possible for him to have been on the sixth floor when the shots were fired.

All the reports we have—including the statements by Wade and Curry on television and those given to individual reporters—place Oswald in

the lunchroom an extremely short time after the crime. Bob Considine of the Hearst Press, for example, was told that Oswald had been questioned inside the building "almost before the smoke from the assassin's gun had disappeared." As for me, I have the direct testimony of one of the two witnesses, Mr. Roy Truly. When I asked him whether it had taken a long time for him and the motorcycle policeman to reach the lunchroom, he answered (apparently not realizing what I was driving at): "Oh, no! It was as soon as the last shot was fired when I saw the officer come running. As a matter of fact, it was so soon afterwards that I don't believe he was riding in the motorcade. He must have been off his motorcycle, standing nearby. Anyhow, it was right away after the shots. I knew they were shots, but had no idea they were fired from the building. I thought the officer wanted to get to the roof for a better look and I immediately offered to show him how. We ran to the freight elevators in the back of the building because the front elevators do not go beyond the fourth floor, but the two freight cars had both been left somewhere up in the top floors and we took the stairs, the officer ahead of me. When I reached the second-floor landing, the officer was already at the open door of the lunchroom, some twenty or twenty-five feet away. No, I couldn't tell you exactly how much time it took, all this, but it wasn't long . . ."

The obvious question, then, is whether there was enough time for Lee Oswald—if he fired the shots from the front window on the sixth floor—to run to the staircase in the back (that is, on the opposite side of the building), hide the gun, and go down four flights of stairs to the lunchroom before the motorcycle policeman and Mr. Truly saw him there, not panting, not looking suspicious, and probably sipping a Coke (which means additional time for getting it out of the vending machine and opening it).

We "amateur investigators" obviously have no means of doing that type of checking. But did the professional investigators—the Dallas police, the FBI, the Secret Service—do it? During the week following the assassination of Oswald, the FBI spent a lot of time in and around the Texas School Book Depository. Since the press was not allowed inside the building while the FBI was there, we do not know whether and how Oswald's movements immediately after the shooting were checked. But in order to find out whether Oswald had an alibi or not, it was not only necessary to get as close an estimate as possible of the time he would have needed to make his way from the sixth to the second floor. It was also necessary to find out precisely how much time elapsed between the last shot and the moment the motorcycle policeman and Mr. Truly saw Oswald in the lunchroom.

"I told them, as I just told you, that it was a very short time," Roy Truly answered when I

asked him whether there had been any special tests to determine the number of seconds he and the motorcycle policeman lost in the lobby with the elevators before starting to climb the stairs. When I pressed the point, he said: "No, nothing else . . ." And none of the many reporters and photographers who for days kept a close watch on the Texas School Book Depository, writing and taking pictures of the various re-enactments of the assassination staged on Elm Street, ever saw a motorcycle policeman running into the building under the eyes of detectives with stopwatches in their hands.

2. The Elm Street Building

Whoever planned to assassinate President Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository must have known that he would have almost no chance to escape. Since no other building in the area had the right vantage on the motorcade, his position would be revealed as soon as the shots were fired. Furthermore, with so many policemen around, he could be sure that the building would be surrounded and sealed up before he could possibly reach an exit on the ground floor. Not—since the School Book Depository occupies a whole block, with a parking lot in back and no contiguous construction—was there any way of escaping through the roof.

We know now, however—because Lee Oswald walked out several minutes after the murder without being stopped or even noticed—that the building which Chief Curry had "right away ordered to be surrounded and searched," was *not* immediately surrounded and sealed up. We even know that through the monstrous negligence of the three police services involved, anybody could leave—or enter—not only during the first few minutes, but later as well. Roy Truly told me that when he came back from the roof with the motorcycle policeman (after seeing Oswald in the lunchroom) there were "a whole lot of people with the officers on the second floor, at least fifteen or twenty persons." He described them as "reporters, photographers, office workers from the other floors, probably also outsiders, I guess." Even after the three doors of the building had finally been blocked off by the police, people who said they were employees returning from lunch were allowed to enter, and people who said they were reporters or showed a camera were allowed to leave. If the assassin was someone other than Oswald, and if, for some reason, he had not left the building during the long minutes when nobody was watching the doors, he could still have slipped away in the midst of all this traffic.

After such an incredible mess, it could not have been an easy job for the FBI to find out several days later who, among the ninety-one employees at least, had been in the building at the time of the murder. Witnesses had mentioned from the

beginning that there were several persons watching the motorcade from the windows of the fifth floor, and there may have been more watching from the other windows, as well as some who had remained in their offices. Who were these people and what light could they shed on the slaying?

"Carrying his Coke," said *Time* magazine, "Oswald ambled into a nearby office. A switchboard operator said, 'Wasn't that terrible the President being shot?' Oswald mumbled something unintelligible, went out of the office, walked down the steps and slipped through the crowd outside . . ." Never having heard of any switchboard operator in a nearby office until I read this account, I asked Mr. Truly about her. Yes, he confirmed, that was the story told to the FBI when on the following week—they finally began questioning everyone who works in the School Depository. But, he added, it wasn't the switchboard operator who spoke to Oswald. It was another woman working in the same office, and yes, that office is "right next to the lunchroom." Did either of the two women notice the noise Oswald must have made in the corridor rushing in from the sixth floor? Mr. Truly didn't know. Nor did he remember whether the FBI had asked them.

3. The Chicken Bones

Entering the storage room on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, the police found, near the window from which the shots had been fired, an empty cigarette pack and the remains of a meal: a piece of partly eaten fried chicken, some chicken bones in a paper bag, and an empty Coca-Cola bottle. Officially announced Friday afternoon on television by Captain Fritz, this discovery was published in every newspaper around the world and taken as an indication of the cold-bloodedness of the assassin who had calmly waited, eating chicken and smoking cigarettes (though there was no mention of cigarette butts), for the moment to shoot.

Nobody doubted that the person who had eaten the chicken was the assassin, and some expected the police to pump Oswald's stomach in order to prove that he was that person. Chief Curry, however, denied that there had ever been any such intention. He had enough evidence against Oswald, he said, to dispense with stomach pumps. But like Captain Fritz, Curry seemed perfectly convinced that the chicken was Oswald's, and on Sunday the FBI agent on the scene, Gordon Shanklin, made it final by informing Fred Powledge of the *New York Times* that a print of Oswald's left index finger had been found on the paper bag containing the chicken bones.

Meanwhile, in his eagerness to establish that Lee Oswald had been in the Elm Street building at the time of the murder, Captain Fritz had triumphantly announced to press and television that no fewer than six witnesses had seen Oswald there

shortly before the shooting. One of these witnesses, Captain Fritz said, had invited Oswald to come outside with him to watch the approaching motorcade from the street, and Fritz seemed to attach great importance to the fact that Oswald, after refusing the invitation, had asked that witness to send the freight elevator back up to him.

The chief of the Dallas Homicide Bureau did not explain how a hand-operated freight elevator could be sent anywhere without an operator in it, but in any event, side by side with the news of Oswald's chicken lunch, the papers printed the story of his having been seen by several witnesses only so short a time before the crime that the Presidential motorcade was already approaching. The contradiction was obvious, and significant, for if Oswald hadn't had enough time to have eaten that chicken between the departure of Captain Fritz's witnesses and the assassination, was someone else waiting and eating chicken near the sixth-floor window from which President Kennedy was shot? Was that second man Oswald's accomplice? Or was he perhaps the real assassin in whose place Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested?

I do not know whether the Dallas investigators spent any time pondering these dramatic questions. Nor do I know what laboratory tests if any were made on the remaining piece of chicken and the bones, in order, for example, to find tooth marks. Captain Fritz could have learned about these possibilities in Sakerman and O'Connell's handbook, *Modern Criminal Investigation* without waiting for Soviet criminologist I. Kapets to remind him of them. Nor, again, do I know whether anyone in the Dallas Police Department thought of making plaster casts, or at least taking photographs, of the chicken leftovers before throwing them away. What is certain is that from Monday the 25th on, the chicken bones were never mentioned again. When, the following Wednesday, I expressed my concern over the question to Assistant District Attorney James Bowie in Dallas, he seemed not to share it at all. According to Mr. Bowie, Oswald was not the person who ate the chicken. This I had already assumed from Captain Fritz's witnesses. Moreover, Mr. Bowie said and this I had not previously heard—it had been discovered that the chicken was eaten and discarded near the window the day before the President was shot. Had the police found the man who had eaten it? Mr. Bowie didn't know.

This was on November 27. On December 8, the *New York Journal American* published a "step by stealthy step" account of the assassination in the form of a copyrighted story by Gene Roberts originally published in the *Detroit Free Press* and then syndicated to various other newspapers across the country. Somewhere in the middle of that story, the following lines appeared:

"The storage room seemed made to order for

an assassin. It was cluttered with rows of book cartons, some of them in stacks six feet high. Five depository employees had worked in the storage room until noon, covering its floor with plywood. One of them, Bonnie Ray Williams, walked near the window at the 10 o'clock smoking break, downed a bottle of pop, chewed on a piece of chicken. This killed the theory that the assassin had eaten while waiting in ambush."

This was the first I (or anyone else, I believe) had heard of Bonnie Ray Williams and the four other men who were working in the sixth-floor storage room until noon on the morning of the assassination. Neither Jack C. Cason, president of the Texas School Book Depository, nor Roy S. Truly, its manager, had ever mentioned them. On the day of the murder, indeed, Mr. Cason was quoted by the *Dallas Morning News* as saying that "President Kennedy's killer could have been holed up in that sixth story hideaway for as long as four days without anyone bothering him." Nevertheless, Mr. Truly has since confirmed Gene Roberts's modestly hidden scoop. "Maybe I left out a few things, talking to reporters," he remarked when I reminded him on the phone that he had never spoken of the workmen before. "Yes, I may have forgotten about it, there were so many things to think of, and everybody was so upset."

Well, maybe. But how is it that the police found Oswald's palm print, but no other, on a carton which, it now develops, must have been shifted back and forth during the morning by several different hands? And since it now also appears that Oswald could not, because of the exceptional activity going on there all morning, have used the convenient hiding places of the sixth floor, where did he keep his rifle from sight until noon? When did he take it out from where he had hidden it? How did he get it to the sixth-floor window in time for the murder without being seen?

Moreover, if Gene Roberts's story represents as it seems to do the present position of the Dallas authorities, one wonders how Bonnie Ray Williams convinced Assistant District Attorney Bowie that at the 10 o'clock smoking break on November 22, he was chewing chicken bones which, according to what Mr. Bowie himself told me, were already a day old.

4. The Italian Rifle

The rifle which killed President Kennedy, as all the world has been told, was a Mannlicher-Carcano 1938. As is well known by now, European experts—including technicians of the Beretta Company which manufactured it and Italian army instructors who used it during World War II—say that this type of rifle does not lend itself to three accurate shots within five or six seconds. Other experts—in Sweden and the United States

—disagree. But practically every expert who thinks it possible for such a rifle to achieve so high a degree of rapid-fire accuracy also says that it would require a crack shot, one who was intimate with the weapon and was practicing on it constantly.

The first reaction of the Dallas authorities in the face of the onslaught by the European experts was to argue that Oswald actually had had much more than five or six seconds to fire the three shots. That was what Jim Bowie told me personally, and what Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker stated publicly: "Oswald had plenty of time, maybe twenty seconds . . ."

On November 27, Dr. Kemp Clark, one of the doctors who operated on the President at Portland Hospital, declared that the first bullet seemed to have hit Mr. Kennedy "just below the Adam's apple, at about the necktie knot." This information was immediately seized upon by the authorities as supporting Sheriff Decker's estimate of the time it must have taken to fire the three shots. The President, the press was now instructed, was hit the first time while his car was still on Houston Street, slowing down to make the sharp turn at Elm Street toward the underpass and Stemmons Freeway. The assassin then swung his rifle around in a ninety-degree arc, and following the car in his telescopic sight, caught up with it again from the back, well after the turn. Thus, according to this theory—which the wire services rushed to skeptical experts in Italy and Austria—the assassin had at least ten to fifteen seconds between the first and second shots.

The same evening, however, speaking for the first time from his hospital bed, Governor John Connally, who had been hit by the assassin's second bullet, told a very different story. Here are his exact words, as taken from the broadcast recorded by the *New York Times*: "We had just turned the corner. We heard a shot. I turned to my left. I was sitting in the jump seat. I turned to my left and looked in the back seat. The President had slumped. He had said nothing. Almost simultaneously as I turned, I was hit, and I knew I'd been hit badly, and I said, 'I knew the President had been hit—and I said, 'My God, they're going to kill us all.' And then there was a third shot, and the President was hit again . . ."

In other words, the first shot was fired *after* the corner had been turned, and the second followed "almost simultaneously." And if this were not enough to dispose of the twenty-second theory of the Dallas authorities, it collapsed completely when the motion picture film taken by a local amateur showed that the Presidential car was already on Elm Street, past the Texas School Book Depository, when the shooting started. Taking into account the speed of the film and the speed of the car (determined by several reconstructions of the fatal trip), the Dallas authorities finally arrived at what is today the official conclu-

son: the three shots were fired in five and a half seconds.

But just as these same authorities, by trying too hard to place Oswald in the Elm Street building immediately after the assassination, came close to providing him with an alibi, so they now raised new difficulties for themselves.

On the day of the assassination, Dr. Kemp Clark and some of the other doctors who attended the President at Parkland Hospital had expressed a certain perplexity over the wound below the Adam's apple. They weren't sure, they said, whether this wound had been caused by the same bullet as the wound in the back of the President's head or by a different one. Dr. Clark personally explained to newsmen how the throat wound might be interpreted as the exit mark of the bullet which had penetrated the President's head from behind. Five days later, however, Dr. Clark decided that the throat wound was an entry mark. This interpretation supported the theory of the Dallas authorities that the first shot had hit Mr. Kennedy on Houston Street, and thus eased the problem of the Italian rifle. But it also left the Dallas authorities in an awkward predicament. "How," asked Richard Dudman in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on December 1, "could the President have been shot in the front from the back?"

Once more the answer came in the form of one of those leaks which a foreign correspondent working in this country quickly learns from his American colleagues are to be regarded as practically official, though no authority will either confirm or deny them. This time the wire services identified the authority in question as "a source fully acquainted with results of a post-mortem examination conducted at the Bethesda, Maryland, Naval Hospital."

According to this unofficial-official report, the first bullet had actually struck the President in the back, penetrating two or three inches without damaging any vital organs. The reason this wound had not been discovered at Parkland Hospital was that the doctors there were busy trying to save the President's life and that meant attending first to the head and throat wounds. These two wounds, the unofficial-official report now stated, confirming Dr. Clark's initial hypothesis, had been caused by a single bullet which had entered through the back of the head and exited below the Adam's apple.

This took care of Richard Dudman's question. But the autopsy report provided yet another confirmation of the shortness of time in which the three shots were fired, and so the Dallas authorities still had to explain how a man like Oswald could have fired three so accurate shots in such record time with the Mannlicher-Carcano 1938 found near the sixth-floor window of the Elm Street building. Lee Oswald was considered a good shot during his service with the Marines, but far from a champion, and even a champion,

everybody agreed, was not to practice regularly to do as well as President Kennedy did. Consequently, since Oswald received the Italian rifle on March 20, if it could not be proved that he had been practicing assiduously from then until shortly before November 22, it would really be difficult to make the case against him convincing. For how could a man whose Marine training went back four years nevertheless hit a moving target three times in five and a half seconds, shooting at an angle of 15 degrees with a second-hand bolt action rifle, without intensive practice? Yet for two weeks after the murder that was precisely what we were asked to believe until December 6, when the *Dallas Morning News* reported that the police had found witnesses who had seen Oswald practicing with the Italian rifle on a nearby gun range. The range was quickly identified as the Grand Prairie Sports Home. The owner, a Mr. Floyd Davis, told reporters that he himself had seen nothing, but that four of his customers had noticed, and mentioned to him, a strange fellow who during the two weekends preceding the assassination had attracted their attention both by his expert handling of a foreign type gun equipped with a telescopic sight, and by his irritating lack of manners in shooting crossfire at other people's targets. They had recognized this fellow as Lee Oswald when they saw him on television, Mr. Davis said, but they hadn't reported the information earlier to the police or the FBI because it hadn't occurred to them that the investigators would be interested.

Now, apart from the fact that Oswald spent his weekends with his wife and children in Mrs. Paine's four-room house in Irving and would therefore have had difficulty in getting away to the rifle range unobserved and carrying a gun, the credibility of the witnesses who have declared that they saw him is called into question by their having also seen him arrive at the wheel of a car. Oswald did not own a car, and according to Mrs. Paine, who tried vainly to teach him, neither did he know how to drive.

5. Bullets, Ballistics, and the Irving Gunsmith

Very pertinent questions have been asked and very dubious conclusions drawn in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and the *New Republic* about the number of bullets used by the assassin.

He is supposed to have fired three shots, yet anyone who looks carefully at all the statements made by various officials on the case will find that those three shots seem to have produced four bullets. The confusion is due to the mystery that for several weeks surrounded the bullet which struck Governor Connally. I have seen or heard four different reports on it, two of which say that the bullet "pierced" the Governor's thigh and two that it "lodged" in it. Choosing the latter version and with good reason, since it was the one given

by Dr. Robert Shaw, Governor Connally's personal physician, on the day after the shooting. Richard Dudman in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, followed by Jack Minnis and Staughton Lynd in the *New Republic*, counted four bullets: one in President Kennedy's back, one found on a stretcher, one in fragments on the floor of the car, and one in Governor Connally's thigh.

In order to find out for myself, I called the Executive Mansion in Austin and got Julian Read, one of the Governor's aides, on the phone. Had the bullet "pierced" Mr. Connally's thigh or "lodged" in it, I asked Mr. Read? Or was the answer to this question considered a state secret? "No, there is no secret," he replied. "Please hold on just a moment." I held on, and a minute later he came back with a straight answer: "The bullet had splintered, and a fragment embedded itself in the thigh where it was recovered."

This settled the mystery of the four bullets but did nothing to settle another equally perplexing one. Both Chief Curry and FBI Agent Shanklin had said that ballistics tests made in the FBI's Washington laboratories proved that *all three* bullets had been fired from "Oswald's gun." Yet how could this be when one of the bullets was splintered and when experts from all over the world including Sakerman and the late Chief Inspector of the New York Police Department John J. O'Connell have made it clear that ballistic identification with the help of the comparison microscope is possible only "if the bullet has retained its shape or is only partly deformed"?

But too I tried to check at the source, but I was less lucky with the Justice Department and the FBI in Washington, D.C., than I had been with the Executive Mansion in Austin, Texas. A Public Information Officer at the Justice Department told me, after asking me to hold on, that all available information had been transmitted to the Warren Commission, that this included all reports on ballistics and other laboratory tests, and that nothing had been or could now be released by the Justice Department to the press. When I asked him whether I was to understand that all the statements which had been made in Dallas were without foundation, he quickly denied that this was what he had meant, and suggesting that I use my own judgment, he gave me the number of an FBI Public Information Officer who, he said, might be able to tell me something more.

The Public Information Officer at the FBI was expecting my call. He told me that all available information had been transmitted . . . etc. So far as the ballistics tests were concerned, they had been done at the request of the Dallas authorities and the results had therefore been communicated to them. What the Dallas authorities then did with the report or said about it was not the responsibility of the FBI. No, he could neither confirm or deny anything—that would be contrary

to FBI policy. Yes, I . . . we to use my own judgment.

Well, using my own judgment as twice suggested, I would say that the Dallas authorities could not have received positive ballistic identification of the fragmented bullet from the FBI, but that they gave the impression they had in order to make a better case against Oswald. Of course, if the FBI could identify only two out of three bullets as having been fired by the Mannlicher-Carcano found in the Elm Street building, it would not mean that the third one was necessarily fired by another gun, especially since this fragmented bullet was the one that hit Governor Connally. In contrast to the questions raised by Mr. Kennedy's throat wound, there has never been any controversy about the direction of the bullet that struck Mr. Connally. Indeed, the trajectory of the bullet through his body makes it the only one of the three which can be clearly traced back, if not to the rifle, at least to the sixth-floor window of the School Book Depository. Nevertheless, given the fact that part of what we were told about the ballistics tests was untrue, how can we be sure about the rest of it?

For that matter, how can we be sure about anything in this incredible investigation, when one of the strangest episodes in the story still remains to be cleared up? This episode involves an Irving gunsmith, Mr. Dial D. Ryder, who declared on November 28 that about a month earlier he had mounted a telescopic sight on a rifle for a customer named Oswald. Mr. Ryder remembered neither the man nor the weapon, but he had found a repair ticket—\$1.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for bore-sighting—with the name Oswald on it. The story made headlines, but soon someone remembered that the Italian rifle Oswald had received from a Chicago mail-order firm was supposed to have had a telescopic sight already mounted on it, and the Dallas officials who had given the big news to the reporters told them a few hours later to forget about it—it was just a mistake. Indeed it was a mistake, for once again the brilliant Dallas investigators had inadvertently stirred up inconvenient problems.

From the very beginning there had been some question about the rifle with the telescopic sight because of the price Oswald was said to have paid for it. Every newspaper in the world had already dozens of times mentioned the \$12.78 second-hand rifle used to kill John F. Kennedy, when a reproduction in the *New York Times* of the Klein's Sporting Goods ad showed that \$12.78 was the price of the "6.5 Italian Carbine" without telescopic sight, (item No. C20-1196). The same rifle "with brand new 4 Xscope" was listed as costing \$19.95 (item No. C-20-750). Besides, Oswald would also have had to buy item No. E20-751 ("6.5mm. Italian military ammo, 108 rds") which, together with a free 6-shot clip, amounted to another \$7.50. Captain Fritiz, in answer to ques-

tions, said that the announcement of the price as \$12.78 had been an error, and that Oswald had received the gun "fully equipped, you bet." Mr. Milton P. Klein, President of Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago, confirmed that the rifle sent to Oswald's P.O. Box in Dallas under the name of A. Hidell was the \$19.95 item with telescopic sight. Mr. Klein did not mention the ammo. Neither did Captain Fritz, and it may be noted here, as another curious detail of the case, that while the search conducted in Irving as well as in the North Beckley Avenue rooming house in Dallas produced a great number of letters, photographs, and other documents, not a single 6.5mm. bullet was ever announced as having turned up.

Under all these circumstances, the story of the Irving gunsmith was apt to reopen the whole question of the weapon, and there must have been a difficult moment that evening in Dallas Police Headquarters when this was realized. At first, some journalists were told that Oswald may have owned a second rifle, but this was not a very convenient way out either, because it meant that the police would have had to explain where he had kept it and where he had bought the other telescopic sight. And so the story of the Irving gunsmith was dismissed as a misunderstanding and he was never mentioned again.

There remains, however, something extremely disturbing about this episode which no serious investigation can ignore. Unlike other witnesses, Mr. Ryder did not say that he recognized or remembered Oswald, but only that he had come across a repair ticket with Oswald's name on it in his records. Now, Oswald is not Smith, Jones, or Brown. If Mr. Ryder's Oswald was not Lee Harvey, and if there was some other Oswald in Irving or nearby in October 1963, the police should find and produce him. If they cannot, and if it develops that someone who was neither Lee Harvey nor any real Oswald used the name of Oswald to get a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle by a gunsmith in Irving one month before the assassination of President Kennedy, a startling possibility would present itself—the possibility that clues leading to Lee Harvey Oswald were planted well in advance of the assassination.

But what if Mr. Ryder had misread the name on the repair ticket? This would have been a valid reason, the only valid one, for the police to have dropped the whole story. To check on this possibility, I called him and asked what exactly was the "mistake" or "misunderstanding" that had led Dallas officials to dismiss his story. "Well," he said, "you know that the gun Oswald received from Chicago already had a telescopic sight. So it couldn't be the murder gun he brought to me. It must've been another gun, or it was some other Oswald." But was he sure of the name on the repair ticket? Had he perhaps misread it? "No, no, the ticket is still here. It's Oswald. No first name or middle initial, but Oswald. Just Oswald."

6. Prints, Witnesses, and the Invisible .38

There is a fascinating passage—yet another—in the transcript of District Attorney Wade's Sunday night press conference. This one concerns the question of prints on Oswald's Italian rifle:

"Q. What other evidence is there? A. Let's see . . . His fingerprints were found on the gun, have I said that? Q. Which gun? A. On the rifle. Q. You didn't say that. (. . .) Q. The rifle fingerprints were his, were Oswald's? A. Yes. . . . Q. Were there any fingerprints . . .? A. Palm prints rather than fingerprints. Q. Were there any fingerprints at the window? Q. Palm prints on the what? A. Yes, on . . . Q. On the rifle? A. Yes, sir. Q. Where are they on the rifle? A. Under—on part of the metal—under the gun . . ."

In other words, there were no fingerprints. But why weren't there? If the Mannlicher-Carcano belonged to Oswald, one would expect his fingerprints to be on it, whether he killed the President or not. But if he *did* kill the President with this rifle, the absence of his fingerprints seems strange. Did he wear gloves? Not if we are to believe the District Attorney's statement that there was a palm print "on part of the metal under the gun." Did he, then, before hiding the rifle behind some cartons and crates on the sixth floor, carefully wipe the weapon clean with his handkerchief, though forgetting to wipe the metal under the gun? This is possible, but it would be curious that Oswald should have taken just this one precaution while neglecting all others to the point of carrying an identification card with the name A. Hidell on it in his wallet. Besides, if we assume that Oswald wiped the weapon we have to add a number of seconds to the time it would have taken him to get down to the second-floor lunchroom—and this would enhance his alibi.

If someone else killed the President, of course, he would certainly have had the greatest interest in wiping the weapon clean, even if this meant destroying old fingerprints of Oswald's. In any case, the absence of Oswald's fingerprints on the rifle is by no means the only curious detail involving guns in this case. There is also the .38 revolver which, according to the Dallas authorities, Oswald used to kill Officer Tippit and with which he later tried to kill Officer MacDonald in the movie theater. While many things, true and false, have been said about the Italian rifle, no evidence whatever connected with the .38 has ever been given to the press. If the official investigators have tried to trace its origins, they have told us nothing about the results of their efforts. Nor have they ever established it as a fact that Oswald carried a revolver, or even owned one. It is true that on Tuesday evening, November 26, Captain Fritz suddenly "revealed" to newsmen waiting for him as usual on the third floor of Dallas Police Headquarters, that Oswald had confessed to ownership of the .38. This confession had never been

mentioned before, not even by District Attorney Wade (whose press conference was held on the evening of Oswald's death), and like several other "revelations" in the case, it was soon to drop out of mention again—presumably because the Dallas authorities realized that the world would be reluctant to accept Captain Fritz's belated word for a confession Oswald allegedly made during the two days of his interrogation by the police without benefit of counsel.

Given the combination of daze and hallyhoo that characterized the period immediately following the assassination, an atmosphere of credulity was created in which it was difficult for most people to be critical. Thus, for example, dozens of newspapermen reported, simply because Chief Curry or Captain Fritz had said so, that Oswald, after leaving the School Book Depository, rushed to his room on North Beckley to pick up a jacket and his revolver. The housekeeper, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, did indeed see him take the jacket, but she saw no revolver. (She had, by the way, never noticed a revolver or a holster in his room, though the police claim to have found an empty holster there when they first searched the premises on Friday afternoon.) Oswald is then supposed to have shot Officer Tippit when stopped by the latter who was cruising alone in his car (and for unexplained reasons, outside his normal beat) some three miles from the place of President Kennedy's assassination. Could Tippit have recognized Oswald on the basis of a very vague description which, moreover, would not have mentioned the tan zipper jacket he had put on since leaving Elm Street? It seems unlikely, and yet when Donald Janson summed up "The Dallas Mystery" in the "News of the Week in Review" section of the *New York Times* on Sunday, December 1, he wrote without hesitation: "He [Oswald] killed the policeman, another mass of evidence shows . . ."

What mass of evidence? The police claimed they had three eyewitnesses to the shooting. Newsmen got hold of one of them, a Mrs. Markham, who described the man she saw shooting Tippit as "about 30, with bushy hair and a white coat." Oswald, we know, was not yet 21, had rather thin hair, and was wearing a tan zipper jacket. The police also named a Mrs. Davis, who said that she saw a man ejecting some shells from a gun while crossing her yard a short distance away from the murder, but she wasn't able to describe him. In his Sunday night press conference, District Attorney Wade had said: "Witnesses saw him [Oswald] eject the shells from a revolver and place reload the gun." Whoever told the police that he or she saw Oswald reload did them something of a disservice, for this testimony contradicts Captain Fritz, who, having thought at first that Officer Tippit had been killed by two bullets, took care to emphasize to newsmen on Friday afternoon that there had been

precisely two empty chambers in the ~~gun~~ taken from Oswald at the Texas Theater.

BUT CAN WE at least consider it as an established fact that Oswald, whom neither Mrs. Markham nor Mrs. Davis could identify, had a revolver on him, with or without empty chambers, when he was arrested in the cinema? The policemen who made the arrest say that he did, though a jury might well be perplexed by the different accounts we have been given of how Oswald used the gun. Here again is Mr. Wade:

"Someone saw him [Oswald] go in the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers. At the same time an officer of the Dallas police spotted him and asked him to come out. He struck at the officer, put the gun against his head and snapped it, but did not—the bullet did not—go off. We have the snapped bullet here. Officers apprehended him at this time. (. . .) Q. Do you know why the gun . . . Q. Which officer? A. MacDonald was his name. Q. Why didn't it go off? A. It snapped. It was a misfire. Then officers subdued him—some six officers subdued him there in the theater, and he was brought to the police station here. Q. Mr. Wade, why didn't the gun fire? A. It misfired, being on the shell didn't explode. We have where it hit it, but it didn't explode. It didn't fire the shell. Q. There was one officer who said that he pulled the trigger, but he managed to put his thumb in the part before the firing pin. It didn't . . . A. Well . . . Q. Strike the—bullet didn't explode. Is that . . . A. I don't know whether it's that or not. I know he didn't snap the gun is all I know about it. Q. You would say it was a misfire? A. It didn't fire. Q. Let's get the story again . . ."

The tenacious reporter did not get the story again, which may be just as well because it is hard to imagine how such a story could have been made clearer by the District Attorney. What could bring clarity, however, is the testimony of other witnesses, not connected with the Dallas Police Department. According to the cashier of the Texas Theater, there were perhaps twenty people in the audience when the police entered, and as we have also been told—they switched on the lights. Thus some twenty people, instead of watching a movie called *War Is Hell*, watched the arrest of a man whom they were later told was the assassin of President Kennedy. How is it that not a single one of these people has come forward, or been brought forward to give an impartial eyewitness account of the arrest? Since the arresting officers contradicted each other on what Oswald did with his gun, or on what they did with Oswald's gun, should not any serious investigation have made an effort to get the facts straight by questioning the witnesses who happened to be present?

Yet no witnesses have been brought forward to testify that Oswald was carrying a gun when he

was arrested. What is even more disturbing, no witnesses have come forward on their own to testify to the gun. For it is hard to imagine that some, at least, of the twenty moviegoers who had just had the adventure of their lives would not rush forward to tell the story of how Lee Harvey Oswald tried to shoot his way out of the theater. It is, however, possible to imagine that some of these twenty residents of the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, having seen no revolver in the hands of Oswald, might hesitate to stick their necks out by contradicting the police.

7. The Crosses on the Map

On Saturday evening, November 23, Chief Curry informed the world that on that very morning his men had discovered some "entirely new facts" which constituted "startling evidence" against Oswald. He refused to give any more details except to add in answer to a reporter's question that these new facts "did not pertain to the rifle." The next night, when District Attorney Wade (who had said he was "going through the evidence piece by piece") seemed to have reached the end of his press conference without mentioning Chief Curry's "startling" new discovery, a reporter asked him about it. "I don't know," Mr. Wade replied. "That wasn't me that said that, I don't think . . ."

A few hours later, the early city edition of the *Dallas Morning News* disclosed this "startling evidence," and on Monday morning, Mr. Wade, whom reporters had been unable to reach during the night, was ready to confirm its existence. Though he hadn't personally seen it, he said, the police had found in Oswald's room on North Beckley Avenue a Dallas city map with a line drawn on it tracing the trajectory of the bullets that hit the President on Elm Street. In addition to the Elm-Houston corner, two other locations of the parade route were marked by crosses, "apparently locations the assassin considered as possibilities."

My own first reaction to this disclosure was to wonder how even the maddest of assassins could leave such a document in his room—unless (unlike Oswald) he intended to boast about his act and did not mind dying for it. The second reaction was to wonder how even the most incompetent of policemen could have missed such a document when first searching the five-by-twelve foot room on Friday afternoon. It subsequently appeared, however, that the police hadn't missed the map (which Mrs. Paine later testified she had given to Oswald to help him when he was looking for a job) on their first search. According to the Friday evening edition of the *Dallas Morning News*, "FBI and Secret Service men grabbed up his [Oswald's] few belongings before the press arrived, but Mrs. Roberts [the housekeeper] said one thing she noticed was a map of Dallas."

Where was the map overnight? An interesting point, certainly, to be brought out by future official investigators. Meanwhile, we have Chief Curry's Saturday evening statement, from which we can conclude (in spite of the *Dallas Morning News* which mentions only "FBI and Secret Service men") that the map was kept at Dallas Police Headquarters.

Now, if the map was already marked when it was taken out of Oswald's room on Friday, why should this particular piece of news have been treated so uniquely as to have been kept secret until Saturday? In the second place, the possibility that someone got hold of the map between Friday evening and Saturday morning, shocking though it is, cannot be discounted when we consider the state of Dallas Police Headquarters on Friday and Saturday. Reporters—especially foreign correspondents—have told with retrospective amazement that they could go practically anywhere, sit on tables, use the phones, open drawers to look for a pencil or a piece of paper. No passes were checked, and all doors were opened at the mere sight of a camera, or even an extension cord strapped around one's shoulder.

Furthermore, if the Dallas conception of legal decorum differs from that which prevails in most other places, so too is its conception of how evidence should be protected. Take, for example, the most important of all the exhibits in this case: the rifle. This precious piece of evidence was held up to the television cameras by a bare-handed Dallas detective in the third-floor corridor of Dallas Police Headquarters, before it was sent to Washington to be scientifically examined in the laboratories of the FBI. And then, in Saturday morning's newspapers, there was a photograph showing how this same piece of evidence—which was to be checked in Washington for marks, spots, prints, and traces—was carried outside, without any protective wrapping over it, by another Dallas detective who held it by its strap while the butt rubbed against his trousers.

Thus, there is nothing wildly improbable in the idea that someone might have got hold of the map, between Friday afternoon and Saturday morning (when, as Chief Curry announced, his men first discovered it). The idea, indeed, that Oswald made these marks seems rather more improbable. Why should he have done so? At first it was thought that Oswald had studied various possible locations for the assassination before choosing the Elm Street building—a theory to which credibility was lent by the fact that the President's visit to Dallas had already been announced (on September 26 in the *Dallas Morning News*) by the time Oswald took his job with the School Depository. This theory, however, collapsed when it was learned that Oswald got the job through no initiative of his own: an Irving neighbor mentioned to Mrs. Paine that there was an opening at the Texas School Book Depository,

and Mrs. Paine then informed me and recommended him to Mr. Truly. Consequently, if Oswald was the assassin, he must have conceived the crime only after starting work on Elm Street (let us even say that the very location of the building offered a temptation to his unbalanced mind). If this is so, we can imagine him drawing a line on a map tracing the trajectory of the bullets he intended to fire from a window of the Depository. But what reason could he possibly have had to mark any other point on the map?

B. Questions And Questions

I have listed here some of the questions suggested by the manner in which President Kennedy's assassination has so far been investigated, and by the way Lee Harvey Oswald was convicted of the crime by the Dallas Police Department before being executed in the basement of its headquarters.

Many people, finding it hard to believe that the executioner, Jack Ruby, was acting out of an "irresistible patriotic impulse" when he shot Oswald, think that there must have been a link between the two men. Why? Why should Jack Ruby have needed to know Oswald in order to kill him? If he was acting on behalf of someone, all he needed to know was where to find his man and how to get him. Besides, the arguments that have been constructed to support the idea of an Oswald-Ruby team are rather childish. A mountain has been made, for instance, of the fact that the spot at which Oswald is supposed to have killed Officer Tippit was about halfway—almost a mile—between Oswald's room and Ruby's apartment. But this, of course, proves nothing; thousands of people live within a radius of a mile from that point. Nor can we attribute any significance to the night Oswald spent at the YMCA after his return from Mexico, just because a stripper at Ruby's club has said that Ruby sometimes went to the gym there. Several reporters even thought they had made a startling discovery of their own when they noticed that windows of the advertising department of the *Dallas Morning*

News (where Ruby was Friday at nighttime revising an ad for his lease joint who he should have been in the street expressing his devotion to John and Jacqueline Kennedy) command a perfect view of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. But what is that supposed to mean? That Ruby was sending signals to Oswald?

I believe that the most important consequence of Oswald's death was not to close his mouth but to close his trial. For if Lee Harvey Oswald had ever had his day in court, with a good defense lawyer answering District Attorney Wade, cross-examining the Dallas police officers, and taking their witnesses over the coals, what might not have emerged?

Here is a last sample of Mr. Wade's press conference: "The next we hear of him is on a bus where he got on at Lamar Street, told the bus driver the President had been shot, the President. [He] told the lady—all this was verified by statements—told the lady on the bus that the President had been shot. He said, 'How did he know?' He said a man back there told him. The defendant said, 'Yes, he's been shot,' and laughed very loud. Q. This was a lady? A. A lady. He then . . . asked the bus driver to stop, got off at a stop, caught a taxicab driver, Darryl Click . . ."

Reporters have checked this story (only 21 lines in the transcript). The actual facts (which neither Mr. Wade nor the witnesses he quoted have contested) are these:

(1) Oswald took the bus at Griffin Street, not Lamar Street. (2) He said nothing to the bus driver, C. J. McWatters, nor to any lady on the bus. (3) The driver learned about the assassination from an unknown man in the street when the bus ran into a traffic jam. (4) Oswald did not laugh, "very loud" or otherwise. (5) He got off the bus at the traffic jam, as did another person, asking McWatters for a transfer. (6) The driver of the cab he then caught was Bill Whaley, not Darryl Click.

Indeed: if Lee Harvey Oswald had ever had his day in court with a good defense lawyer answering District Attorney Wade, what might not have emerged?

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 4/24/64

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via (Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (105-2505) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO: New York)

Re Cincinnati teletype to the Bureau, 4/20/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD," Bureau radiogram to Cincinnati, 4/21/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD," New York radiogram to Bureau, 4/21/64, captioned "MARK LANE," and New York airtel to Bureau, 4/21/64.

ENCLOSURE

THREE REELS PLACED ON BULKY RAMP 5-7

Enclosed for the Bureau are two complete copies of taped recordings on ~~two~~ ^{three} reels of entire remarks made by MARK LANE during appearance at University of Cincinnati (UC), Cincinnati, Ohio, 4/21/64.

[Redacted] who is the confidential source mentioned in the LHM. Also enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, for the Dallas Office two copies and for the New York Office two copies of an LHM containing a summary of the remarks made by MARK LANE during above mentioned appearance.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc - 10) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc - 2) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc - 2) (RM)
- 3 - Cincinnati (1 - 105-2505) (1 - 100-14461) (1 - 100-14162)

REC-53 105-82555-3532

15 APR 27 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

TPS:clh (10)

Classified by 2040 Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SOVIET SECTION

encl. destroyed 58 MAY 6 1964

Approved: Wick Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE 0

All unclassified except as otherwise indicated above.

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP
JMS:PA 4/30/64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~LANE~~

Re New York radiogram to the Bureau entitled "MARK LANE" indicates in addition to instant appearance, of MARK LANE would also appear at First Unitarian Church of Cincinnati at 8:00 PM, April 21, 1964. It is noted that this communication reached the Cincinnati Office after the scheduled appearance of LANE at the First Unitarian Church on April 22, 1964. A no name pretext telephone call was made to the First Unitarian Church, 2901 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. An unidentified female who responded to the call advised that LANE did make an appearance at this church on the evening of 4/21/64, during which he discussed the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. Attention of Bureau and New York is directed to the fact that this was not a publicly announced meeting nor was there any newspaper account of LANE's appearance at the First Unitarian Church. ch. 0

UACB, no report will be submitted in this matter by Cincinnati and it is being considered. RUC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
April 24, 1964

RE: Appearance of MARK LANE
at University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 21,
1964

An article appeared in the April 16, 1964, edition of the "University of Cincinnati News Record," a weekly campus newspaper of the University of Cincinnati (UC), Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled, "LEE H. OSWALD's Counsel to Speak Here April 22." According to this article a campus group known as Students for Constitutional Freedoms would present Mr. Mark Lane, New York attorney and counsel for Lee Harvey Oswald, at 12:30 PM, Tuesday, April 21, 1964, in Annie Laws Auditorium. The article indicates Lane would appear to discuss the Oswald case and why he believes Oswald to be innocent of the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy. The article identified Lane as a former New York State Assemblyman who wrote a "legal brief" on the Oswald case. It is further indicated in the article that Lane was retained by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on January 14, 1964, to represent her son before the Warren Commission and that since that time Lane has been investigating the Oswald case.

A characterization of Mark Lane and the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is attached hereto.

On April 21, 1964, a confidential source made available a taped recording of all the remarks of Mark Lane made during an appearance at Annie Laws Auditorium, UC, on April 21, 1964. There is set forth below a summary of these remarks:

Lane introduced himself as having 13 years' experience as a criminal trial lawyer. His opening remarks deal with the concept of presumption of innocence, pointing out this is the foundation of our method in trying cases in the United States.

Deleted Copy Sent Marion Johnson (National Archives)
by letter 7/11/75 with deletion of para. 3, pg. 1, para. 3
Per FOIA Request pg. 4, and all of pg. 5 and 6.
M/70ZA

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Lane indicates he believes there is a lack of this concept in the ordinary criminal case and in the major criminal cases the concept disappears and is sometimes replaced with a presumption of guilt as in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Thereafter Lane criticized the manner in which the public press handled the Oswald case. He accuses the press of inventing statements and pictures relating to Oswald personally, the weapons and other evidence involved in this case. He states there is no case against Oswald and accuses the President's Commission of being afraid to hold public hearings and have counsel represent Oswald. He states that if open hearings were held it would prove Oswald is innocent.

Lane exhibited documents which he states he secured from the Office of the Dallas District Attorney containing specific evidence in the Oswald case. He points out contradictory public statements made concerning the assassination weapon being identified originally as a German Mauser 7.65 MM, then as an Italian Carbine 6.5 MM.

Lane discusses what he believes to be false statements made by police officers regarding Oswald's use of aliases and states his investigation conflicts with police statements about a taxi driver said to have driven Oswald away from the crime scene. Lane discusses the paraffin test given Oswald and concludes that if this test has any value it proves Oswald could not have fired a rifle on November 22, 1963.

Lane discusses what he describes as the original charges against Oswald for the murder of police officer Tippit. He reads what he states to be the entire affidavit of the only eyewitness to this murder, which affidavit he states is signed by Helen Louise Markham. Lane states that his personal interview with Markham shows a difference in the description of the person identified by Markham and the description of the individual broadcast by the Dallas Police Department immediately after this murder.

Lane discusses the differences in the clothing worn by Oswald on November 22, 1963, and the description given by witness Warren Reynolds. He describes how Reynolds was recently shot through the head and a suspect charged with this crime produced an alibi witness named Betty Mooney MacDonal, who Lane says was a former stripper at Jack Ruby's

night club and who later hanged herself to death in the Dallas Police Station. Lane draws a map of the assassination scene for the benefit of those present and enters into a lengthy discussion to show through use of statements made by medical personnel that President Kennedy was shot first from the front through the throat and that Oswald, said to be located some 75 yards behind the President's limousine in the Book Depository Building, could not have fired this shot. Lane concludes from his description of the assassination scene and the events which took place that the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department all directed their investigation to establish Oswald was the assassin and Oswald acted alone. Lane states that some witnesses to the assassination were coerced into making statements to support the theory that Oswald was the assassin and that he acted alone. Lane accuses medical personnel who treated the President immediately after the assassination of changing their testimony because of information furnished them by Secret Service officers.

Lane states that his investigation failed to identify a single witness other than the Dallas Chief of Police who believed that the assassin's shots came from the Book Depository Building. Lane thereafter speculates the assassin fired from a position in front of the Presidential limousine.

Thereafter Lane discusses what he calls the entire prosecution case against Oswald and he concludes that Oswald was not the assassin.

Lane then answered several questions from the audience which dealt with the points he discussed during the remarks.

Sources utilized in this communication and in the attached appendix pages have furnished reliable information in the past.

APPENDIX

MARK LANE

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 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.

The April 2, 1964, issue of the "New York Times," page 37, column 5, contained an article captioned "Mother of Oswald Ends Tie With Lane." The article indicated Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer, and that he should stop any "organized campaign" on behalf of her son through his "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

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

1.

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 HUAC" (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.

1. 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DeLoach

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 1:34 p. m. today, Mr. Walter Evans, News Director of Radio Station WFAA in Dallas, telephoned and asked to speak to the Director. He was advised of Mr. Hoover's absence and was offered the services of an assistant which he declined.

The Director agreed that Evans should be called back. At 2:55 p. m. today, Tom Perryman, Assistant News Director of WFAA, telephoned and asked for the Director and refused to speak with anyone else. He said he thought he would call the Attorney General.

ACTION TAKEN:

At the Director's instructions, we called WFAA in Dallas at 3:40 p. m. Tom Perryman took the call. He stated his station is owned by the same company owning "The Dallas Daily News" which this morning published a story quoting a Dallas police officer testifying before the President's Commission to the effect that Agent Hosty, shortly after the assassination had said, "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he would do it."

Mr. Perryman said that a rival newspaper, "The Dallas Times-Herald," an afternoon paper, now has come out with a story quoting Mr. Hoover as stating, with respect to the police officer's statement, "That is absolutely false. The Agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge." Perryman said also that the Associated Press is so quoting Mr. Hoover. Mr. Perryman asked whether Mr. Hoover was quoted accurately. Wick, who talked with Mr. Perryman, told him that Mr. Hoover has been quoted accurately.

Mr. Perryman who had been recording Wick's conversation asked if he could utilize the recording of the conversation Wick had with Perryman on the air. Wick told him he saw no need for this, that Mr. Hoover's statement as quoted by the Associated Press is accurate and if he, Perryman, desired, he could quote a

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

REC-53

MAY 5 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

REW:dgs (9)

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72 MAY 8 1964
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Jones