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DE 100-10461

GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR, and torn from the block of forms for delivery to the Mexican authorities who retrieved it at the bus terminal.

Result of examination:

The date stamp impressions on K73 are similar in size and style to the questioned impressions at the bottom of Q332 but the K73 impressions have a different spacing between the "T" in "OCT" and the "1" in "1963" which indicates a different date stamp was used. The date stamp impressions on K74 are similar in size, style, and spacing to the questioned impressions on Q332 but these questioned impressions lack sufficient significant details to definitely establish whether the same rubber stamp was used on K74 and Q332.

The handwriting, format and appearance of the block of manifests, K74, agree with the handwriting, format and appearance of Q332. In addition indented writings and extraneous marks were noted on Q332 which indicate that this sheet was originally on top of the present top sheet in K74.

No indentations were found on the present top sheet in K74 which correspond to the writing in black ink on the top two lines of Q332, the black ink writing on line forty and immediately below this line or the handwritten notation in red at the top of Q332 in the wording "Transportes Frontera."

With respect to the handwritten entries on Q332, fragmentary portions of these entries were found to be indented on the present top sheet of K74 except no indented handwriting was found to correspond to the Oswald entry on line four of Q332 and the handwritten entries on lines eight and thirteen of Q332 did not produce any corresponding identifiable indented impressions on the top sheet of K74.

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RRG/ds

Under date of April 22, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on March 16, 1964:

Evidence as follows obtained from ROBERT L. OSWALD, Denton, Texas, on March 15, 1964:

Q503 C254 "Val-pak" type suitcase

Q504 C255 Texas flag - small

Q505 C256 Master lock (padlock)

Q506 C257 Shower spray attachment

Q507 C258 Treated cloth in paper container

Q508 C259 Marine Corps belt and buckle

Q509 C260 Pencil

Q510 C261 Sea bag

Q511 C262 Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins

Q512 C263 Set of long underwear

Q513 C264 Three ties

Q514 C265 Pair of men's black gloves

Q515 C266 Brown and gray leather cap

Q516 C267 Two mufflers

Q517 C268 Summer khaki overseas hat

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- Q518 C269 Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)
- Q519 C270 Extension cord
- Q520 C271 Pair of shoe trees
- Q521 C272 Can of black shoe polish
- Q522 C273 Pencil sharpener
- Q523 C274 Sea shells
- Q524 C275 Green eraser
- Q525 C276 Shoebrush
- Q526 C277 Coloring pencil
- Q527 C278 Shaving brush
- Q528 C279 Schick box for electric shaver
- Q529 C280 Manicure set
- Q530 C281 Miniature silver spoon - broken
- Q531 C282 Knit shopping bag
- Q532 C283 Green winter overseas hat (USMC)
- Q533 C284 Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"
- Q534 C285 Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock
- Q535 C286 Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer

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- Q536 C287 Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock
- Q537 C288 Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"
- Q538 C289 Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
- Q539 C290 Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"
- Q540 C291 Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F. M. Dostoevskii)
- Q541 C292 Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")
- Q542 C293 Book written in Russian language ("International Electrotechnical Terminology Vocabulary")
- Q543 C294 Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")
- Q544 C295 Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")
- Q545 C296 Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")
- Q546 C297 Cellophane tape, one roll
- Q547 C298 Small fuse (electrical)
- Q548 C299 Pair of dice
- Q549 C300 Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"

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Q550 C301 Pencil sharpener

Q551 C302 Carriage bolt

Q552 C303 Clothespin

Q553 C304 Sheet of white bond paper located in book

Q554 C305 Cardboard box

**Results of examination:**

No microdots or hidden cavities were found in the examination of Q503 through Q554.

In the book, Q543 - C294, between pages 360 and 361 there were three blank sheets of paper, one of which contained indented handwriting believed to be that of Lee Harvey Oswald although no positive determination was made due to the nature of the indented handwriting. The indented handwriting consisted of the following:

"July 9

"Dear Gene

I look forward to meeting you again.

As you pointed out it has been many years since we have seen each other.

Marina and I have been looking forward to visiting you ever since several weeks ago when Aunt Lillian suggested we all go together when they visit you.

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"I'll be happy to give a talk on the significance of the Russian Revolution during our visit with you

at the time suggested.

It may even be that the Russian

teachers you mentioned in your first letter

will be able to meet my wife and speak

Russian with her while we are there.

You said you would be studying

French. Marina can speak some, at least

she studied it in the 3rd through 7th

grade in Leningrad where she lived.

Seeing you soon

Sincerely

LEE"

The sheet of paper, Q553 - C304, did not contain any indented handwriting.

Q511 - C262 is a carton for Squibb's "Vigran" chewable multivitamin tablets. The carton is empty. Nothing unusual was noted from an examination of the Griffin shoe polish in Q521 - C272 or the brown pencil, Q526 - C277.

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Nothing of secret writing significance was noted during the examination of Q533 - C284 through Q545 - C296 and Q553 - C304.

Specimens received from FBI, Boston, 1/13/54

Q553 C304

Results of examination:

Specimen Q553, C304, is a small, rectangular, light-colored card with a dark border. The card is oriented vertically and contains a single line of text in the center. The text is printed in a standard, sans-serif font and is centered horizontally. The card appears to be a standard business card or a small label. The text on the card is "BOSTON OFFICE".

The inscription "BOSTON OFFICE" is printed in a standard, sans-serif font. The card is oriented vertically and contains a single line of text in the center. The text is printed in a standard, sans-serif font and is centered horizontally. The card appears to be a standard business card or a small label. The text on the card is "BOSTON OFFICE".

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RPG/ds

Under date of April 10, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Boston Office on March 18 and 24, 1964:

Specimens received from FBI, Boston on 3/19/64  
Q555 C306 Hunting knife with black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island

Specimens received from FBI, Boston on 3/26/64

Q559 C308 Hunting knife with black and gold striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island

**Results of examination:**

The knife, C306, has a black and silver striped handle and in this respect only is different from the knife, B5, previously submitted to the Laboratory by the Dallas Office as having been recovered by the Dallas Police Department from the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.

The knife, C308, is identical in all respects to B5. C308 and B5 are 3 1/4" in length and have four inch blades. The blade of each knife bears the stamped inscription "Imperial Prov. R. I. USA." A small figure representing a crown appears over the second "i" in the word "Imperial" on each blade. The die used to stamp the inscriptions in C308 and B5 produced individual microscopic characteristics. Comparison of these marks resulted in identifying the marks on C308 as having been produced by the same die as that used on B5.





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RF/ds

Under date of April 10, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on March 31, 1964:

**Specimens received 4/6/64**

**Q564 C309** Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John Thomas Masen, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas

**Q565 C310** Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John H. Brinegar, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas

**Results of examination:**

The cartridges in the C309 box were comprised of Western 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases which are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. The bullets in these cartridges are "soft point" hunting type bullets and are not the same as the full metal jacket type assassination bullet and bullet fragments. An examination of these cartridges revealed mechanical marks in the extractor grooves which are of the type produced by the "shell holder" of a reloading tool when a bullet is pulled from the cartridge case.

The 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges in the C310 box are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the cartridges represented by the assassination bullet and bullet fragments, C1 through C3, and the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases, as well as the C8 cartridge from the C14 rifle.

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On April 22, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information: However, nothing was found from an examination of the cartridges in these two boxes to indicate whether or not the ammunition used in the assassination came from either of the sources represented by C309 and C310.

This material was obtained from the President

Commission on the subject of John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 1964.

C311 - [illegible]

C312 - [illegible]

C313 - [illegible]

C314 - [illegible]

Results of examination:

USDA... [illegible]

The hole in the back of the... [illegible]

The hole in the... [illegible]

The hole in the... [illegible]

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RPG:vm  
DL 100-10461

On April 22, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a Firearms - Spectrographic examination requested by the President's Commission on April 9, 1964:

"Evidence as listed on attached pages. Personally delivered by Special Agent Robert E. Neill of the FBI Laboratory on 4/9/64. This material was obtained from the President's Commission at the request of Arlen Specter, Staff Attorney.

"Q566 C311: Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally

"Q567 C312: Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connally

"Q568 C313: White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally

"Q569 C314: Necktie worn by Governor John Connally

"Results of examination: should be noted that the holes in the coat, shirt and trousers are of the same general appearance and could have been made by a bullet.

"Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

"The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

"The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

"The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

"It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

"The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

"It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

"Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it

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passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

"It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

Q572. CB17. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q573. CB18. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q574. CB19. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q575. CB20. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q576. CB21. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q577. CB22. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q578. CB23. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q579. CB24. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q580. CB25. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q581. CB26. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q582. CB27. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q583. CB28. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

Q584. CB29. Metal plates bearing the engraved names

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RPG/c

Under date of May 6, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on April 9, 1964:

Specimens received 4/10/64

Q571 C315 One girl's expansion identification bracelet obtained from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas

Q572 C316 Gold paper-covered box from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas

Q573 C317 Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee"

Q574 C318 Metal plate bearing the engraved name "Marina"

Results of examination:

The "Marina" bracelet, D75, was compared with the C315 bracelet obtained from the H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas. Several links of the D75 bracelet were identified as having been marked by the same machine as several of the links of the C315 bracelet; therefore, these bracelets have a common origin.

The hand engraved borders on the D75 and C315 bracelets are similar in design but were engraved with tools producing different individual microscopic characteristics.

The differences could be due to the use of different tools or to changes in the cutting edges of the same tool through sharpening.

A tool with a vibrating stylus was used to inscribe the name "Marina" on D75. There are not sufficient individual microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in the name "Marina" on D75 or

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On the metal plates, C317 and C318. Further, there are not sufficient individual microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in the name "Lee" on the C317 metal plate or on Lee Harvey Oswald's bracelet (D35) previously submitted.

The box containing the D75 bracelet was found to be identical in type, size, construction and composition to the C316 box. Further, the cardboard and cloth fillers in the boxes are of the same type, size, shape and composition. The cardboard box fillers are both stamped "Japan."

A label inscribed "GIRLS' Hand Engraved B·X·P·A·N·S·I·O·N IDENT" is glued to the cloth filler of the C316 box. At the corresponding location on the D75 box a label has been removed.

The bottom of the C316 box bears a small, white price tag inscribed "Mc CRORY'S 0 12311 1.00 021" indicating a price of \$1.00. This label is self-adhering and can be removed without leaving a residue on the box. No price tag is present on the D75 box.

Due to the limited nature of the name "Marina" engraved on D75 and the name "Lee" on D35 and due to the nature of the engraving tool, it was not possible to determine if the engravings on D75 and D35 were prepared by the person who prepared the engravings on C317 and C318.



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DL 100-10461

RPC/ds

Under date of April 24, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on April 16, 1964:

Specimens received 4/17/64

Q577

C319

One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas

**Results of examination:**

The Japanese bracelet, C319, was compared with the Japanese identification bracelet, D35, that belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald. C319 is identical in physical construction to D35. Further, the machine engravings on the name plates of C319 and D35 were identified as having been made with the same machine. Therefore, these plates have a common origin.

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JPM:jds  
SF 87-58

On April 8, 1964, the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that it had conducted an examination of International Exchange Order Number 43599 issued in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, to one Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and Greyhound ticket number 8256009 issued at Laredo, Texas, October 3, 1963, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, and no latent fingerprint impressions of value for identification purposes were developed on these documents.

287A

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DL 100-10461  
RPG/18

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item 352

Envelope addressed to:  
DISTRIBUTED BY

Galina Khintuleva

ul. Dzerzhinskogo

house No. 5

Village Usyaty,

Pskovskaya Obl. (Pskov Region)

USSR

IV. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

- A. Remarks of Mrs. RUTH PAINE Regarding Information Furnished to President's Commission Being "Leaked" to the Press
- B. Leaflet Bearing Large Black Print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY
- C. Full Page Advertisement in "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, Signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman
- D. Allegations Made in Book "Who Killed Kennedy?" by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN
- E. Remarks Made in Speech by Attorney DAVID AARON WITTS Before Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas, May 21, 1964, and Basis for Such Remarks



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Date 4/28/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, furnished the following information:

When she was originally interviewed by Agents of the FBI regarding the possibility of her making available letters and notes received from MARINA OSWALD by her, she at that time declined to furnish these items, primarily because of the personal nature of these letters and notes having to do with the marriage difficulties of RUTH and MICHAEL PAINE, and LEE and MARINA OSWALD. One reason that she declined to furnish these letters at this time was that she felt that information being furnished to the Commission had, on occasion, been "leaked" to the press.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER  
BELL HELICOPTER CO. - TULSA

She based this opinion upon the fact that about February 28 or 29, 1964, she had received a telephone call from a member of the press in which she was asked if she "knew about the rifle" on October 23, 1963. She stated that from the way the question was asked, she was of the opinion that the questioner had received information about the notation "Oct. 23" in the left-hand, upper corner of Mrs. PAINE's calendar for the month of March 1963. Mrs. PAINE stated that no one had discussed this notation, "Oct. 23", until she was asked about it by Agents of the FBI a short time before she received the telephone call from this member of the press. She, therefore, concluded that the information about this notation had been "leaked" from authoritative sources. She stated that she did not believe that the questioner had the full information since he did not mention that the notation appeared on a calendar, but he had enough information to ask the question about the significance of the date October 23, 1963.

She stated that she is unable to recall who the man was that called her and asked this question since she talked to so many representatives of the press since November 22, 1963, but that she believes it was either JACK LANGGUTH of the Los Angeles Bureau of the New York Times or ISAAC DONLEVINE, a

CALL  
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on 4/2/64 at Irving, Texas

File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM and MANNING C. CLEMENTS/os

Date dictated 4/28/64

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writer whose home is in Waldorf, Maryland.

Mrs. PAINE also advised that since her first observation she has also theorized that the person asking her this question might have obtained his information from MARINA OSWALD since this was after MARINA had testified before the Commission and that MARINA could have been shown the calendar with the notation on it or may have been asked directly about the entry "Oct. 23".

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SPC/

On May 1, 1961, there was received in the U. S. Mail

from NEW YORK, New York, District of Columbia, New York, New York

leaflet bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE

BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY

Leaflet bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE

BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY

Leaflet bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE

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Leaflet bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE

BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY

**B. Leaflet Bearing Large Black Print  
"OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE  
BECAME A COMMUNIST" Printed and  
Distributed by CHARLES H. RIPLEY**



17/64

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CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Avenue, Apartment 201,  
DL 100-10461 by Reimer-Marcus, Dallas, Texas, as a watchman.  
RPG/dp

On May 1, 1964, there was received in the U. S. Mails  
from Mr. JIM LOWE, Program Director, WRR Radio, Fair Park,  
Dallas, Texas, a leaflet on white paper, 8 1/2" by 11 1/2" in size,  
bearing large black print "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME  
A COMMUNIST". At the bottom of this leaflet there appeared the  
following: "CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Ave., Apt. 201,  
Dallas 4, Texas"

Mr. LOWE stated in a note furnished with the leaflet  
that the leaflet had been placed on the bulletin board at WRR  
Radio with the written comment in ink with an arrow pointing  
towards the name "RIPLEY" on the leaflet, "The nuts are still  
here".

Mr. LOWE stated he took this leaflet from the bulletin  
board and was furnishing it to the FBI as it was felt the FBI  
might be interested in such material and its source. Liberal  
newspaper article in the newspaper which stated that OSWALD  
attended a meeting of the American People's Party at Southern  
Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. OSWALD was a  
Communist from a statement attributed to OSWALD which appeared in a  
newspaper to the effect that OSWALD said he was a liberal. RIPLEY  
stated that what is the same thing as being a liberal. RIPLEY  
stated this is the only information he has that OSWALD was a  
liberal Communist.

WARR stated the assassination of President KENNEDY  
was a tragedy and dealt a real blow to the conservative  
said he had no information which would assist in the investigation  
and identification of President KENNEDY.

RIPLEY said he receives mail from the mail  
are critical of him and his conservative views. He exhibited

Dallas, Texas  
A. RAYMOND SWITZER and  
EUGENE F. DETMERS: via  
100-10461  
5/1/64

Date 5/7/64DALLAS, TEXAS

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CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Avenue, Apartment 201, advised he is employed by Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas, as a watchman. RIPLEY said he was born October 31, 1894, at Shullsburg, Wisconsin. RIPLEY said he is a veteran of both World War I and World War II.

RIPLEY was exhibited a "throw away" which was 8½ inches by 11½ inches in size and bore the printing "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST." At the bottom of the "throw away" appeared the name "CHARLES H. RIPLEY, 3801 Cole Ave., Apt. 201, Dallas 4, Texas." RIPLEY said he had a number of these "throw aways" printed and had "handed out" a few of them.

RIPLEY said he would describe himself as a "rank conservative" and an "extreme rightist." He said he is not a member of the John Birch Society but operates on his own and said that anything he has printed he always affixes his name to the printed material.

Regarding the "throw away" bearing the statement "OSWALD WAS A LIBERAL BEFORE HE BECAME A COMMUNIST," RIPLEY said he "got this out" to humiliate the liberals and to show they are one step away from being communists. RIPLEY stated he knows OSWALD was a liberal because he read an article in the newspaper which disclosed that OSWALD attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He said he knows OSWALD was a communist from a statement attributed to OSWALD which appeared in a newspaper to the effect that OSWALD said he was a Marxist. RIPLEY stated a Marxist is the same thing as being a communist. RIPLEY stated this is the only information he had that OSWALD was a liberal and a communist.

RIPLEY stated the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was a tragedy and dealt a real blow to the conservatives. He said he had no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RIPLEY said he receives numerous letters in the mail which are critical of him and his conservative views. He exhibited two of

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on 5/6/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 100-10461by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vmDate dictated 5/7/64

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these letters and both contained the statement, "You some kind of a nut or something." RIPLEY said he is used to this type of criticism and it does not bother him.

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[Faded and mostly illegible text, possibly a list of items or a report section]

**C. Full Page Advertisement in "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, Signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman**

[Faded and mostly illegible text, possibly a description of the advertisement]

TEXAS

Date 4/22/64JOE

Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, who resides at 4640 Southern, 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 ad 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, "give or take a hundred," which was used to pay for the ad in the "Dallas Morning News."

DALLAS, TEXAS

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 ad 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 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-

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4/22/64

Dallas, Texas

File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents W. HARRIAN BROWN &amp; EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/eah Date dictated 4/22/64

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

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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.

Date 4/22/64

1. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, advised by telephone that he had not contacted all the contributors to the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement of 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.

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on 4/22/64at Dallas, Texas

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File # DL 100-10461by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eahDate dictated 4/22/64

Date 4/23/64

At 3:15 PM, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, 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 FBI Office.

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on 4/23/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/23/64



4/24/64

Date

At 1:11 PM, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, independent oil operator, 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. He was told that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY had contacted our Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and had requested to be advised on April 24, 1964, whether he would make this information available.

Mr. GRINNAN advised he would call the Dallas FBI Office on April 24, 1964, after he had made contact with his attorney, Doctor MORRIS.

Mr. GRINNAN stated that he had been contacted by the President's Commission regarding the source of funds for the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement which was used in payment of the Dallas Morning News advertisement was as follows:

Mr. H. J. SPANGLER, an independent oil operator with headquarters in the Dallas area, contacted the Dallas, Texas, office of the FBI on April 23, 1964.

EDWARD J. SPANGLER, an independent oil operator with headquarters in the Dallas area, contacted the Dallas, Texas, office of the FBI on April 23, 1964. He resides at 1305 West 10th Street, Dallas, Texas.

WILLIAM H. SPANGLER, an independent oil operator with headquarters in the Dallas area, contacted the Dallas, Texas, office of the FBI on April 23, 1964. He resides at 1305 West 10th Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. SPANGLER stated that he had been contacted by the President's Commission regarding the source of funds for the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement which was used in payment of the Dallas Morning News advertisement was as follows:

Mr. SPANGLER stated that he had been contacted by the President's Commission regarding the source of funds for the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement which was used in payment of the Dallas Morning News advertisement was as follows:

on 4/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/24/64

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Date 4/24/64

At 3:35 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, an independent oil operator, telephoned the Dallas FBI Office 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.

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

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on 4/24/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 100-10461by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/dsDate dictated 4/24/64



Date 5/15/64

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Mr. HARVEY ROBERT BRIGHT, who is also known as "Bum" Bright, an independent oil operator of the firm of Bright and Schiff, Mercantile Continental Building, was interviewed commencing at 10:48 a.m. and was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he had a right to consult with a lawyer before making any statement.

DALLAS, TEXAS H. R. BRIGHT

BRIGHT stated he desired to be interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT PAYNE, who sat in on the interview.

Mr. BRIGHT stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had had no contact or dealings with them at any time.

BRIGHT stated that sometime prior to the time the full page advertisement which was signed by the American Fact Finding Committee appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, he had been solicited to contribute to such an advertisement. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the persons who had contacted him, terming them "A" and "B." He said that "A" first called him and asked him if he would make a contribution to such an advertisement and BRIGHT agreed. He said that later "A" and "B" came to his office in the Mercantile Continental Building in Dallas which was two or three days or perhaps a week prior to the time the "Dallas Morning News" ran this advertisement. "B," according to BRIGHT, stated he did not have the money to put up for the advertisement and Mr. BRIGHT stated he put up "B's" money for him and considered it in the nature of a loan. He said he currently carries it on his books and it is believed that "B" owes him \$300 or \$400 now but did not remember whether all of this was for the advertisement. BRIGHT stated he wrote out a check for "B's" contribution for the advertisement as well as for his contribution and that "B" signed notes for the amount owed BRIGHT. BRIGHT stated he had not collected any money from "B" and that the money contributed for the advertisement was his own and was not supplied by any other persons. He advised he did not solicit any funds from others in connection with this matter. He remarked that he might have "bank-rolled" "B" for this contribution as he did not know whether "B" was going to pay him back or not. On the other hand, he said "B" might

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on 5/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by W. HARLAN BROWN and

by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:vm Date dictated 5/15/64



1

Date 5/15/64

*Edgar*  
 Mr. EDGAR R. CRISSEY, an insurance man associated with E. F. White & Associates, 1115 Fidelity Union Building, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas, was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he could consult with a lawyer prior to making any statement.

CRISSEY stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and never had had any contact with either of them. CRISSEY collected contributions, he related, for the insertion of an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963, which advertisement was edged in black, and signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. CRISSEY stated he had never known WEISSMAN, but solicited contributions at the request of a friend, JOE GRINNAN. CRISSEY stated he contributed \$15.00 in cash for this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" and had collected, in all, approximately \$135.00 from two or three other people. He declined to give the names of these individuals, stating the money was collected as a matter of confidence and he promised them at the time that their names would not be divulged. He stated that these people who had contributed to him, he was sure, did not know OSWALD or RUBY. The approximately \$135.00 collected by him was turned over to JOE GRINNAN for expense concerning the insertion of the advertisement.

JOE GRINNAN contacted CRISSEY about one week prior to November 22, 1963, stating he desired to place the advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," and requested him to solicit funds for an advertisement to be placed in the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY understood that the Legal Department, of the "Dallas Morning News," had reviewed the advertisement prior to its being run in the November 22, 1963, issues of the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY stated that they had very little time in which to obtain contributions and he understood that BUNKER HUNT had contributed and a person known as "BUM" BRIGHT, with offices in the Mercantile Continental Building, was also a contributor.

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CRISSEY stated the last thing they wanted was for something to happen to President KENNEDY, terming the insertion of the advertisement as being ill-timed. He said that no organization sponsored the advertisement that he knew of, although it was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, whom he did not know.

CRISSEY stated the article was written by a man whose name he did know at the time, but whose name he had forgotten. CRISSEY stated he saw a proof copy of the advertisement prior to its being run in the newspaper. He believed the newspaper advertisement cost approximately \$1,500.00, and stated he did not wish to reveal the names of persons who contributed.

Date 5/15/64

1. Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 4508 Lakeside Drive, <sup>DALLAS, TEXAS</sup> with offices on the 7th Floor, Mercantile Securities Building, an independent oil operator, at the outset of interview requested that his secretary call his attorney prior to being interviewed. He was, therefore, interviewed in the presence of his attorney, IVAN IRWIN.

BUNKER HUNT

HUNT readily admitted having contributed cash to JOE GRINNAN for the purpose of placing an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News." This advertisement appeared on November 22, 1963, and was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee. HUNT termed it an article which asked some embarrassing questions of President KENNEDY. He said he could not recall the amount he contributed, but believed it to be between \$200.00 and \$300.00. He gave the contribution to JOE GRINNAN in cash, merely reaching in his pocket and pulling forth the contribution. He exhibited this by reaching in his pocket and exposing a roll of bills while being interviewed. He said JOE GRINNAN contacted him several days before the "Dallas Morning News" ran the advertisement and told him by telephone that the "Dallas Morning News" would publish this advertisement. He later came by the Hunt office and received the money, Mr. HUNT related.

HUNT was unable to state whether he had read the article prior to publication, but stated that GRINNAN might have read some of it over the telephone or might have told him about it. He stated the article was a criticism of President KENNEDY in a dignified way. He stated the money contributed by him was his own money and he did not solicit or obtain contributions from any other person.

HUNT stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and stated he had never had any contact with them. He did not know the names of others who had contributed toward the cost of the advertisement and did not know BERNARD WEISSMAN, whose name appeared on the advertisement. He understood that WEISSMAN came from New York from reading the papers, he said.

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KUYKENDALL/eah



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HUNT did not know of any organization who had sponsored the advertisement and did not know anything concerning the American Fact-Finding Committee. He did not know who prepared this advertisement for publication and remarked that the timing of the advertisement was not too good.

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D. Allegations Made in Book "Who Killed Kennedy?" by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

U.S.

1 following was prepared by ROBERT

DL 100-10461

RPG:ah

The following investigation was conducted concerning allegations contained in a book, "Who Killed Kennedy?", by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, among which allegations were the following:

BUCHANAN claimed that Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and JACK RUBY "all lived within a few blocks of each other." He also claimed that JACK RUBY's sister, Mrs. GRANT, had told reporters that RUBY and TIPPIT were "like two brothers." He also stated that TIPPIT was alone in his police car when "standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities are that radio cars of the type TIPPIT was driving must have two policemen in them."

Date 5/21/64

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The following was personally observed by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:

The distance from the residence of J. D. TIPPIT (deceased) at 238 Glencairn to the Marsala Place Apartments (where JACK RUBY resided as of November 22, 1963) at 223 S. Ewing via the most direct traffic route available is 7.0 miles.

*DALLAS, TEXAS*  
The distance from the residence of J. D. TIPPIT (deceased) at 238 Glencairn to a rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Street (where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was renting a room under the alias of O. H. LEE, as of November 22, 1963) via the most direct traffic route available is 7.0 miles.

The distance from 1026 N. Beckley Street (described above) to 223 S. Ewing (described above) via the most direct traffic route available is 1.3 miles.

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by Special Agent SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/21/64

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Date 5/21/64

Mrs. EVA GRANT, Apartment I, Oaklawn Plaza Apartments, 3929 Rawlins Street, Dallas, Texas, sister of JACK RUBY, convicted murderer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was interviewed at her apartment.

BORN APPROX 1909

Mrs. GRANT advised she is 55 years of age and has resided in Dallas, Texas, on and off for the past 22 years, during which time she has been engaged in the nightclub and restaurant business. She advised she has most recently acted as the manager of the Vegas Club, 3508 Oaklawn Avenue, Dallas, which club was at one time principally owned by her brother, JACK RUBY. Mrs. GRANT explained JACK RUBY was the principal owner of both the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas and the Vegas Club, and her brother had requested her assistance in managing the Vegas Club, inasmuch as he "needed someone to trust" to manage one of the clubs.

Mrs. GRANT was apprised of a statement set forth in a recently published book entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?", by THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, to the effect that JACK RUBY's sister, "Mrs. GRANT", had told reporters that JACK RUBY and Officer J. D. TIPPIT, allegedly killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, were "like two brothers". Mrs. GRANT advised that she did not at any time, either before or after the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY or the murders of Officer J. D. TIPPIT and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, make such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She advised, further, she has never met, conversed with, or even heard of a writer or reporter by the name of THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, and, further, would not make such a statement under any circumstances, inasmuch as the statement allegedly attributed to her is completely untrue and without foundation.

Mrs. GRANT conceded, however, that on at least one occasion she has made the statement to a group of reporters to the effect that her brother, JACK RUBY, was always friendly and hospitable to all police officers who visited his place of business or with whom he had made personal contact during his

in Dallas, Texas, File # DL 100-10461  
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 by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER/ds Date dictated 5/21/64

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frequent visits to the Dallas Police Department. Mrs. GRANT explained further that due to the nature of the business that JACK RUBY was engaged in, as many as two or three visits a night by pairs of police officers, principally from the Vice Squad, were made on official business to the Carousel Club, personally managed by JACK RUBY, as well as the Vegas Club, and that these visits consisted of a walk through the club by these officers to observe the clientele and that these officers would depart shortly.

She advised on other occasions a police officer would come into one or the other of the clubs to use the telephone at the personal invitation of JACK RUBY, and that she felt over the years JACK RUBY became acquainted with about half of the members of the Dallas Police Department.

Mrs. GRANT advised, however, that of the members of the Dallas Police Department, she felt no more than half a dozen were considered by JACK to be good friends of his, and that of these officers JACK frequently spoke of them to her and to others. She advised, therefore, that in her opinion, if Officer J. D. TIPPIT had been considered by RUBY to be one of these friends, she feels sure RUBY would have made mention of this friendship to her.

Mrs. GRANT advised she believes she recalls observing a police officer come into the Vegas Club on at least one occasion wearing a nameplate identification badge on his shirt pocket bearing a name closely resembling TIPPIT. She advised, however, she could not be sure of this fact and could not positively state this officer was identical with Officer J. D. TIPPIT. She advised, further, however, that sometime in December 1963 she had occasion to observe a photograph of Officer J. D. TIPPIT in an unknown detective magazine carrying a story which she believes to have been captioned "What Really Happened in Dallas", and that, upon observing this photograph, she felt this officer was somewhat familiar to her and that she felt at

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that time Officer TIPPIT may have visited the Vegas Club on official business approximately one month prior to the assassination. Mrs. GRANT advised, however, she could not be sure of this fact and feels she may have observed other photographs of Officer TIPPIT subsequent to his death which may have caused her to believe she had seen him personally.

Mrs. GRANT advised the only reporter or writer in which she has confided to the extent of revealing friends, associates and past history of herself and JACK RUBY is a Mr. WILLIAM R. WOODFIELD of 12336 Rye Street, Studio City, California, a professional writer who she and JACK RUBY commissioned to write a story about RUBY's life in an effort to raise funds for her brother's defense. She advised the story, ghost written by WOODFIELD, was captioned "My Story" by JACK RUBY, and that the completed article was sold to a number of syndicated newspapers throughout the country, one of which she recalls to be the "Houston Chronicle".

Mrs. GRANT advised, therefore, that any allegation to the effect that she told reporters that JACK RUBY and Officer J. D. TIPPIT were "like two brothers" is completely false, inasmuch as she most certainly did not make this statement, even to Mr. WOODFIELD.

DL 100-10461  
EFP ds

It should be noted that on page 153 of the report of Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated December 19, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, also known as; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as (DECEASED) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", interview of GAYLE M. TIPPIT, Detective, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, home address 10831 Cotillion, on December 16, 1963, revealed that TIPPIT stated he had had occasion to contact RUBY numerous times in connection with official business while RUBY was operating the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club.

DALLAS, TEXAS



Date 5/21/64

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 Captain JAMES M. SOUTER (NA), residence 5614 Bell Street, Dallas, a Platoon Commander, Radio Patrol Division, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following:

Captain SOUTER has been a member of the Dallas Police Department for 23 years.

The Radio Patrol Division is divided into three shifts. The "day shift" works from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.; the "evening shift" works from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m., and the "late night shift" works from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. All officers assigned to the Radio Patrol Division are assigned to a platoon, and there are three platoons in the division. Each platoon rotates its working hours each month so that during a three month period each platoon will work one of the above shifts then the procedure is repeated.

Captain SOUTER advised it is the policy of the department that about 80% of the patrolmen working the day shift are assigned alone to a squad car or unit. The remainder work with another officer or "partner," and not necessarily the same partner each day. All patrolmen assigned to the night shift and late night shift work in pairs or two patrolmen to a squad car. During the night shift, between 4:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., several "partners" are assigned to directing traffic, alone, in heavily congested areas. During this period, their respective partners are alone in the squad cars, but after 6:00 p.m. the officers working traffic rejoin their "partners" in the squad cars. This is the only exception to the policy.

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on 5/21/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 100-10461by ROBERT M. BARRETT andSpecial Agent IVAN D. LEE:vmDate dictated 5/21/64

Date 5/21/64

1  
Sergeant CALVIN B. OWENS, residence 1830 Melbourne, Dallas, assigned to the Oak Cliff Sub-station, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following:

Sergeant OWENS has been a police officer for 23½ years and had known Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT for about 11 years prior to the death of TIPPIT on November 22, 1963. During this 11 year period, OWENS had been TIPPIT's supervisor for about 10 years and was his supervisor on November 22, 1963. For about six months to a year prior to his death, TIPPIT had been assigned to District 78 in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas. From November 1, 1963, until his death, TIPPIT had been assigned to the day shift, working from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. Sergeant OWENS explained that it is Police Department policy that the Patrol Division rotates its working hours each month, therefore, each patrolman will work one month from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. or the "day shift," then one month from 3:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. or the "evening shift," and then one month from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. or the "late night shift," then repeat this procedure.

Sergeant OWENS advised it also is Police Department policy that about 80% of the patrolmen working the day shift, work alone, while during the remaining two shifts all patrolmen work with a "partner" or with another patrolman in the squad car and not necessarily the same partner each day. OWENS stated that Officer TIPPIT was one of those patrolmen working the day shift who was working alone. OWENS advised during the day shift on November 22, 1963, there were about 13 or 14 squad cars operating out of the Oak Cliff Sub-station and that three of these were two-man units while the remaining were one-man units. TIPPIT, according to OWENS, was one of the latter.

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**E. Remarks Made in Speech by Attorney  
DAVID AARON WITTS Before Dallas  
Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas,  
May 21, 1964, and Basis for Such  
Remarks**

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DL 100-10461

RFP:ab

The Thursday, May 21, 1964, issue of "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper contained the following article captioned as follows:

**"DEFEND DALLAS, LAWYER URGES**

"Dallas attorney David Witts told the Dallas Salesmanship Club Thursday that the city is being falsely accused throughout the world for a tragedy in which it had no guilt.

"As shocking as the tragic assassination itself is the use which has been made, whether by ignorance or by plan, to turn the murderous act of a Communist into a vicious complaint against Dallas and Texas," Mr. Witts said at a noon luncheon in the Dallas Athletic Club.

"Mr. Witts charged that in all communications media a massive effort has been made to cover up the fact that the assassin was a Communist.

"He told the group that when Lee Harvey Oswald defected to the Soviet Union he took with him such important military code and electronic secrets that the Marine Corps had to change its whole system of codes on the West Coast.

"The speed with which Oswald obtained a Russia visa, when it normally takes from 60 to 90 days, indicates the Soviets gave him special attention," the lawyer said. "He either had a visa while still on duty as a Marine or received one immediately, cutting through red tape."

"Mr. Witts said that among other things that would indicate favored treatment by the Soviets for Oswald was his job in Minsk, where he could not possibly have lived on the income the Soviets claimed he did.