

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" to protect the Bureau's foreign operations.

COPIES

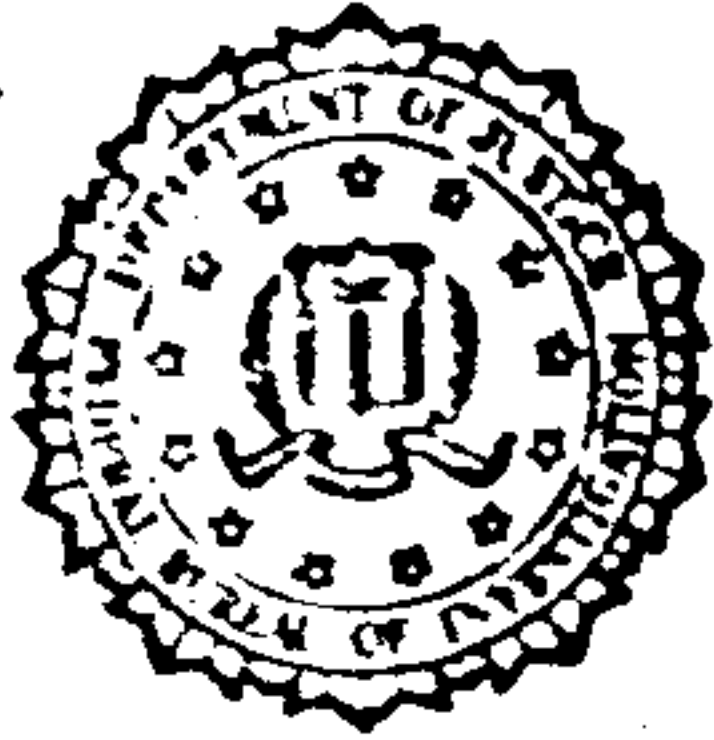
Extra copies of this communication are designated for the San Antonio Office, which has conducted extensive investigation in the past related to the material contained in the enclosed LHM.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to vigorously and immediately handle all investigation growing out of leads in this case and report results promptly.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.


May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

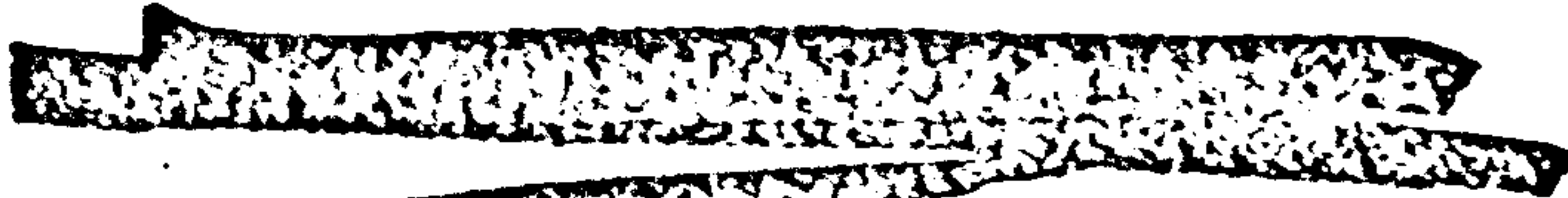
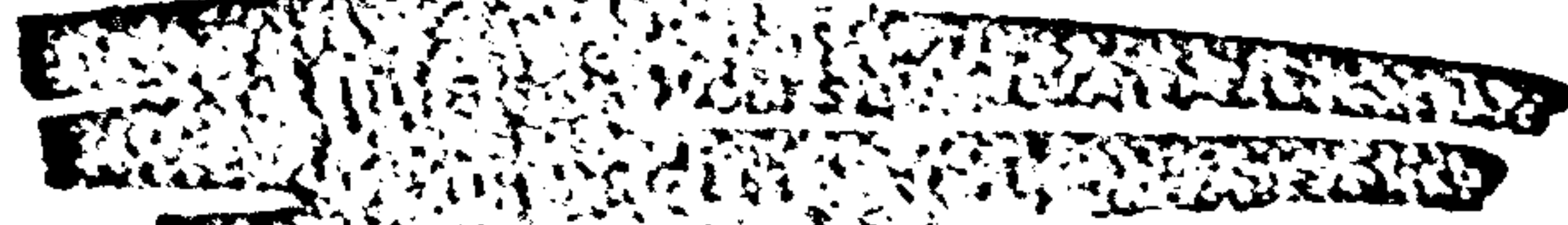

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest for bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived at Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), the following day, included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

According to the source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a young American who was a passenger thereon.

INFORMATION REGARDING METHOD OF ENTERING
DATA ON FLECHA ROJA PASSENGER LIST FORMS
FOR NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO, D. F., TRIPS

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 25, 1964, both ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager, and CRISTIANI ANDREANI L., superintendent and co-owner, Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the passenger list or manifest form used by the Flecha Roja bus line is synonymous with the "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) form used by the Flecha Roja bus line.

21 FEB 1973

Q C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 21, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. furnished the following information with regard to the matter of entering data on the passenger list form for Flecha Roja bus trips originating at Nuevo Laredo with Mexico, D. F., as the final destination point:

The complete passenger list for Flecha Roja bus trips originating at Nuevo Laredo with final destination being Mexico, D. F., actually is made up of three separate lists as follows:

- (1) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Nuevo Laredo.
- (2) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Sabinas Hidalgo, State of Nuevo Leon.
- (3) Passenger list prepared for those boarding at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon.

At Laredo, Texas, where the Continental bus line makes the sale of Flecha Roja bus line tickets for trips from Nuevo Laredo to places of destination in Mexico, there is no record made of the name of the bus passengers for the Flecha Roja bus line. No passenger manifest is compiled at Laredo; however, the ticket number sold by the Continental bus line at Laredo and the point of destination in Mexico are entered on the Flecha Roja passenger list which is compiled at Nuevo Laredo. Usually tickets sold by the Continental bus line will have a letter prefix before the ticket number. No Flecha Roja office is maintained at Laredo.

When a bus ticket is sold at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo for travel from Nuevo Laredo with the final destination being Mexico City, the ticket number, the name of the passenger, and the final destination are entered and recorded on the passenger list or manifest which is prepared at Nuevo Laredo. In instances involving a man and wife traveling together, normally only the name of either the husband or wife will appear. Similarly in the

Q O

[REDACTED]

case of a child and his parents or guardian traveling together, the name of one parent or guardian will appear; however, the ticket number is recorded for each traveler.

If a bus ticket is sold at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo for travel only to Monterrey or to points other than the final destination of Mexico, D. F., then only the ticket number and the destination are entered on the passenger manifest and the passenger's name is not recorded.

On May 25, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. advised the second confidential source abroad that another instance in which the name of the passenger who purchases a ticket at Nuevo Laredo for travel to the interior of Mexico is not recorded is as follows:

The Flecha Roja bus line in Nuevo Laredo maintains a ticket seller at the Mexican Customs station at the International Bridge in Nuevo Laredo. In those instances when the ticket sale is made at the Customs station for a trip on a Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo to the interior of Mexico, including Mexico, D. F., the name of the passenger is not recorded on the passenger list or manifest. In this case the only data appearing on the passenger list made up at Nuevo Laredo would be the ticket number and the final destination.

On May 21, 1964, CRISTIANI ANDREANI L. explained to the third confidential source abroad that the practice of recording names of passengers who travel on bus lines in Mexico has a historical significance. Years ago in Mexico when the roads were in poor condition and the bus drivers were not as adept as they are at the present time there were numerous bus accidents throughout the country. In many instances these accidents were very serious in that buses turned over and caught fire, causing death to many passengers. On many occasions due to the seriousness of the accidents no identification could be made of the passenger victims. Also many fraudulent claims were made by relatives of persons who were not on the bus at the time of the accident. This resulted in the practice of the bus lines recording the passengers' names.

ANDREANI stated the system of recording the names of

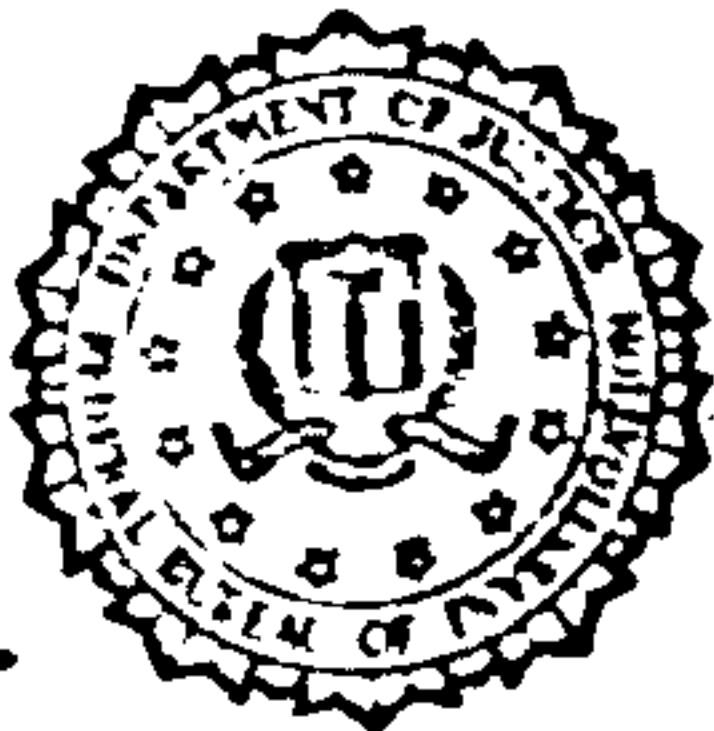
the passengers is not absolute. He cited as an example the fact that on the Flecha Roja bus trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., only the names of the passengers with the final destination of Mexico, D. F., are recorded at Nuevo Laredo and then only if the ticket is purchased at the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo.

EFFORTS MADE AT MEXICO, D. F., TO OBTAIN
PASSENGER LISTS OF FLECHA ROJA BUS NO. 516
WHICH TRAVELED FROM NUEVO LAREDO TO
MEXICO, D. F., SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1963

On May 21, 1964, Captain MANUEL LECUONA RAMOS, Chief of the Special Intelligence Section of the Mexican Presidential Staff, advised a fourth confidential source abroad as follows:

Immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and as a result of instructions received from his superiors, investigators assigned to his group conducted investigation concerning OSWALD's activities in Mexico. Among these investigators was Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH. They located the record of OSWALD's stay at the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City and a passenger manifest of the "Transportes Frontera" bus line which contained the name "OSWALD."

Captain LECUONA said that neither Lieutenant BOSCH nor any of his other investigators had ever mentioned having obtained a passenger list of the Flecha Roja bus line. He stated definitely that he would have been informed had a passenger list of this company been found with the name of OSWALD appearing thereon. According to Captain LECUONA, he would immediately interview Lieutenant BOSCH and, should the latter have any information concerning the Flecha Roja passenger list, this information would be supplied at once.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest for bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived at Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), the following day, included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

According to the source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being a young American who was a passenger thereon.

INFORMATION REGARDING METHOD OF ENTERING
DATA ON FLECHA ROJA PASSENGER LIST FORMS
FOR NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO, D. F., TRIPS

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On May 25, 1964, both ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager, and CRISTIANI ANDREANI L., superintendent and co-owner, Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the passenger list or manifest form used by the Flecha Roja bus line is synonymous with the "Venta de Boletos" (Sale of Tickets) form used by the Flecha Roja bus line.

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA 7:30 HRS. SALIDA 11:00 HRS.
 PARA CARRO 570 FECHA 4-9-64

OPERADORES:

Alfredo J. Garcia

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. 2918 AL No. 4000

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
	1			
	2			
	3			
5277	4	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5278	5	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	6			
5279	7	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	36.55
5280	8	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	9			
	10			
5242	11	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5243	12	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.40
5244	13	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	14			
5245	15	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5246	16	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.40
5247	17	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5248	18	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	19			
5249	20	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	21			
	22			
5250	23	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5251	24	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	25			
	26			
5252	27	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5253	28	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5254	29	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5255	30	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5256	31	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5257	32	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5258	33	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5259	34	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5260	35	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5261	36	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
5262	37	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	71.00
	38			
	39			
	40			
	41			
SUMA				

SERVICIOS UNI
 AUTOBUSES BLANCO
 FLECHA ROJA

OFICINA DE SABINAS HIDALGO, L.P.

Nº 16390

VENTA DE BOLETOS
 LLEGADA A LAS _____ HRS. SALIDA A LAS _____ HRS.

PARA CARRO Nº _____ FECHA _____

OPERADORES:

Alfredo... *...*

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL Nº 3724 AL Nº 1110

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
16929	1		<i>M...</i>	5
17430	2			5
	3			
5510	4		<i>...</i>	1
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			
	38			
	39			
	40			
				SUMA

(3)
 271280

OFICINA DE SABINAS HIDALGO, L.P.
 ABR. 9 1964

LOS CUPONES DE BOLETOS CONDUCTOR DEBERAN ENGAÑARSE AL REVERSO

EL LIQUIDADOR

EL DESPACHADOR

RECIBI OPERADOR

BOLETO No.	Asocio No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
1				
2				
3				
4				
5	6754	Alfonso	Real	5.20
6	6755	Alfonso	Real	5.20
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13	6756	Alfonso	Real	5.20
14				
15				
16				
17	6757	Alfonso	Real	5.20
18				
19				
20				
21	6758	Alfonso	Real	5.20
22				
23				
24				
25	6759	Alfonso	Real	5.20
26				
27				
28				
29	6780	Alfonso	Real	5.20
30	6781	Alfonso	Real	5.20
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
54				
55				
56				
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				
62				
63				
64				
65				
66				
67				
68				
69				
70				
71				
72				
73				
74				
75				
76				
77				
78				
79				
80				
81				
82				
83				
84				
85				
86				
87				
88				
89				
90				
91				
92				
93				
94				
95				
96				
97				
98				
99				
100				

SUMA

BOLETO No. ASOCIO NOMBRE DESTINO IMPORTE

OPERADORES... TALLER DE ANTIMONIO DEL NO. 35...

SERVICIOS UNIDOS

"AUTOBUSES BL

FLECHA ROJAS

OFICINA NOROCCIDENTAL

№ 5840

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA HRS.

SALIDA 11:00 HRS.

PARA CARRO 5:00

FECHA 4-9-64

OPERADORES:

Albino Garcia

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. 3018 AL No. 4000

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
	1			
	2			
	3			
5271	4	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5272	5	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	6			
0000	7	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5271	8	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	9			
	10			
5242	11	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5243	12	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5244	13	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	14			
5262	15	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5244	16	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5250	17	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5251	18	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	19			
5260	20	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	21			
	22			
5222	23	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5263	24	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	25			
	26			
5264	27	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5265	28	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5266	29	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5267	30	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5268	31	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5269	32	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5270	33	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5271	34	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5272	35	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5273	36	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
5274	37	<i>Albino Garcia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	71 40
	38			
	39			
	40			
	41			
SUMA				

SERVICIOS UNIS
 AUTOBUSES BLANCOS
 "FLECHA ROJA"

OFICINA DE SAGINAS HIDALGO, L. O. No. 16390

No. 16390

VENTA DE BOLETOS
 LLEGADA 6:30 HRS. SALIDA 8:15 HRS.

PARA CARRO 2.º AL. FECHA 11-9-64

OPERADORES:

Alfredo Macías *Emiliano Trujillo*

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. 2721 AL No. 4120

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
17939	1		Monterrey	5.00
17930	2			5.00
	3			
5510	4		Guadalupe	1.00
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			
	38			
	39			
	40			
(3) 271280				
SERVICIOS UNIS ADR. 9 1964 OFICINA DE SAGINAS HIDALGO				
SUMA				

BOLETOS BLANCOS
FLECHA ROJA

OFICINA MONTERREY

No 10145

VENTA DE BOLETOS

LLEGADA _____ HRS.

SALIDA _____ HRS.

PARA CARRO 5/6

FECHA 17/9/54

Ramiro Jimenez
OPERADORES

Francisco Jimenez
AL No 2000

TALONARIO DE INTERMEDIO DEL No. 2000

BOLETO No.	Asiento No.	NOMBRE	DESTINO	IMPORTE
	1			
	2			
	3			
6754	5	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6755	6	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6756	7	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6757	8	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6758	9	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6759	10	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6760	11	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6761	12	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6762	13	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6763	14	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6764	15	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6765	16	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6766	17	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6767	18	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6768	19	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6769	20	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6770	21	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6771	22	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6772	23	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6773	24	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6774	25	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6775	26	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6776	27	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6777	28	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6778	29	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6779	30	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6780	31	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
6781	32	<i>Ramiro Jimenez</i>	<i>Monterrey</i>	57.20
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			
	38			
	39			
	40			
	41			

FBI

REC-26

Date: 5/27/64

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	

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(P)

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

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

ReBuairtel 5/22/64 requesting review of files of State Dept. and WFO tel call to Bureau 5/24/64.

Mr. THOMAS LERLICH, Special Assistant to the Legal Advisor, USDS, advised SA KENNETH J. HASER on 5/26/64 that he has all the State files on the OSWALD case but his office is most extensively involved with these files at this time and did not see how they could be presently made available for FBI review. He explained that State has already given the Warren Commission a copy of the State Dept. files in the past but the Commission has just asked for another copy, with each document to be tabbed and listed. The deadline on this new copy is Thursday, 5/28/64.

- 3- Bureau
- 1- Dallas (100-10461)(AM)(RM)
- 1- WFO

REC-26

3711

JFM/jgm
(5)

C. C. Wick

JUN 8 1964

AIRTEL

SOVIE SECTION

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

In addition, State has 5 witnesses who must appear before the Commission next week and the testimony of each has to be reviewed in relation to the respective file. He stated State has received 5 letters of inquiry from the Commission about various specific points which have to be answered. He also stated that he has to brief his superiors concerning all these developments and needs files for this purpose.

Brief recourse to the passport file of the subject on 5/26/64 revealed that the passport renewal application executed by the subject on 7/10/61 was sworn to by the subject personally before RICHARD E. SNYDER, Consul, American Embassy, Moscow. *u*

Despatch #29 from the American Embassy, Moscow dated 7/11/61 lists the reporting officer as R. E. SNYDER and appears to be initiated by him. He is described thereon as the Reporter. This despatch was signed for the Ambassador by BORIS H. KLOSSON, Counselor for Political Affairs at the Embassy. *copy*

Despatch #29 appears to be identical to the communication of July 11, 1961 described on pages 6 to 8 of the report of SA CARL E. GRAHAM, WFO, dated 12/2/63. This contains info concerning OSWALD's appearance and interview at the Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961 relative to his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. SNYDER appears to be the official who interviewed him. In this respect, attention is also directed in the same report of SA GRAHAM to pages 24 to 26 which contain the interview results of Mr. JOHN VICTOR MC VICKAR, Foreign Service Officer, concerning OSWALD. MC VICKAR advised he was one of two consuls in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia from 6/59 to 9/61. He said he shared an office with RICHARD E. SNYDER, that OSWALD came into the Embassy about 10/59 and talked with SNYDER.

WFO 105-37111

Miss JOYCE BERNLIT, Personnel Locator Section, Office of Personnel, USDS advised SA HASER on 5/26/64 that RICHARD E. SNYDER is currently assigned as Special Assistant, First Secretary, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, having been transferred there on 6/9/63.

Any lead to interview SNYDER concerning OSWALD is left to the discretion of the Bureau. It was ascertained by SA HASER that State was presently in the process of compiling the names of all State personnel in contact with OSWALD with interview purposes suggested.

It was also briefly noted that on a passport amendment application dated 5/24/62 and filed in Moscow, subject requested amendment of passport 1733242 issued 9/10/59 to include daughter, JUNE LEE HARVEY (sic), born at Minsk, 2/15/62. OSWALD gave his U.S. residence as 7313 Davanport St., Ft. Worth, Texas and address as USSR, Minsk, 4, Kalinina, Apt. 24. He stated he intended to return to the U.S. permanently to reside within a few days. It was noted Soviet birth certificate of child was seen by passport authorities. The signature of JOSEPH B. NORBURY, U.S. Embassy, appeared on this document. Moscow, U.S.S.R.

// UACB, WFO will maintain contact with EHRLICH to review these State files when available.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN *W.C.D.*

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN *S.A.*

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

DATE: May 28, 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo

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

SYNOPSIS:

Lee Oswald

Branigan
R.W. Smith

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSB); Oswald, as accomplice 2, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 entered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSB; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JMS:ERT:tef
(9)

JUN 19 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

9 JUN 30 1964 SOVIET SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1943 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESES OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in some

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSB superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

"Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough; after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H." behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H." to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

Q

Q

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?" it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Duch
A
JMM ✓
S

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10355)

DATE: 5/26/64

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-759)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
IS-C
ISA-50
OO:NO

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	_____

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 12/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of Report No. 5, of The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana."

On May 18, 1964, Colonel F. B. ALEXANDER, JR., Director, Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, Old Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, made available to SA ELMER LITCHFIELD five copies of the enclosed report. Three copies are being maintained in the New Orleans file and two are forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

It is noted that minutes of hearing of the committee held on November 27, 1963, pages 11 through 25, deal with the Play for Cuba Committee and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

It is noted that on page 23 there is a copy of a letter supposedly from CONRAD J. LYNN to ANNE and CARL BRADEN wherein LYNN mentions a visit to the Director's office for the purpose of a sit-in.

6-Bureau (Enclosure) (RM)
2-New Orleans

EBL/cay
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 19 1964

REC-17

MAY 28 1964

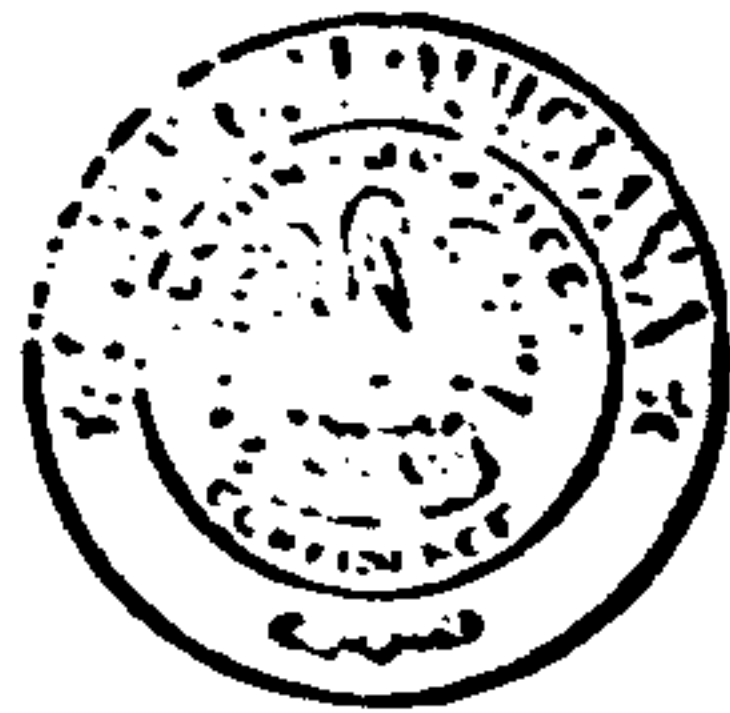
79 JUL 6 - 1964

APRIL 13, 1964

REPORT No. 5

The
Joint Legislative Committee on
Un-American Activities

STATE OF LOUISIANA



"ACTIVITIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
IN LOUISIANA"

PART 2

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

ON

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

STATE OF LOUISIANA

THE MINUTES OF THE HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE,
HELD IN THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, OLD STATE CAPITOL
BUILDING, BATON ROUGE, LA. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER
27, 1963, COMMENCING AT 10:00 A.M.; CHAIRMAN JAMES
H. PFISTER PRESIDING.

• • • • •

BY MR. PFISTER:

Gentlemen, let's all stand and with reverence and devotion in-
voke God's blessing and guidance upon the Joint Legislative Com-
mittee on Un-American Activities and its work for the people of
this State.

Bless us, O Lord, and these, the members of the Joint Legisla-
tive Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of Louisi-
ana. Fill our minds and hearts with the great gifts of wisdom and
understanding, counsel and fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear
of God. Help us in our deliberations during the course of this all-
important Hearing, so that all our thoughts, all our words and all
our deeds may redound to the greater good of this Committee, and
for the benefit and the welfare of the good people of this State, to
whom we are herewith pledged and dedicated to serve. All to Thy
glory, O God, now and forevermore, Amen.

I now ask our Staff Director, Col. Alexander, if he will kindly
call the Roll.

BY COL. ALEXANDER:

Representative James H. Pfister, Chairman, here; Senator
Samuel Eroussard, Vice-Chairman, here; Representative Willie P.
Arceneaux, here; Representative Dudley A. Bernard, (absent);
Snator Cecil R. Blair, (absent); Senator William T. Carpenter,

here; Senator Jackson B. D. (absent); Representative Mike John Jr., here; Senator Harold Montgomery, here; Representative Welborn Jack, (absent); Counsel Rogers, present.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Gentlemen, we have six members out of the ten members of this Committee present, and I now declare this a quorum.

Gentlemen, this Hearing is called for the continuing purpose of analyzing the interlocking connections of various parts of the Communist conspiracy operating in Louisiana. It is our purpose to learn more about functions and leadership of the various Communist influenced organizations so that we might more ably prepare legislation to protect the citizens of this State from subversive activities.

After the horrible assassination of the President, we directed our Committee staff to make a preliminary inquiry into the connections of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee here in Louisiana. Today's testimony is part of the evidence our staff research has uncovered, and so at this time, I would like to ask our Committee Counsel, Mr. Jack N. Rogers, if he will give us a report on the findings of his research.

• • • • •
TESTIMONY OF JACK N. ROGERS

THE WITNESS WAS DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Mr. Chairman, first we have to go into a little bit of the background to gain some picture of exactly the type of organization we are dealing with in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. For years there has been in this Country a number of Communist splinter organizations which have broken with the orthodox Communist Party. The Trotskyite Communists who have been feuding with the Stalinist Communists since the 1920's, compose the largest of the splinter organizations. In the past, their relations with the formal Communist Party have been marked by extreme bitterness.

Khrushchev's speech attacking and denouncing Stalin at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956 has done much

to heal the breach between these two dissident groups. Following this 20th Congress, and immediately before the dissolution of the Cominform which took place about 2 months later, the world communist movement, through a Cominform publication, called upon the orthodox Communists of the world for united action between themselves and other Communist groups. Since that time the U. S. Communist Party, following Moscow's orders, has made a deliberate effort to heal the breach between itself and the Socialist Workers Party in the United States, and this party is the main Trotskyite Communist group in this country.

Now, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is very closely intertwined at the top level of leadership with these Trotskyite Communists. One of the men interviewed by the House Committee On Un-American Activities concerning this Socialist Workers Party, and also concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was a man named Dr. A. J. Lewis. He was the Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This is the group, the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged. Lee Harvey Oswald, of course, is the man who has apparently assassinated our President. Oswald was arrested and booked in New Orleans on the 9th day of August, 1963, for what was formally charged as "disturbing the peace by picketing", and handing out literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. A disturbance followed this and he was arrested in the process.

The Fair Play For Cuba Committee has been discussed further in later reports of the House Committee On Un-American Activities. An unusual feature of this front operation has been the fact that it has been dominated from its inception by members of the Socialist Workers Party, this ultra-revolutionary Communist organization which has competed for many years with the orthodox Communist Party.

Members of the Socialist Workers Party consider themselves genuine Communists, but they are usually called Trotskyites because they adhere to the principles of Marx, Engels and Lenin as interpreted by the Russian Revolutionary leader, Leon Trotsky. Although they have difference with the Soviet Communist leadership, and its public party in the United States, over tactical and ideological matters, Trotskyites agree with the U.S. Communists that the Soviet Union must be defended against "agressors", such as the United States, and that the Communist system must be extended throughout the entire world. Collaboration between the two forces has been furthered by the present Soviet dictator's instruc-

Q

Q

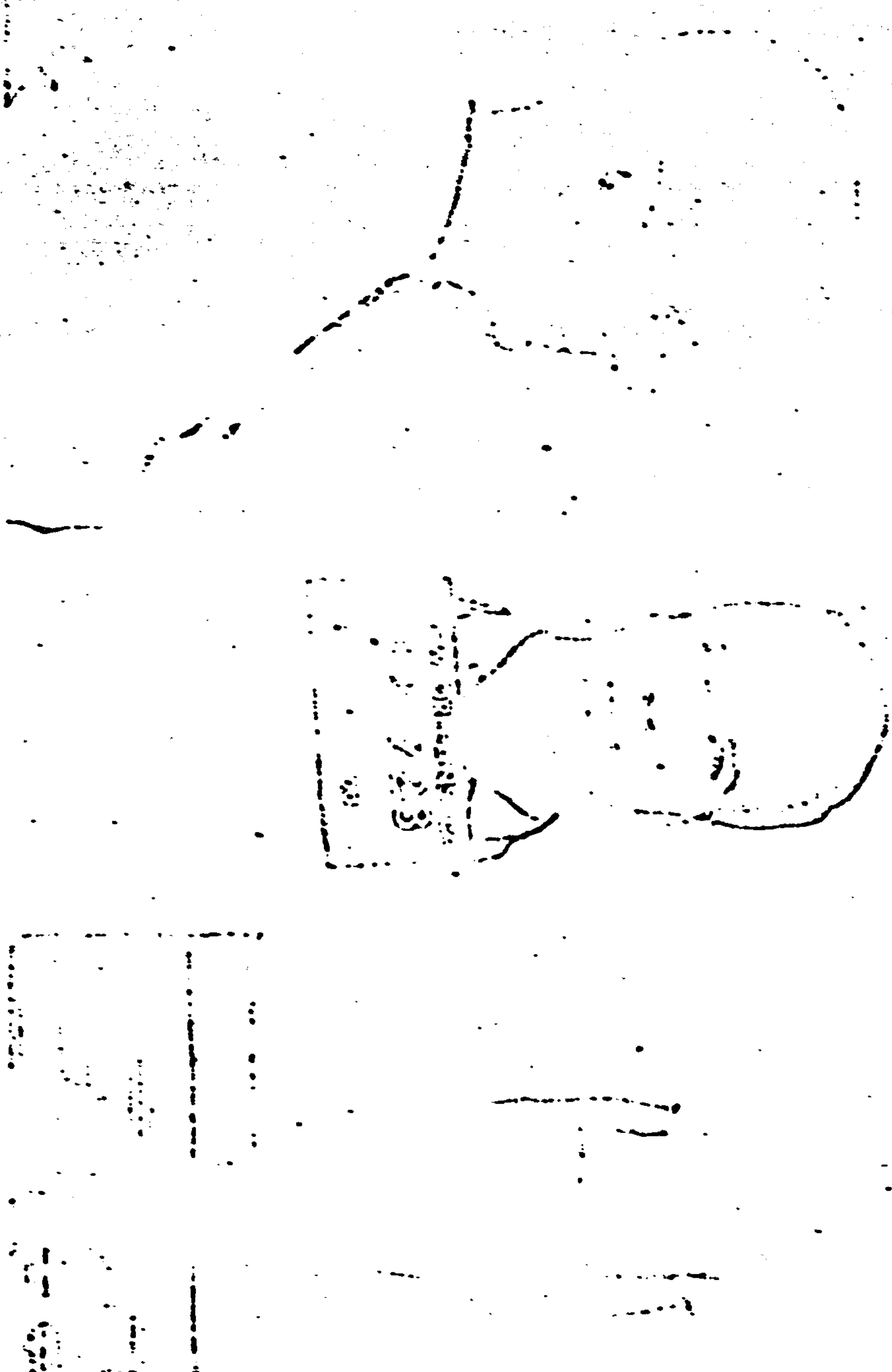
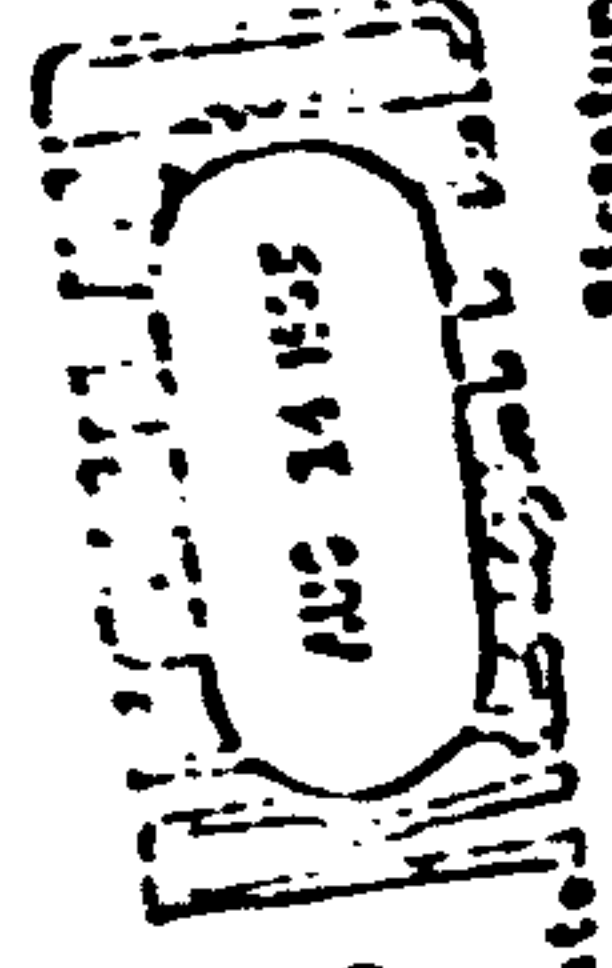


Exhibit A. Identification photos of Lee Harvey Oswald

LEONARD OSWALD (M) 112-723 593076
 WHITE
 15 I 55 W 21 U 009 117

I	I	I	I	I	I
II	II	II	II	II	II
III	III	III	III	III	III
IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
V	V	V	V	V	V
VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII
VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII
IX	IX	IX	IX	IX	IX
X	X	X	X	X	X
XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII

Residence: 1001 1/2
 Occupation:
 Place of Birth:
 Build:
 Complexion:
 Hair:
 Eyes:
 Birth Date:
 Age:
 Height:
 Weight:
 Fingerprint:
 Date Taken:
 Signature:
 Date Taken:



Art: 1st, 2nd, 8-9-63 by L. C.
 Calliope etc
 Cmt: 7-1 028 YC3 12-22 dist the
 page by creating a scene

Bureau of Investigation, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

Exhibit B. Fingerprint card of Leo Harvey Oswald

tions that Communists throughout the world should establish "united front" relationships, with other individuals and groups when expedient, regardless of differing views. Khrushchev encouraged such relationships on the basis that they serve to advance certain mutual objectives, although the Soviet dictator made it clear that all participants in the united front operations are expected to give support to the Soviet Union's "peace" policies, as opposed to what he terms the "aggressive policies of the United States."

The House Committee On Un-American Activities investigations revealed that key leadership posts in the Angeles chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee were held by individuals who were also active members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party. Lesser functionary positions in the organization were allotted to members of the orthodox Communist Party of the United States. The reasons for this was that the orthodox Communist Party was unsuccessful in attempting to take over the whole structure of the Trotskyite group, they only infiltrated it partially, they didn't get complete control over it.

Now, in regard to the tie-in between this organization and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, we have had testimony at our last Hearing concerning the very close involvement in leadership of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of a man named Carl Braden. Braden is a positively-identified Communist, there is no question about his being a Communist Party member. Fairly recently, in May of 1961, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee made an inquiry into the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. In the course of that inquiry, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee determined that the same Carl Braden, and he is positively identified in the record as "Carl Braden, the Field Secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund", was one of the main speakers at the Fair Play For Cuba Committee dinner or banquet in New York on April 28, of 1961.

In addition to this, the Senate Sub-Committee developed the fact that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee had paid Carl Braden's expenses to come to the banquet from wherever he happened to be at the time.

In addition to this, and even more important, Carl Braden is one of the national officers of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. His name appears . . . their letterhead as a "National Sponsor" of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. His function in the Southern Conference Educational Fund at this time goes under the name of

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER
P.O. BOX 2751
LOS ANGELES 24 CALIFORNIA

FAIR PLAY UNDER ATTACK BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
MARCH PICKET LINE TUES., APRIL 24, 9 AM AT FEDERAL BUILDING

Dear Friend,

LA CHAPTER OFFICERS

MARTIN HALL
Chairman
DR. A.J. LEWIS
Executive Secretary
GEORGE DAVIS
Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LEO FRUMKIN
ROSALIE RODRIGUEZ
DEL VARELA

SPONSORS, L.A. CHAPTER (Phone List)

ROBERT W. BERRY
REV. STEPHEN R. FRITZMAN
National Co. Chairman
GEORGE COVILL
CECILIA COE
THEODORE EDWARDS
LEO GALLAGHER
REV. DR. STUART DINEART
MILL BERRY
SIMON LACANUS
SARA LOEB
AL. BISH

NATIONAL OFFICERS

ROBERT TABER
Executive Secretary
RICHARD LEBSON
Attng. Ex. Sec'y

NATIONAL SPONSORS (Phone List)

PAULO FRANK
CARLETON DEALS
National Co. Chairman
DR. PAUL HAYAN
CARL BRADEN
DR. B. H. JUNG
SIRAT LUNA
BRYAN WALKER
JULIAN WATSON
LINUS WALLING
ALAN SALZER
ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

If you have noticed a bad odor drifting in from the east, it is only the approach of the House Un-American Activities Committee inquisitors who will soon have a series of "hearings" on Tues., April 24, 9:00 A.M. at the Federal Building. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been selected as one of the victims for this round, along with a number of civil liberties, student and labor organizations and some individuals. Approximately 48 subpoenas have been served and this figure may rise to 60. At this date, a number of Fair Play members have been subpoenaed including: Steve Roberts, West Coast director; Dr. A.J. Lewis, former Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles chapter.

All organizations directly concerned are, of course, making preparations to defend themselves. However, very encouraging news is that the intended victims will not be abandoned to fend for themselves. First, the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has adopted the fight as its own and has offered to provide legal counsel for all subpoenaed individuals.

Second, a student protest movement, initiated by an ad hoc committee, is meeting with an astonishing response. That was intended as a small planning meeting snowballed into a rally of more than 200 students representing colleges and schools from the entire Southern California area. In a spirit of great enthusiasm they decided to picket a massive picket line Tuesday at the Federal Building. A collection with the support of the community has been organized that participants of all ages will converge on the Federal Building from San Francisco and San Diego.

Numerous other organizations are also planning to picket and all signs indicate that a broad movement is gathering which could culminate in the most significant demonstration of public protest against repression which this city has seen in many years.

Our organization, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, will of course throw our full weight into the contest both to defend our own rights which are directly under attack, and as part of the general united fight-back against the UNAC and similar thought control institutions.

The executive committee of the FPCC, meeting in emergency session, decided on the following measures:

- 1- Issue a press release presenting our public response to this invasion of our rights.
- 2- Conduct a most energetic of public education campaign with our resources.

Exhibit 1. Fair Play For Cuba Committee photo showing Carl Braden as a national officer

"Field Organizer," and his activities in the Southern Conference Educational Fund apparently are his primary functions for the Communist conspiracy. His actual function in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, we have as yet been unable to determine, but he is definitely one of the national officers and is listed as such on their letterhead. I have a copy of that letterhead here in my hand, and I would like to offer it into the record, Mr. Chairman, showing the name of Mr. Carl Braden under "National Sponsors" on the left side of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee letterhead.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

This is a clear, interlocking tie-in between the Fair Play For Cuba Committee and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

In addition to Carl Braden, there have been other manifestations of the support given by the Southern Conference Educational Fund to the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. Two men, namely, Robert F. Williams, and William Worthy, both colored men, have been supported publicly by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and both are definitely connected with Castro's operation in the United States, which is primarily carried out, insofar as propaganda is concerned, by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

The name of Robert F. Williams appears in connection with the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee Hearing, part 6, dated February 8, 1963, into "Castro's Network In The United States." Williams' name appears on page 339 of that report in a reprint of an article supporting the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, written in 1961 by a man named Lyle Stuart. Williams is described as follows in this article: "They also included Robert F. Williams, who, at the moment of this writing is fleeing with his family from a posse of legal killers in Monroe, North Carolina." As a matter of fact, Robert F. Williams is under indictment for kidnapping in North Carolina right now. A copy of a letter from Robert F. Williams to Mr. Carl Braden has been published in our first report on the Southern Conference Educational Fund on page 71 thereof. This letter was sent to Carl Braden from Cuba where Robert Williams was hiding out at the time, broadcasting propaganda for Castro.

A further connection between Robert Williams and the Southern

Conference Educational Fund appears in the "Southern Patriot," the subversive publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., for January, 1960, on page 3, where the name of Robert F. Williams appears as the author of an article. The title of this article is simply this: "Is Violence Necessary To Combat Injustice?" There are two points of view expressed here, one the negative on this proposition by Martin Luther King, and the other the positive, advocating violence, by Robert F. Williams. This is printed in detail, his analysis of his point of view advocating violence, along with his picture underneath his name in the paper which I have mentioned. I offer this into evidence, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

A further tie-in between the Southern Conference Educational Fund and Robert F. Williams occurred in the February, 1960, issue of the Southern Patriot on page 2, in a book review written by Anne Braden. Now, Anne Braden is also a positively identified Communist Party member; she is the wife of Carl Braden and was identified by the same Federal Bureau of Investigation informant that identified Carl Braden. As you will remember from our last Hearing, this informant's name was Alberta Ahearn, and she swore, both in Court, and later before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Carl and Anne Braden had recruited her into the Communist Party, and that she knew them as Communist Party members.

This book review is a review of a book written by Robert Williams entitled, "Negroes With Guns." It is a lengthy book review, and it is a favorable review towards the book. It takes up a full half of a page of this particular issue of the Southern Patriot, and it is signed at the bottom with the name of "Anne Braden." I offer this into evidence, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

If the Committee is in agreement that this should be entered into the record, let it now be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Another individual whose name has appeared in connection with both of these organizations is a man by the name of William

Worthy. William Worthy's name was brought up in connection with the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in part 4 of the Hearings of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee thereon, dated June 12 and 13, 1961, on page 348, during the questioning of a witness named, "Tekla." He testified that he attend' d 2 meetings of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the Cleveland area, at one of which meetings William Worthy was a featured speaker.

William Worthy has been written up in the Southern Patriot, in the issue of October, 1962, wherein the Southern Conference Educational Fund, through its subversive publication, praised Worthy and the work that he was doing, and commented favorably on his visit to Cuba which was carried out in violation of the State Department Passport Regulations, and for which he was subsequently arrested. The Southern Conference Educational Fund actually requests formally at the bottom of this article that "people who read this newspaper, add your voice to the protest against William Worthy's conviction, write President Kennedy at the White House and urge him to act in the case, circulate one of the several petitions that are now being compiled across the country." It goes on to tell where the petitions are available, and one of the addresses from which they are available is 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, which is the address of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. I would like to offer this into the record, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Hearing no objections from the members of the Committee, let it be entered into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

In addition to this Mr. Chairman, there was another witness who appeared in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee Hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee who has been closely connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the past. This man's name is Conrad Joseph Lynn, and he appeared before the Committee in May of 1963 when the Committee was investigating violations of the State Department Regulations and certain pro-Castro propaganda activities in the United States.

Mr. Lynn was interrogated at length concerning his connections with the Cuban situation; he testified that he knew Robert Williams in Cuba, met him in Cuba when he went there in viola-

A CALL FOR

A FREEDOM NOW PARTY

AN ALL-BLACK PARTY FOR 1964

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Notes and Comment

ONE mild, sunny afternoon last week, we boarded a No. 4 bus at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, rode to Lenox Avenue and 110th, and began a long, slow walk through Harlem.

We turned the corner uptown on Eighth Avenue and noticed a drugstore, much like any other, except that the products featured more prominently than cosmetics were powders for cockroaches and a salve for curing rat bites.

At Harlem Square, on the corner of Seventh Avenue, a meeting was in progress.

William Worthy was speaking when we arrived. He suggested the formation, by Negroes, of a Freedom Now Party, to propose Negro candidates for public offices. "Think about it," he said. "Talk about it. Kick the idea around. We may not win many offices, but with one out of ten Americans a Negro... we can make our voice heard in the land."

There was applause when Mr. Worthy sat down, and he rose again to say a few more words. "Do you know what would happen if Fidel Castro were President of the United States instead of John F. Kennedy?" Mr. Worthy said.

"Bull Connor would be given a fair trial and then shot. Ninety-five per cent of the police would have to flee to South Africa for political asylum. J. Edgar Hoover would be thrown into an integrated cell. If that didn't cure him, he would be left there for life."

The crowd laughed and applauded.

Just then we spotted a friend in the crowd, a young Negro woman who has lived in Harlem all her life.

"There's going to be trouble," our friend said. "On a hot summer night, it wouldn't take much to set off a riot—not isolated violence but a kind of revolution. Five years ago, it was still a problem for social workers—jobs, education, housing in which children wouldn't wake up to find rats in their beds. Now something will have to be done on an enormous scale or there's going to be murder."

Reprinted from THE NEW YORKER, June 15, 1963,
by the National Committee for a FREEDOM NOW PARTY.

Exhibit 1a. Pamphlet published by the "Freedom Now Party"

THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY

A CALL FOR

A FREEDOM NOW PARTY FOR 1954

WITH AN ALL-AMERICAN STATE AND A PLATFORM FOR LIBERATION

END A REELECTION PARTY

1. To at last TAKE our freedom with our own nationwide political party. Only once in all U.S. history has Congress passed, and the Government enforced, RECAUSINGFUL civil rights laws. That was during Reconstruction when 25 Negro congressmen and 5 Negro senators sat in Washington. FREEDOM NOW!

That sense does it refer to an organizing the party of Eugene "Duke" Cannon? "Duke" Cannon is STILL KEEPER of a Disgraceful National Constitution for a Alabama.

Why should anyone believe in a party - at the risk of death - when the only "whisper" on the ballot is a James O. Eastland or a George C. Wallace?

Then have the Republicans or Democrats ever used long-lasting federal laws to protect us from daily, coast-to-coast police brutality?

OUR AFRICAN BROTHERS HAVE SHOWN US HOW TO WIN FREEDOM. THEIR MUNICIPAL TECHNIQUE: ALL-BLACK POLITICAL ACTION. THIS IS SELF-RELIANCE, NOT "NACIS".

2. To create the basic economic changes needed to guarantee well-paid jobs for all. It's not enough to call for "equal opportunity" when jobs, decent housing and schools are scarce even for whites. FREEDOM NOW!

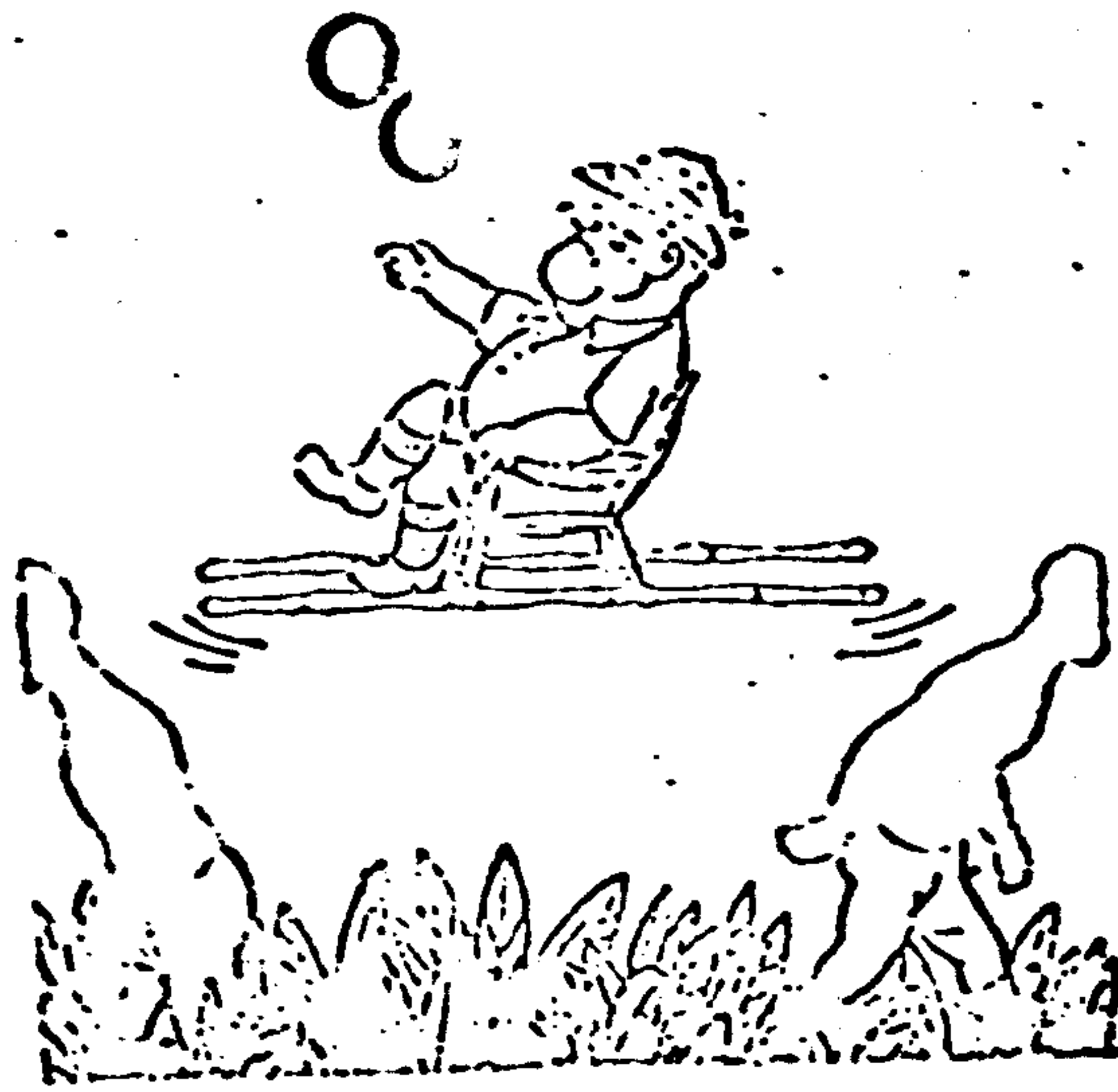
3. To end racism, exploitation and colonialism - in Africa, Asia, Latin America - and in the United States, north and south. FREEDOM NOW!

The first time with us. A Freedom Now Party will for the first time unite us. We will be the prominent party of change and challenge. We will take the issues to the streets.

All blacks who wish to be first will be equal, and every white man who wishes to be first will be equal. We will be the party of the oppressed and unemployed, the students, professional men and women, agricultural laborers, tenant farmers, trade union members.

To obtain worldwide moral support, copies of this brochure are being sent to all African, Asian and Latin American delegates at the United Nations and to leaders of anti-colonial liberation movements everywhere.

This call for a Freedom Now Party is being distributed for the first time today, August 29, 1954, in Washington, D.C., and in 100 other cities throughout the United States.



from
VOICE OF AFRICA
(Accra, Ghana)

~~Conrad J. Lynn, acting chairman.~~
~~Mrs. Perrilla V. Watley, corresponding secretary~~
~~National Committee for a Freedom Now Party~~
51 East 125th Street, Suite 207, New York, N.Y. 10035
telephone: 212 NCAment: 2-6518

Please post this brochure on your school, church or other bulletin board.
Send 15 cents for five copies; 50 cents for twenty copies. Or feel free
to duplicate it in your own community.

-
- Put me on the mailing list for Freedom Now Party literature, notices of action projects, etc.
 - I wish to attend a founding congress for the Freedom Now Party.
 - I will work for FNP candidates in my city, county and state.
 - Send me a FNP button (25 cents in coin or stamps; ten buttons for two dollars; fifty for \$7.50).

Mr.
Mrs.
Please PRINT: Miss

Street

CityZone

StateZip code

Telephone(s).....

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Exhibit 1c. Back cover of Exhibit No. 1a

tion of the State Department Passport Regulations. He testified that he and Williams cooperated, as he put it, in "reconstructing the underground railroad." In other words, arranging some method of getting in or out of the United States illegally without going through the usual passport and customs regulations that are imposed upon all citizens of this country legally. Mr. Lynn further testified at substantial length about his visit to Cuba in February of 1962. Subsequent to this he lectured to various organizations, in particular, an organization called the "West Side Committee For Friendly Relations With Cuba." on the same program with an identified Communist named Corliss Lamont. Evidently this was in New York.

The connection between Mr. Lynn and the Southern Conference Educational Fund is simply this: Anne and Carl Braden, Editor and Field Organizer respectively of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, have been carrying on correspondence with this same Conrad Joseph Lynn. In addition to this, Corliss Lamont, with whom Lynn appeared on September 28, 1962, is a financial contributor to the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Corliss Lamont has been positively identified as a Communist. Also, Lee Harvey Oswald once stated that the Fair Play For Cuba literature he handed out in New Orleans came to him from Corliss Lamont!

I will offer into the record at a later date, a copy of some of the correspondence between the Bradens and Conrad Lynn.

Mr. Chairman, for this time, this concludes the evidence which we have been able to compile concerning the connections between the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans, and the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. I would like to suggest that the most significant item of this is the joint leadership in both organizations on a national level by an identified Communist, namely, Carl Braden. If the Committee has any questions, I will try to answer them.

BY MR. PFISTER:

Thank you, very much, Mr. Rogers, for your efforts and research, and for apprising the Committee of your findings today. Does any member of the Committee have any questions? (None.) Does anyone want to make any statement? (None.)

Gentlemen, what we have heard today is further evidence of the interlocking connection between most of the Communist Front Organizations in the United States. For many years, the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the Congress; J. Edgar Hoover

of the F. B. I.; the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee; the Attorneys General of the United States; and various State Committees, including our own, have been telling the public that these Communist conspirators and crack-pots in the various Communist fronts were dangerous to the security of our Country. Many people have not believed this, but perhaps the horrible events of last Friday will wake them up to the fact. In times of crisis people must turn to basic principles for guidance. Our Committee urges a rededication of all citizens to the principles of justice, freedom, loyalty, and responsibility upon which this Nation was founded.

Gentlemen, if there be no further business to come before this Hearing, I would like to have a motion that we adjourn. Representative Willie Arceneaux moves that we adjourn at this time; Representative Mike John seconds the Motion, all those in favor signify by saying aye. (Motion carried) The meeting is adjourned.

.....
MEETING ADJOURNED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

64-4297
105-36677
Rosen
Sullivan

On 5-25-64, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission called and in the absence of Mr. Malley, who is in Dallas, Texas, the call was taken by Supervisor H. A. Schutz, Jr. Mr. Liebeler indicated that he was interested in two areas of investigation and made reference to the report of SA Belanger at Tampa dated 12-10-63, page four, wherein a tape recording of a T.V. interview with an individual by the name of Penaz had been reviewed and reported. According to information in the report a cartoon had appeared in the newspaper "Revolucion" depicting damage done in Cuba by hurricane Flora. A caricature of the United States was depicted laughing at the damage. Another cartoon showed a coffin containing President Kennedy with Castro standing above laughing. Mr. Liebeler requested that investigation be conducted to actually determine whether such a cartoon did appear in this paper and if so forward a copy to the commission.

Mr. Liebeler made reference to the report of SA Gemberling at Dallas dated 4-15-64, on pages 527 and 540. The information contained therein related to two transcripts of a debate participated in by Oswald in August, 1963. One was transcribed by radio station WDSU, New Orleans, and the second by an individual named Bill Stuckey. Mr. Liebeler indicated that the commission desired that we obtain copies of these tapes for inclusion in the permanent files of the commission and for comparison with the transcripts. He requested that in obtaining these tapes the Bureau maintain appropriate chain of evidence as to their authenticity.

ACTION BEING TAKEN

The field is being instructed to expeditiously conduct the investigation requested by Mr. Liebeler.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Conrad
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 62-109060
HAS:cfs

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

18 JUN 26 1964

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-100

5 (10) *[Handwritten initials]*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - J. P. Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Sizoo
- 1 - Mail Room

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Deleted Copy Sent William Johnson (Internal Archives)
 by letter 7/11/75 (with deletion of item 4) NK/FOIA
 Per FOIA Request

In connection with your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane the following items are enclosed:

- (1) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1964.
- (2) Two copies of a communication dated May 13, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.
- (3) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.
- (4) Three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.
- (5) Two copies of a communication dated May 20, 1964, at our New York Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the Premise Theatre, New York, New York, on May 18, 1964.

For your information this Bureau has determined that Lane was scheduled to leave the United States on May 22, 1964, for

BY COURIER SVC.
 56
 COMM-FBI

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

JMS:mac
 (12)

REC'D CIVIL ROOM

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

JUN 5 12 15 PM '64
 REC'D-READING ROOM
 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

speaking trip in Europe. He reportedly plans to stay abroad for six weeks and to visit Denmark, France, Belgium, England and Italy. On Lane's return to this country we will resume our coverage of his public appearances.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE:

We have covered Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. In his appearances being reported by instant letter, he presented claims previously made by him in numerous past appearances around the country. These claims have been speculative and/or unfounded. They include: the absence of residue on Oswald's cheek in a paraffin test shows Oswald could not have fired a rifle on 11/22/63; witnesses described someone not of Oswald's description as the killer of Dallas patrolman Tippit; Oswald is not represented by counsel at the Commission's hearings; the Commission is "political" in nature and its findings will be biased; and President Kennedy was shot: from in front.

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Stokes
- 1 - Mail Room

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed herewith two copies each of memoranda dated May 25 and May 28, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
 REC-34

JUN 8 1964
 JUN 8 1964

Enclosures (4)

JCS:hc
 (4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~EX-104~~
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JL

*declassified
 4/24/85
 1/14/87*

JGE

Q

WAB

JUN 18 1964
 JUN 18 1964

EX-104
 JUN 8 1964
 COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. They deal with explanation of how passenger lists of Red Arrow Mexican bus line are prepared and with efforts to locate fellow passengers of Oswald on buses of the Del Norte bus line from Mexico City to Laredo on 10-2-3, 1963.

Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified the letterheads to protect our operations abroad.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall

6/5/64

CODE

1 - R. E. Lenihan

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SAN JUAN (105-6857)

1 - V. H. Nasca

1 - L. L. Anderson

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH RUSSIA DASH CUBA

REBUAIRTEL MAY TWENTY-TWO, LAST, ENCLOSING REQUESTS FROM
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND BUTEL JUNE TWO, LAST, SETTING FORTH
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD.

BY RETURN RAD ADVISE STATUS OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA RE FPCC
AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT. GROUPS LOCALLY. THESE
MEMORANDA MUST REACH BUREAU WITHOUT FAIL BY JUNE EIGHT, NEXT.

LLA:JAK
(7)

REC-34

19 JUN 8 1964

NOTE:

President's Commission has requested certain data re JURE, DRE, SNFE-Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement, all anti-Castro organizations, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). San Juan's airtel 5/28/64 complied with Commission's request in part, however, omitted memoranda re FPCC and 30th of November Movement, locally. Butel 6/2/64 instructed San Juan to immediately submit additional memoranda re these groups. To date they have not been received.

- Alson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____

VIA RADIOGRAM
JUN 5 1964
6:27 AM

Handwritten notes and signatures:
05215
San Juan's letter
of
[Signature]

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Lenihan
 - 1 - Mr. Conrad
 - 1 - Mr. Griffith
 - 1 - Mr. Casper
- May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

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 of May 20, 1964, concerning the materials which the Commission had requested of the Russian Government on March 26, 1964, and with which you transmitted documents numbered 1A, 2A, 3A(1), 3A(2), 4A, 5A(1)(2), 5A(3), 11, 28, 38 and 48. All of these exhibits are designated as FBI Exhibit D216. Translations of the foregoing documents were also received.

Your letter of May 26, 1964, requested a handwriting comparison of the documents submitted with the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina.

It was concluded that Marina Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D12 and D13, wrote Commission Items 28 and 38.

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D5 and D6 and Commission Exhibits 55, 56 and 66, prepared the following handwriting on the Commission Items as indicated below:

- 1A - The English text on page two and the two Oswald signatures on page two
- 2A - The two Oswald signatures

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

0060

cc: (10)

105-82555-3991

ENCLOSURE