

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

3A(1), 3A(2) and 1B - The Russian handwriting excluding the Russian handwriting on page two below Oswald's signature and excluding the overwriting slanting across the upper left portion of page one on item 3A(1) and 3A(2)

4A - Only the signature of Oswald

5B - The Russian handwriting

3A(102) - The English handwriting and Oswald signatures

No conclusion could be reached whether Lee Harvey Oswald prepared the signature on item 3A(3) due to the distortion in the signature. However, some handwriting characteristics were observed common to the signature on 3A(3) and the available known writings of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

6/5/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

Lee Harvey Oswald, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet 5/28/64, addressed to The President's Commission with  
a copy for your office concerning exhibit D-216.

For the completion of your file in this case, there is trans-  
mitted herewith one photographic copy of D-216.

NOTE: D216 is a group of documents which The Commission  
obtained from the Russian Government and were compared  
with known writings of Oswald and his wife.

*B*

MAILED 5  
JUN 5 1964  
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB)

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

JCC:GFM (9)

REC 34

JUN 8 1964

*3991*

*je*  
*Lenihan RB*

*[Handwritten signature]*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: May 22, 1964

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911)  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

*OK to  
file*

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

ReBuairtel to Boston dated May 18, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Dallas five copies, for New York and WFO two copies each of a letterhead memorandum captioned MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET.

*B*

HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, is the subject of a closed case entitled "HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, was, IS - R (BS file 105-1125, Bufile 100-286243, NY file 105-1247).

Information attributed to HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained through interviews of him on April 4, 1950, by SAs MAURICE W. CORCORAN and JAMES T. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and on January 18, 1951, and February 7, 1952, by SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and appears in the reports of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated February 10, 1951, and February 27, 1952, at New York.

REC-34

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 2 - New York (105-38341) (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (105- ) (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Boston

DBC:bbp

(10)

*CC - Wick*

*100-64548*

*FOI X3*

18 MAY 25 1964

*3992*  
*SOVIET SECTION*

ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

64 JUN 11 1964

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten notes on left margin*

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 5/27/61

To

Director

Att. ATTN: Mr. C. H. P. F.

SAC .....

ASAC .....

Supv. ....

Agent .....

SE .....

CC .....

Steno .....

Clerk .....

REFILE # 105-92555  
FILE # SI 105-10211

Title ATTN: HARRY OSWALD

TS-2-CIA

**ACTION DESIRED**

- Acknowledge
- Assign.....Reassign.....
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline.....
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Recharge serials
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Return serials
- Search and return
- See me
- Send Serials.....

to

- Submit new charge out
- Submit report *fr*
- Type *105-92555-10211*

**SOVIET SECTION**

RE: OSWALD R/S 5/26/61 ATTACHED.  
 THE CHAT...  
 ON 5/22/61 IS CORRECT AS IT APPEARS  
 IN REPORT OF SA JAMES W. O'BRIEN DATED 2/10/51  
 AT NEW YORK CITY... "WORLD" ...  
 "NO T-3."

*[Signature]*  
 SAC...  
 BOSTON  
 Office.....

See reverse side

TO: SAC,

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu

- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City

- Norfolk
- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa

- Washington Field
  - Quantico
- TO LEGAT:
- Bern
  - Bonn
  - London
  - Manila
  - Mexico, D. F.
  - Ottawa
  - Paris
  - Rome
  - Rio de Janeiro
  - Tokyo

Date 5/20/64

RE: *Lee Harvey Oswald  
P.S. R. Cuba  
Re: ... 5/20/64*

- For information
- For appropriate action
- Surep. by \_\_\_\_\_
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report,  conceal all sources,  paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

*Circle the Bureau immediately if  
page 2, para. 1, line 2, should read:  
"absence, of the book" of any human file.  
I am, above other assignments also. Discontinue  
issuing your report.  
Just a moment of attention from C. V. R. G.*

Enc. *5-2535*  
Bufile  
Urfile

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
MAY 27 1964	
FBI - BOSTON	

*Carr*

BS 105-10911

On 1/21/54 it was determined that ISAACS was then residing at 92 Varick Road, Waban (Newton), Mass., and on February 4, 1954, the Office of Origin was changed from New York to Boston. No investigation has been conducted of ISAACS by the Boston Division since 1954 and Boston files contain no pertinent information concerning him since that time.

A review of ISAACS file does not reflect any association with MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET and Boston indices contain no reference to MURRET.

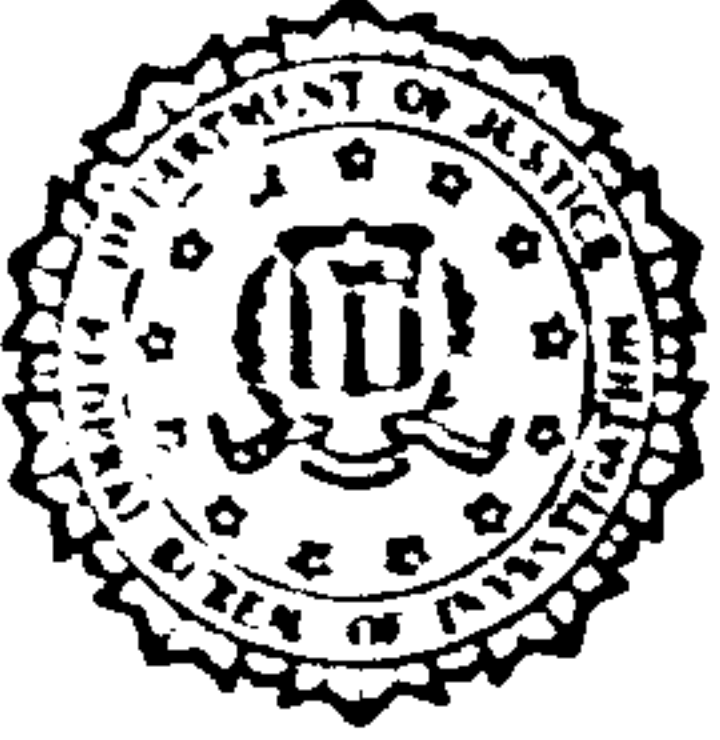
For the information of New York and WFO, MURRET is a cousin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was interviewed November 29, 1963, and advised that she took a trip around the world beginning in July 1959 and ending in January 1963. Unconfirmed information has been received indicating a "tie-up" between MURRET and the case of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and also that MURRET was "linked" in some manner with the communist "apparatus" of Professor HAROLD ISAACS of MIT.

As New York previously interviewed HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS, it is requested that New York review its file 105-1247 for any information as to an association between ISAACS and MURRET and for any additional pertinent information on the background of ISAACS.

It is noted that MIT records show ISAACS' work takes him away from MIT which would possibly account for some association between MURRET and ISAACS.

The WFO is requested to check passport records for travel of HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS from 1954 to date, which may be of possible interest if such travel coincides with that of MURRET.

New York and WFO handle promptly and advise Bureau and Dallas of any pertinent information.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

May 22, 1964

MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

The 1964 Staff Directory for Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, lists Harold R. Isaacs as Research Associate at the Center for International Studies at MIT.

The current Greater Boston Directory lists Harold R. Isaacs as residing at 75 Varick Road, Newton, Massachusetts.

On May 21, 1964, Mrs. Claire Edwardson, Secretary, President's Office, MIT, advised the records reflect the following regarding Harold R. Isaacs: Born September 13, 1910, New York City. Before coming to MIT, he specialized in Far Eastern affairs, was a "Newsweek" correspondent in the Far East, and a special writer for the "Christian Science Monitor" on Far Eastern affairs. He commenced employment at MIT August 20, 1953, as a Research Associate in the Center for International Studies and is so employed at the present time. During this period of time, he has also been employed as a lecturer in the Economics Department at MIT. Mrs. Edwardson stated that the Center for International Studies is endowed to a great extent by the United States Government. She said that much of Isaac's work takes him away from MIT and consists of international travel and concentration on study in India.

On April 4, 1950, Harold R. Isaacs, who resided in China from 1931 to 1936, furnished the following information concerning his activities in China:

At the age of twenty-one he obtained a job in the Merchant Marine on a ship going to China, and left this ship at a Chinese port in 1931. He remained in China for the next five years, the first two or three years being in Shanghai, where he edited a weekly newspaper in English called, "The China Forum."

COPIES DESTROYED

21 FEB 27 1973

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Isaacs stated that his observations had convinced him, as it had most observers, "of any human feeling" in China, that the Chinese people were being exploited by foreign business interests, as well as by their own government, and that the only hope for the betterment of their condition lay in the fulfillment of the program of the Chinese Communists.

Isaacs said that he was, therefore, openly sympathetic toward the communists, espoused the communist doctrines in his paper, and developed numerous contacts among Chinese Communists who operated an underground and also distributed his paper.

Isaacs stated that while his sympathies were completely with the Chinese Communists at this time, he never joined the Communist Party in China.

He recalled that Agnes Smedley, correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung," was an ardent supporter of the Chinese Communists, but he was unable to say that she was a Party member or whether there was any organized cell of the Communist Party existing for Americans or other foreigners.

He stated that the sentiments of Smedley and of himself were those generally prevailing among journalists and other "disinterested persons" in China.

Isaacs stated, however, that he gradually came to learn that the Chinese Communists were deceitful and were playing politics, and he became increasingly estranged from them, eventually denouncing them as corrupt politicians.

He recalled that after his denunciation of the Chinese Communists, he was subjected to a barrage of vilification, and was publicly denounced by Agnes Smedley as a paid agent of the Japanese Government.

He further stated that while in China, he had been an inexperienced, youthful idealist, and he felt there were doubtless many things going on behind the scenes in the group of foreigners in Shanghai who were sympathetic to communism, of which he was unaware.



Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

On January 13, 1951, Harold R. Isaacs furnished the following information:

When he first arrived in China, early in 1931, Isaacs became extremely friendly with one Cecil Frank Glass, who was then a British citizen residing in China as a journalist. According to Isaacs, Glass had had the distinction of being expelled from the Communist Party for Trotskyite deviations, before Trotsky, himself, was expelled. He stated that Glass had been a member of the Communist Party until about 1926 or 1927, but had been expelled because he had criticized the Comintern for giving up the idea of world revolution. When Leon Trotsky was expelled from Russia a short time later because of this same criticism of the Russian Communist Party, Glass quite naturally became a fervent adherent.

According to Isaacs, Glass maintained friendly social relations with a pro-Soviet group of Caucasians in Shanghai despite his known Trotskyite opinions and it was chiefly through Glass that Isaacs became acquainted with a number of Glass' friends.

According to Isaacs, he was converted to the principles of the Fourth International (Trotskyism) by Glass in 1932 or 1933, and because of his attacks on what he believed to be the "cynical motives" of the Chinese Party, he became estranged from the circle of friends he had made in Shanghai; however, he still maintained friendly relations with some of the Chinese Communist leaders.

Isaacs stated that he was a regularly active member of the Socialist Workers Party and in that capacity has contributed articles to their press.

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

Isaacs stated that he had written an article in the April 4, 1936, issue of "The Militant," self-described as a Socialist Workers Party newspaper, under the pseudonym of Lo Sen.

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

Isaacs stated that his Chinese name had been Yi Lo Sen and that he had had this name printed on his calling cards in Chinese characters when he was in China.

Isaacs stated that he broke with the Trotskyite movement in 1940 and since that time, Frank Glass has refused to speak to him.

On February 7, 1952, Harold R. Isaacs furnished the following information:

He stated he had received an advance copy of a book entitled "The Shanghai Conspiracy" by Major General C. A. Willoughby, published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. He stated that one of the end papers of this book carried a chart purporting to diagram the travels of Comintern agents, Communist Party members, sympathizers and the like and had noticed that there was listed under this chart the names of the persons to whom it referred. Carried on this list was his own name and his wife's maiden name, Viola Robinson.

Isaacs stated that so far as the text mentioned his activities, it was correct although repetitious, and stated that he had never denied that for a short period after his arrival in China he had been a wholehearted supporter of the program of the Chinese Communists. He stated, however, that his disillusionment with the Chinese Communists and his criticisms of them which were available in his published works had not been taken into account by the author of the book. He also felt that the listing of his name in the end paper of the book in a broad category, from which it was impossible to tell whether the person was listed as an espionage agent, a Comintern agent, or merely a sympathizer of the Chinese Communists, was extremely unfair and possibly libelous.

Isaacs stated that he was particularly bitter over the inclusion of his wife's name in this list. He stated that he had had an attorney request the publishers as to the basis for such statements and the publishers had replied that they had letters written either by him or his wife which were the basis for such listing.

Re: MARILYN DOROTHEA HURRET

Isaacs stated that his wife's political sympathies have paralleled his own. He stated that she had never been a member of the Communist Party nor had he in any country in the world although she shared his early sympathy for the program of the Chinese Communists.

Isaacs stated that he had consulted Mr. Morris L. Ernst, a prominent attorney in New York, to explore the possibilities of suing the author and publishers of "The Shanghai Conspiracy," because of the statements contained in the book, and at the present time, discussions are going on between the publishers and his attorney.

F B I

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-10911) (P)  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.  
IS - R - CUBA

Rebsairtel, 5/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for New York and Dallas 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at Westfield State College, Westfield, Mass., on 5/1/64.

The source who furnished the information on 5/6/64

[redacted] Westfield State College, Westfield, Mass. [redacted] established source at Westfield State College. [redacted] also made available to SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN three reels of a tape recording of the speech of MARK LANE.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3993

2 MAY 15 1964

- 6 - Bureau (105-82555) (encls. 8) (RM) REC-34
  - (1 - Package) (encls. 6) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-40963) (MARK LANE) (encl. 1) (RM)
  - (1 - 100- ) (CCI) (encl. 1) (RM)
- 3 - New York (105-38431) (encl. 1) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-117844) (MARK LANE) (encl. 1) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-152725) (CCI) (encl. 1) (RM)
- Dallas (100-10461) (encls. 2) (RM)
  - (1 - 89-43) (encl. 1) (RM)
- 3 - Boston (105-10911)
  - (1 - 89-43)
  - (1 - 100-35732)

DBC/mab  
(15)

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON FULLT RATE

SOMER SECTION

66 JUNG

C C - Wick

enc. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

BS 105-10911

The source who furnished information on 6/10/63  
was [REDACTED]

Also enclosed under separate cover for the Bureau are 6 reels of magnetic tapes, 3 reels for the Bureau and 3 reels for the Warren Commission, recording the appearance of Attorney MARK LANE, as described above.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to the last portion of Tape I original which is not complete. It is noted that just prior to the time the audio was discontinued some demonstration equipment was being moved about on the stage which could have disconnected the input source. The beginning of Tape II original would indicate that difficulty was being had in reconnecting the recording equipment.

A memorandum concerning the appearance of MARK LANE at the University of Massachusetts, on 4/28/64, is being prepared.

105-82555-3193



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

May 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney Mark  
Lane at Westfield State College,  
Westfield, Massachusetts  
May 1, 1964

On May 6, 1964, a source advised that Attorney Mark Lane appeared at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964, where he spoke to about 400 students concerning the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

This source advised that the following biographical sketch of Lane was prepared by a faculty committee and distributed at the door to those who attended:

"Mr. Mark Lane, 37-year old New York attorney, is Chairman of the recently formed Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, which is conducting an independent investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

"He has been affiliated with the American Labor Party of New York State.

"He was a supporter of Henry A. Wallace in the 1948 Presidential Campaign, as an assistant to Congressman Marcantonio of New York City.

"He was elected an Assemblyman to represent the Yorkville District of Manhattan in the New York State Assembly in 1961.

"In December, 1963, Mr. Lane prepared and published a defense brief for Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Lane was retained by Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald to act as counsel for her son before the Warren Commission. On March 4, 1964, Mr. Lane appeared before the Commission and presented his

JUN 8 1964  
XEROX

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

findings up to that date. He is continuing his investigation of the assassination, but through the independent Citizens' Committee, rather than in an attorney-client capacity.

"Since beginning his investigations, he has become convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent of the crimes charged against him, and he has announced that he will remain with the case."

The source advised that Mr. Lane took particular exception to statements in the biographical sketch that (1) he has been affiliated with the American Labor Party of New York State and (2) he was a supporter of Henry A. Wallace in the 1948 Presidential Campaign, as an assistant to Congressman Marcantonio of New York City. The source advised that Lane denied that either of these statements was true.

The source stated it was his understanding that the biographical sketch of Lane came from an anonymous letter addressed to an unidentified member of the faculty at Westfield State College.

This source advised that during his speech Lane commented on the following aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald case:

Lane pointed out discrepancies in pictures of Oswald holding the gun allegedly used in the assassination of President Kennedy, which appeared in various publications, and claimed that some of these pictures were forged and doctored and therefore not authentic.

Lane commented that it was first said that the murder weapon was a 7.65 mm. German Mauser, which story was later changed when the FBI announced that in March, 1963, Oswald had purchased a 6.5 mm. Italian rifle.

Lane commented on the background of District Attorney Henry Wade and was critical of Wade's handling of the press following the death of President Kennedy. Lane

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

also criticized Chief Jesse Curry of Dallas for his statement following the death of Oswald to the effect that since Oswald was dead, the case was closed, and that there would be no further investigation. Lane stated that the Justice Department then ordered Wade to re-open the case and prove Oswald's guilt.

Lane, in referring to the paraffin test of Oswald, stated he has obtained a copy of the laboratory report from District Attorney Wade's office, showing that "Oswald may have fired a revolver but did not fire a rifle," thereby disproving Mr. Wade's statement that Oswald was the assassin.

Mr. Lane commented that Helen Louise Markham, the only witness to the Tippit shooting, had furnished Dallas Police a description of the Tippit killer, which was not the same description that Dallas Police had used for Oswald. Lane later interviewed Markham, who claimed that the Dallas Police had not used the description she gave them. Lane pointed out this incident as further proof that Dallas Police were trying to change the evidence to fit Oswald who they believed was the killer of President Kennedy, as well as Officer Tippit.

Lane also stated that several witnesses in this case had mysteriously disappeared and described some of the circumstances.

Mr. Lane also commented on various theories as to how and where President Kennedy was shot and stated there were a number of witnesses who claimed the shots came from the area of a concrete wall and overpass ahead of the President's motorcade, and not from the rear as claimed by the investigators.

Mr. Lane also pointed out discrepancies in the medical testimony, stating that at first doctors at Parkland Hospital had said the first wound was an entrance wound in the President's throat. He said they later changed their



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

story to say this was an exit wound, after being questioned by the Secret Service Agents, who had obtained an autopsy report from Bethesda Hospital.

Mr. Lane was critical of the FBI and Secret Service for not having Oswald under surveillance on November 22, 1963, when these agencies had considerable background information on him and as extraordinary precautions had been taken for the President's visit. Lane stated the FBI and other agencies wanted the public to believe that Oswald walked into the Bank Depository Building with a rifle in spite of all the security precautions taken that day.

The source advised that following Lane's speech there was a short question and answer period.

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

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

On June 10, 1963, a source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 5th Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of the organization.

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

APPENDIX

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

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1950. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE  
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1479

CARL WARREN  
RICHARD F. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN  
General Counsel

JUN 4 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received by the  
Chief Justice from Mr. John B. Drury, a trial attorney  
employed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. As you will note  
Mr. Drury informs the Commission that a cab driver in New  
York City by the name of Sam Altman may have information  
of interest to this Commission. The records of the Commis-  
sion indicate that Mr. Altman has not been previously inter-  
viewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and we would  
appreciate the Bureau conducting such an interview.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

*Let to Rankin 6/22/64  
with enclosure  
TNG:ghk*

ENCLOSURE

INT. PROC.

JUN 4 1964

REC 10

*1- DL ( )  
6-5-64  
TNG:ghk*

*3994*

SOVIET SECTION

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

627 Woodland Circle  
Falls Church, Virginia  
May 15, 1964

The Honorable Earl Warren  
Chief Justice of the United States  
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

By way of introduction, may I say that I have been in government service for over twenty-three years, and am now employed as a Trial Attorney by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I realize that your time is extremely limited and valuable, by reason of your high office, however, I feel that I would be remiss in my duty as a citizen, if I failed to report the following matter to you.

Sam Altman is a cab driver in New York City, who lives at 364 Madison Street, New York 2, New York. His hacking license is #23494, and he drives cab #10826.

On May 11, 1964, while I was in New York on business, he told two associates and me, that he was in a serious difficulty because he had related an experience to several people, that his story had reached a newspaper reporter, and the reporter was trying to induce him to tell the story for publication. He recited the following account to us, and asked our advice:

About two or three months prior to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he picked up a male passenger at Eastern Air Lines, and drove him to his destination, which was the Hotel Gotham. The passenger had a large footlocker, upon which his name was stencilled. During the drive, the passenger told Altman that he was a former Marine, and that he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman noted the name on the footlocker, and wrote it on his trip-ticket for the day, which he turned in to the company from which he rents the cab. Although not positive, Altman believes that the name was Oswald, and as he recalls this passenger, he looked like the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Shortly after leaving the Hotel Gotham, Altman says that he called a law enforcement agency and furnished the above story. The person receiving the call seemed skeptical, and asked Altman if his

ENCLOSURE

3994

The Honorable Earl Warren (2)

May 15, 1964

passenger appeared to be a "nut." He then suggested that Altman report this matter to another law enforcement agency. Altman told him that he had done his duty by reporting it, that he was not going to call anyone else, and the other party could report it himself to the proper agency.

I advised Altman not to discuss this incident with the reporter, or with anyone else, but to report it to you, immediately. Altman said that he couldn't write such a letter to you, and he asked me if I would do it for him. I promised him that I would do so.

In no way do I vouch for Mr. Altman, or for the authenticity of his account. However, it would appear that his story can be quite easily verified, so I am compelled to report it to you.

Very truly yours,

John B. Drury

6/5/64

Airtel

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Roson
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 3994

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 4, 1964 which is self-explanatory. Also enclosed is the attachment to the Commission's letter of June 4, 1964.

The New York Office should immediately check indices regarding Sam Altman and thereafter interview Altman for all data in his possession bearing upon Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Following the interview of Altman, the New York Office should institute appropriate investigation and set out appropriate leads to completely resolve the allegations of Altman.

Results of such investigation should be set out in report form by the New York Office suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter must be given your immediate attention inasmuch as it appears the Commission is currently in process of writing its report on the assassination.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:mac  
(10)

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

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

MAILED 27  
JUN 5 - 1964  
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

*WCF*  
*Red*



Airtel to SAC, New York  
RE:-- LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

NOTE:

Mr. John Drury, an attorney with the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to the Commission reporting a conversation he had with Sam Altman, a cab driver in New York City. Altman told Drury that two or three months prior to the assassination of Mr. Kennedy he picked up a passenger who indicated he was a former Marine and who told Altman he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman also told Mr. Drury that although he is not positive he believes his passenger was Lee Harvey Oswald. We are having New York interview Altman and thereafter thoroughly run out latter's allegations.

# Memorandum

JUN 1 1964

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE:

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Reference Miami airtel to Bureau and Dallas with enclosed LHM dated May 8, 1964, and Miami teletype to Bureau May 20, 1964 in which the content of enclosed LHM was synopsised.

As pointed out in referenced Miami teletype, Miami considers MARTINO to be unreliable. It is further believed that MARTINO would probably welcome a subpoena before the President's Commission, as it would add to his stature and furnish him additional notoriety on which to capitalize in his lecture engagements, which he gives on Communism in Cuba. It is felt, however, that he would be equally evasive with the President's Commission as he was with the Miami Office, and there is no evidence to indicate he could furnish the Commission with anything but untraceable hearsay and speculation.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
  - 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (RM)
  - 1 - Miami
- JJO:JMS  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 10

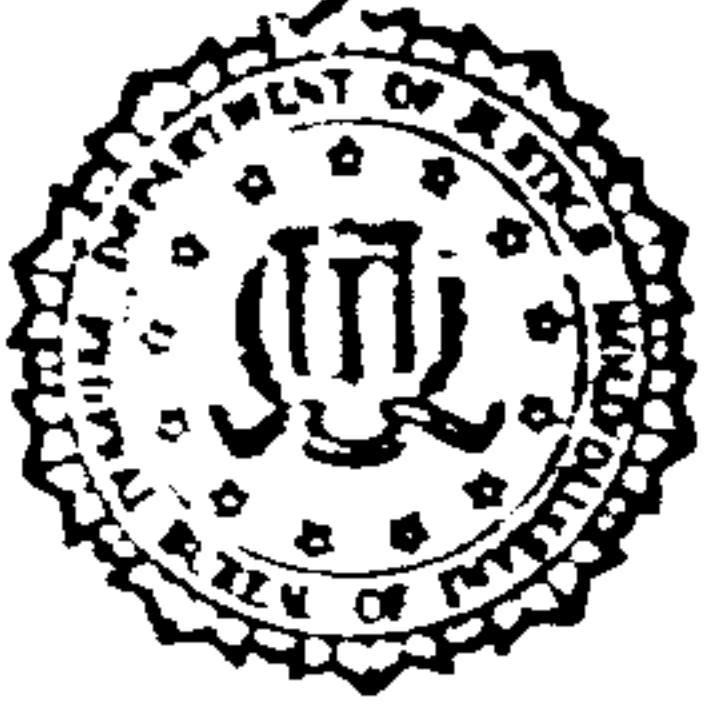
SOVIET SECTION

2CC ENCL. Pres. Comm.  
4/23/64 - Liaison TNG/lth

ICC ENCL. 645 RB  
JUN 25 1964

EX-100

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. TO BE DESTROYED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 1 1964

Miami, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R -  
CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, wherein it is reflected that JOHN V. MARTINO of Miami Beach, Florida, declined to identify his source of information concerning alleged activities of OSWALD in Miami and Mexico. MARTINO, when contacted on May 6, 1964, stated he would continue efforts to locate his source and that if he was unsuccessful, he would probably furnish the name of the source to the FBI in the matter of a week or so.

On May 11, 1964, Mr. MARTINO, who resides at 2326 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, advised he "guessed" that his source was no longer in Miami, but probably had left the United States. He said he had reason to believe this because three months previously, when he spoke with the source, the latter had talked about going to Central America to engage in anti-FIDEL CASTRO activity.

Mr. MARTINO said his source was named OSCAR ORTIZ, whom he described as 40 to 42 years of age; about 6' tall; 180 to 190 pounds; dark curly hair, parted in the middle; accustomed to wear long sideburns; in good physical condition; a good dresser; unmarried; fluent in both English and Spanish. MARTINO related he became acquainted with ORTIZ in the Principe Prison in Cuba. MARTINO reiterated he had been imprisoned in Cuba from July, 1959 to October, 1962. He stated ORTIZ escaped

P. J. [unclear]

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

from prison sometime in 1960, together with 18 other Cuban prisoners who made their way to freedom through tunnels within the Principe Prison and through a manhole outside the prison. He related that he did not see or hear from ORTIZ again until shortly after he, MARTINO, was released from Cuba in October, 1962, when ORTIZ unexpectedly, unaccompanied, walked into MARTINO's house in Miami Beach.

According to Mr. MARTINO, ORTIZ was accustomed to regularly contacting him thereafter, and MARTINO had no means of getting in touch with ORTIZ. Furthermore, MARTINO knew none of the associates of ORTIZ. MARTINO stated ORTIZ was a member of an anti-CASTRO organization, but MARTINO could not disclose the identity of this organization, which has elements in Cuba, because the disclosure would imperil ORTIZ.

Mr. MARTINO further claimed ORTIZ had an oriental rug business in Cuba, that he had never accepted refugee relief, that he was known at Washington, D.C., and that he could even be a "double agent."

MARTINO contended that when he wrote a letter to California in an effort to contact ORTIZ in mid-April, 1964, he did not direct the letter to ORTIZ, but to someone else in California, whose identity also he declined to reveal.

On May 12, 1963, Mr. CHARLES CHALLANDES, Investigator, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, Florida, advised records of his office contain no information identifiable with the OSCAR ORTIZ described by JOHN V. MARTINO.

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

On May 12, 1964, Mr. PAUL JOHNSEN, Investigator, INS, Miami, advised he had conducted considerable investigation of one JUAN CATASUS CHICOY, a Cuban refugee, based on an allegation received from JOHN V. MARTINO that CATASUS was a Cuban intelligence agent. Mr. JOHNSEN stated that investigation failed to develop any corroboration of the allegation and Mr. MARTINO had declined to reveal the identity of his source of information concerning CATASUS.

Mr. JOHNSEN related that after several efforts to elicit from MARTINO the identity of his source, MARTINO furnished the name of one ORLANDO DELGADO, concerning whom he claimed to have no specific data of a descriptive nature. Mr. JOHNSEN stated his subsequent efforts to identify such an ORLANDO DELGADO resulted negatively. He stated it was his opinion that MARTINO had no substantiation for the allegation made against CATASUS and his method of "backing out" was to attribute the information to an individual who, for all practical purposes, is nonexistent.

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-10911)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

ReBSairtel 5/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas and New York 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an appearance of MARK LANE at the University of Massachusetts on April 28, 1964.

The source who furnished information on 5/4/64 was \_\_\_\_\_ an established source at the University of Massachusetts. \_\_\_\_\_ advised that he attempted to obtain a tape recording of this speech but was unable to do so because of mechanical difficulties in his machine shortly after the start of the speech.

\_\_\_\_\_ states that as far as he could determine no other recording was made of this speech.

The source who furnished information in June 10, 1963, was \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 - Bureau (3-105-82555) (enc. 8) (RM) (AM)
- (1-100-40963) (MARK LANE) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- (1-100- CCI) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- 3 - New York (1 - 105-38431) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- (1 - 100-117844) (MARK LANE) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- (1 - 100-152725) (CCI) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- 3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461) (enc. 2) (RM) (AM) (1-89-43) (enc. 1) (RM) (AM)
- 3 - Boston (1 - 105-10911) (1 - 89-43)
- (1 - 100-35732)

DBC:ejb  
(14)

REC-117

2 MAY 18 1964

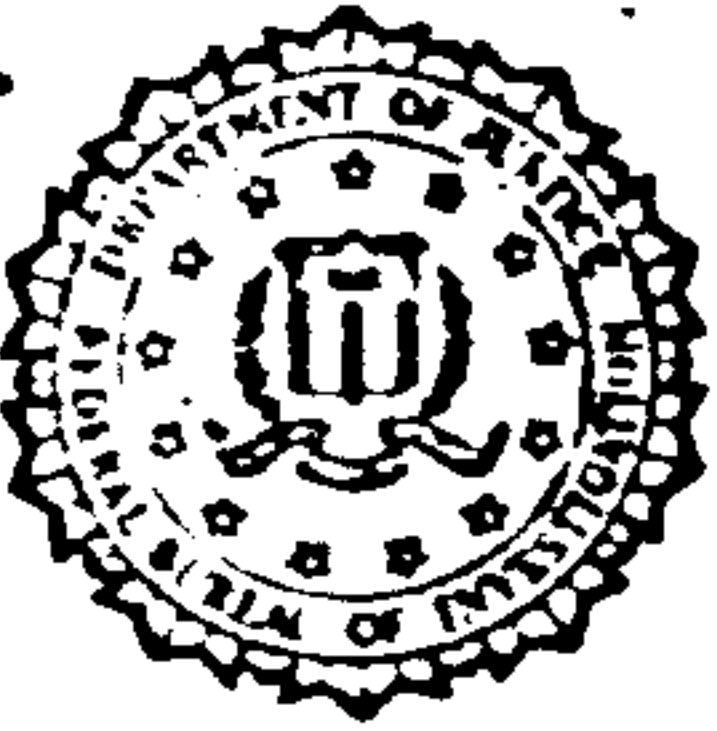
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

C.C. Wick

SOME 10

Let to ... 11 ...

100-409763-1001



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

May 15, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re: Appearance of Attorney  
Mark Lane at the  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, Massachusetts  
On April 28, 1964

A source advised on May 4, 1964 that Attorney Mark Lane, former counsel to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, addressed about 1500 students and faculty members at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1964.

Lane spoke for over four hours on what he alleged were mistakes and lies concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY by the "supposed" assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. He attempted to discredit evidence which would suggest Oswald was responsible for the assassination and to imply a large conspiracy was at work to frame him for the shooting. He questioned the sincerity of the Warren Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service. He criticized the national press with specific emphasis on "Life" magazine for its conclusions and "doctored" photographs.

The source advised that Lane spent much time in relating his own encounters with various government agencies in an apparent effort to win sympathy for himself from his audience. Lane's stated purpose was to stimulate debate on the matter and to emphasize the constitutional distinction between proven guilt and accusation, no matter how strong the evidence presented.

He specifically noted discrepancies in that the Dallas Police Department originally identified the weapon in the Texas Book Depository as a German make, while the Federal Bureau of Investigation later reported it to be an Italian Carbine. He claimed the absence of residue on Oswald's face in a paraffin test proves he could not have fired a rifle. He said witnesses to the shooting of Officer Tippit describe someone completely different from Oswald and presented a tape recording of a woman witness in the area of the Texas Book Depository who claimed to have heard four to six shots fired.

*Deletions: 7/11/75  
Maurice Johnson (National Archives)  
with deletion of para 2, pg 2 &  
all of pg 3 added 4/10/70 JFA*

JUN 6 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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

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

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

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

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



1

APPENDIX

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

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1950. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

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

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

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

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

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE  
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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