

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 189

COPY 8

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 7/10/64

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (105-4467) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R - CUBA
OO Dallas

On 7/8/64, [redacted] Buffalo Courier Express, a Buffalo daily newspaper, 78 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y., (protect with T symbol) furnished SA WILLIAM J. CONROY with a handwritten note on a 15 white lined card which reads as follows:

"Editor
Buffalo Courier

"Would you want a story - OSWALD would be alive today - if a congressman would have listened to me - Ruby's trial would not have been a (illegible word) if BARRY COE (or COLE) would have taken my advice.

J. B. Boland

Not a crank. Check 135 Cleveland Ave. - MAPLETON."

The note was enclosed in an envelope postmarked 7/2/64, Lakewood, Calif., and is addressed to the editor of the paper. The reverse of the envelope has the following return address thereon: "Mrs. Joseph B. Boland, 5011 Hayden, Lakewood, California."

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (RM) (100-10461)
- 2 - Los Angeles (RM) (105-15823)
- 1 - Buffalo

REC-15

4386

BW:RMM
(7)

EX-104

SECTION



70 JUL 16 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BU 105-4467

Also enclosed with the note is the return address
portion of an envelope which reads as follows: "E. 492,
The Foreign Service of the United States of America,
Official Business, American Consulate General, Hong Kong."

Nardin Academy, 135 Cleveland Ave., Buffalo,
is a boys and girls elementary school and girls high school.

Buffalo indices contain no reference to J. B. BOLAND,
JOSEPH B. BOLAND, BARRY COE or BARRY COLE.

[REDACTED] advised that his newspaper is not taking
any action on this matter as it appears BOLAND is a "crank
complainant."

The above is being submitted for information of the
Bureau, Los Angeles, and Dallas, and for any action considered
appropriate by Dallas. Buffalo is not conducting investigation.

7-10-64

CODE
PLAINTEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

RE LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN QUOTE THE DALLAS
MORNING NEWS, END QUOTE JUNE TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT,
LAST, AND URTELS JULY SEVEN, EIGHT AND NINE, LAST.

FOLLOWING YOUR INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER THIS DATE, SUTEL
WFO APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND INFORMATION SO THAT WHO CAN INTERVIEW
REPRESENTATIVE FORD OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REGARDING
THE ALLEGATION MADE BY ALEXANDER THAT FORD LEAKED THE INFORMATION
TO NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. FOR THE INFORMATION OF WFO, THE
COMMISSION BY LETTER DATED JUNE THIRTY, LAST, REQUESTED THE
BUREAU TO MAKE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE PUBLICATION
OF THE OSWALD DIARY AND RELATED DOCUMENTS IN QUOTE THE DALLAS
MORNING NEWS END QUOTE. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION
ON A PRIORITY BASIS, IS BEING CONDUCTED BY DALLAS. IT APPEARS
PERSONNEL OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE DALLAS, AND NEWSPAPER
REPORTERS AT DALLAS ARE INVOLVED. W. F. ALEXANDER HAS ALLEGED

1 - WFO

REC-15

4387

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

KMR:las (4)

VIA TELETYPE
 JUL 10 1964
 7:03 AM
 ENCIPHERED

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 14 1964

TELETYPE TO SAC, DALLAS

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

WHEN QUESTIONED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE THAT REPRESENTATIVE FORD OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO LEAKED THE INFORMATION. HOWEVER, AN ANONYMOUS CALLER WHO HAS CONTACTED DALLAS ON TWO OCCASIONS HAS ADVISED THAT THE ALLEGATION REGARDING REPRESENTATIVE FORD IS ERRONEOUS. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND J. LEE RANKIN HAS SAID REPRESENTATIVE FORD IS INCENSED OVER THIS ALLEGATION AND HAS INDICATED HIS DESIRE TO BE INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI FOR THE RECORD. WHO UPON RECEIPT OF DATA FROM DALLAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT REPRESENTATIVE FORD FOR APPOINTMENT FOR INTERVIEW AT EARLIEST TIME. RESULTS OF FORD INTERVIEW SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU EXPEDITIOUSLY FOLLOWED BY A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. INTERVIEW WITH REPRESENTATIVE FORD SHOULD BE HANDLED BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AGENT OF YOUR OFFICE. WHO ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 7-10-64, INT:123.

NO	10/2/65
ENC.	
CL.	
APPROV.	
TITLE	

7/13/64

CODE

1 - Stokes

75
CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE ALBERT OSBORNE, AKA JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. ST. ANTHONY HOTEL, LAREDO, ON JUNE TEN LAST RECEIVED LETTER FROM BOWEN REQUESTING HOMER TO MAINTAIN TWO BOXES BOWEN HAS AT HOTEL AND ADVISED THAT HE, BOWEN, WILL HAVE BOXES PICKED UP IN FEW DAYS. LETTER POSTMARKED MEXICO CITY, JULY SEVEN LAST WITH RETURN ADDRESS QUOTE NIZA TWO TWO, MEXICO, D. F. UNQUOTE. CONTACT AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY AT NIZA TWO TWO TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS TO OSBORNE-BOWEN'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. SUCAB. DALLAS BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

JCS
1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:pah
(5)

REC-15

4388

JUL 1

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Osborne-Bowen is 76-year-old self-professed minister who is in constant travel status. He has spent much time in Mexico and we regard it likely that he is a con man. He rode next to Oswald on bus going to Mexico City 9/26-27/63, although on interview he denies this. Commission has expressed interest in possibly subpoenaing Oswald; however, they have not been definite on this. They ask that we inform them should we learn his whereabouts.

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

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUL 13 1964
17:57 PM NIF

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

JUL 8 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

647 PM CST URGENT 7-8-64 ASP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 4P

Restaurant Security

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA.

RE LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS,"
JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

RE DALLAS TEL JULY SEVEN LAST.

FORREST V. SORRELS, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U. S. SECRET SERVICE,
DALLAS, ADVISED TODAY HE HAD NO INFO WHATSOEVER THAT ANYONE WAS RE-
SPONSIBLE FOR THE UNAUTHORIZED "LEAK" AND THIS INCLUDED ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FBI, THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, U. S. SECRET SERVICE,
DALLAS PD, AND DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. SORRELS STATED SHOULD HE OBTAIN ANY SUCH INFO HE WOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE DALLAS OFFICE.

DALLAS PD PATROLMAN H. L. CRAIGHEAD, ASSIGNED TO THE RECORDS BUREAU, ADVISED THAT IN EARLY DECEMBER, SIXTYTHREE, ON ORDERS OF HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR, CAPTAIN O. T. SLAUGHTER, HE TOOK THE TWO ROLLS OF THIRTYFIVE MM RECORDAK FILM TO RECORDAK CO., DALLAS, WITH ORAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HAVE COPIES OF SAME REPRODUCED. ALSO HAD ORDERS TO STAY WITH FILM AT ALL TIMES DURING COPYING PROCESS, WHICH HE DID. CRAIGHEAD CANNOT RECALL THE NUMBER OF COPIES MADE, BUT RETURNED COPIES AND TWO ROLLS OF FILM.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

END PAGE ONE
ENCLOSURE

Rankin advised that he suggested FBI will pick him up to interview.

REC-17
JUL 14 1964

4389

Routing slip with handwritten initials and names, including 'W.C.' and 'D.F. Brown'.

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'D.F. Brown' and 'C. Brown'.

PAGE TWO

TO CAPTAIN SLAUGHTER UPON COMPLETION OF COPYING PROCESS.

IT WAS ASCERTAINED TODAY THAT PHOTOCOPYING LAB MAN FOR DALLAS MORNING NEWS IS JAMES K. BIRMINGHAM, TWO TWO THREE SOUTH EWING, APARTMENT HOUSE WHERE RUBY RESIDED, BIRMINGHAM'S APARTMENT TWO ZERO THREE, DALLAS.

^{Tom}
LARRY GROVE, REPORTER FOR THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, NOW RESIDES IN APARTMENT TWO ZERO FOUR, FOUR SEVEN TWO ONE EASTSIDE, DALLAS.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS AT THEIR RESIDENCES CONDUCTED TODAY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

AT FOUR TEN PM THIS DATE, SA ROBERT M. BARRETT RECEIVED A CALL FROM A PERSON WHO STATED HE WISHED HIS IDENTITY TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS AND INDICATED HE WAS THE SAME PERSON WHO CALLED SA BARRETT, ANONYMOUSLY, ON JULY ONE LAST. THE VOICE SOUNDED IDENT WITH THE VOICE OF THE CALLER WHO CONTACTED SA BARRETT ON JULY ONE LAST. THIS ANONYMOUS SOURCE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING:

ON JULY SEVEN LAST DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY HENRY WADE BECAME SO ANGRY HE WANTED TO FIRE HIS ASSISTANT, WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, AT THAT TIME. HE WAS PERSUADED NOT TO BY ASSISTANT DIST. ATTY. JIM BOVIE. WADE HAD ASCERTAINED THROUGH HAVING ALEXANDER'S OFFICE SEARCHED IN ALEXANDER'S ABSENCE THAT ALEXANDER HAD NUMEROUS COPIES OF ITEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUBY TRIAL AND THE OSWALD INVESTIGATION TAKEN FROM WADE'S FILES

UND PAGE TWO

(2)

PAGE THREE

WITHOUT PERMISSION. WADE ALSO DETERMINED THAT HIS OFFICE CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR ALL THE COPIES MADE BY THE RECORDAK CO. JUNE ONE LAST OF THE TWO ROLLS OF THIRTYFIVE MM FILM BORROWED FROM THE DALLAS PD. SOURCE STATED WADE AND HIS ASSOCIATES ARE EXPECTING THE FBI AT ANY MOMENT.

SOURCE ALSO ASCERTAINED THAT FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW OF REPORTER CARL FREUND RECENTLY BY THE FBI THAT MANAGING EDITOR OF THE "DALLAS MORNING NEWS," JACK B. KRUEGER "CHEWED OUT" FREUND. NO OTHER DETAILS KNOWN. SOURCE STATES KRUEGER IS NOT AWARE OF ANY EXCHANGE OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BEING INVOLVED.

SOURCE STATES FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ORIGINALLY PUT UP BY "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE. SOURCE ADVISED THAT ALEXANDER, FREUND, AND HUGH AYNESWORTH (REPORTER FOR "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS"), ORIGINALLY GOT TOGETHER ON THE SCHEME TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS AND MAKE PUBLICATION OF THEM. AYNESWORTH WAS TO BECOME THE DALLAS CORRESPONDENT FOR "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE. (AYNESWORTH HAS JUST RECENTLY BEEN DESIGNATED THE CORRESPONDENT FOR "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE IN DALLAS.) ALL THREE PLANNED TO LATER WRITE A BOOK BASED ON THE DOCUMENTS OBTAINED AND THE INFO KNOWN TO THEM CONCERNING BOTH RUBY AND OSWALD.

BECAUSE OF WADE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HIM, ALEXANDER NEEDED A "PAISY"

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AND THEREFORE TOLD WADE THAT THE DIARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN
RELEASED TO "NEWSWEEK" AND "LIFE" MAGAZINES BY CONGRESSMAN ^{GOLD} FORD.

ALEXANDER DID THIS BECAUSE FORD HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED SOME SMALL

INSIGNIFICANT PIECE OF INFO EITHER TO ALEXANDER OR TO A NEWS MEDIA.

SOURCE STATES HE HAS LEARNED THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEG-
ATION THAT FORD "LEAKED" THE DIARY OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS TO ANY
NEWS MEDIA.

WADE, BOWIE, ALEXANDER, AND H. H. "SNOOKY" DAVIS WILL BE INTERVIEWED
JULY NINE NEXT.

SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER HAVING "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE CONTACTED FOR
VERIFICATION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PAYMENT FOR DIARY AND DETAILS
REGARDING SAME.

END WBS

FBI WASH DC

P

7/9/64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This matter concerns the leak of
Oswald's diary in "The Dallas Morning News".
President's Commission will be advised of
information contained in attached teletype.
General Investigative Division agrees
"Newsweek" magazine should be contacted
regarding this matter.

A

B
C
D

ENCLOSURE

7-9-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, NEW YORK **EX-114**

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) **4384**

REC-17
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

RE LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, END QUOTE JUNE TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT, LAST, AND DALLAS TELS TO BUREAU JULY SEVEN AND EIGHT, LAST.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF NEW YORK, THIS MATTER RELATES TO THE OSWALD DIARY LEAKED TO QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, NEWSWEEK END QUOTE AND QUOTE LIFE END QUOTE MAGAZINES. AN ANONYMOUS SOURCE, WHO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE DALLAS OFFICE, ADVISED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ORIGINALLY PUT UP BY QUOTE NEWSWEEK END QUOTE MAGAZINE RE THE INFORMATION IN THE DIARY. TO DATE INVESTIGATION INDICATES ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, HUGH AYNESWORTH REPORTER FOR QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS END QUOTE AND REPORTER CARL FREUND ALONG WITH OTHERS ARE INVOLVED. BECAUSE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE'S CURRENT ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS ASSISTANT ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER NEEDED A QUOTE PARSY END QUOTE AND HAD TOLD WADE THE DIARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

1 Dallas (100-10461)
 KMR:las (4)
JUL 2 1964
JUL 20 1964
JUL 27 1964
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 JUL 9 1964
 TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

TELETYPE TO SAC, NEW YORK
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RELEASED TO QUOTE NEWSWEEK END QUOTE AND QUOTE LIFE END QUOTE
MAGAZINES BY REPRESENTATIVE FORD. DALLAS SOURCE STATED HE
HAS LEARNED THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEGATION
THAT FORD QUOTE LEAKED END QUOTE THE DIARY OR ANY OTHER
DOCUMENTS TO NEWS MEDIA. SOURCE ALSO ADVISED REPORTER HUGH
AYNESWORTH HAS RECENTLY BEEN DESIGNATED THE CORRESPONDENT
FOR QUOTE NEWSWEEK END QUOTE MAGAZINE IN DALLAS. NEW YORK
IS INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW OFFICIALS OF QUOTE
NEWSWEEK END QUOTE MAGAZINE, FOUR FOUR FOUR MADISON AVENUE,
REGARDING INDIVIDUALS WHO CONTACTED THEM IN CONNECTION WITH
THE LEAK OF THIS DIARY AND ALSO VERIFY IF QUOTE NEWSWEEK END
QUOTE PAID FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE DIARY AND DETAILS
REGARDING SAME. YOUR RESULTS ARE TO BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU
BY TELETYPE FOLLOWED BY AN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.
THIS IS A MATTER OF PRIORITY. EXPEDITE. DALLAS BEING ADVISED
BY MAIL.

NOTE: This matter pertains to the leak of the Oswald diary
to "The Dallas Morning News," "Newsweek" and "Life" magazines.
Personnel of the Dallas District Attorney's Office and various
newspaper reporters appear to be involved. An anonymous source
at Dallas indicated Henry Wade determined various documents were
in the possession of his assistant W. F. Alexander and he did not
have authority for same, and as a result Alexander needed a
"patsy" and made the allegation that Representative Ford furnished
this information to the newspaper and magazines. Source said
this allegation is false. General Investigative Division agreed
with Dallas "Newsweek" magazine should be contacted re this
matter. This matter is on the Director's special list.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 5 1964

TELETYPE

FBI

Date: 7/7/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re: LEAK OF INFORMATION AS APPEARING
IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS"
JUNE 27 AND 28, 1964

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is one
copy each of the following described newspaper articles
concerning subcaption:

- Article captioned "FBI Continuing Probe of
Oswald Diary Publication" from "The Dallas
Times Herald" of July 3, 1964
- Article captioned "FBI Begins Probe of
Oswald Diary" from "The Dallas Morning
News" of July 3, 1964
- Article captioned "Longview Paper Praises
Story on Oswald Diary" from "The Dallas
Morning News" of July 3, 1964
- Article captioned "FBI Stays Mum on Diary
Probe" from "The Dallas Times Herald" of
July 2, 1964.

Enc. (4) ENCLOSURE
RPG/ds
(5)

EX-114

6-1-1964
actual

JUL 9 1964

C.C. VUCH

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

5

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Continuing Probe of Oswald Diary Publication

The FBI continued its probe Friday into the publication of the Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by the Dallas Morning News.

While the local office of the FBI maintained a strict "no comment" as it does during all of its investigations, the News reported Friday morning that two of the paper's executives and two of its reporters were questioned Thursday.

The FBI investigation was requested by the Warren Commission following publication of the diary last Saturday and Sunday.

The commission has asked the FBI to find out where the News got the copy of the diary which Oswald allegedly kept while in Russia.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date:

7-3-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Begins Probe On Oswald Diary

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting on orders from the Warren Commission, Thursday began their investigation of where The Dallas News obtained material published last weekend about Lee Harvey Oswald.

Manning C. Clements and James Wood visited The Dallas News for about 30 minutes Thursday to question Publisher E. M. (Ted) Dealey, President Joe M. Dealey and reporters Carl Freund and Hugh Aynesworth.

The special agents primarily were interested in finding out the source of the controversial information, which the Warren Commission has repeatedly promised to make public, and to determine if The News planned to print more of the Commission's findings.

Last Saturday, The News printed exclusively what went on in the discussions between Jack Ruby and Chief Justice Earl Warren when Warren visited Ruby's jail cell and revealed for the first time Oswald's personal diary, which covered the 2½ years he spent behind the Iron Curtain.

On Sunday, The News published more of Oswald's writings.

Members of the Warren Commission, now in their eighth month of sifting facts about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy here last Nov. 22, had said Monday they were "disturbed" about The News' reporting and ordered the FBI into action.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4
"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 7-3-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Longview Paper Praises Story on Oswald Diary

LONGVIEW, Texas (UPI)—The Longview News and Journal Thursday praised publication by The Dallas Morning News of parts of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's diary, calling it "a distinguished example of enterprising journalism."

In an editorial signed by Longview publisher Carl Estes, The News article was called "one brilliant piece of investigating reporting."

Estes said the story "has done more to enlighten the people on the thoughts and actions of the accused assassin, including his Russian Communist background, than all the highly publicized work

of the Warren Commission, the FBI and the Secret Service combined."

The editorial said the action of the Warren Commission asking the FBI to investigate how and from whom the diary was obtained by the Dallas newspaper was uncalled for in view of the fact that J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel to the commission, has said publicly that disclosure of the diary does not prejudice the investigation of any specific points.

"We commend our journalistic friends of The Dallas News for courageous work on a difficult and highly involved incident of national and world concern which occurred within a few blocks of The News building," the editorial said.

"The press has every right—indeed, it has the public duty—to dig into every phase of the assassination and bring out every background detail of Oswald or anyone else who may have been involved. Oswald, for his accused role of assassin, has forfeited any right to privacy in the matter."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

SEC. I
PAGE 4

Date:

7-3-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Stays Mum On Diary Probe

The FBI in Washington declined to comment Thursday on whether it is investigating the publication of a portion of the Russian diary of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Warren Commission, investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, said Monday it had requested the FBI to investigate and determine who leaked the diary to newsmen.

In Dallas, however, a local FBI official said no request had been received here for an investigation. The official said Dallas agents had not started any investigation because the request had not been made.

J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Warren Commission, indicated the investigating panel's displeasure over the unauthorized release.

"Like any evidence presented to an investigating body," he said Monday, "we felt it was part of our information until we acted upon it."

Both the commission and the FBI have denied that copies of the diary were released through them.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

20 "The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 7-2-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

1
MICROFILM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 10 1964

lll TELETYPE

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	

15

506PM CST URGENT 7-10-64 LXS
 TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ DALLAS /100-10461/ AND
 NEW YORK /105-38431/ VIA WASHINGTON
 FROM HOUSTON /105-1291/ 3P

lll also known as INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 LEE HARVY OSWALD, AKA, IS-DASH-R DASH CUBA.

RE NEW YORK TEL JULY TEN INSTANT.

KARL FLEMING, HOUSTON REPRESENTATIVE, NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE,
 INTERVIEWED JULY TEN INSTANT AND FURNISHED INFORMATION IN
 SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT WITH INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY RELATED BY
 PETER L. GOLDMAN.

FLEMING PROCEEDED TO DALLAS JUNE SEVEN LAST WITH GOLDMAN
 AND A PHOTOGRAPHER WHERE THEY MET HUGH AYNESWORTH. AYNESWORTH
 AGREED TO GUIDE FLEMING AND GOLDMAN ON TOUR OF ASSASSINATION
 AREAS IN PREPARATION FOR MAGAZINE STORY BEING PLANNED.

FLEMING HAD PREVIOUSLY HEARD OF EXISTENCE OF OSWALD'S
 DIARY, AND BELIEVES THIS WAS MATTER OF COMMON KNOWLEDGE

END PAGE ONE

REC-17

4391

JUL 14 1964

JUL 20 1964
 12 1964

SCVIF *Ret*

HO 105-1291

PAGE TWO

AFTER JACK RUBY TRIAL. WHILE TOURING ASSASSINATION AREA AYNESWORTH TOLD FLEMING AND GOLDMAN HE MIGHT HAVE CHANCE TO GET HANDS ON DIARY AS HE WAS "NEGOTIATING WITH SOMEONE" FOR IT. FLEMING DID NOT QUESTION AYNESWORTH RE IDENTITY OF PERSONS HE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH. FLEMING FELT HIS JOB WAS TO "KEEP THE DOOR OPEN" UNTIL MATTER COULD BE REFERRED TO NEWSWEEK AT NEW YORK. AYNESWORTH MENTIONED UNIDENTIFIED PEOPLE WERE TALKING IN TERMS OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS. FLEMING REPLIED HE CONSIDERED SUCH FIGURES RIDICULOUS AS NEWSWEEK WAS NOT IN HABIT OF PAYING ANYTHING FOR INFORMATION. FLEMING BELIEVES HE (FLEMING) SUGGESTED FOUR HUNDRED OR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE MAXIMUM CONSIDERED BUT NO OFFER WAS MADE. AYNESWORTH STATED HE SHOULD "GIVE IT A WHIRL".

FLEMING THEN TELEPHONED NEWSWEEK OFFICE AT NEW YORK AND INFORMED JIM CANNON AND EDITOR OSBORN ELLIOTT OF POSSIBLE
END PAGE TWO

HO. 105-1291

PAGE THREE

AVAILABILITY OF DIARY. ELLIOTT INSTRUCTED FLEMING TO MAKE NO OFFER AS HE DID NOT LIKE ARRANGEMENT.

FLEMING AND GOLDMAN REMAINED IN DALLAS FOUR OR FIVE DAYS AND HAD TWO OR THREE MORE CONVERSATIONS WITH AYNESWORTH. AYNESWORTH REPORTED NOTHING DEFINITE HAD BEEN ARRANGED RE DIARY. FLEMING DID NOT GIVE AYNESWORTH DEFINITE REJECTION IN ORDER TO KEEP AYNESWORTH "ON THE HOOK" IN CASE SHORT EXCERPTS MIGHT BE DESIRED FROM DIARY IN FUTURE.

IN CONCLUSION FLEMING STATED HIS ONLY KNOWLEDGE OF POSSIBLE AVAILABILITY OF OSWALD DIARY GREW OUT OF ABOVE CONVERSATION WITH AYNESWORTH WHO NEVER DISCLOSED TO HIM IDENTITY OF PERSONS WITH WHOM AYNESWORTH CLAIMED TO BE NEGOTIATING. FLEMING STATES IN HIS BUSINESS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HIGHLY IMPROPER TO HAVE ASKED AYNESWORTH TO IDENTIFY SOURCES. ^{LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM} LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

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REC-17

REC-17

Date: 6/29/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/27/64, enclosing articles appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" of that date by Reporter HUGH AYNESWORTH and telephone calls between Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN and ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, on 6/28/64, concerning second article by AYNESWORTH appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" of 6/28/64.

Enclosed is one copy of the second of two articles by HUGH AYNESWORTH captioned, "THE NOTES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD RED SECRET POLICE PAID HALF OF HIS INCOME," appearing in "The Dallas Morning news" on 6/28/64.

The Bureau was advised in re telephone calls that the only President's Commission member known to be in Dallas was LEON HUBERT.

The Bureau was also advised in re telephone calls that a photograph copy of Inventory Items 1 through 455 has been furnished to Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHLOR, on 12/31/63. The letter from the Communist Party, USA, pictured in the 6/28/64 newspaper article enclosed is Inventory Item No. 406. The Undesirable Discharge of OSWALD pictured in the

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-2) ENCLOSURE

2 - DALLAS

RPG:eah

(5)

E. C. Wick

REC-17

4392

14 JUL 1 1964

SOVIET SPY

74 JUL 20 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Lee Harvey Oswald's diary

DL 100-10461

6/28/64 article enclosed is Inventory Item No. 425. The Vaccination Certificate pictured in the 6/28/64 article enclosed is Inventory Item No. 444. All three of these particular items were obtained by the Dallas Police Department during their search of the residence of OSWALD, 1526 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. These items were personally delivered to the Bureau on 11/27/63 by FBI personnel. It should be noted the Dallas Police Department had possession of these items for several days immediately following the assassination.

It is further pointed out that on 6/4/64, Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Dallas County, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Office and made a request for photographs of all property obtained by the Dallas Police Department and turned over to the FBI. Mr. ALEXANDER was referred to the Dallas Police Department and was advised that the Dallas PD had been furnished a complete set of such photographs and no copy of such photographs was made available to Mr. ALEXANDER by the Dallas Office.

On 6/29/64, Agent in Charge FORREST W. SORRELS, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, advised that all photographs of material furnished Secret Service by the Dallas FBI Office had been immediately furnished to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters at Washington, D. C. Limited review of Dallas file indicates photographs of some of the evidence obtained from the Dallas PD were made available to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, on 12/10/63, by Dallas Office. Mr. SORRELS expressed considerable concern over appearance of data contained in enclosed newspaper articles and commented he felt it was a definite infringement upon the rights of MARINA OSWALD and that his organization had certainly not released any of the material, and that the best possible way to determine how such material was obtained by the news media was to have the President's Commission consider subpoenaing the publisher of "The Dallas Morning News," JOE DEALEY, as well as the writer of the story, HUGH AYNESWORTH.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article from "The Dallas Morning News, dated 6/29/64, captioned, "WARREN UNIT PROBE PREDICTED -- PUBLICATION OF OSWALD DIARY RAPPED." This article reflects that the attorney

DL 100-10461

for MARINA OSWALD, WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, had requested an official investigation into the publication of the articles referred to herein through contact with Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, of the President's Commission.

On 6/29/64, Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas PD, telephonically advised that Mr. MCKENZIE had been in contact with him and that Mr. MCKENZIE stated from his contact with the President's Commission that the Commission had inferred or said that the material published in "The Dallas Morning News" could have been obtained only from the Dallas PD.

Captain FRITZ stated he had information someone from another agency had made inquiry at the Dallas FBI Office a week or so ago seeking photographs of the evidence obtained by the Dallas PD, and desired to know if this was the case and, if so, who the individual was and if photographs were furnished to him.

On 6/29/64, ASAC KYLE G. CLARK telephonically contacted Supervisor JOHN STOKES at the Bureau, at which time authority was granted to advise Captain FRITZ that WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas, had made inquiry of the Dallas FBI on 6/4/64, seeking a set of photographs, and had been referred to the Dallas PD by the Dallas FBI Office, and that no set of photographs was furnished to Mr. ALEXANDER by the Dallas FBI Office.

Captain FRITZ commented during the conversation with SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that several other sources could have made available photographs of the material and specifically inquired, "Did your office give them to anyone?" Captain FRITZ was advised that no such set of photographs had been given to anyone not authorized to receive same. Captain FRITZ stated that WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER had appeared at the Dallas PD recently, but stated he was not given a set of the photographs.

Subsequently, on 6/29/64, Captain WILL FRITZ telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and inquired as to how many copies of the OSWALD diary had been furnished to the Dallas PD by the Dallas Office. Captain FRITZ was advised by SA GEMBERLING that one copy of such photographs was known to have been furnished

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE NOTES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Red Secret Police Paid Half of His Income

(Second of two articles.)

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
© The Dallas Morning News, 1964

The Russian secret police paid half of Lee Harvey Oswald's income during 1961 while he was in the Soviet Union, Oswald said in notes he wrote shortly after leaving the U.S.S.R. early the next year.

Oswald wrote that he felt the monthly 700 rubles (he made a like amount at his job in Minsk, he said) was payment for "my denunciation of the U.S. in Moscow."

In his diary Oswald mentioned that the additional 700 rubles was given him by the "Red Cross," but after he left Russia, he wrote:

"When I went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naive American who believed in communism, they arranged for me to receive a certain amount of money every month.

"Oh, it came technically through the Red Cross as financial help to a poor political immigrant but it was arranged by the MVD (secret police).

"I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time, but what it really was was payment for my denunciation of the U.S. in Moscow."

Oswald said this money was "a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the U.S.S.R. life would be very good.

"I didn't realize all this, of course, for almost two years."

WHEN OSWALD began planning his return to the United States, the "Red Cross" money stopped, he said.

"As soon as I became completely disgruntled with the Soviet Union and started negotiations with the American embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S., my 'Red Cross' allotment was cut off.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 6-25-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE

FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1653230

WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

ON THE 13th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1960

AS UNDESIRABLE

R. G. Letscher
R. G. LETSCHER, FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMC

Nearly a year after Lee Oswald defected to Russia, this "undesirable discharge" replaced his "honorable"

one. The last is dated Sept. 13, 1960, when Oswald already was trying to return to the United States.

"This was not difficult to understand since all correspondence in and out of the embassy is censored and is common knowledge in the embassy itself.

"I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone.

"I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally, to anyone again."

The American Red Cross reports that it had not given Oswald any money and had no record of correspondence between that agency and the U.S.S.R. Red Cross regarding Oswald.

However, the American Red Cross said it was "entirely possible" that the U.S.S.R. Red Cross gave Oswald money "since each country determines what is 'humanitarian need'."

The exact date of Oswald's writing is not known, but the paper is stationery of the Holland-American Line, so it probably was during the Oswald family's return from Russia in early 1962.

OSWALD GOES into great detail in picturing the radio factory in Minsk where he was employed for 23 months.

He said the Russians pulled a big trick when they shipped several combination radio-phonograph-television consoles to the 1958 Soviet trade exhibition in New York.

The Russians proudly beamed that such console sets were being mass produced at that time throughout the Soviet Union.

"After the exhibition," Oswald wrote in his lengthy notes, "the sets were duly shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the administration building at the

factory, ready for the next international exhibit."

He said 6,000 persons worked at the Minsk plant, known through the Soviet Union for its electronics production. Only 1,000 of these, he wrote, were Communists.

He appeared to like his working conditions at the plant, but compulsory attendance at the many meetings upset him.

HE CITED ONE month as an example, claiming he had to attend 12 of 16 scheduled meetings, which included several hours of listening to Communist and trade union drives.

Though Oswald was fortunate in getting a nice apartment after only a few weeks in Minsk, he said most of the natives didn't fare so well.

"In order to receive an apartment," he wrote, "people often must wait for five or six years."

He described the people of Minsk as "warmhearted and simple, but often stubborn and untrustworthy."

"Most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock which repopulated the city at the end of the Second World War," he explained.

Another place, he referred to the strictness of the political lectures.

During the Communist party directive readings, Oswald wrote, the attention paid by the workers was "phenomenal."

The people sit at rapt attention, "impervious to outside interference or sounds," he said.

"After long years of hard-fisted discipline, no worker allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattentiveness by the ever-present and watchful party secretary," he added.

"AT THESE TIMES it is best to curb one's natural boisterous and lively nature," he wrote.

"Under the 6-foot by 6-foot picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, the party section secretary stands, at our place a middle-aged, puffed man by the name of Eockapo, an average-looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or funny joke.

"But he never does.

"Behind this man stands 15 years of party life. His high ~~posture~~ relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency.

"He stands expounding from notes in front of him, the week's 'information' with all the lack of enthusiasm one gets if someone knows he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away."

Oswald said this rigid discipline was similar to that used in gathering huge May Day celebrations and other crowds for show purposes.

"I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropole restaurant when out of the side streets rushed a 10-man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance."

OSWALD SAID the police unit surrounded the crowd and kept them hemmed in ("not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected") for three minutes.

"Right on schedule." Oswald went on in his scribble-like hand, "an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor had been arranged."

The woman, said Oswald, "was taken through the 'spontaneous welcoming crowd,' after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers-by to continue."

Oswald wrote of why relatively few Russians defect.

He said travel was not overly restricted, but that a Russian had to pass certain restrictions to get permission, which, Oswald wrote, included:

"1. That he must be OK'd by the Communist Bureau;

"2. That he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the U.S.S.R.;

"3. He must leave behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children or mother and father."

OSWALD CONSIDERED the last point the real clincher.

"The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows

he'll never see his family again, ~~and~~ alive anyway."

(This was the same man who cabled his mother and brother in Fort Worth after his acceptance by the Russians, "I do not want to see or hear from you ever again. I am beginning a new life and I want none of the old.")

There are collective farms, and then there are collective farms, Oswald wrote:

"Twelve miles out of Moscow is a show collective farm for foreign tourists who ask to see a genuine, average collective farm.

"On it is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners.

"The collective farmers at this place along with their counterparts at the same sort of place just south of Leningrad live in well-built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

"For the benefit of someone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Brest highway for 24 miles until you come to Uectesh."

OSWALD SAID by asking directions in this small town, "you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black mud and scrap wood houses seen throughout the Soviet Union.

"And although it's 50 minutes from the Kremlin, it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that done with a broom."

He went on, "True, the collective farmers may own chickens, a pig or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually one fourth of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall offsets these 'advantages.'

"Though still without electricity, 'collective farms' have

wire-led radio programs and a speaker in every home. This is part of the propaganda system instigated by Khrushchev to 'bring the cultural level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller.'"

Oswald must have been bugged by the "ageepoongs" that dot the Russian landscape, for he mentions them in terms of disgust.

"Ageepoongs" are "agitation points," located at desks or small offices. Oswald said somebody manned these places 15 hours a day to distribute propaganda and watch the populace.

HE WROTE:

"They are manned by 'volunteers,' Communist and Young Communist party members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings of groups of Communist party members.

"Formed in the 1920s, they were then points of armed workers, located near to each other, who could put down 'white' uprisings or conveniently arrest anyone in the neighborhood.

"Now their function has partly changed but it's still known that any party member can come in and report disloyal comments or an unguarded moment on the part of any citizen. There is always a telephone handy here.

"In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 55 ageepoongs are in the telephone book. They can be recognized at a distance by red flags and banners draped over the doors and windows of the respective buildings."

Oswald was fed up with listening to Radio Moscow, it seemed.

They "assure peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist and is in general a fictitious slander against the So-

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

23 WEST 24th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • MU. 8-6738

July 31, 1963

L. H. Oswald
P O Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter to the WORKER has been referred to me for reply.

It is good to know that movements in support of fair play for Cuba has developed in New Orleans as well as in other cities. We do not have any organizational ties with the Committee, and yet there is much material that we issue from time to time that is important for anybody who is concerned about developments in Cuba.

Under separate cover we are sending you some literature.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Johnson

Arnold Johnson, Director
Information and Lecture Bureau

viet Union thought up by reactionaries.

"Sick!!," Oswald closed.

THERE ARE NO all-day TV buff's in Russia. Oswald claimed. He explained:

"Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries.

"Mondays to Fridays programs start at 6 in the evening, quite enough to allow any worker to get home in time for the start, but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S.

"Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. On Saturdays they start at 3:00 to compensate for the shop work.

letter from an official of U.S. Communist party to Lee Oswald

day and end at 12:00 or 12:30. Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 11 o'clock."

Oswald commented that the television shown was of high caliber — that part other than the usual political propaganda. He said ballet, symphonic music, cartoons for the kids and good movies "break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts and figures."

OSWALD WROTE of elections in the Soviet Union. Of course, only one name is on the ballot and people mark it and drop it in a box at the polling place, usually a school.

About those who would vote against a Communist candidate:

"In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own). Under Soviet law, anyone can do this.

"Nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified.

"There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth.

"But it's fact that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system. However, years of mass discipline and fears have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration."

Writing in a small notebook under the subhead, "The New Era," Oswald predicted that Stalinism might well be revived in the republics of Byelorussia (Minsk is the capital) and Georgia, where Stalin was born.

He tells of the tearing down of a 35-foot Stalin monument in Minsk in November of 1960, just preceding the Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations. Bulldozers and piledriver were brought in to tear down the bronze and marble structure, wrote Oswald.

"THE MOST remarkable thing about the destruction of this giant monument," he wrote, "was that work was ceased on the 6th of November, but started again on the 7th, the very day the big parade of workers came by. The monument was right across from the reviewing stand, as it was built to be.

"In full view of all the dignitaries and workers going by, the destruction of Stalin and the symbolic ending of Stalinism (Khrushchev hopes) was concluded.

"But Byelorussia, as in Stalin's native Georgia, is still a stronghold of Stalinism.

"And a revival of Stalinism is a very, very possible thing in those two republics."

Oswald apparently was writing these notes for a paid speech because after he explained about the MVD giving him monthly money, he wrote at the bottom of one page:

"As for the fee of \$..... (it was blank) I was supposed to receive for this (another blank). I refuse it. I made pretense to accept it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crackpot and not allowed to appear and express my views. After all, who would refuse money?!"

OSWALD WROTE of many acquaintances he made while in the Soviet Union, goodhearted, kind people and rough and tough (and untrustworthy) Communists who had sold their soul long before to the party and whom Oswald apparently feared.

When he told of his complaints and troubles in the U.S. Marine Corps, he said Russians who had served with the military there "laughed and said we have no discipline.

"But I'm quite sure," he added, "that the 'o's' and 'ah's' were signs of admiration when I spoke of our 'undisciplined' army—especially the complete absence of political lectures, under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each workday we could don civvies and pile into a car and go to town to movie or a dance, our own disciplinarians."

Oswald told of widespread embezzling in Russia.

"Corruption in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzling and greasing of palms as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums was re-enacted as an answer to widespread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzling of money and state bonds.

ON ANY COLLECTIVE for state farm there is a certain per cent of state goods illegally appropriated by the collective farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions or for sale to private individuals, stores or at the open market type of bazaar.

"These goods may consist of only a pilfered lamb or piglet or may run in scores of sheep and cows hidden in backwater swamps or thick pine forests and sold by the appropriator piecemeal or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices."

Oswald said these crooked store supervisors "pocket the differences of prices from the black market while making entries in their books that such merchandise was bought for state prices."

Oswald wrote that this was common practice. Without such

double-dealing, he said, "many stores ~~would~~ be almost empty if they had to rely on the sporadic, poor quality of goods brought in from the state slaughter houses at high prices."

He wrote further that even a small fruit or milk store can be turned into a "lucrative enterprise" since sufficient proof is hard to come by.

OSWALD COMMENTS on Russian higher education, which he considered better than its counterpart in America.

"We could definitely learn from the rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union," he wrote.

Oswald later comments about what he considered the fallacies of the American way of life.

"I have often wondered," he wrote, "why the communist, capitalist, fascist and anarchist elements in America always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government, although their movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything."

"I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but the culture, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals that they gained in conflicts between themselves."

"I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the government, but to the people, to the entire land and complete foundations of his (sic) socially."

Oswald, it seemed, did just that. When nobody paid ~~him~~ heed, perhaps it was then that

his twisted mind turned toward violence of the worst possible kind.

WHILE A STILL-UPSET world has passed judgment on Oswald, one must occasionally wonder what this man thought of himself.

A clue lies near the end of a bunch of notes he must have considered his "book." He wrote:

"Lee Harvey Oswald was born in October, 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of an insurance salesman whose early death left a (the words 'desire for' were here but later scratched out) mean streak of independence brought on by neglect.

"Entering the U.S. Marine Corps at 17, this streak of independence was strengthened by exotic journeys to Japan, the Philippines, and the scores of odd islands in the Pacific."

"Immediately after serving out his three years in the USMC he abandoned his (he wrote the word 'family' but later scratched this out too) American life to seek a new life in the U.S.S.R."

"Full of optimism and hope, he stood in Red Square in the fall of 1962 vowing to see his chosen course through. After, however, two years and a lot of growing up, he decided to return to the U.S.A."

"This book is not a study about himself. He is only the narrator. He does think, however, that not too many people, at least Americans, have had the opportunity to look into an often incredible and sometimes terrifying world, but a world whose outward appearance is very like our own, if not quite so gray."

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
 CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LE VARIOLÉ

It is to certify that
 LEWIS OSWALD

whose signature follows
Lee Harvey Oswald 0011939

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox
 a and recorded in accordance with the regulations in force in the country indicated

Date	08 JUN 1963	Signature of Vaccinator	<i>A. J. Hideel</i>
Place	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Address of Vaccinator	P.O. BOX 31016 NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Age		Sex	
Occupation		Profession	
Remarks			

THE VALIDITY OF THIS CERTIFICATE shall extend for a period of 3 years beginning 8 days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or of the date of a revaccination on the date of that vaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be used as prescribed by the health authorities of the country in which the vaccination is carried out. In the United States, the stamp is that of the state or territory health department. In the case of the District of Columbia, the Department of Health and Human Services, and in the case of the Federal Government, the year of the Public Health Service or the name of the State or Territory in which the vaccination is carried out.

Any amendment of this certificate or original document is considered null and void.

OSWALD DOCUMENT

Lee Harvey Oswald's vaccination certificate, required for a U.S. passport for Oswald, is dated June 8, 1963. It shows stamp of Dr. A. J. Hideel, though no Dr. Hideel is listed in the New Orleans, La., telephone book. Oswald had used the name of A. J. Hidell in purchasing the rifle later used in the assassination of President Kennedy. Signature looks like Oswald's.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WARREN UNIT PROBE PREDICTED

Publication of

Oswald Diary Rapped

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Reaction to two Dallas News stories containing excerpts from the heretofore secret Lee Harvey Oswald diary reverberated from Dallas to Washington, D.C., Sunday.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., a member of the Warren Commission, said in Washington that he was "disturbed" over publication of parts of the diary written by the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22.

He predicted the commission would look into the matter at its Monday meeting in Washington.

In Dallas, William A. McKenzie, attorney for Marina Oswald, confirmed he called chief counsel J. Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission Saturday requesting an official investigation into the articles.

Although published reports said that McKenzie indicated damage suits on behalf of Mrs. Marina Oswald would be filed

against news media publishing the report prior to official release by the Warren Commission, McKenzie said Sunday this was not so.

McKenzie said he had no intention of filing any suits, but merely wanted the Warren Commission to investigate the news stories.

The attorney declined further comment to The News, referring instead to earlier statements reported by the wire services.

Commission counsel Rankin told the Associated Press in New York that "we just don't do those things (comment)" when asked about McKenzie's statement.

When queried, "Were you asked to investigate?" Rankin replied, "We don't tell what the commission does."

Joe Dealey, president of the A. H. Belo Corp., publisher of The Dallas News, said Sunday the controversial stories are within the public's right to know.

"We stand by the right to publish such information and shall continue to do so whenever we feel it is in the public interest," Dealey said.

In the United Press International story McKenzie was quoted as telling Rankin:

"Marina Oswald feels that all evidence should be given to the Warren Commission and only released by the commission."

The account of Oswald's life as a worker in the Soviet Union was described Saturday and Sunday in Oswald's diary published in a copyrighted Dallas News dispatch.

"The release and printing of the diary prior to the commission's report by anyone else is an invasion of privacy including personal property and publishing rights that belong to Marina Oswald and her children," McKenzie said.

"Mrs. Marina Oswald has informed me that all of Lee Harvey Oswald's personal effects, including his diary, books, cam-

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 6-22-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

eras, clothes and pictures were turned over to or picked up by an official agency, either of the city, county or federal government," McKenzie said. "Those personal effects including the diary have been in the care and custody of governmental or law enforcement agencies since immediately following his apprehension.

"The Warren Commission has spent over six months with a large staff and at great expense gathering voluminous facts and evidence in order to properly present its report to the President in accordance with his presidential order.

"It is deplorable to me that someone, possibly in an official position paid by the taxpayers, perhaps for money, has leaked or given part of the evidence that has now become a portion of the commission's official evi-

dence to the press on the eve of the Warren Commission's report being made.

"I have been assured by Mr. J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the commission, that the diary was not released by the Warren Commission. I have been further informed by a responsible member of the Dallas Police Department, who is equally concerned with evidentiary matters being released, that the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, the Dallas District Attorney's Office, the U.S. Attorney General's Department and the Warren Commission had copies of the diary.

"To my knowledge no one else had a copy or copies. I have likewise learned to my satisfaction that the matter had been properly handled by officials of the Dallas Police Department in accordance with the highest traditions of law enforcement.

"Marina Oswald does not have a copy of the diary. She feels as I do that the printing of any portion of the diary by those unauthorized to do so prior to the report being made to the President usurps presidential prerogative and is an injustice to the American people.

"Further, I feel that someone, after the diary was in official hands, photostated the diary for his or her own selfish purposes and that such action, if true, creates a lack of confidence in those agencies charged and entrusted with the responsibility of investigating the tragic and horrible events surrounding Nov. 22, 1963.

"If someone else, other than a person in an official position, had access to the diary and did not turn it over to those responsible for the investigation, then I think he or she is hampering the investigation and should be dealt with accordingly."

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

T concerns the leak of Oswald's diary in "The Dallas Morning News." Teletype contains results of interview with Karl Fleming, Houston representative of Newsweek magazine. The President's Commission will be advised.

R

R

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

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

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY

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

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

Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau,
Dallas, Texas, Police Department, has requested his office
be furnished with photographs of Exhibit B3.

It should be noted Dallas is only in possession
of a photograph of the negatives and it is not in possession
of the photographs which are actually contained in B3, other
than one set of such photographs, which set is needed by
Dallas.

FBI Laboratory is requested to furnish a complete
set of the photographs in Item B3 for delivery to Captain
FRITZ. It is believed a size smaller than 8x10^{1/2} will be
satisfactory.

PEW/ds
(5)

REL: PAA
7/6/64

EX-114

REC-17

4393

JUN 27 1964

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

74 JUL 20 1964

July 3, 1964

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Commission by letter 6-30-64,
requested that we make a thorough
investigation of the publication of Lee
Harvey Oswald's diary by the "Dallas
Morning News." Attached information
being furnished to Mr. Rankin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

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

TO : Mr. Belmont *alor*

DATE: July 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *[Signature]*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT
REVIEW OF "THIRD DRAFT"

On July 3, 1964, representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division, General Investigative Division, and the Laboratory reviewed the third draft of the President's Commission report. This draft, the separate chapters of which were dated during the early part of June, 1964, comprised approximately 475 pages. The report contains no criticism of the FBI or of any other agency Federal or local. The Commission states the report does contain conclusions and recommendations. The material we received does not set forth the conclusions and recommendations. Likewise, the report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald ends at the time he returned to the United States from the Soviet Union in June of 1962; and therefore, the portion dealing with the Bureau's background investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination is missing. There will be a fourth and final draft made available through a source by July 23, 1964, which will contain the final conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

We have been advised the Commission is hopelessly split on the question of Oswald's motivation. On the question of recommendations for the future protection of the President, Commission members Dulles and Ford believe there should be a new unit within the Department of Justice having the sole responsibility of protecting the President. The Secret Service would be divested of this responsibility. Chief Justice Warren is opposed to this, believing there would be too much concentration of power within the Department.

The material received and reviewed is broken down into separate chapters, and the results of this review are set forth herein after.

THE FORWARD:

This discusses the origin of the Commission, its organization and the manner by which it arrived at the conclusions in the report. Its significant that on page 8 the report states, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation executed the detailed requests made by the Commission with dispatch and thoroughness. At the same

WAB:RDR/sew
64 AUG 10 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT

time the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its own investigation into the assassination." Elsewhere in the report, it is stated "As this report reflects, the actions of several federal agencies, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State, have been reviewed in detail by the Commission." It points out "the responsible officials of these agencies were called to testify under oath before the Commission" and the Director was specifically named. It is noted the draft did not include the results of investigation concerning Jack L. Ruby. It is stated this was not set out as, "widespread publication of facts regarding the assassination or subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald might interfere with Ruby's rights to fair and impartial treatment on the charges filed against him by the State of Texas."

THE TRIP TO DALLAS:

This section primarily deals with data furnished to the Commission by the United States Secret Service, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau. It concerns the usual protective procedures for the visit of the President, and what was done for this trip to Dallas. At one point, the Commission stated "no arrangements were made for an inspection of buildings along the motorcade route, either by police or by custodians of the buildings, since it was not the usual practice of the Secret Service to make such a check." At this point, the report in a footnote states this policy is discussed elsewhere in the report. These pages were not available for our review. The Commission also stated "Before leaving the hotel on that fateful day, the President, Mrs. Kennedy and aide Kenneth P. O'Donnell talked about the risks in the President's public appearance. In an almost clairvoyant manner, President Kennedy commented that nothing could prevent an assassin from killing a President from a tall building with a rifle equipped with a telescopic lense, but he concluded that was an unavoidable risk in view of the exposure required of the Head of State and leader of a political party."

The Commission stresses the difficulties inherent in protecting a President due to political considerations wherein a President desires to be as close as possible to the people.

THE SHOTS FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY:

In this chapter "the Commission has concluded that the shots fired at President Kennedy and Governor Connally were fired from

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT

a sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building in a space of approximately five to eight seconds." The Commission also concludes "that two bullets caused all of the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally...one of the shots most likely the first or the third entirely missed the Presidential car and its occupants." The report states, "not one shred of credible evidence suggests that these shots were fired from the triple overpass, the railroad yards or any other site at the scene of the assassination." The autopsy results on the President are set out and negates prevalent theories that the President had been shot in the throat and it confirms the shots had to be fired from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed.

THE ACTIVITIES OF OSWALD AFTER THE ASSASSINATION:

This chapter is quite specific in proving that Oswald must have been the assassin and tends to substantiate our findings concerning his movements after the assassination. The Commission established this through various independent time studies and the taking of numerous statements from credible witnesses. This section should put to rest many of the fallacious theories put out by our adversaries in an effort to confuse and complicate our task.

THE MURDER OF TIPPIT:

The Commission is very explicit that every effort was made to uncover credible evidence of a possible link between Oswald and Ruby; however, "no such evidence was discovered." They specifically state that Oswald did murder Tippit and theorized that at the time of the killing he might have been trying to escape to Mexico. The complete feasibility of Oswald being in the area of Tippit's murder and the possible circumstances of why Tippit stopped Oswald is discussed.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; THE PRE-RUSSIAN PERIOD:

This is divided into sections covering Oswald's boyhood and his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. The Commission goes into detail about the psychiatric examinations made of Oswald in New York; and makes a damaging indictment of Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarete Oswald, as an unstable and unsavory individual who had a negative effect on her son's development and personality. Oswald's Marine Corps history and experiences are recounted and nothing is set forth which would contradict our inquiries into this period of Oswald's life.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S LIFE IN RUSSIA:

In this section the Commission speculates that Oswald probably first decided to defect to Russia when he was stationed in Japan with the U. S. Marine Corps in 1957. Details concerning Oswald's travel to Russia, his attempts to renounce his United States citizenship, and the difficulties he had with Soviet authorities in receiving permission to reside indefinitely in the Soviet Union, and his assignment to a job in Minsk, Russia are discussed. Oswald's courtship and marriage to Marina Oswald is described. The Commission points out that Oswald became disillusioned with the Soviet system in early 1961, and thereafter it summarizes the steps Oswald took to return to the United States. This phase of the Commission's report was largely based upon State Department records, interviews with Marina Oswald and information contained in Oswald's diary and other personal documents found in Oswald's effects following the assassination. There was nothing new brought out in this phase of Oswald's life that had not already been developed through our inquiries and our perusal of State Department documents regarding Oswald.

TECHNICAL EVIDENCE:

It was noted that in setting forth the results of the various technical findings and conclusions the report occasionally departs from the actual expert witness testimony furnished. In some instances this appears in what purports to be verbatim quotes from the testimony, and in other instances it appears in the form of paraphrasing.

CONCLUSION:

It is evident from this draft that the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was essentially correct, and that the Commission has not uncovered any startling information that was not developed in our investigation. The Commission's report is a substantiation of our initial report which was furnished to the Commission as early as December 5, 1964.

ACTION:

When an additional report is received with recommendations, conclusions and other material, it will be reviewed and you will be advised of the results.

WAB

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 9 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note from the report of Special Agent John P. McHugh, dated June 17, 1964 at San Francisco, California that Mr. Martin Samuel Abelow advised that in or about June of 1963 while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed a young man distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to a crowd waiting to board a United States aircraft carrier which was docked in New Orleans at that time. We also note that in his letter to Mr. V.T. Lee, then National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Oswald said that "we also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets."

Would you please investigate the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated above.

It has occurred to us that appropriate branches of the Department of Defense may have information on this subject.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely, /

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4394

*Antel to No encl
7-2-64
D.K.
RE: [unclear]
7/23/64*

JUL 1 1964

8-4-64. [unclear]

SOVIET [unclear]

7/13/64

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Leahan

JST
Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosure)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4394.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each of the recipient offices is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 7/9/64 which is self-explanatory.

The New Orleans Office should immediately conduct appropriate investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated in enclosed Commission's letter. In this connection the New Orleans Office should contact appropriate agencies of the Defense Department in New Orleans to determine if any of these agencies possess information bearing on this matter.

The Washington Field Office should contact appropriate Defense Department agencies in Washington, D. C., to determine if any of these agencies have a record of Oswald, either alone or with others, distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans.

New Orleans and Washington Field Offices should conduct the appropriate investigation immediately and forward the results of such investigation to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

- Tolson
- Belmont *HEL: pah*
- Mohr *(13)*
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gele
- Rosen
- Sullivan *JUL 1*
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAILED 27
JUL 13 1964
COMM-FBI

70 (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

4 AUG 16 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to New Orleans
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

We interviewed an individual in San Francisco who indicated that approximately 6/63, while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, he observed a young man distributing FPCC leaflets to a crowd awaiting to board a U. S. aircraft carrier in New Orleans. In a letter to V. T. Lee, then National Director of the FPCC, Oswald stated, "He also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets." Our investigation has previously disclosed that Oswald did pass out FPCC leaflets in New Orleans and was arrested in connection with such activities 8/9/63. Commission desires we determine if Oswald actually involved in passing out similar leaflets in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans.

FBI

Date: 7/2/64

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

Via Airtel Airmail
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)
Attn: Criminal Section
FROM: SAC, Albany (105-5001)
RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/1/64.

Information furnished by ROBERT STONE, 9 Fernwood, Simsbury, Connecticut, was set forth under above caption in report of SA JAMES C. MEE dated 12/6/63, at Albany, 10 copies of which were sent to Bureau and two copies to Dallas.

cc: 4 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Albany

AK/bsp
(6)

REC-50

JUL 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 JUL 14 1964

FBI

Date: 7/3/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

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

ReBuairtel to New York, 7/1/64, requesting New York to advise date when results of their investigation furnished Bureau and Dallas relating to OLIVE STEVENS.

Dallas files reflect that by New York airtel to Dallas, 4/10/64, insert reflecting basis for investigation and results of interview with Miss OLIVE STEVENS furnished Dallas.

The results of this investigation were included as pages 937 - 940, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMSERLING, dated 5/15/64, at Dallas, Texas, in the case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING."

This information included in assassination captioned case as did not appear to relate to OSWALD.

- 3 - BUREAU
 - 1 - NEW YORK (89-75) (INFO)
 - 2 - DALLAS
- RPG:eah
(6)

105-82555-4396

EX-103

REC-50

15 JUL 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - DeLoach
1 - Fosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Baumgardner

7/10/64

1 - Eiland
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenthman

Airtel

**To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)**

From: Director, FBI

**JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA
SECURITY MATTER - C**

Enclosed for each of the Dallas and Washington Field Offices is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy dated 7/7/64 which is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Washington Field Office, captioned individual was born 6/18/24 at Dallas, Texas. His parents were Pedro Molina who was born 6/24/98 in Mexico City, Mexico, and Inez R. Molina who was born 12/18/01 in Colima, Mexico. Subject served in the U. S. Navy from 2/26/43 to 1/5/46.

At the time of the assassination of President Kennedy on 11/22/63 Molina was employed by the Texas School Book Depository. During interviews by the FBI Molina has indicated that he knew Lee Harvey Oswald only slightly and cannot recall ever speaking to him.

In connection with request number one set out in the enclosed Commission's letter of 7/7/64, the Dallas Office should check the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to determine if such agency had file on Molina at the time of the assassination and furnished the Dallas Police Department any information concerning any subversive activities by Molina. The Washington Field Office should make a similar check of the headquarters' records of INS, Washington, D. C.

The Dallas Office should also conduct appropriate investigation in connection with the Commission requests number two, three, five, six and seven in the instant Commission's letter. The Bureau is preparing data at Seat of Government responsive to request number four of the Commission.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

REL:pah
(15)

① - 105-82555 (Oswald)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

53 JUL 17 1964

Airtel to Dallas

Re: JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA

Each office should conduct the requested investigation immediately and furnish results of such investigation to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE:

Molina was interrogated by the Dallas PD immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy at which time Molina was considered a possible suspect as the assassin. His home was also searched by the Dallas PD and a radio broadcast over a local Dallas station indicated Molina was being interrogated in connection with the assassination. Commission in its 7/7/64 letter has requested Bureau conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain the facts surrounding Molina's interrogation by the Dallas PD and its additional handling of this particular matter. Molina is currently suing the radio station in Dallas, which is city-owned, for \$100,000 for allegedly calling him a suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

JUL 8

JUL 8

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	_____

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to my letter to you of July 7, concerning Joe R. Molina, the Commission has learned that two officials of the Dallas Police Department, Captain W. P. Cannaway and Captain Gibb B. King, made statements to the news media concerning Molina on November 23. Will you please take statements from Captains King and Cannaway covering all aspects of their connection with the Molina incident?

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-105

REC-37

4397

Handwritten notes:
1-10
JCS: [unclear] 7/10/68

Handwritten: 5-85

7/13/64

Airtel

105-82555-4377

1 - P. T. Basher
1 - J. C. Stokes

To: SAC, Dallas (100-9347)

From: Director, FBI (105-126101)

JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBuairtel 7/10/64 enclosing a copy of letter from the President's Commission concerning captioned individual dated 7/7/64.

Enclosed is a copy of letter from President's Commission dated 7/8/64 requesting additional inquiry concerning the Molina incident. Handle this in connection with Commission's 7/7/64 request.

The following observations and instructions are submitted in effort to assist Bureau in complying with request number four in Commission's 7/7/64 letter and to furnish your guidance in the reporting of the facts concerning the Molina incident.

Review of Bufiles concerning American G. I. Forum (AGIF) groups (see your file 100-9734) reveals that in all probability the Dallas Chapter with which Molina was formerly associated is a chapter of the AGIF of Texas, Inc., which has its headquarters at Austin, Texas. It appears that the AGIF of Texas, Inc., is a state chapter of the AGIF of the U. S. which is headquartered at Corpus Christi, Texas, and whose national chairman is Dr. Hector P. Garcia. There is no derogatory information in Bufiles concerning Dr. Garcia or the national AGIF organization which appears to be an anticommunist legitimate organization. Likewise, Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning the AGIF of Texas, Inc., organization beyond Communist Party attempts to infiltrate the Dallas Chapter in 1954 - 1955.

Report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 1/7/64 at Dallas in the Molina matter does not clearly identify the Dallas AGIF group with which Molina was associated nor does it establish the relationship of that group with the AGIF of Texas, Inc., and the AGIF of U. S. organizations.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

5 JUL 20 1964
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

JCS:pah
(7)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

