

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 208

COPY 8

9-15-64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO: SACs, DALLAS (100-10461)
CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTEL SEPTEMBER NINE LAST CONCERNING CLIP FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND KLEINS MAIL ORDER AND ENVELOPE TO PURCHASE ABOVE RIFLE.

BY RETURN TELETYPE ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATIONS WHICH FURNISHED BUREAU REQUESTED DATA. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THIS BE SENT TO REACH BUREAU ON OR BEFORE NINE AM SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST.

RDR:tel
(3)

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

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

NOTE:

Above being sent to determine status of investigation with regard to a Commission request.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

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

06 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-47

105-82555-4842

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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4843

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

208

State

REFERRAL

9/14/64

Airtel

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82558) - 4844

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 14 10 06 AM '64

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter which was directed to the President's Commission by Congressman John H. Rankin of New York. For the information of the WFO, Mr. J. Lee Rankin contacted the Bureau 9/10/64 and indicated that he desired the FBI to interview Congressman Pillion concerning certain data in his letter. Mr. Rankin underlined the specific items that he desired Congressman Pillion be questioned about. He asked that the Bureau determine from Congressman Pillion the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

WFO should immediately have two experienced mature Agents who are familiar with the Oswald investigation contact Congressman Pillion in connection with his letter. For the information of the WFO, Mr. Rankin telephoned Congressman Pillion and requested that he be available for interview by the FBI and Congressman Pillion indicated he was perfectly willing; to be interviewed by Bureau Agents.

In your interview of Congressman Pillion in addition to the specific items underlined by Mr. Rankin in the enclosure, the WFO should also question Congressman Pillion concerning his statements which appear on page eight of the enclosure which are as follows: "There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other Communist agencies and terroristic groups."

Results of WFO's interview with Congressman Pillion should be immediately furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

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

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

REL:pah

(12)

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to M. C. Sullivan, dated 9/11/64, captioned same, prepared by REL:pah.

2 XEROX

6 SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 22 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials: W.A. Branigan, W.S., R.C.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

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

September 10, 1964

Mr. Scatterday, FBI

It is the underlined items of the letter enclosed about
which we would like to have you interrogate.

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9/11/64

REC-42 / 10-12300 7844

25 SEP 16 1964

*9/11/64 Rankin
9/11/64 [unclear]
[unclear]*

RECORDED SECTION
[Handwritten initials and signatures]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-7

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

XEROX
SEP 16 1964

It is probable that Marina was "planted" by the KGB, and induced to marry Oswald as part of the KGB operations. There is no definite evidence that Marina Oswald was a KGB "control agent" over Oswald. But, the well-known KGB methods of operation make this a distinct possibility.

The grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, is a most extraordinary Soviet act. Oswald knew more than a month before that he and his wife would receive permission to leave the Soviet.

There can be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments.

Oswald's Training for Assassination

Oswald qualified as a rifle marksman during his training in the U. S. Marine Corps.

The KGB arranged to allow Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two-year stay in Minsk. The use of a rifle and practice privilege is absolutely forbidden to foreigners in the Soviet.

It is significant that a KGB-directed school for terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. It is reasonable to assume that Oswald received specialist training and indoctrination from the KGB during his extended assignment in Minsk.

Oswald Obsessed with Communism

From about June 1962, when Oswald returned to the United States, until his arrest for the murder of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, he was completely preoccupied with Communism. His efforts to earn a living for his family were only incidental.

Oswald subscribed to, and avidly read such Communist, Marx-Leninist revolutionary publications as the "Militant" and the "Daily Worker".

Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister forces and vicious men who exploited this pliable, vulnerable and sick indi-

Oswald Sought Citizenship in Soviet Union

Immediately upon his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps, Oswald went to the Soviet Union, and denounced the United States. He attempted to abandon his American citizenship and petitioned for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

Oswald's Enlistment in Soviet Secret Police (KGB)

Immediately upon his arrival in the Soviet Union, Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB. The KGB has the responsibility for the intelligence, infiltration and terroristic operations of the Soviet Union and its allied Communist network around the world. The recruiting and training of agents for sabotage, assassination, incitement of riots and all other forms of terror and violence is carried out by the KGB.

KGB Arranges Extraordinary Privileges for Oswald

Following Oswald's arrival in Moscow, the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection.

Shortly thereafter, the KGB provided a job for him in the sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk. Oswald was not a skilled sheet metal worker. His job was a clerical job of "checker". This was a sham "cover" job.

Oswald was given a 5,000 ruble lump sum payment prior to going to Minsk. Thereafter, he received 700 rubles per month as wages and an additional 700 rubles per month from the KGB. The 700 ruble payment from the KGB was falsely represented as emanating from the Soviet Red Cross.

The 1,400 ruble monthly income of Oswald was comparable to the salary of the General Manager of the factory where he was allegedly employed in an unskilled labor capacity.

The KGB provided Oswald with a scarce and comparatively luxurious apartment in Minsk for a period of more than two years.

During his long stay in Minsk, Oswald was permitted to enjoy an exceptionally active social and recreational life.

Oswald Marries Into Soviet Secret Police Family

Honorable John R. Pillion, Member
U. S. House of Representatives

September 10, 1964

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman

Senator Richard B. Russell

Senator John Sherman Cooper

Representative Hale Boggs

Representative Gerald R. Ford

Honorable Allen W. Dulles

Honorable John J. McCloy

(Constituting the membership of the President's Commission
to Report Upon the Assassination of President Kennedy)

Dear Mr. Chairman, and honorable members of the President's Commission:

There have been persistent and continuing official and unofficial news leaks concerning the findings and conclusions to be contained in the report of the President's Commission upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The news reports have been uniform in anticipating the substance of the major conclusions. Former Attorney General Robert Kennedy has publicly stated his views concerning the causation of Lee Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy.

The F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation) exercises prime responsibility for the investigation of this tragic homicide. This Bureau is responsible to the Attorney General of the United States.

Anticipated Commission Conclusions

The Attorney General's conclusions and the conclusions of the President's Commission anticipated in the advance news reports coincide.

The substance of the Attorney General's conclusions and the conclusions of the President's Commission anticipated in the news reports are:

1. That Lee Oswald, alone and unassisted, committed the assassination

4. That Lee Oswald's Communist Marxist-Leninist associations, beliefs, affiliations and allegiances were not causally related to his assassination of President Kennedy.

Commission Findings a "Whitewash"

If this is a fairly accurate summary of the conclusions to be expressed or implied in the Commission's report, then, this report will have reached an incomplete, false and unrealistic conclusion in failing to establish the true and ultimate motivating factors which caused Lee Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

These conclusions would absolve internal and international Communism from complicity in and guilt for this infamous crime. These findings are contrary to the known facts. They contradict our experience with, and our knowledge of, the secret terroristic operations of the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) and the thousands of subsidiary organizations throughout the world coordinated and concentrated to undermine, disrupt and destroy all non-Communist political order.

To ignore the decisive influence of Communist ideology, Communist agents and associations over Lee Oswald in perpetrating this crime would constitute a gross deception upon the American public and world opinion.

If the final report excludes Communism as the prime motivating factor in Lee Oswald's crime, then, this report would, in effect, provide a "cover-up" and "whitewash

Commission's Report Legalistic -- Not Realistic

The conclusions reached by the Commission are apparently based upon our accepted principles of legal jurisprudence.

The proof that Lee Oswald assassinated the President is incontrovertible. Oswald is not the defendant in a murder trial, wherein the proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is applicable.

The question of Oswald's commission of this crime is not the principal issue to be resolved by the Commission. The vital issue that concerns the American public is

The Lenin technique for the seizure of political power by non-military means incorporated terrorism and murder as part of its revolutionary wars.

Political assassinations are standard Communist tactics intended to break down law and order, to create fear and paralysis.

The super-secrecy of the Communist operations makes direct legal evidence unavailable.

For the Commission to justify its conclusion that no Communist agency instigated or was responsible for Oswald's crime on the basis of the failure of direct legal evidence is dangerous, unrealistic and illogical.

Commission Cannot Render Independent Judgment

The President's Commission is a political body. The members of the Commission are appointees of the Executive Department.

Any final decision reached, or findings and conclusions made, will, of political necessity, be in conformity with the State Department's policies. Over the past thirty years, the United States policy toward the Soviet and Communism has been characterized by ingratiation, appeasement and convergence.

It is the policy of our government to de-emphasize or suppress information that might create an antagonistic public opinion in this country toward the Soviet dominated International Communist apparatus.

The inquiries and findings of the Commission will, in all probability, be influenced toward conformity with the political policies of the State Department.

Political considerations that must be taken into account by the Commission prevent it from giving to the American public an independent, true and accurate analysis of the motivations and causations behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

Communists Have Benefited from Prolonged Delay in Publication of Commission's Report

The President's act in establishing this Commission had the effect of preempting all other investigative jurisdiction over this crime. Official inquiries and investigations already begun or about to begin were peremptorily terminated.

Communist Propaganda Campaign

During the nine months that have elapsed since the appointment of the Commission, the International Communist movement has waged a massive propaganda campaign to confuse and befuddle the peoples of the Free World concerning the true source and motivations behind the assassination of President Kennedy. The Communists developed and propagandized specific lines, however contradictory, that continue to divert public and official attention from the Communist influences that resulted in President Kennedy's death.

The United States Communist Party organization and the Soviet Communist press fabricated and spread the "whitewash" for Communism by allegations that Oswald was a tool of American right-wing, allegedly fascist forces, or was a spy and agent of the United States Government.

Damaging Effect of Communist Propaganda

The consequences of the calculated, Communist propaganda and psychological warfare pressures have been that:

- (a) The Communists have, without refutation, convinced world public opinion that the Communist forces are innocent of culpability and responsibility for President Kennedy's death.
- (b) American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine-month period.
- (c) The Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the Communist role and involvement.
- (d) The delay of the Commission's report has perpetuated the false and perilous thesis that the paramount danger to our nation emanates from the anti-Communist individuals and groups in our society, and not from domestic and foreign Communist forces.

Communist Influences Upon Oswald

Similarities of Kennedy Assassination to Trotsky Murder

There is a striking similarity between the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City, on August 20, 1940. Trotsky's assassin while using many aliases, was commonly known as Ramon Mercader. Like Mercader, Oswald used various aliases and cover names. Mercader was 27 when he killed Trotsky; Oswald was 24 when he assassinated President Kennedy. Both had abnormal mentalities, and both were obsessive "loners".

Mercader served in the Communist forces in the Spanish Civil War, receiving sabotage and terrorist training. After the war he went to the USSR, where he received further specialized training from the NKVD, one of the various names which the KGB has had in former years. Oswald received his training in the U. S. Marine Corps, and thereafter went to Soviet Russia, where he put himself under the protection and undoubted indoctrination and training of the KGB and its related agencies.

Evidence regarding Mercader's identity and background was virtually nonexistent during the time of his trial in Mexico City.

Incriminating Truth Comes Out Years Later

More than ten years elapsed before Mercader's true identity was established, and before sufficient circumstantial evidence was produced to conclusively prove that he had killed Trotsky on direct orders of the Soviet Secret Police. There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other Communist agencies and terroristic groups. All that is lacking in his case is direct proof of assignment by the Communist underground to assassinate President Kennedy or some other outstanding American personality.

Today, more than twenty years after the killing of Trotsky, and even without direct conclusive proof, world opinion accepts the fact that Mercader murdered Trotsky under specific orders from the Soviet Secret Police.

House Un-American Activities Committee Cites Communist Influence On Oswald

In its report for 1963, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S.

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House Un-American Activities Committee Cites Communist Influence On Oswald

In its report for 1963, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives directly placed the responsibility for President Kennedy's

The following quotations from this report conclude that Oswald was motivated and influenced toward his assassination of President Kennedy by the Communist network operating to destroy the United States and the Free World.

"Because hate is so large an element in Communist doctrine and propaganda, it is reasonable to conclude that Oswald's close association with the Communist movement and reading of its propaganda markedly influenced his conduct."

"Within the past year, we have witnessed a shocking example of the kind of horrible act that can be committed by a fanatical Marxist who had for years been an avid reader of Communist anti-American propaganda and - not long before the slaying of the President - a leader of pro-Castro agitation on the streets of one of our major cities."

"Perhaps, it would not have happened if, during past years, the American people, as a whole, had worked harder to disclose the lies and half-truths in domestic Communist propaganda so that our youth would not be misled by it."

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the following findings and conclusions are fully justified and warranted by the facts and circumstances present in this case.

Conclusions

1. Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.
2. Lee Harvey Oswald was of unstable mentality but knew the nature and quality of his act of assassination. His crime was premeditated but was not motivated by personal animus toward President Kennedy.
3. Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy. In this homicide, Lee Harvey Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his Communist ideology, training, associations and objectives.
4. The circumstantial evidence is sufficient to exclude to a moral

5. Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy is completely consistent with Communist terroristic methodology. On the other hand, it is inconsistent to ascribe Lee Harvey Oswald's multiple murders and attempted murders to any other motivation, cause or source than that of Communist mentality, apparatus and operations.

6. There is no direct evidence that the Soviet Secret Police (KGB), or any other Communist agency or organization specifically assigned Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. But, the lack of available evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Lee Harvey Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist.

7. Lee Harvey Oswald would not have assassinated President Kennedy except for his total commitment to Communist ideology, methodology and objectives.

Effect of Commission's Judgment

If the President's Commission absolves the Communists from direct or indirect involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy, then, it will be doing a tragic injustice and perpetrating a great dis-service to the American people.

President Kennedy's last sacrifice will have been in vain if the true cause of his death is not identified, so that the American people and their government can be fully alerted to, and informed of the sinister, secret, complex, universality and immediacy of the dangers of the Communist world apparatus.

The judgment of the President's Commission must have for its prime purpose, the prevention of the recurrence of a similar assassination and the protection of the nation, not from Oswald but from his Communist co-conspirators.

This letter is respectfully submitted with the request that it be incorporated into the official record of the Commission's proceedings.

John R. Fillion, Member
U. S. House of Representatives

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 10 1964

[Handwritten signature]

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Confirming a telephone conversation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation more than a week ago, the Commission asks that in making your investigation concerning the alleged leaks of the Oswald Diary, the Ruby polygraph, and the Ruby testimony, you interview Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Marvin Belli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission, and report to us the results of those inquiries.

The Commission greatly appreciates your continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-18

4945

SEP 16 1964

[Handwritten notes]

XEROX
SEP 16 1964

9-14-64

1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO REC-18
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) (44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. EX 110
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested that in conducting the investigation concerning the leaks of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary, the Jack L. Ruby polygraph examination and the Jack L. Ruby testimony before Chief Justice Warren, that Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Melvin Bolli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission be interviewed and report the results of these inquiries.

Enclosures comprising reports and memoranda are being furnished to WFO only as WFO will be handling the bulk of this investigation. In this respect WFO is to assign mature, experienced personnel to this matter. The fact that the Commission has requested the investigation must not lend itself to any reluctance on the part of the investigative Agents to fully explore and pin down any and every possibility that the questioned leaks might have occurred within the Commission. The results of the investigation must meet the highest Bureau standards. All interviews are to be thorough, business like and conducted with circumspection.

MAILED 3
SEP 18 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (14)
1 - Detroit
1 - San Francisco
1 - Dallas

1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

KMR:las (9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 9-11-64, captioned as above, KMR:las. This matter is being coordinated between Civil Rights Section and the Criminal Section, Division 6.

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SEP 17 1964

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4845

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Personnel assigned are to thoroughly review the enclosed memoranda and reports which reveal previous investigation conducted in this matter before instituting investigation.

For the information of all offices, results of investigation for each phase must be submitted separately by a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination as follows:

Pertaining to the leak of Oswald's diary, this information is to be contained in a letterhead memorandum under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

Pertaining to the Ruby interview and polygraph examination, results of this investigation are to be reported under "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

For the information of Detroit and San Francisco following is a summary of investigation previously conducted concerning the leaks:

By letters dated June 30, 1964, and July 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested the Bureau to conduct investigation of the publication of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

On June 27, 1964, "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, carried an article by Carl Freund concerning information furnished by Jack Ruby at the time of his interview by Chief Justice Earl Warren at Dallas, Texas, on 6-7-64. A copyrighted article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning Oswald's diary together with a photograph of a page of this diary also appeared. On June 28, 1964, the same paper carried the second article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning the diary, also a photograph of a CP U. S. A. letter dated 7-31-63, addressed to Oswald, a photograph of Oswald's undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marines dated 9-13-60 and a photograph of an International Certificate of Vaccination in the name of Oswald bearing the signature "A. J. Hideel" bearing date stamp 6-8-63. These items were among materials seized by

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the Dallas Police Department on 11/22 - 23/63, in a search of Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and his effects at the residence of Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

The investigation indicated Assistant District Attorney William F. Alexander, Dallas, Texas, was the possible source of material published. It was determined Alexander obtained film of the above-mentioned documents from Dallas Police Department on June 1, 1964, and had copies of the film and hard copy photographs made at the Dallas Recordak Corporation in Dallas, Texas. Officials at "The Dallas Morning News" refused to divulge the source of the material for their articles. Interviews with officials of the Dallas Police Department failed to establish the source of material published, although Chief of Police, Jesse E. Curry, had the immediate reaction the information was made available by Alexander. Also Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, indicated he suspected Alexander but could furnish no specific proof.

When Alexander was interviewed by Agents of the Dallas Office, he denied being the source of the material published. However, Alexander alleged that Representative Gerald R. Ford, a member of the President's Commission, leaked the information to "Life" magazine. Alexander made other allegations which he stated he obtained from a source that he would not identify.

Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, made available for examination a folder containing hard copy prints of the evidence, which folder he stated was obtained from the office of William F. Alexander during late June of 1964.

On July 17, 1964, Mr. Holland McCombs, Dallas correspondent for "Life" magazine advised he contacted Hugh Aynesworth, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News" on June 25 or 26, 1964, concerning the purchase of a copy of Oswald's diary, at which time he was referred to Aynesworth's wife Paula. Mr. McCombs purchased from

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

Paula Aynesworth the copy of Oswald's diary for \$2500. Neither Aynesworth nor his wife revealed the source of the diary. Thereafter "Life" magazine obtained permission from Marina Oswald for the publication of the diary for \$20,000 plus one-half share of all foreign sales of the issue containing the diary.

Disposition of the film and prints in possession of the Dallas Police Department were accounted for. The FBI Laboratory conducted an examination of the material obtained from the office of Mr. Henry Wade, Dallas, Texas, and a copy of Oswald's diary obtained from "Life" magazine. The examination established that "Life" magazine's copy which was published, was made from the film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

On August 17, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau. He said he desired to unequivocally state, and to furnish a signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question. He also stated that he did talk to "Life" magazine previously, but under no circumstances had he given "Life" magazine any information concerning Oswald's diary.

Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7-18-64 by Special Agents Bell Herndon and W. James Wood at the specific request of the President's Commission. Present during various phases of the examination were E. L. Holman of the Dallas Sheriff's Office, Clayton, Fowler and Joe H. Tonahill, Ruby's attorneys, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dr. William Robert Beavers, Court Reporter Odell Oliver and Jack Ruby. On 7-22-64, the "Dallas Times Herald" printed an article purporting to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination and on 7-30-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this information came into the hands of the "Dallas Times Herald."

Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of this investigation with the exception of an interview with Arlin Specter of the President's Commission, who has not been interviewed.

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

On June 7, 1964, Chief Justice Warren and members of the President's Commission interviewed Jack Ruby at the Dallas County Jail. On 8-18-64, a copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American" which set forth verbatim the transcript of Ruby's testimony. On 8-20-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this transcript came into the possession of Dorothy Kilgallen, and the Journal-American. Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of investigation conducted with the exception of investigation within the President's Commission itself. It will be noted that in addition to persons interviewed who were present, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Congressman Gerald Ford of the Commission, Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Commission Staff Counsel Joseph H. Ball and Arlin Specter and Elmer W. Moore, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service assigned to the Commission were also present during this interview.

All persons who were present at the interview of Ruby and during the conduct of the polygraph examination who have not been interviewed must be thoroughly interviewed for all information they may have concerning the leaks. Any other indicated investigation within the Commission itself must also be conducted; particularly in connection with the transcript of the Ruby interview, it must be determined how many copies were reproduced by the Commission, what was done with them and all persons having access to them within the Commission must also be interviewed. Every effort must be made to pin down the specific handling and disposition of each and every copy known to exist. It is noted that one copy of this transcript was furnished by the Commission to the Bureau and the Commission has been advised of the security of this copy.

With respect to the interview of Melvin Belli, it was noted that he was the attorney who defended Ruby during his trial in Dallas, Texas, however, he was discharged prior to the Commission's interview of Ruby and the polygraph examination and was not present on either occasion. He should be thoroughly interviewed for any knowledge he might have concerning the leaks of the Oswald diary, interview of Ruby and polygraph examination.

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

With respect to Mr. Sol A. Dann, he is a Detroit attorney who was hired by Ruby's family subsequent to Ruby's trial. There has been animosity between Dann and Ruby's Dallas attorneys, Fowler and Tonahill. Dann hired a psychiatrist to examine Ruby prior to the polygraph examination and on the basis of his recommendation was strongly opposed to allowing Ruby to take the examination. This should be considered in the interview of Dann at Detroit and any information he has concerning any of the three leaks in question should be obtained. Leads arising from either of these interviews should, of course, be set out by teletype and promptly pursued to their logical conclusion.

The Bureau has received indications the President's Commission is concluding its investigation. Therefore, this matter is to be handled immediately.

Detroit and San Francisco are to submit the results of their investigation to reach the Bureau on or before September 18, 1964. WFO is to submit results of investigation to reach the Bureau by 9 a.m. September 21, 1964.

All offices are to submit one copy revealing results of investigation to Dallas for their information as office of origin. The Bureau will handle dissemination to the President's Commission.

Persons contacted should be initially and specifically advised that these interviews are being conducted upon the specific request of the President's Commission. In addition, receiving offices are instructed this is a limited investigation restricted to Commission members, Commission staff and the two former Ruby attorneys.

Upon completion of interviews with Commission members and staff, WFO is instructed to advise the Bureau and do not interview Chief Justice Warren pending further instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-18
Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malley
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Rogge - sent for

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

45-52500-3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3927, 3928, 3929, 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3949, 3950, 3951, 3952, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3956, 3957, 3958, 3959, 3960, 3961, 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3967, 3968, 3969, 3970, 3971, 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975, 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979, 3980, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3985, 3986, 3987, 3988, 3989, 3990, 3991, 3992, 3993, 3994, 3995, 3996, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000

This afternoon Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephonically requested an interview by Bureau Agents of Mrs. Johnnie Walker, 2437 Varsity, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had telephonically contacted the Commission on Sunday, 9/13/64, and today reporting that on October 24, 1963, she had attended a meeting with Oswald and other individuals which was a conspiratorial meeting of some kind.

She also advised the Commission that she had a friend at the post office where Ruby and Oswald had their post office boxes. Mr. Willens stated he did not know the significance of the information regarding this friend.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had advised she was willing to appear and testify before the Commission but had indicated some reluctance to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Willens stated Mrs. Walker could be contacted at the above address or through the telephone of a neighbor whose number is AN 2-0390.

Willens indicated he felt Mrs. Walker might be a "crackpot" but indicated that he desired she be interviewed by the FBI for any pertinent information in her possession.

ACTION

A teletype is being sent to the Dallas Office instructing them to interview Mrs. Walker.

1 - XE.O.
SEP 17 1964
jt

GHS:pab
(7) jst

79 SEP 18 1964

Subsequently, she had been previously interviewed. Mr. Willens also advised that she had been interviewed by the Dallas Office on 9/14/63. He will refer to the Dallas report and interview on 9/14/63. [Signature]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a copy of a memorandum dated August 28, 1964 to me from Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the staff of this Commission. The memorandum relates to certain problems raised by a conflict between the testimony of Special Agent Latona of your Bureau and Lt. J.C. Day of the Dallas Police Department concerning a palm print which Lt. Day testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination weapon, apparently on November 22, 1963. Those problems were discussed with Inspector Malley and Agent Latona at a conference held on August 28, 1964 between those gentlemen, Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff, Mr. Liebeler and myself.

Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to resolve the questions raised in the attached memorandum. We would also like to have a statement from Lt. Day setting forth specifically and in detail what steps he took in processing the weapon for prints together with a description of any instructions he may have received in that connection and a statement as to from whom he received them. We would also like to have his statement as to when and why he turned the weapon over to the F.B.I. and the exact circumstances under which he did so. We would also like to know when Lt. Day first

SFP

1964	Mr. Tolson	✓
	Mr. Belmont	✓
	Mr. Mohr	✓
	Mr. Casper	✓
	Mr. Callahan	✓
	Mr. Conrad	✓
	Mr. DeLoach	✓
	Mr. Evans	✓
	Mr. Gale	✓
	Mr. Rosen	✓
	Mr. Sullivan	✓
	Mr. Tavel	✓
	Mr. Trotter	✓
	Tele. Room	✓
	Miss Holmes	✓
	Miss Gandy	✓

pat
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SEP 17 1964

for + comm
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REC-18
EX-110
105

ENCLOSURE

4847
SEP 2 1964
SOVIET SECTION

identified the palm print as being that of Lee Harvey Oswald and who, if anyone, he told about it at the time. We would like to have copies of any written reports Lt. Day may have made about the palm print as well as any photographs which he may have taken of the print while it was on the rifle.

Lt. Day should be questioned concerning his usual practice in photographing prints and in establishing beyond question that a print in fact appeared on a particular object from which it was claimed to have been lifted. If he did not follow his usual practice in the instant case, we would like to know why he did not. We would also like to know what precautions he took to protect the palm print which he claimed still remained on the rifle when he turned the rifle over to your Bureau, and why the protection afforded to the palm print differed from that given to the unidentifiable fingerprints that appeared on the rifle.

In connection with the above we call your attention to pages 166-167 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Perhaps the Special Agent who made the reports there set forth could expand on what Lt. Day told him at that time.

Any other steps that you could take to establish whether or not the palm print in question was actually lifted from the assassination weapon would be greatly appreciated.

In view of our schedule we would appreciate receiving as prompt a reply as is possible. Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

9-11-64
10/11

MEMORANDUM

August 28, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin

From: Wesley J. Liebeler

Messrs. Griffin and Slawson and I raise questions covering the palmprint which Lt. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the underside of the barrel of the K-1 rifle on November 22, 1963. That story is set forth on pages 7-10 of the proposed final draft of Chapter IV of the Report, copies of which are attached.

We suggest that additional investigation be conducted to determine with greater certainty that the palmprint was actually lifted from the rifle as Lt. Day has testified. The only evidence we presently have on that print is the testimony of Lt. Day himself. He has stated that although he lifted the palmprint on November 22, 1963, he did not provide a copy of the lift to the FBI until November 26, 1963 (9 H 260-61). He also testified that after the lift he "could still see traces of the print under the barrel and was going to try to use photography to bring off or bring out a better print." Mr. Latona of the FBI testified with respect to the lift of the palmprint, that "evidently the lifting had been so complete that there was nothing left to show any marking on the gun itself as to the existence of such--even an attempt on the part of anyone else to process the rifle" (Id. at 24).

Additional problems are raised by the fact that:

1) Mr. Latona testified that the poor finish of the K-1 rifle made it absorbent and not conducive to getting a good print;

2) None of the other prints on the rifle could be identified because they were of such poor quality;

3) The other prints on the rifle were protected by cellophane while the area where the palmprint had been lifted was not, even though Lt. Day testified that after the lift the "palm print on gun was their best bet, still remained on there," when he was asked why he had not released the lift to the FBI on November 22, 1963.

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SEP 17 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

We should review the above circumstances at our conference with Agent Latona and Inspector Malley. The configuration of the palm print should be reviewed to determine, if possible, whether or not it was removed from a cylindrical surface. The possibility that the palm print or evidence of the lift was destroyed while the rifle was in transit should be reviewed with them. The exact condition of the rifle at the time it was turned over to the FBI Dallas office should be ascertained. Agent Latona should be asked if he can think of any explanation for the apparent conflict in the above testimony.

We should also:

- 1) Determine whether or not Lt. Day had assistance when he worked with the prints on the rifle. If he did, we should obtain statements from those who assisted him.
- 2) Lt. Day should be asked why he preserved the fingerprints on the rifle, which were not sufficiently clear to make positive identification, and yet did not preserve the palm print, which was clear enough for that purpose..
- 3) Lt. Day should also be asked why he removed only the palm print and should be questioned again concerning his recollection that he saw the palm print still on the rifle after he made the lift.
- 4) Lt. Day should be asked if he took any photographs of the palm print on the rifle after the lift. He may have done so, since he did photograph the less valuable fingerprints, and the palm print on the rifle, according to his testimony, was still the "best bet" for identification. It is also significant that Lt. Day stated that he was going to attempt to get a better print through use of photography.



Wesley J. Liebeler

attachment

24

of an organization of which Oswald was the only member.

When seeking employment in New Orleans, Oswald listed a "Sgt. Robt. Hidell" as a reference on one job application and "George Hidell" as a reference on another. Both names were found to be fictitious.

The frequent use of "Alek" as a first name for Hidell is a further link to Oswald because "Alek" was Oswald's nickname in Russia. In possession of the Commission are letters from friends of Oswald, addressing him with the familiar "Alek," and letters to Marina Oswald from her husband signed "Alek."

OSWALD'S PALMPRINT ON RIFLE BARREL

Oswald's purchase of the rifle was determined within 24 hours after the assassination and confirmed later by expert witnesses before the Commission. Additional proof of ownership was provided in the form of palmprint identification.

A few minutes after the rifle was discovered on the sixth floor of the Depository it was examined by Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police. He lifted the rifle by the wood stock after determining that the wood was too rough to take fingerprints. Captain J. W. Fritz was then permitted to eject a cartridge by operating the bolt, but only after Day viewed the knob on the bolt through a magnifying glass and found no prints. The rifle was then dusted with fingerprint powder and traces of prints could be seen on the side of the metal housing near the

105-825-4847

^{40c}
trigger. At 11:45 p.m. on November 22, the rifle was released to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and forwarded to Washington where it was examined on the morning of November 23 by Sebastian F. Latona, Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's ⁴¹ Identification Division.

In his testimony before the Commission, Latona stated that when he received the rifle, the area where prints were visible was protected by cellophane. ⁴² He examined these prints, as well as photographs which the Dallas police had made of them, and concluded that "the formations, the ridge formations and characteristics, were insufficient for purposes of either effecting identification or a determination that the print was not identical with the prints of people. Accordingly, my opinion simply was that the latent prints which were there were of no value." ^{42a}

Latona processed the complete weapon but developed no identifiable ^{42a} prints. He stated that the poor quality of the metal caused absorption of the moisture from the skin, thereby making it difficult to obtain a clear print. ⁴³ Moreover the rough quality of the wood ^{43a} made it unlikely that the stock could take a good print.

On November 22, however, before surrendering possession of the rifle to the FBI laboratory, Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department had "lifted" a palmprint from the underside of the gun barrel "near the firing end of the barrel about three inches under the woodstock when I took the woodstock loose." ⁴⁴ "Lifting" a print

involves the use of adhesive material to remove the fingerprint powder which adheres to the original print. In this way the impression is actually removed from the object. ^{44a} The lifting had been so complete in this case that there was no trace of the print ^{44b} on the rifle itself when it was examined by Latona.

Day apparently assumed that sufficient traces of the prints had been left on the rifle, because he did not release the lifted print until November 26. ^{44c} When received in the Bureau laboratory in Washington on November 29, the print had been mounted on a card on which Lieutenant Day had written the words "off underside gun ⁴⁸ barrel near end of foregrip C2766."

Latona testified that this palmprint was the right palmprint ⁴⁹ of Lee Harvey Oswald. At the request of the Commission, Arthur Mandella, fingerprint expert with the New York City Police Department, conducted an independent examination and agreed that this was the right palmprint of Oswald. ⁵² Latona's findings were also confirmed ⁵³ by Ronald G. Wittmus, another FBI fingerprint expert. Moreover, experts testifying before the Commission agreed that palmprints ^{53a} are as unique as fingerprints for purposes of establishing identification.

Oswald's palmprint on the underside of the barrel demonstrates that he handled the rifle when it was disassembled. A palmprint could not be placed on this portion of the rifle, when assembled, ⁴⁵ because the wooden foregrip covers the barrel at this point. The print is additional proof that the rifle belonged to Oswald.

FIBERS ON RIFLE

In a crevice between the butt plate of the rifle and the wooden stock were several cotton fibers of dark blue, grayish black, and orange-yellow shades.⁵⁴ On November 23, 1963, these fibers were examined by Paul M. Stombaugh, a special agent assigned to the Hair and Fiber Unit of the FBI laboratory.⁵⁶ He compared them with the fibers found in the shirt which Oswald was wearing when arrested in the Texas Theatre.⁵⁵ Stombaugh testified that the colors and twist of the fibers found on the rifle matched those in Oswald's shirt. The three basic colors in the shirt were present in the fibers on the rifle, and there was a match of shades within each color.⁵⁷

Mr. Stombaugh explained in his testimony that in fiber analysis, as distinct from fingerprint or ballistics analysis, it is not possible to state with scientific certainty that a particular small group of fibers come from a certain piece of clothing to the exclusion of all others because there are not enough microscopic characteristics present in these fibers.⁵⁸ Judgments as to probability will depend on the number and types of matches.^{58a} He concluded that the fibers "could easily have come from the shirt."⁵⁹ Moreover, he stated, "In my mind I feel that these fibers came from this shirt, but I know of no scientific method to prove this, so therefore I am unable to say this."⁶⁰

On the basis of Stombaugh's testimony the Commission has concluded that the fibers on the rifle most probably came from the shirt worn by Oswald when he was arrested. The Commission has also found that

9/3/64

airtel

- 1 - Mr. C. L. Trotter
(Mr. S. F. Latona)
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(Mr. R. F. Frazier)
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
 From: Director, FBI (105-82555) **REC-18**

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. TX 110
 IS - R - CUBA

4847

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of the following self-explanatory communications: letter from the President's Commission dated 9/1/64, memorandum from Wesley J. Liebeler to J. Lee Rankin dated 8/23/64, and a four-page excerpt from the final draft of chapter four of the Commission's report on the assassination.

Dallas should comply with the Commission's request as expeditiously as possible and furnish the results in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. The Bureau should be advised of any anticipated delays.

Enclosures (6)

1 - Bufile 62-109090 (President's Commission)
 RDR:kap
 (11)

MS

NOTE: Commission, in 9/1/64 letter, refers to the palm print lifted from the underside of the assassination rifle barrel concealed by the foregrip by Lieutenant J. C. Day, of the Dallas Police Department, on 11/22/63. The tone of the Commission's letter appears to question Day's veracity and suggests the palm print, which was positively identified, as belonging to Oswald, came from another source than the assassination rifle. Certain circumstances indicate Day did not follow usual procedure in handling this lift and some of the pertinent questions raised in the Commission's letter are:

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

1. Why did Day wait until 11/26/63 to give the FBI this lift when the rifle and other evidence relating thereto was furnished on 11/22/64?

SEP - 3 1964
 COMM-FBI

9 SEP 18 1964
 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE T)

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(NOTE CONTINUED)

2. Why wasn't the area where the lift/^{was}taken from protected with cellophane as other areas were protected?

3. Why didn't he photograph the impression before making the lift as is customary; and, if he did take a photograph, why wasn't the photograph furnished?

4. Our FBI Identification Expert has testified the absorbent quality of the metal in the rifle would not be conducive to getting a good lift.

5. How was it possible to identify the palm print when other prints on the rifle could not be identified?

Inasmuch as the positive identification of Oswald's palm print on an unexposed portion of the assassination rifle indicates Oswald handled the weapon in a disassembled state, it is very pertinent that the above questions be answered. When the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-18 105 XJ -4848

Delivered to Parkers office 12:30 pm 9/11/64

REC'D-READING ROOM
SEP 11 11 56 AM '64

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 3, 1964, requesting assistance in preparing visual aids of the sixth and second floors of the Texas School Book Depository from the three-dimensional scale model prepared by the FBI of the assassination site.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Sixth Floor, Texas School Book Depository
Dallas, Texas
2. Texas School Book Depository
Diagram of Second Floor

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Rodlich, and this complies with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

XEROX
SEP 10 1964

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

Enclosures (8)

[Handwritten initials]
LJG: bdb
(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE

See Note, Page 2

79 SEP 18 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: Preliminary rough drawings were furnished to Mr. Redlich for his approval on 9-8-64. These drawings were approved on the following day, 9-9-64. All material selected by the Commission for use in preparing these visual aids was basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI, -prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

Allen
and

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SEP 3

J. Lee Rankin

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a request by Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau to prepare a visual aid of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building from your 3-dimensional scale model and also to prepare a diagram of the second floor of the TSBD showing the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald, Patrolman M. L. Baker and Roy S. Truly on November 22, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Rankin

REC-18

105-225554

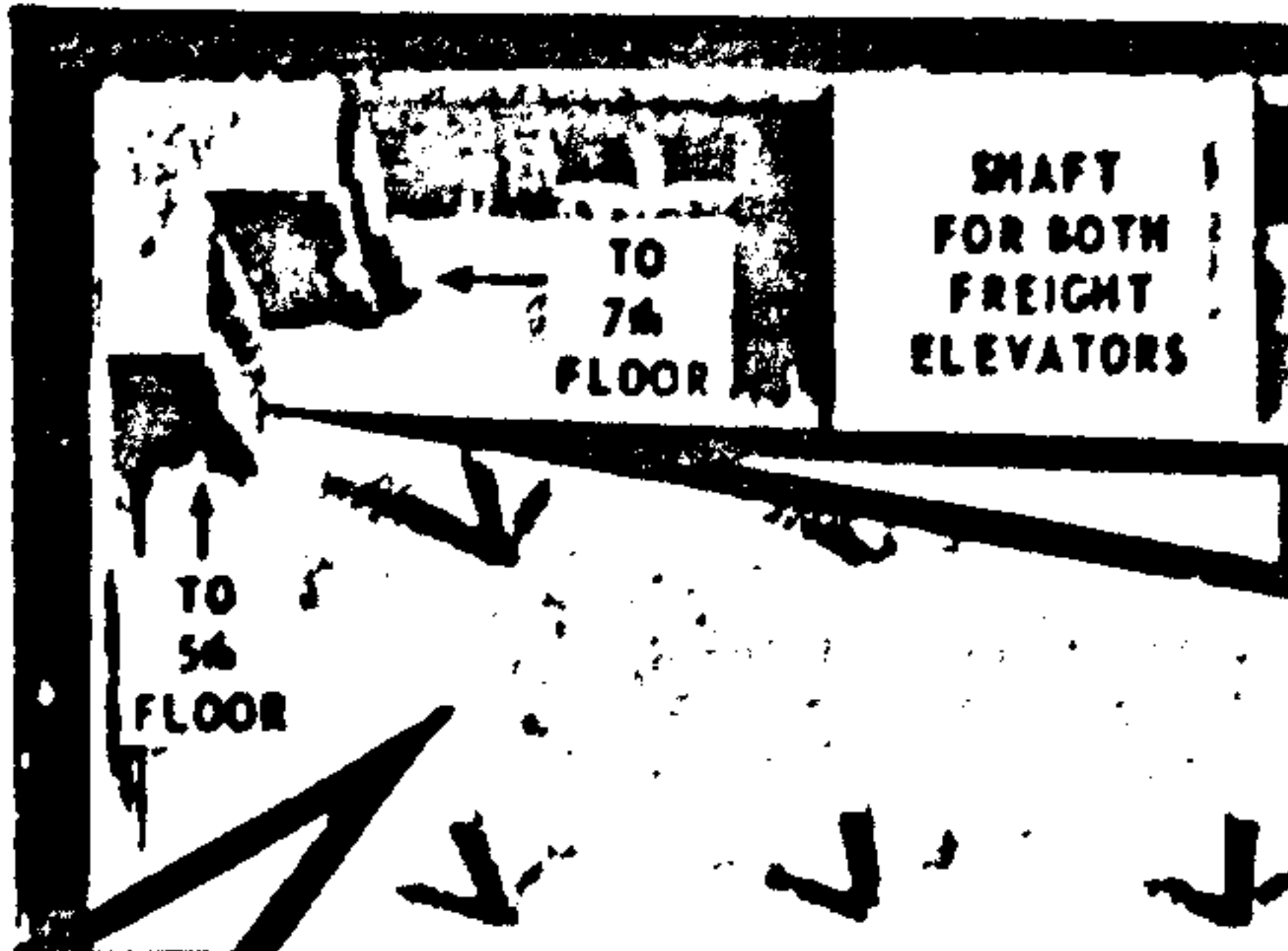
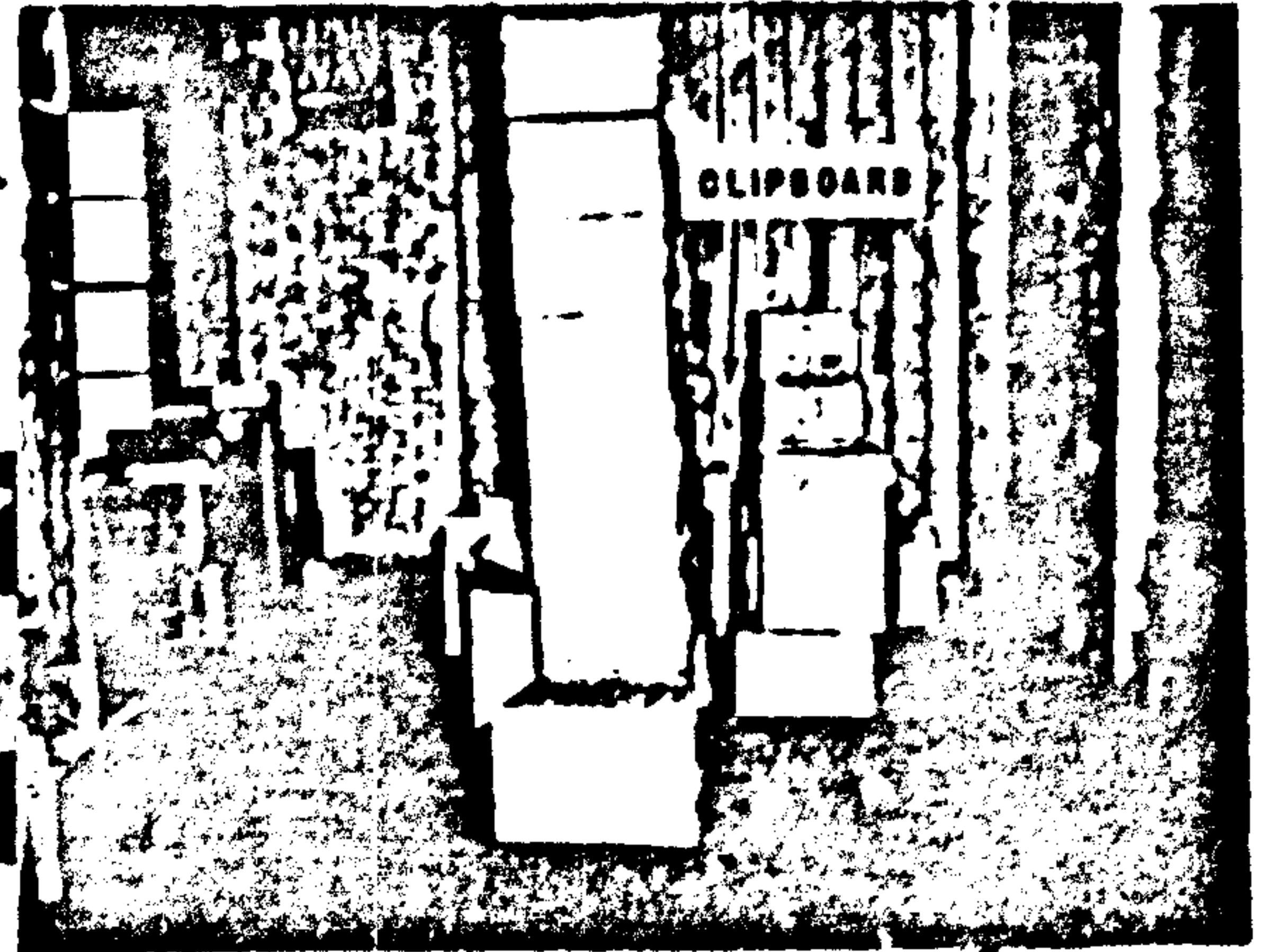
18 SEP 1964

THREE
[Signature]
SOVIET SECTION

*l.c. to Mr. Rankin
9-11-64 L.J.G.: l.h.*

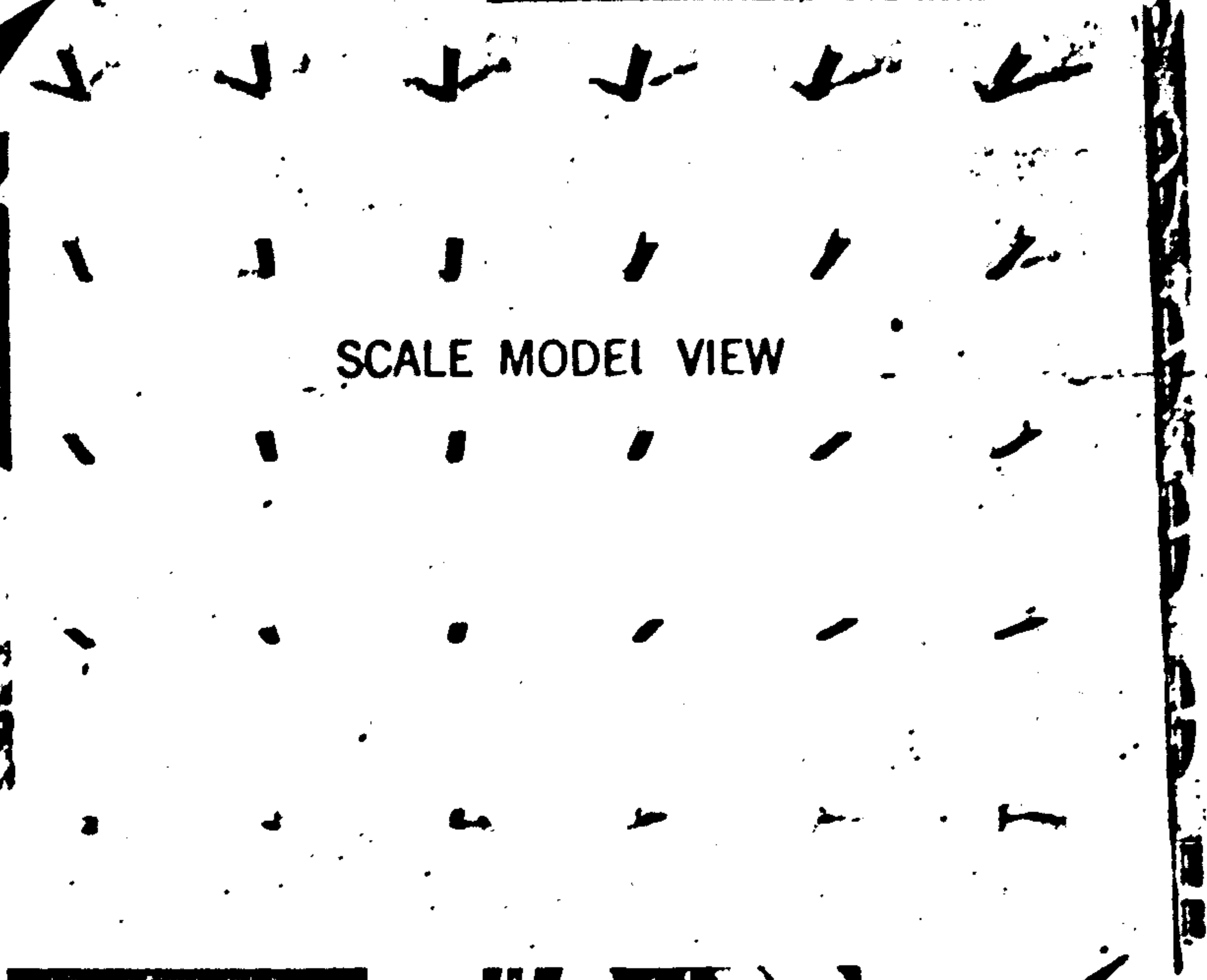
SIXTH FLOOR TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY DALLAS, TEXAS

LOCATION OF CLIPBOARD, LOOKING WEST →



LOCATION OF RIFLE, LOOKING NORTH

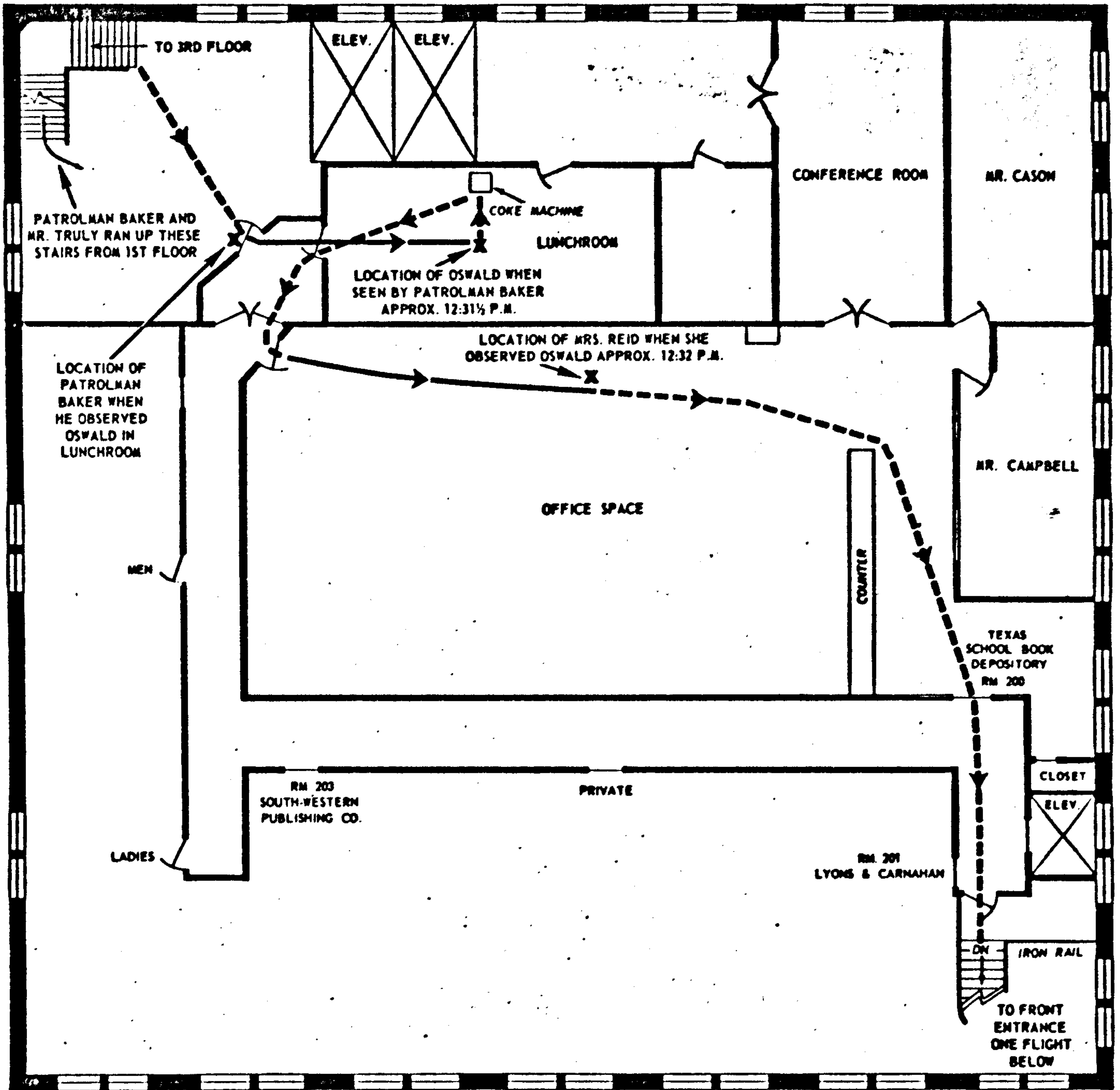
SCALE MODEL VIEW



↑ SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTH FLOOR, LOOKING EAST



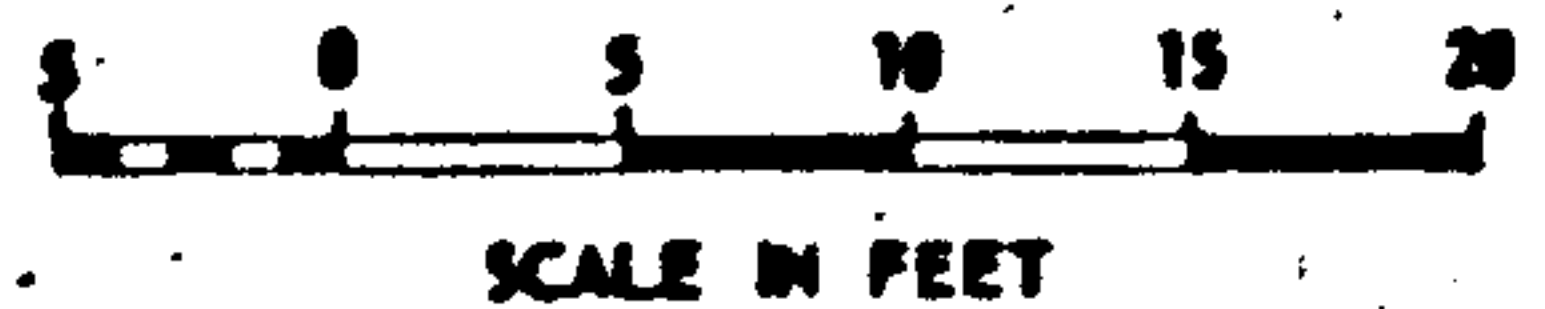
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY DIAGRAM OF SECOND FLOOR



HOUSTON STREET

ELM STREET

————— KNOWN ROUTE OF OSWALD
 - - - - - ASSUMED ROUTE OF OSWALD



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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4849

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

~~Stat~~ 208

~~208~~ Stat

REFERRAL

9/15/64

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Via Liaison

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

ATTENTION: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

- For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- Status of case: Completed Incomplete

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
 John Edgar Hoover
 Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

Attached are translations of foreign language material in Exhibits D244-248 and portion of D250 in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Walter Neunson mentioned in D-248 is well known to your Agency.

ENCLOSURE

REC-76

NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 17 1964

JUL 18 1964

REC'D
INSPECTOR
ESP. INTC. BRANCH
SEP 15 2 25 PM '64

SEP 15 5 10 PM '64

REC'D DELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 73

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS STATEMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 3) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____
DEL. DATE 8/24/76 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.
_____ TO DEPT.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-244

A two-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie
Texas, U. S. A.

and readdressed to:

14057 Brookcrest
Dallas, Tex.

From: Galina P. Khontuleva "Galina"
K-95 General Delivery
Leningrad, USSR

Postmark: Leningrad, USSR
Kalininsk Post Office
Terminal
5/16/64

5/16/64
Leningrad

Hello, dear Marinochka,

I thought a long time about your last letters. There is much in them which I do not understand. Of course, I did not expect that you would keep on shedding floods of tears for a whole year or two. But, on the other hand, you are so preoccupied right now with those dollars and furniture. Generally, I have nothing against furniture, especially if it is good. But it seemed to me somehow that you would keep on being yourself, first of all, and furniture and all other things would come after.

Of course, it is difficult and simply impossible for me to form a conception of all about which you write. From my point of view, the only consolation for you is your girls. Here everything is clear and simple. You are their mother and it is your duty to raise them and bring them up properly.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

716

5/16/64

1850

It seems to me all the time, that I am not writing what I should. But I, myself, do not know what I can write to you. It is very sad to realize that I absolutely cannot help you in any way, and I feel even in those few letters of yours that you went far away from me, and not only in actual distance.

What can I write to you? And what for? Of course, all this is sad, but I cannot express it any better.

Good bye

I warmly kiss you,

/s/ Your Galka.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-245

One-and-a-half-page handwritten letter without envelope.

• • •

Bobruysk
September 18, 1963

Hello Lee, Marina and June,

I passed my examinations for the spring term, but not completely - a few arrears remain, which I shall liquidate in the near future. So, I am practically a third-year student. My last exam was on July 3, and on July 4, I got a job for summer vacation. There is nothing generally more interesting for me than my specialty and this job is better than any I ever had. I had to go on field trips. I am on a field trip right now. But this is the last one - my school will start on October 1. Generally speaking, I developed a taste for field trips - one travels, in a manner of speaking. It is too bad that our organization does not send people to Rio de Janeiro or Kilimanjaro.

Lee, I think that you will like the reproduction of Kramskoy's painting "An Unknown." Kramskoy saw her only once, but she produced such an impression upon him that on returning home he started to work on this picture.

In addition to a post card series "Vicinity of Moscow," I am sending one of your snapshots and a post card with our first cosmonauts.

As soon as I return to Minsk, I will send you several views of Minsk which I took in summer.

Write how you are getting along, how June is growing; does she speak Russian well?

Good bye

3

/s/ Pavel

P. S. Excuse me for making you wait.

TRANSLATED BY: *Jm*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

105 4275 4850

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM NO. D-246.

Cover of Envelope

Postmark: Leningrad, Kalinsk Post Office Station (2) 1
2/25/64

From: Galina Petrovna Khontuleva
Leningrad K-67, USSR

To be called for at the Post Office.

To: Mrs. Marina Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie
Texas U. S. A.

(The above address has been crossed out and letter
forwarded to: 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.)*

February 25, 1964, Leningrad

Dear Marinochka!

There are no letters from you for so long! I, myself, wanted to write you but did not know where. Certainly, I was worried about you and your little ones. Your letter has somewhat dispersed this worry, but at the same time confused me. We have read here about President Kennedy before, but after his tragic death we learned more about him. The news about his death startled many and aroused surprise and doubt. How come, Marinochka, in America, in this interesting country, and suddenly a murder of the President on the street? I was astonished when I read in the newspaper and heard on the radio the name of Alik. Although he is not alive, how can you doubt his character even for a minute? Well, I remember how you talked about him. Even you, yourself, are asking now how can one understand what he has done? If I were in your place and loved my husband the same way, I, too, would

* Translator's note.

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek m.g.l.
September 4, 1964

105 105 (4950)
ENCLOSURE

defend my husband and father of my children. You, yourself, in my opinion, seriously doubt that he is guilty. I, for example, cannot believe that he has done it. It simply can't be! He was not the kind of man, it seems, to me, to leave you alone with the children without means in a strange country without hope of returning. He could not foresee, that you would get those thousands of dollars about which you are writing. In general, all of this is an absurdity of some kind. I am confused in guessing.

He knew that you had nobody to depend on in his America except him alone. Do you know, in my opinion, it is important for you to look into the matters regarding Alik and other questions? It will be very difficult for you to live this way. All of this is incomprehensible to me. It surprised me greatly that so many Americans sent you money. Well, this is only because they, too, do not believe that he killed the President. It is not for the murder that they are paying you money. Here we read many various articles from America and other countries. They even now broadcast over the Voice of America and sometimes over BBC. Everybody everywhere says that it was not Oswald who did it. It is probably difficult for you to read there especially with small children. I cannot imagine, my dear, how I can help you. If this letter reaches you, be sure and write me. I am waiting. The newspapers here say that you were taken away somewhere and nobody is allowed to see you. I do not have much credence in this. Pour out your soul to me and you will feel better. Kissing you,

/s/ Galka

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item 247

A three-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. Marine Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La., U. S. A.

(address changed to):

Irving, Texas

From: D (the rest illegible)*
p/o (Post Office)* Uruche,
Minsk, USSR

Postmark: Minsk (?)*
Date illegible.

• • •

10/29/63

Hello, dear friends, Marina, Alik, little June and the littlest member of your family, still unknown to us:

First of all, accept our very belated but warmest and sincere congratulations on the birth of your second big bundle of joy. It does not matter, whether it is a girl or a boy; the birth of a new human being is still a wonderful thing. Let him grow beautiful, happy, and healthy for your joy. Personally to Marinchka we wish health, energy, an earliest recovery and as many quiet nights as possible.

Now, I wish to ask your pardon for such a long and inexcusable silence; to blame for this is simply my unusually stubborn habit - to postpone for tomorrow anything which is not too urgent. That is why I often turn out to be such a little pig.

Marinchik, do not be angry with me. Kolka (Nikolay)* and I often remember you; your last letter made us very happy and, in general, any news from you is precious to us.

(*) Translator's Note.

TRANSLATED BY: *m d.c.*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

B

105
4850

We are still living in Uruche, but will soon move to town; they gave us a room in the vicinity of the Academy. I broke with Inna for a very simple reason: I got tired of her playing at idleness, and, moreover, our interests now are different. Somehow, our friendship ended on a sour note, although outwardly it does not seem that anything happened.

Now, I will complain about my Yulka, because she eats so poorly; she would not eat any thick or coarser food and lives exclusively on milk and kefir (**); therefore, she lags behind in weight and is very small in size. However, I have to note that she is as quick and lively as a lizard; she crawls fast, moves a lot; I do not know where her energy comes from.

Marina, write about your children. It is very interesting to know more about them. Write about yourselves.

In my first letter I forgot to ask you, Marina, whether Lyalya writes to you. We met her at Valerik (Valerian)* Vinokurov's last New Year's party; she said that she wanted to have your address and to write to you. I have not seen her since then.

Well, that is all for the time being.

Ask what interests you about us.

We are impatiently waiting for at least a couple of lines in answer to this letter. Good bye,

We embrace you warmly,

/s/ Olya (Olga)* and Kolya (Nikolay)*

(*) Translator's Note.

(**) "Kefir" is a fermented liquor made from goat's milk.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-248

Dear Marina,

My mother has written me, that you may live in her house. This house is vacant now while she is in school. (Until February.

My brother called me on Tuesday to say, that you may live in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he is. People are good there. He said that someone there speaks Russian. They teach Russian language in Antioch College. I was in school in Antioch (Antioch). I want to go to Philadelphia to see what kind of work and if an apartment is possible to find there. It is true, I am contemplating moving there in the summer, but not now, but it would be useful now to find a position as a teacher for the school-year of 1964-5.

If you want to fly East, I can go with you, in order to help you with the language. For example, if you want to live for the time being with Mr. Nunson in Camden, New Jersey.

This paper is an invitation for you from "Stern" magazine in Germany (not standard as I thought at first) to speak with him about your life and memoirs of Lee. It would be difficult for you to talk about it. But \$10,000 would help. This is completely your business. If you want to sign this paper, I advise you to have an attorney who would watch over it. If you want to sign it, Stern magazine will send two men from Germany. It is necessary to sign two copies of the paper, and have another signature by an officer of the Irving Police, your attorney, or somebody else.

Another matter:

"Standard" from Germany wants (Skala?) to pay you \$10,000 for the history of you and Lee. "Life," too, wishes to buy something and also the "Daily Express," London. I do not even want to write you about this but ... I do not know. Mr. Neunson said, that he would pay bus fare for you and the children. I will tell you that flying is better. It is not convenient to travel by bus with children. I can buy you a plane ticket. I am afraid that you never want to see me again. It is true, we have horrible memories. It is probably better that we do not live together again.

TRANSLATED BY: *d.b.*
M. G. LEONARD:dek *m.s.f.*
September 8, 1964

B *Yup* *105* *4850*
ENCLOSURE

But we are sisters, whether we want to be or not. Sisters in misfortune. I want to see you sometime. For now, it is probably better that I do not know where you are. I would like to know though whether you are with Mother Oswald or not. In my opinion, it would be difficult to live with her.

^V
/s/ Ruth Paine
BL 3-1628

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the original material.

