OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 210
COPY 8

1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133

September 18, 1964

By Courier Service

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on September 18, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 142, 637, 641, 649, and 655 through 661 were delivered to her on that date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The following are the descriptions of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits; 142 - Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag; 637 - Latent lift from C14 rifle; 641 - Cardboard box from TSBD; 649 - Palm print found on C40 carton; 655 - 2 photographs of C40 carton; 656 - 10 photographs of C40 carton; 657 - 3 photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints; 658 - Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle; 659 - 2 photographs of latents on C10 bag; 660 - 8 photographs of C40 carton; 661 - 3 photographs of C40 carton.

CC:nib (8)

REC-42

4900

15 SEP 21 1964

SEP 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On the late afternoon of 9/14/64 Mr. Dave Slawson of the President's Commission telephoned with regard to handwriting examinations conducted of certain Oswald material.

Mr. Slawson identified the material in which he was interested by both the Commission's number and the Bureau's exhibit number (as such numbers appear in the blue bound volumes of exhibits prepared by the Bureau.) These are identified as follows:

Commission Exhibit Number	Bureau Exhibit Number
24	36
25	37
94	38
100	43
101	44
1438	None

With regard to Commission exhibit number 94 (Bureau number 38), Mr. Slawson stated he was interested in actual handwritten version of this exhibit it being noted that the Bureau exhibit is primarily typed material with handwritten corrections).

With reference to Commission exhibit 1438, Mr. Slawson stated that this was the original piece of paper containing telephone numbers and names found among Oswald's effects being the same piece of paper which was copied by Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department

REC-42 4901

SEP 21 1964

GHS:pab
(8)

1 XEROX
SEP 22 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Slawson requested to be advised whether all of the above exhibits had been subject to handwriting examination to determine if they were prepared by Oswald.

Inasmuch as this was a matter handled by the Laboratory with regard to handwriting examinations, it is recommended that the matter be handled by the Laboratory.

ACTION

That this memorandum be forwarded to the Laboratory for appropriate reply to the Commission.

Letter to Commission 9/11/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Rosen
(Mr. Mallen
1 - Mr. Sulliv
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffit
1 - Mr. Cadigan

REC-42 105-82555-4901

EX-111Z

September 16, 1964

By Courier Service

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 14, 1964, Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff telephoned with regard to the handwriting examinations conducted on Commission Exhibits 24, 25, 94, 100, 101, and 1438.

Commission Exhibits 24, 94 (first two handwritten pages), 100, and 101 are part of FBI Item 116 further designated as Q101. The typewritten portion of Commission Exhibit 94 was designated as FBI Item 337 (Commission Exhibit 92). The handwritten version of this typewritten portion is part of FBI Item 116 (Q101). The results of the handwriting examination of FBI Item 116 (Q101) are set forth on page 156 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit 25 was designated as FBI Items 123, 124 and 125 and further designated as Q51. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 25 are set forth on page 338 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Commission Exhibit 1438 was designated as FBI Exhibit D-229 and further designated as Q586. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 1438 are set forth on page 89 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated July 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing reports of Special Agent Gemberling state that the handwriting and hand printing on Q101, Q51, and Q586 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Two copies of the reports of Special Agent Gemberling were previously furnished to The President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

XEROX
SEP 22 1964

JCC:GFM (9)

105-82555

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 SEP 24 1964

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Hygge 5730

BY COURIER SVC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 16 1964

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

927 AM CST URGENT 9-16-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST, CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED BY STAFF SGT. JAMES PIC, HALF-BROTHER OF SUBJECT, RELATING TO TELEPHONE CALL HE RECEIVED FROM HIS MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, ALLEGING AN ATTORNEY NAMED FRED KOFF (PH.) WAS PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR "FRAMING" SUBJECT CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

DALLAS INDICES NEGATIVE ON FRED KOFF. IT IS BELIEVED INDIVIDUAL REFERRED TO IS FRED KORTH, FORMER SECRETARY OF NAVY, A BANKER AND LAWYER FROM FT. WORTH, TEX., WHO ACCORDING TO RECENT PUBLICITY WAS SETTING UP LAW PRACTICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

NO INTERVIEW WITH MARGUERITE OSWALD CONSIDERED FEASIBLE AND NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH FRED KORTH, UACB.

REC-42 4902

EX-112

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

TUC

79 SEP 23 1964

SEP 21 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

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

FBI SANANTON

459 PM CST 9-15-64 URGENT LAV

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND DALLAS /100-10431/

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/ 3P /P/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

OSI, SAN ANTONIO, THIS PM ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

STAFF SGT. JAMES PIC, HALF BROTHER OF SUBJECT, THIS AM RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM HIS MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD. PIC WAS AT DUTY STATION AT WILFORD HALL, LACKLAND AFB WHEN CALL RECEIVED. ACCORDING TO PIC, MRS OSWALD WAS DISTRAUGHT, EMOTIONAL AND NOT TOO COHERENT. SHE INDICATED HER LIFE WAS POSSIBLY IN DANGER. WHEN HE ASKED HER REASONS FOR THIS, SHE SAID AN ATTORNEY NAMED FRED KOFF PAREN PHONETIC PAREN IS THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR QUOTE FRAMING END QUOTE SUBJECT CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY/S ASSASSINATION. SHE ALSO ALLEGED THAT KOFF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TYPE OF DISCHARGE SUBJECT RECEIVED FROM U. S. MARINE CORPS. SHE STATED KOFF WAS DISCHARGED FROM HIS JOB WITH THE U. S. NAVY ON NOV. TWENTYTHREE LAST.

PIC EXPLAINED KOFF HAD BEEN ATTORNEY FOR A MR. EKDAHL PAREN PHONETIC PAREN FORMER HUSBAND OF MRS. OSWALD.

END PAGE ONE

Ltr to Commission 9-17-64 REL

4903

Ev. 117 REC-42

14 SEP 21 1964

EKDAHL INSTITUTED DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AGAINST MRS. OSWALD. PIC TESTIFIED FOR HIS MOTHER IN THESE PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING A QUOTE RAID END QUOTE MRS. OSWALD AND PIC MADE PROBABLY IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN IN WHICH THEY DISCOVERED EKDAHL IN AN APARTMENT WITH A WOMAN. PIC STATED THAT THEY WERE NOT FOUND IN A COMPROMISING POSITION. PIC STATED THAT SUBSEQUENTLY KOFF BECAME AN EMPLOYEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY WHICH AT THAT TIME WAS UNDER JOHN CONNALLY, PRESENT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

PIC WAS NOT WORRIED OVER HIS MOTHER/S TELEPHONE CONVERSATION TODAY AND HUNG UP AFTER LISTENING TO HER. THEREAFTER HE REQUESTED TO TALK TO LUIS BENAVIDES, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO.

ACCORDING TO OSI, BENAVIDES THEN INTERVIEWED PIC TODAY. OSI ALSO ADVISED PIC MAY HAVE TESTIFIED BEFORE PRESIDENT COMMISSION IN THIS CASE AND MAY HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY BENAVIDES ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

END PAGE TWO

SAN ANTONIO TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION UAC.

DALLAS IF DEEMED FEASIBLE AND ADVISABLE CONSIDER INTERVIEWING MARGURITE OSWALD FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

END WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

DL LWD

FBI DALLAS

00

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

REC-42 105-X25-4903
EX-116

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 16, 1964, the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, informed this Bureau that John Edward Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, reported to the Office of Special Investigations that he received a telephone call from his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, that date. Pic stated that his mother was distraught, emotional and not too coherent in her conversation with him. She told Pic that her life was possibly in danger and indicated that an attorney by the name of Fred Koff (phonetic) is the person responsible for "framing" Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald also told Pic that Koff was responsible for the type of discharge Lee Harvey Oswald received from the U. S. Marine Corps. She added that Koff was discharged from his job with the U. S. Navy Department on November 23, 1963.

Mr. Pic explained to Office of Special Investigations that Koff had been an attorney for Mr. Edwin A. Ekdahl, a former husband of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. Pic indicated Ekdahl instituted divorce proceedings in 1948 against Mrs. Oswald. Pic further informed Office of Special Investigations that he testified for his mother in these proceedings concerning a "raid" Mrs. Oswald and Pic made approximately 1947 at which time they discovered Ekdahl in an apartment with a woman. According to Pic, Ekdahl and the

REL:pdb
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

XEROX
SEP 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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

FBI - SEP 17 2 47 PM '64

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI - SEP 17 1964 COMM-FBI

BY COURIER SVC.

woman were not found in a compromising position. Pic added that subsequently Koff became an employee of the Navy Department at the time the Navy Department was under the supervision of John Connally, present Governor of Texas.

According to the Office of Special Investigations, Pic was not worried over his mother's telephone call. However, he requested to speak to Mr. Luis Bonavides, Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service in San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the files of this Bureau disclosed no information identifiable with Fred Koff. It appears this individual may be identical to Mr. Fred Korth, former Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Korth was Secretary of the Navy at the time Mr. John Connally referred to the Navy Department a letter Mr. Connally received from Lee Harvey Oswald from Russia dated June 30, 1961. In this letter Oswald requested that Mr. Connally look into the facts surrounding Oswald's "dishonourable discharge" from the U. S. Marine Corps. Oswald addressed his letter to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Commission and no additional action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

During our recent contacts with Marguerite Oswald, she has given definite indications of being mentally ill. She has been uncooperative with the President's Commission and has made a number of wild allegations to our Agents and to the press concerning the assassination. Her telephone conversation with her son Sergeant Pic is another indication of her failing mental condition.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

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

ReBuairtel to Legat, Ottawa, 9/4/64, concerning excerpts from the 7/15/64 issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication, which issue contains an article by one "NORMAN SIMILAS" as told by KEN ARMSTRONG; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/8/64; and Legat, Ottawa, Cabelgram to Bureau, dated 9/15/64, a copy of which was furnished to Dallas by Bureau with a request that Dallas endeavor to identify the reporter indicated by SIMILAS, and advise.

Referenced Dallas airtel contained information indicating the possibility that the reporter referred to was ROBERT H. JACKSON, Photographer, for "The Dallas Times Herald."

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a newspaper article by BOB JACKSON, appearing in "The Dallas Times Herald", 11/23/63.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to furnish this newspaper article to Legat Ottawa, in an effort to determine if individuals being interviewed by Legat can identify this article as being the one referred to.

(3) - Bureau (encl-1) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

REC-42 105-82555-4904

20 SEP 19 1964

C C. YOCK

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 23 1964

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

WITNESS ACCOUNT

Lensman Heard Shots, Saw Gun

(Editor's Note: This is an eye-witness account of the assassination of the President by a Dallas Times Herald photographer riding in a car close behind the presidential car Friday.)

By BOB JACKSON

There were five of us in the car. When we heard the first shot, the President had already turned the corner. We had not made the corner yet. Then we heard two more shots.

As far as I know, three shots were all I heard. I just instinctively looked that way. First, somebody joked about it being a firecracker.

Then, since I was facing the building where the shots were coming from, I just glanced up and saw two colored men in a window straining to look at a window above them.

As I looked up to the window above, I saw a rifle being pulled back in the window. It might have been resting on the window sill. I didn't see a man. I didn't even see if it had a scope on it.

"It was the second floor down from the top of the building and it was the end window facing Elm Street, the corner window. The President's car was about halfway between Houston Street and the underpass. We were beginning to turn the corner. He (the gunman) had about a 45-degree angle from the building to the President's car.

"I looked to my left and I could see both cars speeding off, the President's car and the car behind him carrying the vice president. They disappeared under the underpass.

"Then I could see a colored family covering up their child on the grass. A policeman was down on his knee. I couldn't tell if he were hit. I thought the child was dead or something. Then the Negro parents picked up the boy and ran.

COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

"As soon as I saw the rifle, I knew someone was trying to kill them, but it never entered my mind that he could be dead. I just couldn't believe it at first.

"It's going to give Dallas an awful bad name I think. The general reaction of all the guys around me was that they just couldn't believe a thing like that could happen here."

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

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/23/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character

or

Classification

Submitting Office: Dallas

89-43

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

FBI — DALLAS

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

9/21/64

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Mines
1 - Mr. Raupach

URGENT

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

SEP 21 1964

TELETYPE

TO SACS DALLAS
NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)
(44-24016)

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

JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD DASH VICTIM CIVIL RIGHTS
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REWFOAIRTEL TO BUREAU NINE SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

NEW YORK AND DALLAS IMMEDIATELY HANDLE LEADS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED WFO AIRTEL NINE SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR CONCERNING CONTACT WITH DOROTHY KILGALLEN. AND THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN IN NEW YORK AND MR. JOE TORANILL AT DALLAS. MAIL COPY SENT WFO.

1 WFO

REC-42 4905

KMR:cad
(7)

10 SEP 22 1964

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 9/18/64, KMR:cad.

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21 MAR 12 1973

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Mohr
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Holmes
Gandy

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

17 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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FBI-HEADQUARTERS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 16 1964
TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

140 AM CDST URGENT 9-16-64 EH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 2P

ALSO INDICATE AS INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

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

DICK FISHER, NBC NEWS, ADVISED EIGHT THIRTY PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR THAT DICK GREGORY HELD PRESS CONFERENCE THREE PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR AT ESSEX INN, CHICAGO, TO PROMOTE SALE OF BOOK QUOTE VIGOR ENQUOTE WHICH HE AUTHORED. DURING CONFERENCE GREGORY DISCUSSED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. WAS CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT AND FBI IN THAT HE BELIEVED CERTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PREVIOUSLY RELEASED ARE FAKE BECAUSE OF SHADOWS THEREON. GREGORY TALKED ABOUT THREE MURDERED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI AND STATED BOTH HE AND FBI KNOW WHO KILLED THEM BUT AS YET NO ARRESTS MADE. WAS CRITICAL OF BUREAU FOR FAILURE TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERING IN THAT INVESTIGATION. GREGORY ALSO APPEARED TONIGHT AS A FEATURE OF QUOTE A SALUTE TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-42 49064-11X

SEP 17 1964

1 XEROX MR. BELLMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 18 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

5 Dec

" CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

FREEDOM ENQUOTE BENEFIT PROGRAM SPONSORED BY CORE HELD NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR AT CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA HOUSE. BUREAU PREVIOUSLY ADVISED OF ABOVE BENEFIT BY CHICAGO AIRTEL NINE EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR. AT TEN THIRTY PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR CPD ADVISED ABOVE BENEFIT WAS PEACEFUL WITH NO INCIDENTS.

MILITARY BEING ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/16/64

Attached reports false charges by Negro Comedian Dick Gregory in Chicago press conference 9/15/64. Charges concerning Oswald photos obviously of no substance as President's Commission or Bureau has not to date released any photos. Charges concerning Mississippi civil rights workers murder case merely restatement by Gregory of previously made false charges by him concerning his knowledge of perpetrators.

No dissemination warranted.

DCR:cwb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REFERENCE TO THE DIRECTOR IN FORTHCOMING BOOK BY RICHARD M. NIXON

Late this morning, Miss Sally Haines of the Research Department of "The Reader's Digest" telephoned to advise that the November, 1964, issue of "The Digest" will contain excerpts from a forthcoming book by Richard M. Nixon entitled "Cuba, Castro and John F. Kennedy: Some Reflections on American Foreign Policy." Miss Haines stated that this condensed version of former Vice President Nixon's book contains one reference to the Director -- a brief statement that shortly after President Kennedy's assassination, he (Nixon) telephoned the Director, and the Director told him that "a Lee Harvey Oswald who was known to the FBI as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee was the assassin."

Miss Haines' purpose in calling was to advise us of this reference to the Director in the November issue which will soon be sent to the printer. As a result of our close contacts with "The Reader's Digest" members of its Research Department regularly contact the Crime Records Division when an article mentioning the Director or the FBI is scheduled to appear in that magazine.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

9-11-64

- Mr. DeLoach

MAG:skd
(5)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CRIME RECORDS

70 SEP 2 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On the afternoon of September 10, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission telephoned. Mr. Rankin stated the Commission had received a letter from Congressman John R. Pillion, Republican from New York, stating certain action which he thought the Commission should take. Mr. Rankin stated he had talked to the Congressman concerning the letter and the Congressman was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Rankin stated that while many of the items in the letter were of no interest to the Commission, there were certain items concerning which he desired the Bureau to interview the Congressman. (Mr. Rankin indicated he would underline on the material sent to the Bureau the items he specifically desired the FBI to question the Congressman.) At Mr. Rankin's request a courier was dispatched and a copy of the Congressman's letter to Mr. Rankin was obtained.

A check of Bureau files disclosed Congressman Pillion was born August 10, 1904, in Conneaut, Ohio, and is a graduate of Cornell University. He was elected to the 83rd Congress, November 2, 1952, and re-elected to succeeding Congresses. He currently is serving on the Appropriations Committee.

We have had limited, though friendly, relations with Congressman Pillion. In June, 1961, his office contacted the Bureau advising that he had introduced a resolution declaring war on communism. This resolution emphasized the danger of the communist conspiracy and resolved that the United States declare a state of war exist between this country and the 98 Communist Parties of the world.

On April 20, 1964, an assistant to Congressman Pillion contacted Mr. DeLoach's office and requested details regarding Oswald's relationship with the American Civil Liberties Union and with Attorney John Abt in New York City. No data was furnished the Congressman's assistant and he was told that results of our investigation were being furnished to the President's Commission and release of such material rested with the Commission. Congressman's assistant recognized the Bureau's position and stated they would just wait until the report was released by the President's Commission.

REC-64 105-82555-4207

Enclosure - Sent 9/14/64

105-82555

SEP 30 1964

SEP 21 1964

REL:pah

EX 110

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

A review of the letter sent to the Commission by Congressman Pillion which was obtained from Mr. Rankin takes the theme that Oswald was definitely a tool of the communist conspiracy and that in his murder of President Kennedy, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. In his document, Congressman Pillion states that if the Warren Commission in 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."

Congressman Pillion makes a number of statements in his document which have not been substantiated by our investigation. He alleges that Oswald was associated with the Soviet Secret Police in Russia; that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the Soviet Secret Police and induced to marry Oswald as part of the Soviet intelligence operations; and that there could be no question that Lee and Marina Oswald were considered by Soviet intelligence to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. Further, that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico where he consorted with the communists and that Oswald was trained to kill for the attainment of a political objective and, thus, his killing of President Kennedy was a communist political killing.

In his document, Congressman Pillion also charged that 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. He also alleged that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during the nine-month period the Commission has been working on its report.

OBSERVATIONS:

The data set forth in Congressman Pillion's document follows the same line as data which has appeared in the press from avid rightists and members of the John Birch Society. Much of Congressman Pillion's information appears to have been taken from public source material, particularly the data in Oswald's diary which was published in "Life" magazine. As a matter of cooperation with the Commission, it is felt we should interview Congressman Pillion but we will make it clear to him we are there at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to WFO instructing that two mature experienced Agents familiar with the Oswald case interview Congressman Pillion concerning data in the document he sent to the Commission. We are instructing WFO to ascertain the basis or proof for the various

remarks in his document (those underlined by Mr. Rankin as described above). We are specifically instructing WFO to inform Congressman Pillion that we are conducting the interview at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

9/16/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409713)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(JOINT)

Re Mairtel 1, 9/9/64, and Bureau airtel, 9/14/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and five copies and for Dallas one copy of a LHM concerning contact with Mr. P. A. ESPOY, District Director, IRS, NYC, on 9/15/64.

Sources mentioned in enclosed LHM are [redacted] and [redacted]

Inclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" since it contains information from current sources of this Bureau. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of this information could compromise these sources and thus be injurious to the national defense.

One copy of this communication is being furnished to Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

2-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
(AM 100-92555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-Dallas (100-10971) (Info) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1-New York (105-33431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117844)

1 - [redacted]
(1) ENCLOSURE

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
190 OCT 1 1964

UNREC.

79 OCT 6 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. ESPERDY expressed his gratitude to the FBI for bringing this matter to his attention. He stated that if LANE had received information from an employee of INS of an official nature, he will probably conduct an intensive investigation to identify this person. He stated that while the documents in question are not classified, their distribution to unauthorized persons constitutes a serious violation of INS rules and regulations. He stated he intends to bring this matter to the attention of INS officials in Washington, D.C. and his future steps with regard to the identification of the source within his agency and/or a possible interview with LANE will be determined in the near future.

New York will remain alert for any additional information which may be received re this matter and will promptly furnish any information received from Mr. ESPERDY to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 16, 1964

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117344

CONFIDENTIAL

- New York Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated September 9, 1964, relative to information received from a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that during his lecture entitled "The Willie Kennedy" on September 6, 1964, at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City, Lane projected on a movie screen copies of two documents which were allegedly secured from a source in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City.

On September 15, 1964, Mr. I. A. Esperdy, District Director, INS, 20 West Broadway, New York City, was furnished the information received from the above source by Special Agents Benjamin J. McManus and Donald E. Young.

Mr. Esperdy stated that according to the information received from the above source, Lane had apparently secured official copies of INS forms from some person within the agency. In this connection, Mr. Esperdy stated that the "black book" mentioned by Lane is probably identical with a loose-leaf book utilized by INS Inspectors at points of entry into the United States called the "lookout book". This book contains listings of persons who, for one reason or another, are to receive special handling by INS. Each name in the book is followed by several colums containing birth

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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

ENCLOSURE

Re: Park Lane
Security Matter - C

date and other data including one entitled "Case Code". Beside each name in the "Case Code Column" appears an IRS code number which can be checked against another form entitled "Lookout Information Code System" to determine just what is the reason for the "stop" and what action should be taken.

It is noted the first source advised Lane stated the classification symbol beside his name was "C". Another source, who has also furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at the Lane lecture held September 10, 1964, the classification symbol appearing on the document in question was clearly "C-13".

Mr. Leporsky advised the code classification "C" covers some 15 categories of "stops" and that all "C" symbols are followed by a number pertaining to the appropriate category.

Mr. Leporsky furnished a late copy of the "Lookout Information Code System" which only provided code classifications up to C-14. He pointed out that the C-13 classification, under which Lane claims he was detained on arrival in New York from Europe, is a new classification which will be added to the "Lookout Information Code System" in the near future.

In order to determine the meaning of the code classification C-13 it was necessary to consult the IRS publication "Operating Instructions Handbook" which noted that C-13 classification related to unauthorized travel to Cuba. Under this type of "stop" an IRS Inspector is to determine from a person arriving in the United States if he had been to Cuba, and if such travel was authorized. If the travel was not authorized by the United States Department of State, the Inspector is then to take certain

Re: Park Lane
Security Matter - C

steps including a determination of the mode of travel, dates of travel, passport information, personal data and other pertinent information. Instructions also contain in part the notations "Do not detain" and "Notify the FBI".

Mr. [redacted] expressed concern over the possibility that Lane received his information from a source within FBI, New York City. He stated that while the documents in question are not classified their disclosure to unauthorized persons constitutes a serious violation of IRS internal rules and regulations. He also stated he intended to send one of his Inspectors to a Lane lecture in the immediate future to determine if the documents pictured by Lane are official. He advised any further action on his part would depend on the report received following the Lane lecture.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

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

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

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

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

ReBuairtel 9/14/64.

Re: CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. PILLION

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, and for the Dallas Office two copies, of an LHM dated and captioned as above setting forth the interview results of Congressman JOHN R. PILLION of New York as requested in reBuairtel.

Congressman PILLION was interviewed by SAs H. DUDLEY PAYNE and JAMES F. MORRISSEY.

The Agents were cordially greeted by the Congressman and by his Administrative Assistant, who sat in on the interview at the request of the Congressman. The Congressman initiated the conversation by stating that he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. Congressman PILLION was congenial throughout

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-4908

REC-64 105-82555-4908
EX 110
11 SEP 21 1964

2 - Bureau (Enc 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc 2) (RM)
1 - WFO

JFM:kmm
(6)

AIRTEL — 2 XEROX — SEP 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

the entire interview and stated he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President KENNEDY's death on the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, as outlined in the attached LHM, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

Supervisor ROBERT E. LENIHAN of the Bureau telephonically advised on 9/16/64, that the Bureau was cognizant of "The Washington Report" of the American Security Council referred to in the attached LHM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that the Honorable John R. Pillion, Member, United States House of Representatives, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated September 10, 1964. The President's Commission requested that Congressman Pillion be interviewed concerning certain data in his letter. The specific items about which the Congressman was to be questioned were underlined with the request to determine from him the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

On September 16, 1964, Congressman Pillion was interviewed in his office in the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke, by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When the purpose of the interview was explained to the Congressman, he stated that he had talked to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission who had indicated that the Congressman's letter would be placed in the "Archives" and not in the Commission's record. Mr. Pillion also stated that he could not see any point to the interview, that since it had been reported that the investigation had been completed, the interview would serve no useful purpose. However, since he wished to cooperate in such an important matter, he said he would answer any questions raised by the Commission as to his letter.

As an explanation for his letter, he stated that from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals he thought that about eighty per cent or more of the Commission's investigation would deal with events subsequent to the assassination; for example, with such items as the determination of blame on various government or local agencies. That meant to him that not enough of the investigation would deal with the motivation of Oswald, which motivation he thought was communist-inspired as indicated in his letter to the Commission. He also stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

Copies DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

105-82555-4708
ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In his letter Congressman Pillion stated that the anticipated conclusions of the Commission as related in news reports would absolve internal and international communism from complicity in and guilt for the assassination; that these anticipated conclusions were contrary to the known facts. By known facts he said that he meant the background data of Oswald which has appeared in various publications and public source material, which to him painted a picture of a dedicated communist thoroughly trained and indoctrinated by the communists and Soviet Secret Police or KGB; that the assassination by Oswald would be one result of such training. He thought the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy and the Soviet Secret Police whose doctrines and teachings were directed toward world domination through assassination, sabotage, and all other means short of armed conflict.

In his letter the Congressman stated that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine month period and, further, that 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. The Congressman stated that by these statements he meant that the American people had been promised by the President the results of the FBI's investigation; that the results have not been published to date; that the FBI was not permitted to divulge any information from its reports; that independent investigations by Congress, the State of Texas, by county and city authorities, and even private individuals, had also been stalemated by the priority of the Commission. As a result of this, in his opinion, the Commission had, in effect while not intentional, suppressed any other source of information to the American public in this regard. He reasoned that the communists were using this delay to direct blame for the assassination on the rightist groups, rather than the leftist groups. In this respect, he cited Oswald's reported contribution of two dollars to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which to him meant Oswald was a member of that group. He thought that Oswald's connections with the ACLU had not been fully explored; that such exploration would tend to prove his leftist leanings and would fit in with his

reported communistic background. He explained that his office had telephonically contacted the ACLU some time ago and was informed that the two dollars forwarded by Oswald was a contribution; that normally for such contribution he would have in time been mailed a membership card. He added that he had not seen published any elaboration on possible connection of Oswald and the ACLU, and it was his understanding at the time of his contact in the past with the ACLU that no investigative inquiry had been made at the ACLU concerning Oswald.

With regard to his statement that Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB, he indicated that his source for this statement was a publication of the American Security Council, possibly unrecalled magazine articles, and published material in general on the case.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that following Oswald's arrival in Moscow the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. He also stated that the KGB provided Oswald with a job in a sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk, which job was a sham "cover" job. The Congressman stated that the source for these statements was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, entitled, "Background for Assassination." This report is the same as the publication of the American Security Council to which reference has been previously made.

With regard to his statement that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the KGB and induced to marry Oswald as part of a KGB operation, he stated that he indicated in his letter that this was a probability, hence conjecture on his part. He added that from his public source research of KGB methods of operation, this would seem to be a distinct possibility in his opinion. The Congressman also stated in his letter that the grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, was a most extraordinary Soviet act. He also stated that there could be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. He said that he based these

statements on the fast service that the Oswalds reportedly received on their exit visas, and on comments reported in the previously described the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council.

Concerning the statement that the KGB had allowed Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years stay in Minsk, he stated that any KGB direction would be conjecture on his part consistent with his previously outlined thoughts regarding his understanding of KGB operations; that Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving, Texas, told his office about Oswald engaging in target practice with a rifle while in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Paine in turn received that information from conversations with Marina Oswald and the subject. The Congressman believed that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress, upon inquiry, was the source of his statement that the use of a rifle and practice privileges were absolutely forbidden by foreigners in the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that Mrs. Paine had advised hearing from either Marina or Oswald that Oswald had practiced "dry sighting" with a rifle in New Orleans. The Congressman explained that his office had telephonically contacted Mrs. Paine about three times last June or July.

The Congressman stated in his letter that a KGB directed school in terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. He said that the source of this statement was research at the Library of Congress which indicated that there was such a school at Minsk. Since Oswald was at Minsk and such a school was in the same vicinity, it seemed logical to Mr. Pillion to assume that Oswald received training there at such a school. He added that he had indicated in his letter that this receipt of specialized training and indoctrination from the KGB by Oswald during his extended assignment in Minsk was an assumption.

With regard to the statement in his letter that "Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister sources and vicious men," he meant no specific individuals but rather meant communists in general, or the KGB, since he assumed the KGB was involved in the direction of Oswald's activities.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the statement that Oswald became a cold, calculating, professional, paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the communist apparatus, this was a conclusion of the Congressman. Based on his experience in the past of observing communist techniques as a judge and practicing attorney, augmented by his interest and knowledge in and of communist conspiracies from youth, Oswald, in his opinion, fitted the classic pattern of the antisocial dedicated communist. The Congressman said he had no direct evidence or knowledge of any actual association of Oswald with any communist apparatus.

The Congressman indicated in his letter that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico, where he consorted with communists. He also indicated in part that Oswald gravitated precisely to Mexico, not once, but on several occasions. In regard to these statements, the Congressman stated that he had no information indicating that Oswald had made more than one trip to Mexico. With regard to Oswald consorting with communists, it was his opinion that the fact Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico would tend to substantiate such a statement. He pointed out also that there had been efforts made by some unrecalled individuals and organizations to seek out information concerning communist groups in Mexico but such efforts to his knowledge had been thwarted although it was commonly conceded that such groups did exist in that country and that Mexico was conceded as a hotbed for communist activities.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that Oswald was trained to kill for an attainment of a political objective. The Congressman related that this would appear to be self-evident because Kennedy was the President; Nixon was a former Vice President; Walker was a member of a rightist group; and Connally was a Governor. He stated that Oswald's action would fall into what he feels is a communist pattern of political assassinations. Since he previously expressed his opinion that Oswald fitted the classic pattern of a communist, the Congressman was of the opinion that Oswald's actions would have been communist-motivated, hence the reason for the statement in his letter that the sole and whole incitation and motivation of Oswald in all these killings and attempted killings were the communist ideology and the Communist Party world apparatus.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Congressman also indicated in his letter that there was an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police and further that evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other communist agencies and terroristic groups. The Congressman said that he had no direct evidence of any such connection between Oswald and the groups described. He stated that he believed there was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to warrant such a statement such as Oswald's background, his residence in Russia, his probable association with the KGB, the statements in the published portion of his diary, the information set forth in previously described reports of the American Security Council, his participation in such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his contribution to the ACLU. He said that while this evidence described would not satisfy legal requirements, he felt it was sufficient to be logically correct and in that sense, evidentiary for all other purposes except legal purposes.

Among the conclusions in his letter the Congressman indicated that Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy; that in this homicide, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. He further concluded that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the free world. The Congressman also concluded that the lack of available direct evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist. With reference to these conclusions, the Congressman stated that these would logically follow from his answers to the questions posed to him and which are set forth previously.

He again reiterated that he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB.

At the conclusion of the interview Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to

the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of the subject and the American Civil Liberties Union.

REC-64 105-82555-4908

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

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SEP 18 9 58 AM '64

FBI - WASH. D.C.

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request on September 10, 1964, that we interview Congressman John R. Pillion concerning certain data which appeared in a letter Congressman Pillion directed to the Commission dated September 10, 1964. You made available to this Bureau a copy of Congressman Pillion's letter wherein you underlined the specific items which you desired we discuss with Congressman Pillion.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 17, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth results of our interview with Congressman Pillion in this matter. Your specific attention is directed to the last paragraph of the enclosed memorandum wherein we report that Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of Lee Harvey Oswald and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In connection with Congressman Pillion's statements as set out in the enclosed memorandum that much of the data he used as a basis for statements in his letter to the Commission was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, which contained an article entitled "Background for Assassination," our letter of May 27, 1964, transmitted to the Commission a copy of this publication. For your ready reference, another copy of this publication is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

105-82555
REL:pdb (10)

Enclosures - 8

SEP 29 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-1-

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

SEP 19 1964
COMM-FBI
BY COURIER SVC.

TELETYPE UNIT

6 6

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Re memorandum 9-11-64 (attached) which sets forth background data regarding Bureau's interview with Congressman Pillion. Congressman Pillion was highly critical of the Commission and maintained Oswald's action in killing the late President Kennedy was a communist-motivated plot. In our interview of Congressman Pillion as set forth in the enclosed memorandum to the Commission, Congressman Pillion indicated that the basis for his statements were largely from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals and from his own assumptions. Congressman Pillion told the interviewing Agents he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the Soviet Intelligence Service (KGB). Interviewing Agents advised that Congressman Pillion was congenial throughout interview and initiated the conversation by stating he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. The article "Background for Assassination" which was published by the American Security Council is a highly speculative article intimating the assassination was a Soviet plot and that Oswald was a Soviet agent. Other people interviewed in our investigation have used this same article as a basis for statements concerning the assassination and we have furnished the Commission a copy of such publication.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-16-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

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

Mr. Richard D. Rogge and Mr. Fletcher D. Thompson of the General Investigative Division came to the Latent Fingerprint Section today, 9-16-64, for a comparison of their palm prints with the one remaining palm print previously developed on the cartons in this case.

The comparisons were made without effecting an identification.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

REC-21 4909

11 SEP 21 1964

EX-131

79 SEP 23 1964

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, New Orleans and Miami, 9/2/64, enclosing a copy of President's Commission letter dated 8/28/64, and enclosures thereto requesting additional investigation concerning the allegation of SYLVIA ODIO that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested investigation. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Miami Office in view of SYLVIA ODIO's statement that she is planning to move to Miami, Florida.

X 2 cc to Comm by 9/21 letter.
1 cc ret by LHM
1 cc filed
Remainder no longer.

REC-11 4910

X ENCLOSURE 14 SEP 16 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Miami (105-8342)(Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(6)

SEP 24 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated August 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation concerning the allegation of Sylvia Odio that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

Odio, in her testimony before the President's Commission, has claimed that three individuals, two possibly Cuban underground members or Mexicans, and Lee Harvey Oswald, visited her apartment in late September, 1963, to solicit her aid in the underground.

Odio is alleged to have told Mrs. C. L. Connell on November 28, 1963, that Oswald had spoken previously to small Cuban exile groups in Dallas and had been well received. Odio is also alleged by Mrs. Connell to have mentioned that a friend of Odio's had called a Cuban friend in New Orleans who warned the Cubans in Dallas to beware of Oswald, as they considered him a possible double-agent trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile groups.

There are attached the results of interviews with the following identified individuals:

Mrs. Mary Lucille Bass Connell, also known as
  Mrs. C. L. Connell;
Joaquin Insua Fernandez;
Marcela Insua;
Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda;
Antonio Alentado Leon;
Felix Guillermo Othon Pacho;
Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino;
Jefferson D. Woosley, Immigration and Naturalization
  Service;
Mrs. Robert D. Rogers;
Mrs. Marjorie Rigby;

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21 MAR 12 1973

[illegible]

Attachments (18)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. James Munsell;
William M. Hansen;
James H. Dyer;
Elsa Pearl Gore;
[redacted]
Mrs. Candace Dozier;
Sylvia Odio;
Opel Stinnett, Continental Trailways Bus System.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/11/64

Mrs. MARY LUCILLE BASS CONNELL, also known as Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, advised she first met SYLVIA ODIO shortly after ODIO arrived in Dallas in March, 1963, from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she is active in local Dallas charitable activities pertaining to mental health. Through this activity she met Miss SYLVIA ODIO, a young Cuban exile divorcee, who had been referred to her for possible assistance in receiving mental treatment.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she was able to have ODIO's case accepted by the local Southwestern Medical School's psychiatric section at Parkland Hospital even though she did not meet the standard requirements of residency in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO was treated by Dr. EINSPRUCH, a psychiatrist intern at Parkland Hospital.

She stated that in view of her interest in Miss ODIO's case, she had conversed on several occasions with Dr. EINSPRUCH regarding ODIO's progress. She stated that the doctor told her that Miss ODIO's condition was very serious and it might be as long as two years before she was completely cured. Dr. EINSPRUCH described her condition as that of a person suffering from "Grand Hysteria", that is, a mental condition common to women of European descent where the accepted social custom is for the women of the family to take a secondary place in society to the men. The doctor stated this mental condition does not prevail among women in the United States due to the differences in family environment and American social standards.

The doctor explained to Mrs. CONNELL that women suffering from this condition often try to build up their ego by various means, such as making up things to make themselves appear important in the eyes of others.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she personally feels that Miss ODIO used her for all that she could get out of her, and when Miss ODIO thought she had nothing further to gain from their association, she dropped Mrs. CONNELL from her group of friends.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/cms ENCLOSURE Date dictated 9/10/64

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

Mrs. CONNELL stated she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in the past year and has only talked to her by telephone on several occasions.

She stated that on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, Miss ODIO telephoned her and told her about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having talked to various small groups of Cuban exiles previously where he had been well received. She also mentioned that a friend of hers (ODIO's) had telephoned another Cuban friend in New Orleans at which time the Cuban in New Orleans had warned ODIO's friend to beware of OSWALD in Dallas as he was suspected of being a "double agent" trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that most positively, Miss ODIO had made the afore-mentioned statements to her.

She stated that she actually had never placed much credence in this information as she had caught ODIO in so many lies in the past she had lost confidence in what she said.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that once Miss INSUA, the daughter of a Cuban active in Cuban Catholic Charities in Dallas, had told her about two men coming to Miss INSUA's door looking for Miss ODIO who was then also living on Oram Street. Miss INSUA later related that Miss ODIO had told her the two men were from the Cuban underground and wanted her to join their movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO appears to her to be a person who creates things to make herself look important in the eyes of others. She will resort to anything to gain notoriety. She even once disappeared from a local movie theatre where she was attending a movie with her friends, and when her family became concerned over her whereabouts, they called Mrs. CONNELL, knowing she was a friend of Miss ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL called her (ODIO's) doctor and he told Mrs. CONNELL not to worry about her as she would show up after she got the attention she wanted to gain by such a disappearance.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO would faint and be out for anywhere from a few seconds to hours when she heard something she did not want to hear. She has even fainted in Mrs. CONNELL's home upon being faced with a topic unpleasant to her.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO used to use tranquilizers abundantly.

She stated that ODIO had two other sisters in the Dallas area. One, SARITA, graduated from the University of Dallas and was recently married, and the other, ANNIE, graduated from high school in Dallas and used to live with SYLVIA ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL stated that the two sisters are just like SYLVIA and apparently suffer from "Grand Hysteria" as SYLVIA does.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that she does not know whether Miss ODIO is still living in the Dallas area, as she has been saying for a year that she was going to move soon to Miami, Florida, with her entire family.

She described Miss ODIO as a very brilliant person who speaks Spanish, English, French, Italian and Portuguese.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date September 8, 1964

JOAQUIN-INSUA FERNANDEZ was interviewed at his home, 6223 Oram Street.

INSUA said he is employed with the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas. He said he knows SYLVIA ODIO and knows that her father is a political prisoner in Cuba at the present time. He said he knew her father in Cuba. At that time the father was engaged in the transport business in Cuba.

INSUA said he has often talked to SYLVIA ODIO because she formerly lived near him on Oram Street in Dallas. He said ODIO is a divorced woman and lives with her children at the present time at another address in Dallas.

INSUA advised ODIO has never discussed with him the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor has she ever related to him that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had seen him. INSUA said ODIO had never told him that three persons, including OSWALD, had visited her at her home.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

MARCELA INSUA, daughter of JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ, a representative of the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas, and who is herself a schoolteacher in Dallas, advised she is a Cuban National and a former resident of Cuba. She said she knows SYLVIA ODIO quite well. She advised SYLVIA ODIO at the present time is a resident in Dallas, where she lives with her minor children and where she is employed.

She advised that ODIO has never discussed with her any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY or any item related thereto to the best of her knowledge. She said ODIO has never told her that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARCELA INSUA said she has had many conversations with SYLVIA ODIO and considers the latter to be a person with a mental disturbance of some sort. She believes ODIO is a sick woman. She said ODIO is the type of person who wants to be someone of importance. She said ODIO in her conversation likes to speak of something of which her listener knows nothing.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA was interviewed at 1919 Llewellyn Street, Apartment No. 28. This is the apartment of a relative of RODRIGUEZ. RODRIGUEZ advised he is an employee of the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company at Athens, Texas, in which town he resides.

RODRIGUEZ explained that he was the first president of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta)(JURE). He said he had relinquished his post as president of JURE when he moved from Dallas to Arkansas, where he also worked with Curtis Mathes Company. RODRIGUEZ explained he had also been employed with Curtis Mathes in Puerto Rico.

RODRIGUEZ advised that ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, a national officer of JURE, had come to Dallas in late May or early June of 1963 for the purpose of organizing the Dallas branch of JURE. RODRIGUEZ advised CISNEROS had known SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee in Dallas, as well as SYLVIA ODIO's father in Cuba during the pre-CASTRO days.

CISNEROS, accompanied by RODRIGUEZ, had gone to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of the Dallas unit of JURE. RODRIGUEZ explained ODIO had assisted in the organization of JURE, but had never been an official of the Dallas unit. She wanted to be the secretary for propaganda. RODRIGUEZ, however, would not allow this because he thought ODIO was too emotional and would, therefore, not make a good officer of the organization.

Concerning ODIO, RODRIGUEZ said that she is very emotional and tends to be unstable. He said she talks incoherently at times and that frequently her conversation has no form or substance. RODRIGUEZ stated ODIO had never related to him that she had been visited by three persons, one of which was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at her home in Dallas. RODRIGUEZ said that in his opinion ODIO wants to know more about any particular thing than anyone else and frequently will say things which are not true. RODRIGUEZ said for this reason, if ODIO were to tell him she had been visited by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other persons, he would have a tendency not to believe the story based upon his personal knowledge of her personality and character.

ENCLOSURE

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RODRIGUEZ advised he cannot recall that ODIO had discussed with him any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RODRIGUEZ advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

RODRIGUEZ said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

ANTONIO ALENTADO LEON was interviewed at his place of employment, Colombo's Italian Pizza Bakery, Inc., 2415 North Haskell.

ALENTADO said he is the president of the Dallas unit of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta) (JURE). He said the original president of the Dallas unit of JURE had been JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA. He said when RODRIGUEZ left Dallas, he (ALENTADO) became president of the group.

ALENTADO advised a national officer of JURE, ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, had come to Dallas in late spring or early summer of 1963 for the purpose of promoting a Dallas unit of JURE. He said the leader of the Dallas unit had been selected by the national officers and this leader was JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA.

ALENTADO said CISNEROS knew SYLVIA ODIO because her father had been a revolutionary leader in Cuba and was known to CISNEROS. On the occasion of CISNEROS' visit to Dallas, he (CISNEROS) and RODRIGUEZ visited at the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of a Dallas unit of JURE.

ALENTADO said ODIO could understand English and Spanish and could be useful in the translation of propaganda material to be used in the organization of the group at Dallas. ALENTADO said ODIO had never been an officer in the Dallas unit of JURE, but had cooperated in the organization of a unit to the extent that she had done some translation work and had been enthusiastic in praise of the organization among the Cubans in Dallas.

ALENTADO said ODIO had many personal problems. He said SYLVIA is a divorced woman with several children and for that reason has the pressing problem of furnishing a livelihood for herself and her children. In addition, certain of the Cuban refugees in Dallas look down upon ODIO because she is a divorced woman, which carries with it a social stigma among Cubans. Furthermore, ODIO is reportedly very close to her father, who is at present a prisoner on the Isle of Pines in Cuba. She worries about her father a great deal.

ENCLOSURE

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ALENTADO said ODIO is a great talker and the topics of her conversation cover a wide range. ALENTADO said ODIO talks so much about so many things that he cannot put any confidence whatever in what she says.

ALENTADO said he recalled ODIO had a few weeks ago related a story to him. She said three persons had visited her at her home in the Casa Linda section, and two of these persons appeared to be Mexicans and the third person she believed to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO said these persons talked to her about the situation in Cuba and how JURE was doing in Dallas. ALENTADO said he did not question her extensively about this story because he did not put any confidence in the statements of ODIO.

ALENTADO advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

ALENTADO said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.