

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 222

COPY 8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, 20001

CHAMBERS OF
EDWARD A. TAMM
JUDGE

- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

November 13, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I transmit herewith an original letter addressed to me under date of November 8, 1964 by Leo A. Gorman who appears to reside at 3712 Anaheim Street, Long Beach, California. An enclosure, "An Analysis of the Character of the Assassin of President John F. Kennedy," is also attached hereto.

You will observe from this letter that Gorman alleges he has been "under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President." In view of the nature of this letter, I thought you might desire to have it brought to the Bureau's attention for appropriate consideration.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,



Ed (Tamm)

11-11-64

REC-39

5300
8-811

Encs.

NOV 23 1964

Nov. 11/17/64
DTP:ESP

1 copy made of in. l. pag.
11/17/64

ENCLOSURE

2

sch

J

8 Nov 1964

Dear Sir;

It is with great faith in your honor, decency, integrity and passion for justice that I am writing this letter.

For the last 6 1/2 months, I have been under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President.

During this time, those agents have demonstrated all the arrogance traditional with moral beggars and spiritual lepers who do not kneel before Almighty God and beg his forgiveness and express that repentance by reparation for their conduct.

They, to a man, have shown a vicious cynicism, contempt and scorn for the laws of our land, the honor of our courts and the rights of American citizens.

For the love of God, I ask you to look into this matter and see what you can do to end this mockery of Justice.

Sincerely,

Leo A. Gorman

Leo A. Gorman
3712 E. Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.

COPY:skw

EX-114

REC-39

ENCLOSURE

NOV 23 1964

CONFERENCE

5201

8 Nov 1962

Dear Sir;

It is with great faith in your honor, decency, integrity and passion for justice that I am writing this letter.

For the last 6 months, I have been under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President.

During this time, these agents have demonstrated all the arrogance traditional with moral degenerates and spiritual leeches who do not kneel before Almighty God and beg His forgiveness and express that repentance by penitence for their conduct.

They, to a man, HAVE SHOWN
A VICIOUS CYNICISM, CONTEMPT
AND SCORN FOR THE LAWS OF
OUR LAND, THE HONOR OF OUR
COURTS AND THE RIGHTS OF
AMERICAN CITIZENS.

FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, I
ASK YOU TO LOOK INTO THIS
MATTER AND SEE WHAT YOU CAN
DO TO END THIS MOCKERY OF
THE JUSTICE.

Sincerely,
Geo. L. Gorman

Geo. L. GORMAN
3712 C. ANAHEIM ST.
LONG BEACH, CALIF.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSASSIN
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Lee Harvey Oswald died before he was given the opportunity of a trial for the murder of the President and thus the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will never legally be solved. Oswald will always be recorded in American History as the suspected and probable assassin. We have the further knowledge that one of the sternest admonitions in the Bible is that of: "Judge not lest ye be judged."

With the above being accepted as a foundation, the reason I have undertaken this analysis of the probable assassin of the President is that to the extent that the personality characteristics of this man and any man in general like him could constitute the makeup of a man who might and would possibly assassinate a President or other high government official, it would be a civic duty in conscience of a private citizen to communicate such an analysis to agencies which are charged by law with the responsibilities of safeguarding the life of the President and other officials since they have the obligation in prudence to consider possible individuals who might be construed as a cause for concern in the fulfilling of the tasks of their profession.

I don't know Oswald personally but taking the reports of him and the manifestations of his character as given in the news media, I would hold that an atheist could perpetrate this horrible crime. For the purposes of this analysis I will assume a fictional character named Oswald who does perpetrate this crime to reconcile the facts that, while the human being Oswald cannot be licitly judged, the mind naturally seeks a solution to the crime.

When a person believes in and has obedience to Almighty God, he accepts the existence and obligation to build a spiritual life and moral code as given by this Creator as ruling his conduct as a person individually and in association with other persons in society. For such a person, the center of his life is Almighty God. His actions, behavior and thoughts are performed with reference to God and His Laws. There also exists other possibilities as a philosophy of life. A person can deny that there is a one, true God in Heaven Who created life and rules men and all that exists, and in so doing the person who believes this way now makes himself the center of life and society and in so doing, in effect, makes himself a god. The false "god" that an atheist makes of himself is all-powerful and almighty to the extent of the maximum effect that his will can have in life.

As opposed to the Creator Who is perfection itself and Whose goodness, mercy and justice are infinite, the false "god" that an atheist makes of himself may exercise his will to its maximum power in envy, hatred and malice. To such a person, if the impulse presents itself of beating his wife, since his will is the center of the universe and its exercise is held to be a good, he therefore beats his wife. If the envy, malice and hatred of our country and its constitutional head, the President of the United States as an office and the individual man who holds that office with courage and dedication, is powerful enough to present to the will of that atheist the desire to express these evil qualities and, further, if there is no moral frame of reference restraining this will but the will acting is the good sought after; then the person may take the life of

100 - 5200

this man who was the President of our nation in an act of murder. Let us assume a fictional Oswald is a man.

Los Angeles Times by Robert E. Thompson datelined Dallas - approximately November 23, 1963.

"Lee H. Oswald, 24, an ex-Marine, was booked as Mr. Kennedy's alleged assassin after he had been interrogated for nearly eight hours by federal, state and local law enforcement officers, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry, told newsmen Oswald had not confessed.

But, the Chief said, he would be charged with murder based on physical evidence. . . Investigators said they still have considerable work to do on the case but are convinced that Oswald is guilty of the President's murder. Police said Oswald admitted he was in the textbook warehouse building from which the shots that killed the President were fired. Oswald would not account for his whereabouts at the time of the assassination, police said. . . .but from the moment Oswald was apprehended, the primary object of the FBI, the Secret Service, Texas Rangers, and the Dallas Police was to determine whether he fired the fatal shot at the President. Curry said Oswald admitted his Communist sympathies and activities in the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee. But, beyond that, Curry said, Oswald would admit nothing. The Police Chief described Oswald as a stoic."

The reason he refuses to account for his whereabouts and does not confess follows from his past pattern of behavior of defiance of authority. His face shows considerable frustration as a general condition but from the news photos of him just before he was shot while between officers J. R. Leavelle and L. C. Graves, as a specific condition his face and bearing show considerable self-composure and contentment.

In the police interrogation room while all the investigations from the different agencies stand around him, he has this self-assurance and refuses to confess a crime he committed since he feels a sense of power and superiority to the men around him as he watches their helplessness in the face of the effect of his will. Their chief interest is not in obtaining a confession from him as such. On this day, every man questioning him ardently wishes that this deed could be undone. He sees their uneasiness and exults in the fact that it was the action of his will that is the power in front of which they are helpless.

Most people seldom look at other persons as those persons are, but rather superimpose the qualities they consider important as an overlay to another's character. The average person refers to the assassin as a "kook" or "nut". The reason they say this is that they never look at the assassin as one human being and what he is like but rather put this overlay of their own traits on him and come up with confusion. Nearly all of us spent the weekend of November 22-24 in a state of shock as a result of the difficulty in assimilating the enormity of this crime.

The average person starts out with the following premises:

(1) I love my country and assume that others do too.

(2) I would never murder any one and I assume that no one else would either.

When a person comes along who retains in his character contradictions of both of these statements to a profound degree and is prepared and does act in reality with these evil elements in his character as motives, no one has to be ashamed of experiencing confusion in trying to understand such an individual.

While the suspect has this sense of power, there also is the fact of his lack of comprehension of the significance of what he has done since if, to him, the exercise of his will is the main good in life, then the social implications of his acts is a meaningless term. With such a person you could mention Kennedy, assassination, Connally and murder all day long and he wouldn't bat an eyelash or twitch a lip. These terms are of no importance to him.

The exercise of his will is important to him. The people who are hurt in this exercise of his will are extraneous to his interest. If he was shown a picture of Mrs. Kennedy and her children and was told that as a result of his action this young woman is now a widow and will have to bring up her children without a father, this would have no effect on him since his will acting is important to him and the suffering of this woman and her children are not.

For the purposes of speculation assuming he had not been shot, when he was visited in jail by his wife and mother, he'd ask for newspapers to read what reporters were saying about him and exult in the glow of his self-importance. This would be an example of how morally obtuse this man is. He would have a silent gleam in all the attention being paid him but would not, because of his moral and spiritual condition, comprehend the abhorrence that the public would experience for his act. At the end of his trial assuming he was found guilty, the newspapers would report that Oswald maintained the same stoic composure as the judge sentenced him that he had all during the trial. The word here would not be stoic but uncomprehending. He would not comprehend the fact that society found his act reprehensible.

Assuming he was sentenced to life imprisonment, as the years passed and the Communist and leftist but non-Communist news media around the world raised the cry that Oswald was innocent and that the assassination was a rightist plot he would never consciously say anything to contradict this and would enjoy the attention given him.

As an example which contrasts with this line of behavior and might be considered as the way the average murderer from a motive of passion acts, they had a case in Sicily where an Italian laborer killed his unfaithful wife in a very brutal and violent manner. For the first fifteen hours he was in custody, the man admitted nothing. At this point the suspect was reported as having going into a catatonic like fit in which he remained his crime fearfully sobbing all the while. Eight hours later after sleeping, he denied any previous verbal confession which he had made. What probably occurred was that the enormity of his act filled him with overwhelming emotions which caused him to act against his own self-interest.

A father of a young boy hits the child in anger and then immediately remorseful. The reason he experiences remorse is because of the love the father has for the child. If he didn't have this love, he wouldn't experience sorrow.

If the reader accepts as a speculation the foregoing analysis and then compares the picture of Oswald from the newspapers before and after he was shot, I would premise that the key feature on his face as he is shot is the lack of comprehension he has even of the significance of his own death.

The question presents itself of the spiritual implications of this event. At the split second that the assassin was squeezing the trigger to fire the bullet at 12:30 P.M. on the 22nd of November, Almighty God saw this and as the Ruler of the world, all the societies and people in it and every act and power to act that exists in His creatures could have caused a slight gust of wind which would have swerved the bullet to miss the President by 2 inches. Our Lord had the power to do this, but He did not use it.

It is said that Our Lord never causes evil but rather permits it to occur and that even then He draws good out of the evil act. This assassination was a singularly monstrously evil act.

- (1) Why did our Lord permit it to occur?
- (2) What good does our Lord expect to derive out of this evil act?
- (3) What does He wish that we, His creatures, learn from this event and an understanding which will reflect His glory and goodness?

Possibly we may have to put aside the image of the happy, pleasant America with its problems which has millions of its citizens fleeing a confrontation with their consciences by occupying their attention with subscription pay television, new cars with side windows that move at the press of a button and other distractions.

The purpose of our Lord in permitting this horrible crime to occur may well be that he is no longer willing to accept only the implicit belief in God that is the foundation of our society and country but wishes that this profession of allegiance and obedience to Almighty God be publicly made and acted upon by both the individuals and institutions of our country.

This implicit belief exists when a person places his hand on the Bible in court and says that: "I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God". The implication is that the words and the Judicial system that rests on their meaning are worthless without the witness of our Lord.

The people of our country have experienced much grief over this event and possibly some of it is excessive. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, shocking though it is, has to be viewed in a spiritual perspective.

The life of John F. Kennedy belonged to Almighty God and when He, in His wisdom, chose to call his servant to his eternal reward whether on that day, two days before ten years before or ten years after November 22, 1963, was an expression of His

will--a will which has been received by His creature. a submissiveness characterized by humility and meekness.

Is all the grief that our country experienced, both individually and collectively, equal to the sorrow that our Blessed Mother felt on the day that she saw her Son carry His cross along the road to Calvary and there watch Jesus be crucified?

As individuals and a country, it may be said that to the extent:

- (a) of our faith in materialism that our scientists are our priests,
- (b) of our faith in secular humanism that our psychiatrists are our priests
- (c) of our faith in Almighty God that our Catholic Priests are our Priests (i.e. author's partisan view - it would be a Rabbi or Minister for those other faiths).

Truths may be drawn from this terrible event that will show forth the glory of God and contribute to the possibility of drawing more souls to Him. As the natural life of John Kennedy ebbed away, despite the frantic efforts of our magnificent medical doctors and the facilities they have, the faiths of Materialism and Secular Humanism and its ministers, the scientists and psychiatrists, stood by helpless and despairing. One faith, that in Almighty God, demonstrated that it lives even through such terrible events in Glory and Majesty and provides to its adherents the spiritual power of the Love of God which has overcome death.

At the end of this analysis, it is necessary to mention once again that as a person who has left the living Oswald will never be able to be tried for this crime. It is the duty of a Christian to wish the mercy of our Lord on the soul of the man Lee Oswald and leave to Almighty God His judgement.

The only justification that can be presented for undertaking such an analysis is that the confusion most people experience due to the main suspect's untimely death, ignorance of motives and the utmost seriousness of the act perpetrated as if now and themselves with a realistic knowledge of human weakness, to unscrupulous individuals using this situation to make unfounded charges against second parties and in turn leading to unproductive investigative work.


Leo A. Gorman

July 22, 1964

November 18, 1964

EX-114
REC-39

105-82555-5300

PERSONAL

Honorable Edward A. Tamm
Judge
United States District Court
Washington, D. C. 20001

NOV 18 4 05 PM '64
REC'D - LEADING ROOM
FBI

Dear Ed:

I received your letter of November 13th, with enclosures, regarding Leo A. Gorman of Long Beach, California, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this matter to our attention.

For your information, Gorman and his "Analysis" have been brought to our attention previously and appropriate data has been disseminated to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and to the U. S. Secret Service. FBI investigation has determined on several occasions that Gorman indicated he has been followed by "Federal Agents." As a result of his background, no other investigation concerning him has been conducted.

NOV 19 8 12 AM '64

MAILED 6
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

JEH

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (3) (89-75)
Rebmyairtel 9-10-64.

NOTE: Gorman is known in Bufiles for his mental instability. This material was forwarded to the President's Commission and the Secret Service in August, 1964. Judge Tamm is on the Special Correspondents' List. (105-82555-5003)

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

DTP:rsp (4)

5300A

NOV 25 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum

ADM
W

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

DATE: 11/18/64

SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

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

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that all the letters received by MARINA OSWALD, subsequent to the assassination, be examined to determine if anything of possible pertinence is noted among the letters.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ¹¹⁹ 116 communications (such as letters, notes and cards) which are written completely, or in part, in a language other than English. Some of these letters and notes are attached to envelopes while others are not.

It is requested that the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory examine these communications for the purpose of determining if any of the written material is of a nature pertinent to this investigation. It is pointed out that MARINA OSWALD has received thousands of letters (many with money donations), and most of these communications have been salutary and sympathetic in nature. It is very possible that the great majority of the enclosed communications are of like nature. Therefore, it is suggested that translation not be made of any of these communications unless it would appear that the contents of the communication are of pertinence to this investigation. In which event, it is also suggested the FBI Laboratory make two copies of the communications considered pertinent, one for the Bureau file and one for the Dallas file.

It is requested that all enclosures be returned to Dallas Office for return to MARINA OSWALD, per the request of her friend and advisor, Mr. DECLAN FORD. No copies of the enclosed communications have been made at the Dallas Office.

- 3 - Bureau (encls-116) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-1435)

WRH:jeg
(5)

11/18/64
12-11-64
11/18/64
11/18/64

ENCLOSURE

COPIES AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

EX-114

REC-47

17 NOV 23 1964

5301

SOVIET SECTION

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

35

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

December 11, 1964

REC-126
Director, FBI (105-82555) - 530/A

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet, 11/18/64 and Bulet, 12/2/64, concerning communications received by Marina Oswald.

It is noted that the total number of such communications received and reviewed at the Bureau is 119.

There are being forwarded herewith seven translations and their corresponding foreign language letters.

Additionally, an eighth foreign language letter in Hungarian is being returned herewith. This letter, addressed to Jack Ruby, was previously translated. A translation was furnished to you by WFO letter, 5/19/64, under the Ruby caption.

Enclosures 22.

MAILED 8
DEC 11 1964
COMM-FBI

~~16 DEC 11 1964~~

Handwritten signature

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

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)

MGL:bad
(4)
ENCLOSURE

DEC 15 13 08 44
REC-7

56 DEC 16 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Sunday, February 9, 1964

Dear Marina,

"Welcome!" You are now home at last. I think you are terribly tired. The reporters probably do not give you any rest. It is good thing that Mr. Martin can help you with this.

My mother is flying in tonight and will remain here for a week. I would like to see you sometime during the week if you so desire. I would like you to meet my mother, but this, of course, is not important.

I am trying to live a normal life and it is easy for me now. For you, of course, it is still difficult. Maybe you can begin living like others. One should try to hope that it is possible to live a normal life.

I can come over after you (with the children) at any time and we can spend the day here like we used to do in April. I am not afraid of the reporters. Let them ask, "Well, what happened when you saw Mrs. Oswald?" "Oh, we talked about the children as usual." I have learned how to talk with the reporters. You can answer questions, but it must bore them, that is, they will learn very little of the news.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas
BL 3-1628

TRANSLATED BY: *[Signature]*
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-22555 [53013]
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

These letters arrived today. There were also two offers for you, by Certified Mail, to live in:

1. California
2. Pennsylvania

They do not speak Russian.

/s/ Ruth

TRANSLATED BY: *M. G. Leonard*
M. G. LEONARD:ba
November 27, 1964

105-725-551
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

April 7, 1964

Dear Marina,

I made a mistake, like it always happens: Your neighbor told us of a woman (not a girl, like you have noticed) who was deaf. (not blind) She is deaf and blind. It is true that it is easier for me to speak Russian now than in September, but even now it is difficult for me, and I often make mistakes. Why I am trying to learn the Russian language, I do not know. I have no talent for languages.

Soon we are flying to Philadelphia. I will write to you when we return.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

M.G.L.
TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-72555-55-1
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Excuse me for not being able to write to you any better. I do not know much Russian. I am writing to you in order to offer you my condolences. You are a person just like I am. I know that you are sad. Because of that, I am also sad. There is much sadness in the world.

From Mexico, you and your husband arrived one day (October 4) at the city of Alice in Texas. You stopped at the place of my birth. I live close, in the city. This is my home. Now I am here, studying close to Chicago. Soon, on December 16, I will come to Dallas. I will visit with friends.

I respect you and love you. You are a woman. Women have many feelings. You are courteous. You have a heart. You suffer a great deal. I want to visit you this Monday, as your friend. Would you give me your permission to visit you?

You can write me a letter quickly by air mail. Write on this envelope:

Tom Arkwright
204 Keenan
Notre Dame, Indiana
46555

You are a Russian. I am an American. I am your friend. We are people, isn't that true? This is good. Do you understand?

Your friend,

/s/ Tom Arkwright

(Translator's Note: The following writing appears on the attached envelope: "I am writing to you in Russian. Marina Oswald")

TRANSLATED BY: *M. G. Leonard*
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-23635-471
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM BELORUSSIAN

A letter to Marina Oswald, from Serafima Szakul,
14 Schwerin Street, Berlin W. 30.

December 16, 1963

I am sorry for you and for your little children; they are orphans without a father and you are a widow without a husband. Your husband is not a bandit and he did not kill President Kennedy. Your husband was a kind man. He loved the Soviet people and the Soviet Government. That is why he married you. However, American capitalists did not like him for this; they accused him of the assassination of President Kennedy, without any inquest and without any trial; they permitted capitalist malefactors to shoot your kind and innocent husband. I believe that President Kennedy was killed by the malefactors, who did not like him, because he insisted upon equal civil rights for Negroes. But murder will out. The truth as to who killed President Kennedy will also come out.

Please forgive me for not writing to you in Russian. I cannot write well in Russian. I am a native of Western Belorussia where I learned to write only in Polish.

I came to Germany to work immediately after the war, but I did not go back to the Homeland on account of Fascist propaganda against the Soviet Government. I regret now that I did not do it; it would have been better to have gone home immediately after the war.

TRANSLATED BY: *A.P.*
ANNA PANCHENKO:eah
November 24, 1964

With kind regards,

Serafima Szakul
14 Schwerin Street
Berlin W. 30

105-72555-331
ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

December 28

Dear Marina,

They say, it is your choice to speak or not to speak with anyone. That is, if you wanted to see me, then they would have given me the permission to meet with you. But I will not believe this till I hear it from your lips. That is why I am bothering you and want the rejection from you and not only from the Secret Service. I also want to know whether or not you received the letter, which I brought to Mr. Martin's house on Saturday, December 21st, (at 12:00 o'clock). Your card to me was mailed at 1:00 P.M., December 21st. Did you write it after you received a letter from me, or before? It is important to be before, isn't it? Did you receive a letter from me, which I wrote on the 27th, and which I brought to Mr. Martin's house on the same date?

Excuse me, Marina, I do not wish to bother you. As I said to Michael last night, I generally do not try to extend my friendship when it is obvious to me, that the person does not want my friendship. Usually, it is possible to find that out straight from the person, from his face, his words - if he wants to speak or not. But in this situation - I do not know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ruth

(In the letter there was \$10.00 in cash from Doris P. Mowry, Box 441, Slatersville, R. I. It is probably better to send the check for the \$10.00 than the cash. Here is a check for \$10.00, consider it to be from, Doris Mowry.)

BL 3-1628, 2515 W. 5th Street

TRANSLATED BY: *M.G. Leonard*
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-82555-5301

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

January 3, 1964

Dear Marina,

I would like you to come to dinner on Tuesday, the 7th, Wednesday, the 8th or Thursday the 9th. Perhaps it will be better not to plan on dinner. Simply come when you wish. I really want to see you very much. Somebody probably told you not to look at the past. I do not want to look at it. It is possible that someone has told you that it is better not to see me. Maybe they think, that I will find out and tell where you now live. They do not know, that I am an honest person; they do not know, that if I say that I will not tell something, I will not tell it. You know how honest I am. You may ask me not to say something about Marina, and I wouldn't say it even to Michael, if you so prefer. In general, I do not want to know anything except, that you are free, and that you know your rights.

At first I did not expect to see you because I know, that the Secret Service and the FBI wanted to ask you very many questions. But already six weeks have elapsed since the assassination of the President. It is time for you to have a rest. Do understand: I think, it is very important to assist the FBI and the Secret Service as much as we can (I forgot the idiom.) I told them everything I knew and answered all the questions. I trust, that you assisted them and cooperated with them in every way. (How should one say that?) This is good. It is important and it also helps you.

Here are the pictures which we took several weeks ago. I finished the film at Christmas time and got them back two days ago. Call me please, Marina, and tell me, that you received the pictures, the letter with its invitation and the letters which I wrote on the 21st, 26th and the 28th of December.

TRANSLATED BY: *[Signature]*
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105.42555-521

I am beginning to settle down, and want very much
to know that you are well.

Kissing you, June and Rachel.

/s/ Ruth

(TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Inscription on the attached envelope)

A newspaper clipping with the photograph of June and
Rachel. January 28, 1964, Dallas, Texas.

TRUE COPY

November 17, 1964
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A friend and I are having a heated debate concerning the Report of the Warren Commission. He claims Lee Oswald, previous to the assassination of our late President Kennedy, had shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player in the progress of a game. He claims he read this in a national magazine and believes this to be true. //

I maintained that if this did have the slightest thread of truth in it, then it would have been included in the final publication of the Warren Commission. I searched this report from cover to cover and could find no mention of this incident. //

Could you please inform me if your agency has any available information on this likely rumor. We have both agreed that your agency is the only and last place where we can find the true facts. I would appreciate a reply. Z

Very Seriously Yours,

/s/ William Grindal

170
11-17
11-22-64
EFT/RF //ll
mud

W.A.C.
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

EX-11

REC-42

5302

8-EFT

December 17, 1964
320 Ernesthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

A friend and I are having a heated debate concerning the Report of the Warren Commission. He claims Lee Oswald precluded the assassination of our late President Kennedy had shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player in the progress of a game. He claims he read this in a national magazine and believes this to be true.

I maintained that if this did have the slightest financial truth in it, then it would have been included in the final publication of the Warren Commission. I searched this report from cover to cover and could find no mention of this incident.

Could you please inform me if your agency has any available information on this likely rumor. We have both agreed that your agency is the only and last place where we can find the true facts. I would appreciate a reply.

Very Sincerely Yours,
William Grindal

170 del
11-12-64

212
11-12-64
/alk

eff

EX-114

November 20, 1964

REC-42

[5302A]

Mr. William A. Grindal
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Dear Mr. Grindal:

William

Your letter of November 17th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files pertaining to the matter you mentioned. I hope you will understand my inability to be of assistance in this instance.

Enclosed is some material regarding FBI activities I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

What it's like to be an FBI Agent
Fingerprint Identification
The Story of the FBI
Know your FBI
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: Page 2.

EFT:deh (3)

NOV 20 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

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

NOV 21 3 39 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

Leahy
AKC
Leahy

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Mr. William A. Grindal

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Supervisors familiar with the Oswald Case advised that the rumor concerning Oswald's having shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player while a game was in progress was unknown to Bureau sources.

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

REC-47

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

Benjamin C. Ward
TJR

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that the correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination be reviewed for anything of possible pertinence, and Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 3/30/64, which enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original of a letter and the envelope which contained same, written to "Mrs. MARINA N. OSWALD." This letter is dated Monday, March 2, 1964, and is signed BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, 36106.

Statements in this letter were previously furnished to the Mobile Division, and Mobile furnished the Bureau a letterhead memorandum, as indicated above, concerning same. This letter is being furnished the Bureau for information.

Enclosed for Mobile is one machine copy of above-described letter and envelope which contained same.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

TJC/jtf
(7)

ENCLOSURE
C. C. WICK

REC-47

107-327

5303

NOV 21 1964

EX-114

SOFT COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 27 1964

I hope this finds you feeling very fine
I'm writing to ask you to please mail
me a small snapshot of you and of your
husband for to, that I ask for on a card
in December. I just want the pictures to
remember your husband by. I knew him
leaving met him last summer on the bus
to New Orleans from Montgomery and he was
a real nice fellow and I'm sure the good
ford up above is looking over him and know
what he done in November wasn't his fault,
because the world is sick and is getting more
sicker each day that goes by. I'm sick
myself as well and your husband's disease
being sick to one another last summer on
the bus. He even told me about you and
about being in the Maxima and being
sticker overseas and different things
of course he didn't tell me his name, but
I knew after seeing his picture on the paper
and on television, that it was the same
man I had met on the bus sometimes
last summer. When I was on the way to

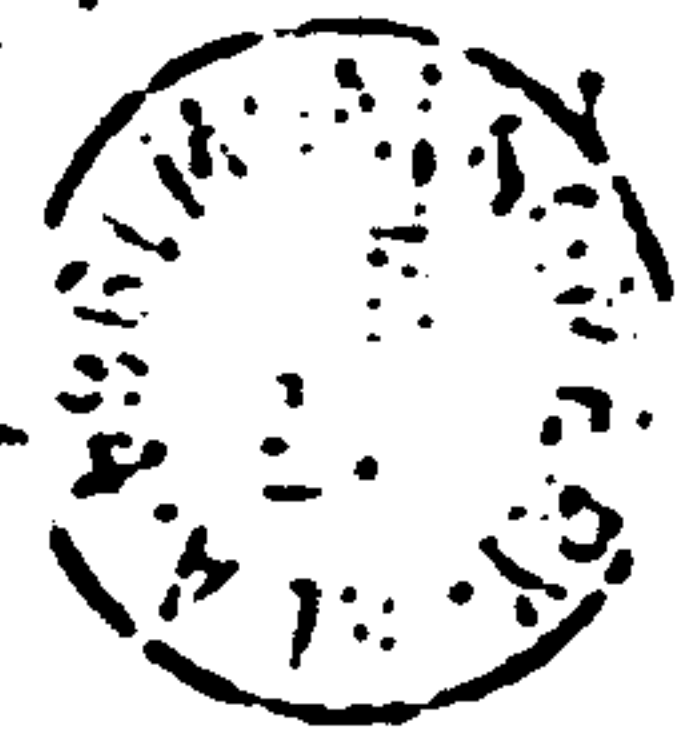
Benvenuto. I always
Benvenuto since I never interrupted him
to his news completed the agreement as
around formation and you have to change
in mobile. I ever remember your husband
mention about some good music they have
at the Hi Ho Club in Grand Prairie. He said
he really enjoys the show they had over
there. I guess it must not have been
too far from where you live. I think he
said it was between Ft Worth & Dallas.
We also talked about the good times you
used to spend here in Havana before all the
mess started. I've been over there a time or
two from Miami on ferryboat they used
to run back in late 50's and early 60's when
a way station about 400-5 hundred miles
from there up in Pensacola Fla. Well I guess
send in the snapshots that I would appreciate
it very much

With
sincerely

Benjamin C. Ward

C

148577
Keller, Sister
Mrs. Marion M. Donald
PO Box 14077
Sydney, Texas



VIA AIR MAIL
U.S. AIR MAIL
8 CENTS
POST OFFICE
SYDNEY, TEXAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. TROTTER *CAH*

DATE: 11/23/64

FROM : S. F. Latona *SFL*

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of W. Harlan Brown and Dolores A. Alexander were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints, which are being retained.

Dallas and the General Investigative Division are being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555 *Cg*

- 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:jpm *JRM*
(11)

EX-112

REC-48

5304

NOV 25 1964

27
79 NOV 27 1964

FBI

Date: 11/19/64

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

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

Enclosed herewith are the palm prints of former
FBI employee, DOLORES A. ALEXANDER, for comparison with
the one remaining unidentified latent palm print on one of
the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40).

*142014/Chy i
11/23/64
S. G. ...*

ENCLOSURE
③ - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG/jtf
(5)

REC-48/105-82555-5305

21 NOV 29 1964

EX-112

SOVIET SECTION

*11/23/64
RPG/jtf*

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

THREE

11/23/64

Airtel

7/11

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
From: Director, FBI (105-82533)

REQ. 4805-82555

[5305A]

Br...

J.P.D.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IC - R - CUBA

Four airtels of 11/19/64 and 11/20/64, submitting the palm prints of V. Marina Brown and Colores A. Alexander, former employees, for comparison with the unidentified palm print in this case.

The comparisons have been made without effecting an identification.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Louihan)
- 1 - 62-100060 (Assassination)
- 1 - 62-100000 (President's Commission)

REF: JDA
(13)

MAILED
NOV 23 1964
COMM-FBI

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

449

NOV 23 1964

69 NOV 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

**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

NOV 18 1964

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

74
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of October 23, 1964 called to our attention that many of the reports made in connection with the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, especially those pertaining to Michael and Ruth Paine and George and Jeanne deMohrenschildt, contained information of a highly personal nature. The Commission has been keenly aware that publication of such documents should take place only after serious consideration of all of the implications.

You are aware, of course, that a great deal of the information pertaining to individuals, some of it in the nature of gossip and rumor, was presented during the hearings before the Commission and is therefore on the record, which had to be published. The Commission has a responsibility to publish to the fullest extent possible the sources on which the Report is based. The documents being published, including reports of the investigative agencies, have been screened by the Commission staff in the course of its work and again in response to your letter of October 23, 1964. Every effort has been made to minimize the use of information of a highly personal nature consistent with the overriding requirement that the Commission make available to the public the fullest possible record of the investigation of the President's assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5306
5-120

REC-48

17 NOV 18 1964

RE-08
NOV 25 1964

79 NOV 27 1964 27

SLIP

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

REC-48

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

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

NOV 13 1964
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of November 12 responded to our suggestion that it might be desirable to investigate further the sources of the original description of the President's alleged assassin that was broadcast by the Dallas police at 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963. We had also asked whether the police engaged in searching the Texas School Book Depository were notified of this description of the alleged assassin, and if so, when.

You state that in a letter of January 14, 1964 you notified the Commission that the Dallas Police Department advised that the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Since there is other testimony that the description was also based on information given by Howard Brennan who stated that he saw the assassin in the southeast corner window of the building, it would seem desirable to ascertain as precisely as may be possible the sources--of which there seem to have been several--on which the description was based and how and by whom the information was transmitted to the Police Department to be put out by the radio dispatcher.

In its Report, the Commission has determined that considerable time--15 minutes or more--elapsed between the broadcast of the description and the discovery of the cartons and other material evidence in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, 37 minutes elapsed before the discovery of the rifle. An even longer time had elapsed since Brennan first told a policeman of seeing the shots come from the southeast window. Yet the men searching in the building seem never to have been notified of Brennan's statement.

Handwritten vertical note: See 11/13/64 - memo to [unclear]

EXP. PROC.
NOV 18 1964

5307

ENCLOSURE

EX-112
REC-48

17 NOV 1964

It is appreciated that the members of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory may have been delayed by traffic in reaching the building, but there is ample evidence that search of the sixth floor had already been undertaken by other law enforcement officers. It would therefore be desirable to know when, if ever, information was transmitted to the officers engaged in searching the building that the shots had been fired from the sixth floor, or more specifically, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor. It is appreciated that the failure to communicate this information to the officers in the building might well have been the result of the turmoil and uncertainty that prevailed, but it would still be desirable to have this information on the record and available for future reference and research.

Analysis and criticism of the Commission Report in the press (see attached article) has pointed to this significant time lag in the discovery of the carton, cartridges, and rifle. For future reference and research purposes, and to render the investigation more complete, it would be desirable to secure more precise information on these points.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

Warren Report

Case for the Prosecution

by Murray Kempton

We are the only appellate court the ghost of Lee Oswald will ever know, and so it becomes our duty to cast the coldest eye we can upon a version of the life of Lee Oswald and the death of John F. Kennedy that has been produced by men who have sifted through the memories of 552 witnesses. It is no consolation under these circumstances to read, in the Warren Commission's Report, page after page of ratiocination on the source of Lee Oswald's interior quarrel, and then to look in the appendix and discover that the Commission hired for its staff two Army historians and no psychiatrists. It heard only two witnesses who were psychiatrists, one of whom saw Oswald last when he was 13 and the other of whom saw only Jack Ruby. The Commission has acted faithful to the great tradition of a nation of persons who practice psychiatry without a license; we then can go forward with less shame to practice the Commission's profession without a license.

The report destroys most of the assumptions which fed speculations about conspiracy in Mr. Kennedy's murder. Those assumptions were always irresponsible, largely because government was irresponsible. You cannot, as an instance, usefully discuss the source of the wounds of the victim of a murder unless you have an autopsy report. But speculation is unavoidable, and it was hardly responsible of government to give speculation a broader excuse than it deserved by withholding any information so routine - however dreadful to read in this special case. Now, late in the tenth month, the Warren Commission releases the autopsy the Naval Hospital at Bethesda performed on Mr. Kennedy the night of his assassination. Hereafter it will be unreasonable to doubt that the shots came from the general area of the Texas School Book Depository, where Oswald was working. We have the ballistics tests which make it hard to believe that Mr. Kennedy was not killed by shots from the rifle found by the Dallas police in that Depository. We have a history of that rifle which persuades that Oswald was its owner. We have

a chronicle of Oswald's day which destroys any reasonable basis for not believing that he could have done all the things he was accused of doing in all the places the police said he had been, and with such ease as to have no need of an accomplice. It is hard to believe that Oswald did not kill John F. Kennedy, and that he did not act alone.

This report then has drastically narrowed the area of doubt. What doubts remain turn out to be less about Oswald's guilt than about the method of his judges.

Once Oswald was dead, could any established institution give him a fair trial? The Warren Commission began with certain handicaps. It was, if not an established institution, at least a composite of established persons, sharing the commitments of their institutions. Most of its members were insiders examining the claim of that most absurd of all outsiders, a young man who alive had never been able to belong for any respectable period of time to anything, and who dead lay under the heaviest evidence that he had committed the ultimate act of alienation. The Commission, like most of us, had to want Lee Oswald to be guilty and guilty alone. We can then only test the Commission, not by its findings, which were in the main the findings of law enforcement agencies before the Commission staff came to Washington, but by how it went about its business.

There was the danger that the Commission, Oswald's lone guilt accepted, might, in its concern to set all doubts to rest, tidy up its case with evidence that is not evidence at all. Failure to avoid that danger is demonstrated by a particularly conspicuous exercise in argument from evidence which it seems to have gathered on its own.

The Commission has decided that Lee Oswald must have shot Mr. Kennedy twice, once in the neck at a range of 175 or so feet and then in the head at 265 feet. Oswald fired three shots and missed one entirely. If the first hit the President's neck and the second missed and the third hit the President's head, the report says, Oswald would have had no more than 5.6 seconds

XEROX

NOV 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

105-220
5307A²³

to fire all three. If either the first or third had missed, Oswald would have had as many as eight seconds to complete the series.

One problem has always been whether Oswald was capable of firing that distance with that accuracy at that speed with a bolt-action rifle. Oswald was an average marksman when he left the Marines; he had fired only twice for record and never in combat. That is not a history of elaborate training; and what experience Oswald had in the service must have been entirely with semi-automatic weapons. In Russia, he does seem to have hunted with a shotgun; in Texas, he hunted occasionally with a .22. But no witness the Commission would accept testified that Oswald had practiced firing this rifle to any special extent, although Marina Oswald reported that she saw him on occasion with the rifle on his knee, opening and closing its bolt; and that could have improved his firing speed.

The Commission insists, from all this, that Oswald was an excellent rifleman by civilian standards. That is a statement without much meaning. At least 15 million adult males have been through the services in the last 20 years and most of them made the marksman's score, which was Oswald's rating the last time he fired for record.

But, in terms more concrete, the Commission accepts Marina Oswald's story that her husband fired a shot at Major-General Edwin Walker in April of 1963. That judgment strengthens assumptions about Oswald's bent for homicide, but it clearly damages assumptions about his skill with a gun. Walker was shot at while sitting at a table before an open window in his home. Oswald in that case would have fired into a lighted room at a stationary target with his rifle steady on a fence at a range less than a quarter of the distance from which he later killed Mr. Kennedy. And Oswald missed. His performance on November 22 can only be explained in terms of the one day of the golfer's life when he cuts 10 strokes off his normal score. The best argument is that such a rise over his ordinary level is implausible but by no means impossible.

The Commission, of course, cannot accept any explanation both so real and so irrational; it must offer us evidence that, on any normal day, Oswald could have shot the way he did. To fortify this proposition, the Ballistics Research Laboratory had three marksmen, using Oswald's rifle, fire at targets set at each of the three distances from which Oswald is thought to have shot Mr. Kennedy.

The Commission's three specimens were all certified by the National Rifle Association as Master Marksmen, the highest of the NRA's five gradations of skill and three rungs above Oswald's last-known rating on the ladder. That amounts to judging the probable performance of a golfer whose usual score is 85 by testing

the course with men who regularly shoot near 70. Even so these Master Marksmen missed the target on five of their 18 shots, which is not much better than Oswald's average. One missed two of his three targets, a performance worse than Oswald's.

The Masters were instructed to shoot as fast as they could, which, of course, diminished their accuracy as it would have Oswald's. As the times turned out, if Oswald had had only 5.6 seconds to fire all three shots, he was faster with his rifle than these Masters were in four cases and slower only in two. If he had had eight seconds, he would still have accomplished the series in less time than one Master took.

And yet the Commission accepts without question the judgment of Ronald Simmons, its ballistics expert, that "on the basis of these results the probability of hitting the target . . . was relatively high."

If these tests indicate anything, it is that the probability of Oswald's hitting the target was rather low.

In the face of all the other evidence, I am ready to concede that Oswald might just this once have been functioning over his head. But it is hardly fair to his ghost for his judges to employ such a test standard for no better purpose than to elevate the implausible to the probable. That is the kind of thing we expect, not from judges, but from prosecutors of the better sort. In this instance we begin to see the Warren Report not as a judicial finding but as a presentation of a highly responsible prosecutor of the evidence gathered for him by a police force. It is to test such cases that we have an adversary system of criminal justice; with the best will in the world it is hard for courts to function without the minatory presence of a defense counsel.

Testimony of Eyewitnesses

Most of the speculation which has afflicted public discussion about the Kennedy assassination can be blamed on—or perhaps credited to—the refusal of many of us to accept the absurd. But the Warren Report, when it most persuades, is a recital of a series of accidents which ends by convincing us that the absurd really does explain it all, and that Mr. Kennedy really might as well have been killed by a bolt of lightning. Thinking of that, it is possible to sympathize with those who cannot accept such chaos except as the result of the work of a highly rationalized conspiracy.

There was always the danger that the Warren Commission, having accepted the only persuasive theory would feel some duty to convince the unpersuaded by the desperate sort of carpentry which trims every piece to make it neat, even though the whole is untidy. The case against Oswald badly needs an unimpeachable direct eyewitness; and the Commission functioned in continual peril of losing its balance in the strain.

find the person whose testimony is undisputable.

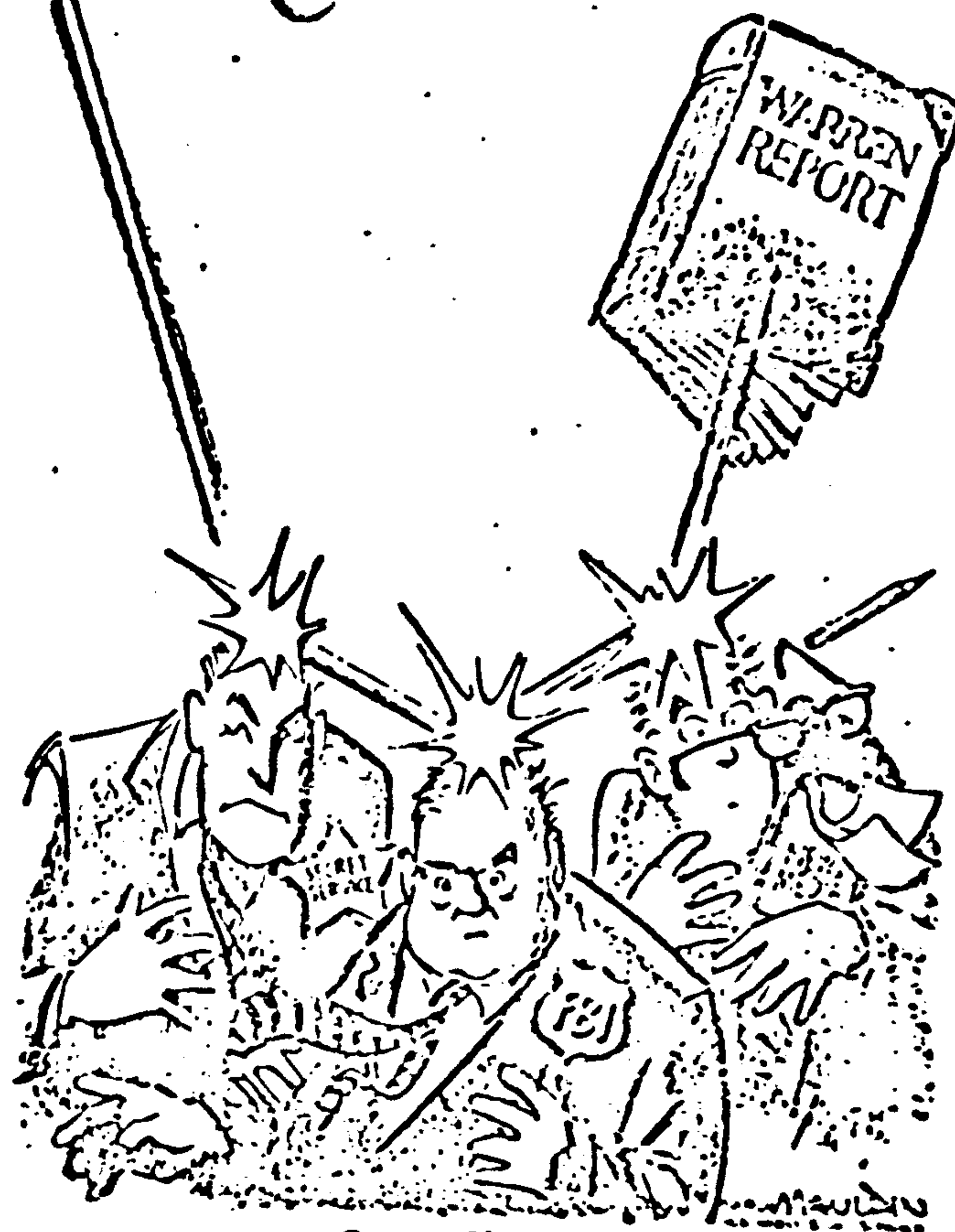
Most of the eyewitnesses have untidy memories, because all witnesses have untidy memories, and because the disorder is worse in this case because they are all persons who were living through an hysterical moment. The first reports of their testimony produced conflicts which are the strongest reason why doubts of Oswald's guilt have until now persisted. The Commission, like the rest of us, had to pick and choose whom to believe among hundreds of clouded witnesses.

It gives special confidence to three witnesses to the Kennedy murder. The most important is Howard Brennan, a steamfitter who claims he saw a man firing a rifle from a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. His description of that man seems to have been given to a policeman a few minutes after the shooting and is assumed by the Commission to have been the basis for the first police broadcast warning all patrols to look out for a suspect who would have looked very like Lee Oswald.

After Oswald's arrest, Brennan was taken to a police line-up where he said that Oswald looked like the man he had seen in the window, but that he could not make a positive identification. Brennan explained four weeks later that he had been sure that Oswald was the man but had refused to say so outright because he was afraid the Communists might kill him too. He told the Commission finally that he was sure that he had seen Oswald in the window.

Even so and quite properly, the Commission concludes its summary of his testimony with the statement that it could not base its conclusion that Oswald was the assassin on any identification by Brennan. But ten pages later, Brennan enters again with the flat reminder from the Commission that "Howard L. Brennan made a positive identification of Oswald as being the person in the window." The best of prosecutors tidy up matters that way between the day the witness testifies and the day they sum up to the jury; that is why we have defense attorneys.

The Commission is also impressed with the testimony of Ronald Fischer and Robert Edwards, who were standing in the street and also saw the man in the window. Fischer looked at him for 15 seconds - "he appeared uncomfortable . . . [he] was just there transfixed." The Dallas police do not seem to have found out about Fischer until a week after the assassination. Then they showed him a picture of Oswald, and Fischer said "that could have been the man," but he was "not sure." The Commission concedes that Fischer and Edwards did not see this suspect "clearly enough or long enough to identify him." That is an odd finding, set against Fischer's recollection that he watched the man intently for 15 seconds and saw enough of his expression to reach a judgment on the state of his nerves.



Carom Shot

But the Commission seems rather to appreciate high color when it is offered by a supporting witness. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Oswald's former landlady, saw him on the bus in which he began his errant progress from the Book Depository. "He looked," she said, "like a maniac . . . he looked so bad in his face, and his face was so distorted." No other witness who saw Oswald between the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the murder of Tippit remembers him in any such state of frenzy, and only one remembers him in an unusual hurry; Mrs. Bledsoe is a precise witness, but we have to assume that high romance is her little weakness, and that the Warren Commission offers her description of Oswald with the fit upon him with the indulgence good prosecutors render to good witnesses.

William Whaley, the taxi-driver who drove Oswald after he left the bus, remembered that he was in a state so oddly calm under the circumstances that he even offered to give up the cab to a woman passenger who said she was in a hurry. The Commission is not too content with Whaley; he was an untidy witness, even though his misrecollections offered small substantial support to any case for Oswald.

Whaley picked Oswald out of the line-up with ease, although his reflections on that scene might explain

why any good prosecutor would find him untrustworthy. In that line-up, Whaley said, "You could have picked him out without identifying him by just listening because he was bawling out the policemen, telling them it wasn't right to put him in line with those teenagers." Whaley said that the line-up consisted of five young teenagers, all handcuffed together, and Oswald. That is the only account of Dallas police line-up techniques to be found in the report and the Commission is careful to correct it.

"Whaley's memory of the line-up," it says, "is inaccurate. There were four men altogether, not six men, in the line-up with Oswald." Two of these men were 18 and one was 24; Whaley may have exaggerated a little, but the truth, as provided by the Dallas authorities, is hardly a model of police practice.

There are, incidentally, strange gaps in the Commission's selection of witnesses. After he saw his man fire from the sixth floor, Brennan quickly "reported his observations to police officers." While he was talking to them, three more witnesses came out from the Depository. Brennan heard them tell the police that they had been on the fifth floor, that there had been three blasts directly overhead, and that they had even heard the ejected cartridge cases fall on the floor above them. This last detail is extraordinary, when we remember it was recorded by ears still ringing with a muzzle blast overhead. However, the Commission favors us with the results of detailed tests proving that it could have happened.

Yet it neglects to follow through on a detail much more important. Brennan's description, the Commission decides, was the source for the 12:45 police alarm describing a suspect very like Oswald. Brennan told a number of policemen. One of them, if the Commission is correct, must have called headquarters and given the material for the alarm. The way to find out whether the Commission is correct would be to find out who that policeman was. But Brennan's story, which I assume is true, is nowhere supported by the printed testimony of any of the policemen with whom he talked. The three witnesses who were on the fifth floor and heard the shots on the sixth wander in the same vacuum. Instead of going to the sixth floor to investigate, they sensibly went down to the street to find a policeman. Brennan says he heard them tell their story to a group of policemen. No policeman is cited to confirm this story either.

It is possible to guess why none is. We have every reason to believe that, no later than 12:40, a group of Dallas policemen had been told that the shots came from the sixth floor. "Around 1 p.m.," the Commission tells us, "Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney noticed a pile of cartons in front of the window in the southeast corner of the sixth floor. Searching the area he found,

at approximately 12 p.m., three empty cartridge cases on the floor near the window." Now that, if it means anything at all, describes a man who is searching blind and who has to depend on luck and patience to find what he does not know he is looking for. Mooney happened upon the assassin's ledge 25 minutes after Brennan had told a policeman precisely where it was, and he happened upon the cartridge cases 32 minutes after three witnesses had told a policeman where they heard them fall.

The Dallas Police

We come, by way of the Commission's fixed solicitude for the Dallas police, to the worst danger the Commission faced.

On November 29, Mr. Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and instructed it "to satisfy itself that the truth is known so far as it can be discovered" and to report its conclusions to him, "to the American people and to the world." The mention of the "world" rather than "the nation" gives the game away; the Commission was charged from the beginning with custody not just of the truth but also of the nation's reputation. At the time of the assassination, the Dallas Police Department was custodian of the national tradition of orderly justice, and the national reputation can hardly be served by too indignant recollections and too forceful strictures upon the Department's conduct. The Commission is disturbed by the disorder which ruled the Dallas jail at that weekend; it is far harsher on the news media than it is on the police. I confess a bias for the reporter over the cop; even so, the reporter is a private man and his conduct is what must be judged. The Commission says that Police Chief Curry may have erred out of his fixed belief in the public's right to know. That is a terrible excuse; the reporters who badgered Oswald could also claim that they were serving the public's right to know. The only policemen of my acquaintance who respect the public's right to know have been publicity hounds. That is what Chief Curry and Sheriff Decker give every evidence of being; lust for public notice was their only motive. The reporters should not have baited Le Oswald; but, much more fundamental, the police should not have brought him out to be baited. Reporters go as far as society will let them; it was the duty of those cops to throw the reporters out. And the Commission has to be harsher on private citizens who were doing their job than it can be on policemen who refused to do theirs.

The Commission, in the most moderate terms, makes one revelation at which, I should think, Chief Justice Warren would normally climb walls.

For two days, Chief Curry had been blating to the

papers any piece of evidence which might be useful to his image. After Oswald was murdered, J. Edgar Hoover called Curry and told him to shut up. Thereafter the chief stopped talking to reporters. On Sunday night District Attorney Henry Wade came to Curry, said the world was full of rumors that Oswald died an innocent victim and that he proposed to go before the press and set the record straight with full details of the case assembled by the police.

Curry, with the wrath of Hoover still hot upon him, refused to give Wade any of the police case. Wade went doggedly ahead from what he remembered hearing around the corridors over the prior two days and appeared on television to reassure the public that Oswald was guilty beyond any possible debate.

"Unfortunately," the Commission says, "he lacked a thorough grasp of the evidence and made a number of errors . . . [which] provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death." Oswald was a defendant who had been executed without trial, and Wade saw fit to pillory his yet-unburied body for no higher need than the public relations of a law enforcement office whose public relations were beyond repair. And the Warren Commission can find nothing larger for criticism in this spectacle than that it was poor public relations.

The Commission, one supposes, has to be gentle with these people because it thinks that so much of the case against Oswald depends on belief in the findings of the Dallas Police Department. And that brings us to a final danger the Warren Commission could hardly have entirely avoided.

Under Surveillance

The Commission is a creation of the President and therefore responsible to him. Only persons possessed by the notion of some great public conspiracy could demand that the Commission appoint its own investigators and pursue its inquiry as though the Dallas police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were suspect institutions.

The Department of State gave the Commission what it chose to; what it gave was useful to enlighten those of us who wondered how Marina Oswald got out of Russia and how Oswald got his passport in 24 hours, two puzzles which the Department's explanations suggest most satisfactorily were not puzzles at all. The Commission also mentions the surmise that Oswald had some connection with the Central Intelligence Agency; it might better have left the subject alone than attempt to rebut with the single piece of testimony which is here cited:

"Director McCone stated unequivocally that Oswald was not an agent, employee or informant of the CIA,

and that the Agency never communicated with him in any manner or paid him any compensation."

There is, of course, the tangential matter of the Commission's criticism of the Secret Service and of the FBI for failing to spot Oswald in advance. It seems strange that the Secret Service could report that its files did not contain the name of a single person in the whole Dallas-Fort Worth area who might shoot the President of the United States. But it is even stranger to find Earl Warren's name attached to a suggestion that police surveillance of private persons needs to be tightened in this country. The FBI seems to have underrated Oswald's potential for violence; but it kept him under surveillance rigorous enough to shock any of us at this invasion of personal privacy.

Here is a summary of Special Agent James P. Hosty's handling of the FBI's Oswald file from March, until November, 1963: Hosty had closed the Oswald file, but, in March, he went to Oswald's last-known address to see Marina for the routine check-up the FBI makes on Russian émigrés. The Oswalds had moved; their former landlady told Hosty that Oswald drank and beat his wife. That was enough to make Hosty reopen the file.

In April, New York informed him that Oswald was subscribing to the *Daily Worker*. Later New York informed him of the contents of a letter Oswald had written to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The FBI then found Oswald in New Orleans. A confidential informant told its agents that Oswald was not engaged in Communist activities. On October 10, the CIA informed the FBI that Oswald had visited the Russian Embassy. Early in November, Hosty learned that Oswald was back in Dallas and living with Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. Hosty conducted a limited survey of the Paines, decided that she seemed trustworthy, went to see her, was told that Oswald had gone to work at the Book Depository, made sure it was not a sensitive industry and decided to let Oswald go for awhile.

So the FBI keeps a check on subscribers to the *Daily Worker*, it has ways of opening letters to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, its underground informants keep an eye on Oswald, and the CIA reports to it when Americans visit the Russian Embassy. That seems to be surveillance quite intensive enough for a man who seems rather to have bored the FBI. For compelling reasons, I wish the FBI had gone farther with Oswald, but, in general, it would seem to me to have gone if anything too far with anyone else. I should think Mr. Justice Warren would normally find this sort of thing excessive. But for the moment he worries over whether our police methods are strong enough. In sum, he has given us an immense and almost indisputable statement for the prosecution.

11-20-64

airtel

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

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

REC-48

[5307] B [Signature]

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

[Signature]

ReBulet to the President's Commission dated 11-12-64 concerning additional investigation suggested by the President's Commission in its letter 11-2-64.

Enclosed for the assistance of Dallas is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 11-18-64 and a copy of an attachment thereto entitled "Warren Report, Case for the Prosecution" by Murray Kempton. The pertinent part of the article by Kempton appears on Page 16 in the brackets.

Every effort should be made to trace the exact steps and individuals involved in the broadcasting of the suspect alert by the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63 at 12:45 p.m. You should also endeavor to ascertain whether any of the individuals searching the Texas School Book Depository Building were advised where the shots were fired from.

In connection with the above, your attention is directed to your airtel dated 1-9-64 in the above caption (VED:mja) concerning a contact with the Assistant Chief of Police Charles E. Batchelor on 1-9-64 by SA Vincent E. Drain.

The results of investigation should be set out in a chronological manner so as to give as clear a picture possible of the events leading up to the suspect broadcast, and the findings of the shell casings and cartons. These results should be incorporated in an investigative report.

Enclosures (2)

RDR:las
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

[Signature]

MAILED 19
NOV 20 1964
COMM-FBI

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

XEROX

NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 NOV 27 1964

RECEIVED NOV 25 1964

NOTE:

The Commission has been receiving articles which are somewhat critical of some of their findings. One of these concerns how a suspect broadcast originated and further why it took approximately 40 minutes to locate the shell casings used in the assassination rifle. The Commission was advised in January, 1964, that we endeavored to ascertain the origin of the suspect broadcast and were advised by the Dallas Police Department that it was furnished by an unidentified citizen. The Commission gave credit for the broadcast to an eyewitness Howard Brennan who saw the assassin in the window. In a letter to the Commission on 11-12-64, we also advised the Commission that our investigation suggested that authorities were initially checking the assassin as a possible reason for the delay in finding the casings. The Commission in its most recent letter sets out more precisely why it desires this information. While it does not appear that anything significant will be developed at this late date, it is felt an effort should be made in view of the Commission's request.

11/24/64

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

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 5308
REC-48

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter that was sent to the Bureau by Susan Greer, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois. This letter was postmarked at Streator, Illinois, November 16, 1964.

The Chicago Office should immediately contact Susan Greer and acknowledge receipt of her letter to the Bureau. Thereafter, the Chicago Office should interview Miss Greer and conduct whatever additional investigation is necessary to identify the son of a Rushville, Illinois, resident who lives in Dallas. After such individual is identified, an appropriate lead should be set out for the Dallas Office to conduct further investigation to fully resolve this allegation.

A check of Bureau files discloses no derogatory information identifiable with Susan Greer.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas - 100-10461 (Enclosure)

REL:ssh (10)

NOTE:

Miss Greer wrote a letter to the Bureau dated September 15, 1964, which was not postmarked until November 16, 1964. She advised that a farmer in Rushville, Illinois, informed her that a Rushville resident has a son who lives in Dallas; further that this son wrote to his father two weeks before the assassination stating "something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks." In her letter Miss Greer states this son allegedly resided next-door to Oswald.

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

NOV 21 1964
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 DEC 21 1964

September 15, 1964

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Sir:

I have been told that it is not necessary for me to write this, but I feel that perhaps I should. I do not feel that the person I am writing you about had anything to do with the Kennedy plot. After it happened, I went to my home in Rushville, Illinois. A farmer told me that a "Rushville resident has a son who lives in Dallas. He said that his son wrote him two weeks before the assassination that "something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks." HE LIVED NEXT DOOR TO OSWALD. He said that the FBI had been around interviewing everyone. So, as everyone tells me, you would have interviewed the nextdoor neighbors of Oswald, and this letter is not necessary. I do not believe that the boy would have written his father if he himself had anything to do with it. I think even Kennedy was aware that there was a risk in going there. However, I thought that if someone knew something it might be a clue. So, I am writing you.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]
Susan Greer

However, according to the Warren Report, Oswald had not been watched beforehand. This sounds as if someone had been in the neighborhood from the FBI. Of course, you know all this, anyway.

REC-48 105-8222-53

[Handwritten notes]
25
FBI

[Vertical handwritten notes on left margin]
Exp
1-Dallas
RE: info
11/24/64

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 11/17/64

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

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

ENCLOSURE

PURPOSE:

To recommend that Columnist Walter Winchell be contacted for the identity of one "R. P." who he claims could substantiate the rumor that Oswald and Jack Ruby were associated in some manner.

DETAILS:

The 11/6/64, issue of the "New York Journal - American" on page 25 contains a syndicated column of Walter Winchell which in part relates to the rumor that Oswald and Ruby were associated. Mr. Winchell indicates many newspaper people are still working on this angle and that, "The person who supposedly could support the 'rumor' is initial'd R. P. of a Dallas suburb."

BACKGROUND:

The allegation that Oswald and Ruby were associated was initially put forth by New York Attorney Mark Lane. We have thoroughly investigated this allegation and have never developed one scintilla of evidence to substantiate the allegation.

We do not know the identity of the individual with the initials "R. P." however; Ruth Paine with whom the Oswalds associated resides in Irving, Texas, a suburb of Dallas. Ruth Paine has been interviewed on numerous occasions and has never indicated she knew of any association between Oswald and Ruby. In fact on 11/24/63, Paine specifically stated she did not know Ruby and had never heard the Oswalds mention Ruby. The only way we will

44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

RDR:ee
(9)

ENCLOSURE

117

REC-48

5309

NOV 25 1964

79 NOV 27 1964

Rosen to Belmont memo
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

be able to check this matter out is by contact with Mr. Winchell to learn of the identity of the individual with the initials "R. P." and then interview this individual for any information of value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If you approve Mr. Winchell will be located for interview concerning the identity of "R. P." and if not already done interview this individual to determine if he or she has any information of value concerning an association between Oswald and Ruby.

I do not think this is necessary
no v. [signature]
concern
A

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

Walter Winchell

OF NEW YORK

Memos to the Editor

THE COLUMN RECENTLY commented on American financial assistance to Bolivia, a nation of about 3½ million people. The allocations to date have been enormous . . . Many readers clipped and mailed the paragraph to the President. They received the following explanation from Washington's Agency for International Development:



"The White House has asked us to send the enclosed materials in response to the article by Walter Winchell." (Ed. Note: The article was not by WW. It was reprinted from the rear pages of newspapers.) "The recent Winchell column on Bolivia was generally right about the amount of U.S. aid to that country but wrong about the results. Our aid has helped prevent mass starvation, financial collapse and political chaos." . . . The gov't agency did not explain why U.S. generosity was repaid by

Bolivian rioters who (according to the front pages) stoned our Flag and Embassy.

OUR READERS apparently follow through when we suggest that they clip and mail paragraphs such as the above to our government chiefs . . . Mrs. W. E. Griffin of Brooklyn sent us the following letter she got from the Dept. of Commerce . . . Their peculiar reply to a query here: "If we do not have diplomatic relations with Eastern Germany, why do we permit them to sell typewriters in the U.S.?" . . . The Washington reply: "Regarding the import of portable typewriters from the Soviet zone of Germany. The U.S. maintains trade relations with the Soviet Union and Communist-controlled areas of Eastern Europe because the U.S. government since 1946 has determined that it would not be in the national interest to place an embargo on trade with them."

Puzzlement Dept.: The U.S. places no embargo on trade with Soviet satellites overseas but does against Soviet slave Castro.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 JR [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

NOV 6 1964
 3-16-64 [Signature]

ENCLOSURE

"SLAVE TRADE in the World Today" is a new film documentary. It reveals that in Saudi Arabia "over a half-million females are captives" . . . The loveliest of them are reserved for the ruling sheiks. The others are sold as slaves . . . The United States, which has squandered billions in aid to all Arabian countries, has never protested about this slave-marketing . . . "Why is that?" we asked a gov't executive . . . "Oh," was the indifferent reply, "we never interfere with another nation's customs. Slavery is an accepted thing there."

★
THE WALTER JENKINS scandal brought the following from a White House press room reader . . . During a Congressional hearing on Aug. 8, 1963, a witness representing the Mattachine Society of Washington (a group that seeks fair play for its homosexual membership) engaged in this exchange with Cong. John Dowdy, Democrat of Texas: Mr. Dowdy: "How many homosexuals did you say were here in Washington?" . . . Witness: "In the greater Washington area, we estimate a quarter of a million." . . . Mr. Dowdy: "And what is the population of the area?" . . . Witness: "About 2,500,000. We estimate that there are about 200,000 to a quarter of a million homosexuals in the government."

FORMER MOVIE STAR and Broadway song-and-dance man George Murphy's win over Pierre Salinger in California was "predicted" by several newsmen who covered their weeks-ago televised debate . . . Their opinion'd: "Murphy's stage presence and poise came through like a pro. Salinger's snapping at his challenger didn't." . . . Mr. Murphy kept needling: "You Democrats have done nothing about desalination, and California needs water badly."

Pierre apparently had not been briefed on this touchy subject. He let it pass . . . Instead of rebutting: "The Administration has been doing it for over a year at Guantanamo."

★
THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS Board's findings in the airliner crash in Northern California last May 7 confirmed what newspapers reported at the time . . . That Francisco P. Gonzales, a native of the Philippines, was responsible for the disaster. That he shot both pilots to death. The plunge killed all 44 on board. Gonzales purchased \$105,000 worth of insurance at the airport.

The Nov. 2 newspaper reports did not include this ironical twist: One of the slain pilots was the son of the FBI agent who chief'd the first crash probe.

MINOR CORRECTION DEPT.: Our paragraph on the Dallas people who were behind the full-page newspaper ad heckling JFK the morning he arrived in Dallas listed N. B. Hunt . . . We later double-checked to learn if he was kin to H. L. Hunt, the billionaire Texan, who often was questioned by reporters about his alleged backing of hate groups. He denied it . . . Nelson B. Hunt is not (as reported) H. L. Hunt's nephew . . . He is his son.

THE WARREN Commission Report noted that out of about 25,000 persons interviewed (and re-interviewed) by the FBI following the assassination over 300 were requested to appear or give depositions to the Warren probers . . . They were trying to find out among other things, if Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby had ever met and discussed the murder . . . Veteran crime reporters offer this tip: There were 43 sworn depositions from persons who knew Ruby, including his roommate, George Senator. Not one of them has appeared before the Warren Commission . . . Many newspaper people are still working on the tip of an alleged Oswald-Ruby connection . . . The person who supposedly could support the "rumor" is initial'd R. P. of a Dallas suburb.

This reporter wonders why the twenty volumes of sworn depositions and affidavits constantly referred to in the Warren Report are not made public.

★
A LEADING NEWSLETTER reported: "More than 1,500 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union for Israel during the past 12 months, but quietly so as not to antagonize the Arab countries. The move is believed to be motivated by a Soviet desire to have a rebuttal against widespread accusations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union."

New York organizations which check these things say: "In the past two years Russia permitted about a dozen Jews to join their families in Israel."

THE CONTROVERSY over the alleged cancer-remedy drug called Krebiozen has several cancer victims convinced that it has prolonged their lives. The doctor-promoters of the drug, according to Judge J. S. Perry of Chicago's Federal District Court, "have sent tremendously large amounts of money to overseas banks." . . . That news was front-paged in Chicago last month . . . This drug has been declared worthless (in treatment of cancer) by the Federal Food and Drug Administration and by the American Medical Association . . . The Chicago Tribune quoted the U.S. Attorney as stating: "They (the promoters) have withdrawn \$1,700,000 from their laboratories since 1960."

This is to remind editors that the Runyon Cancer Fund (of which I am treasurer) first put the spotlight on the "cure" ten years ago.

FEATURE EDITORS are recommended to a Philadelphia radio evangelist who calls himself Prophet Winn. His line is the familiar one, but he is somewhat different. He sports a statues-type hairdo.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)
SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

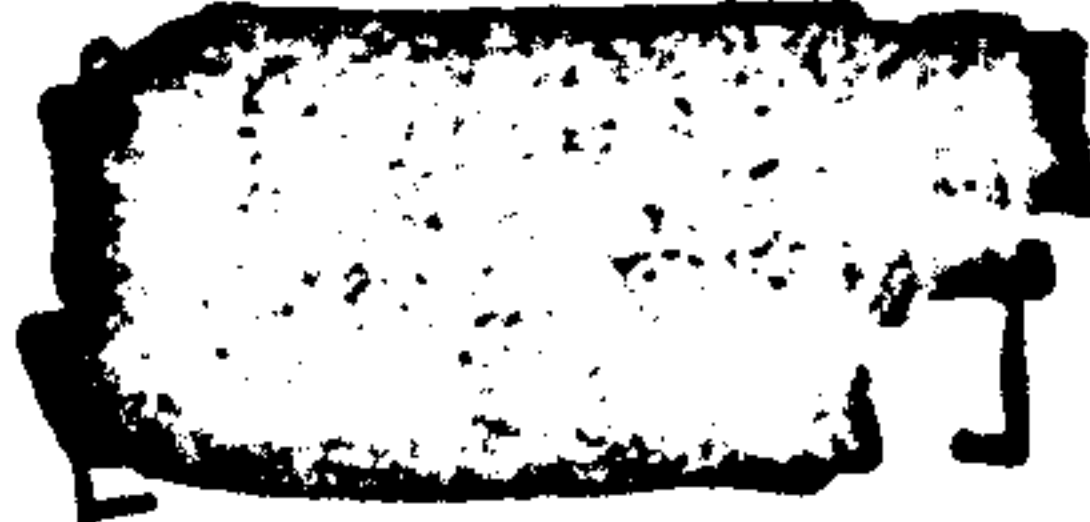
DATE: 11/17/64

ReNYlet dated 10/21/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above concerning a debate between MELVIN BELLI and MARK LANE on 10/19/64, in NYC.

Sources who furnished information contained in LHM, in order of their appearance, are as follows:

First Source
Second Source
Third Source



Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above sources. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the national defense.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, on 10/28/64, Mr. GEORGE MAJOR, Assistant Secretary (conceal identity), Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, NYC, made available to SA ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 - (1) - 105-82555 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
 - (1 - 100-) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10970) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
- 1 - New York (105-38341) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
- 1 - New York (100-152725) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry) 5309A
- 1 - New York

BPM:mgs
(9)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
198 NOV 20 1964

68 DEC 4 27

146

ORIGINAL FILED IN