

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 5/18/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Handwritten signature/initials

Attached for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning information furnished by JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN, Frederick, Colorado, on May 17, 1965.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are attached for the Dallas Division.

Mr. PENN JONES, JR., has reportedly been in contact with NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, Attorney General of the United States, concerning his theory and his investigation behind the assassination of President KENNEDY.

In view of this, the Dallas Division should hold in abeyance any contact with JONES, UACB.

Denver Division is taking no further action concerning this matter, UACB.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Encl. 2) (100-10461) (RM)
- 1 - Denver

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5428

RLC:nll
(6)

C C - YACB

21 MAY 13 1965

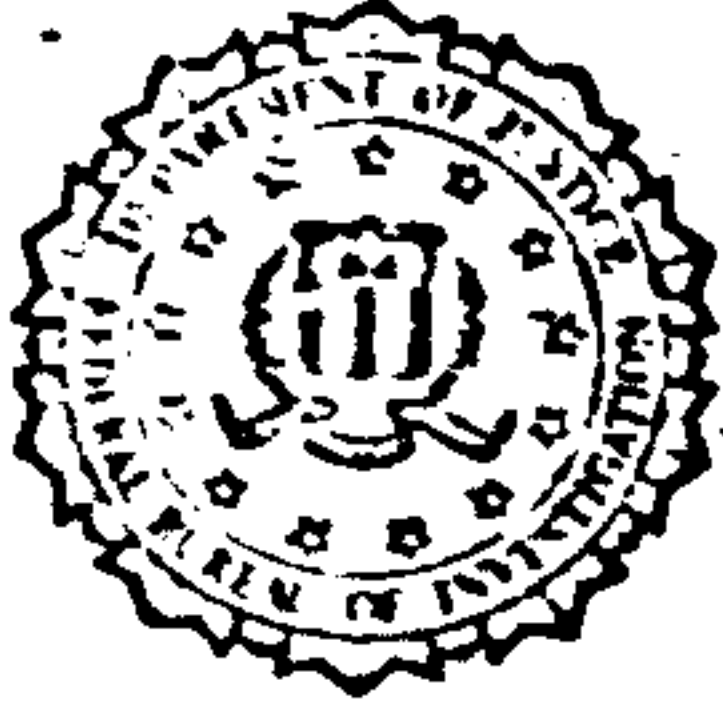
SOVIET SECTION

Vertical handwritten notes on left margin:
Rec'd (Xerox'd) 100-10461-554 WAC. Jucit.
6-3-65 REC/BJP

Vertical handwritten notes on right margin:
100-10461-554

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

May 18, 1965

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN
OWNER AND EDITOR OF THE
"FARMER AND MINER"
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN
FREDERICK, COLORADO

Lieutenant Guy Miles, Colorado State Patrol, Lafayette, Colorado, advised on May 14, 1965, that he had heard that the owner of a newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, had information that \$125,000 was paid to Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Lieutenant Miles further advised that this amount of money was reportedly paid to Oswald by someone in the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Miles stated that he did not obtain this information directly from the owner of the newspaper and that he had heard it from a lady, not further identified.

Mrs. Elaine Freeman, wife of John Russell Freeman, Frederick, Colorado, advised on May 14, 1965, that her husband was not available for interview on that date inasmuch as he was out of the city; however, he would be available on May 17, 1965.

Mr. John Russell Freeman, Frederick, Colorado, was contacted on May 17, 1965. He is a male Caucasian, born on January 2, 1934, in De Leon, Texas. Mr. Freeman advised that he has lived in the State of Texas most of his life and that he attended North Texas State University and Southern Methodist University, pursuing a journalism course; however, he did not receive a degree in journalism. He continued that after leaving school he began working for the "Dallas Morning News" as a reporter and later as a printer. He stated that he was employed by this newspaper for about eleven years and was employed there until July, 1964, when he purchased the "Farmer and Miner" in Frederick, Colorado.

4 COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1965

ENCLOSURE

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN

Mr. Freeman stated that while in Dallas, Texas, he became acquainted with Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., Editor of "The Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, Texas, a community located about 24 miles north of Dallas, Texas. He advised that Jones was the winner of the 1963 Elijah Parish Love Joy Award for Courage in Journalism. Mr. Freeman stated that both he and Mr. Jones are strong Democrats and are dedicated in finding and printing the truth.

Mr. Freeman further advised after the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Jones began a very thorough, painstaking investigation on his own to determine the entire truth behind the assassination. He stated that after hearing Mr. Jones speak, he (Freeman) approached Mr. Jones and asked what he could do to help. Jones informed him that he should leave the "Dallas Morning News" and purchase a weekly newspaper where he could express his views. Mr. Freeman stated that he took Mr. Jones' advice and has also been aiding him in this investigation of the assassination.

Mr. Freeman continued that Mr. Jones has a theory about the assassination that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money to commit the act by two brothers from Texas who are very high up in the Government of the United States. Mr. Freeman stated he knows of no exact amount paid to Oswald and he does not know the source of the figure, \$125,000.

Mr. Freeman stated that he knows the identity of the two brothers; however, he is not at liberty at this time to divulge their identities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that he is not trying to work against the FBI but that this theory is Mr. Jones' theory and Mr. Jones has not authorized him to divulge the identities of these two men. He did state, however, that the older brother has been associated with President Lyndon B. Johnson

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN

for many years prior to Mr. Johnson becoming President and that he is at the present time a "right-hand man" of President Johnson in the White House. He advised further that the younger brother is a disreputable drunk, however has, through the efforts of his older brother, served in the United States Government as a "Postal Advisor" in the Post Office Department. Mr. Freeman stated further that since Mr. Johnson became President, both of these brothers have risen rapidly to become high Government officials. He stated that Mr. Jones believes the motive behind the assassination was to further the positions of the two brothers in Government. He added that neither he nor Mr. Jones believes that there is any connection between Oswald and the communists or the ultra-right; however, they are both convinced that Oswald could not have possibly been alone in the commission of this crime.

Mr. Freeman stated that both he and Mr. Jones have conducted much investigation concerning this theory and that in about February or March, 1964, Jones contacted Theodore Sorenson, formerly on President Kennedy's White House staff, and discussed his theory on the assassination with Sorenson. Mr. Freeman advised that Mr. Sorenson referred Jones to Mr. Robert Kennedy who was at that time still Attorney General of the United States. He continued that Jones personally contacted Mr. Robert Kennedy in Washington, D. C.; however, when Kennedy learned the purpose of the visit, he stated that he did not wish to hear about it himself and suggested that he furnish the information to the Assistant Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach.

Mr. Freeman stated that Jones did discuss this entire matter with Mr. Katzenbach and that Mr. Katzenbach advised that it was just a theory and that facts were needed to support it. Mr. Freeman added that he felt sure Mr. Jones furnished the names of the two brothers to Mr. Katzenbach during the initial contact and subsequent contacts that Jones has had with Mr. Katzenbach.

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN

He advised further that he does not believe that Mr. Jones has contacted the Dallas Division of the FBI concerning this matter since he has been furnishing all of his information to Mr. Katzenbach who is now the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Freeman stated that Mr. Jones has much information in his possession which he can document and for example stated that Jones has positive proof that Oswald was in Atlanta, Georgia, about one year before the assassination on the day that President Kennedy was scheduled to make an Atlanta stop; however, for some reason, the Secret Service did not allow his plane to land in Atlanta on that occasion. He added that Jones can also prove that the "Postal Advisor" referred to above, was in Atlanta, Georgia, on the same date that Oswald was there and also was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination. He stated that Mr. Jones can also prove that this same official took a leave of absence from the Dallas Post Office at the same time Oswald was in Mexico; however, he has no proof that he met Oswald in Mexico.

Mr. Freeman concluded that the best source for additional information and documentation concerning the above theory is Mr. Jones in Midlothian, Texas. Mr. Freeman added that he (Freeman) is scheduled to give a speech on May 21, 1965, before the Journalism Department of Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, and that it was his intention to mention this theory slightly, however, not to go into it in detail.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

5-21-65

AIRTEL

EX 109

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) - 5428

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REC-50

Re Denver airtel 5-13-65 enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of an interview of John Russell Freeman.

Dallas should immediately contact Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., and obtain full details of any information he possesses bearing on the assassination of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Jones should be asked to furnish specifics concerning allegations attributed to him by Freeman and he should be asked to furnish proof of such allegations. Jones should also be asked to identify the two individuals who hold high positions in Government who allegedly paid Oswald to assassinate the late President Kennedy.

This matter must be handled immediately and results furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Denver (89-41)

REL:hrt
(10)

✓

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 5-21-65, same caption, REL:hrt.

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

MAILED 5
MAY 21 1965
COMM-FBI

P

Handwritten scribble

TWCB

del

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-395

JUN 13 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

June 2, 1965

Dear Mr. Allen:

I read your column about Boris H. ~~Klasson~~, State Department official. You write that Mr. ~~Klasson~~ is about to receive a promotion after having been the government employee responsible for clearing Lee Harvey Oswald's return to the United States in spite of Oswald's alleged defection. In your article you infer a possible ethical contradiction between Mr. ~~Klasson~~'s behavior in this regard and his recent promotional reward. But as Lee Oswald was no more a Marxist or a genuine defector than you are, I see no reason to withhold from Mr. ~~Klasson~~ this deserved career step-forward.

Many years ago, when I was a much smaller girl than I am now, I was taught that truth will out. Murder will out, too, if one gives it time enough.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Shirley ~~Martin~~
Hominy, Oklahoma

cc: 100

Apologies to Benchley for the paraphrasing.

REC 44

ST-113

5429

10 JUN 9 1965

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "L. G. P." and "H. J. W."

Handwritten notes and numbers, including "107" and "2000"

REC-99

FBI

Date: 6/3/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

Coligan
100-10461
100-10461
100-10461
100-10461

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/64 concerning L. H. (BUDDY) HOUGH, who is reportedly endeavoring to obtain certain items relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the creation of an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

On 6/2/65 Detective R. W. WESTPHAL, Special Service Bureau, Dallas PD, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that the Dallas PD had received a letter from the St. Augustine, Florida, PD asking that the Dallas PD verify whether L. H. HOUGH had actually purchased any items of furniture from residences where OSWALD resided in Dallas, Texas. Detective WESTPHAL said it appeared the St. Augustine PD was interested in knowing exactly what HOUGH was attempting to do and were not particularly pleased with his efforts to establish an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

Detective WESTPHAL advised that he contacted the former landlady of OSWALD at 621 North Marsalis, a Mrs. BLEDSOE, who admitted to Detective WESTPHAL that she had sold HOUGH a bed, dresser, chair and desk from the room that OSWALD had occupied and that she had not received any cash payment for these articles but had permitted HOUGH to repair her front porch. Detective WESTPHAL stated that Mrs. BLEDSOE was on some type of pension and would not accept cash payment from HOUGH for fear it would effect her continued receipt of the pension.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information in the event it should receive any inquiry concerning HOUGH's establishment of an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

REC-99

20 JUN 5 1965

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg
(4)

58 JUN 15 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____

C. C. Wick: Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

3430

6/10/65

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

Lee Harvey Oswald

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

JOHN J. KING, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR RECOVERY OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND REVOLVER USED IN THE KILLING OF TIPPIT. KING INDICATES HE IS LEGAL OWNER OF WEAPONS. DEPARTMENT HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN DEFENSE. BUFILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION CONCERNING KING'S OWNERSHIP OF WEAPONS. DALLAS CHECK FILES FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING KING'S OWNERSHIP OF WEAPONS, PARTICULARLY DATA CONCERNING CONTRACTS, CORRESPONDENCE, OR ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING RELATING TO TRANSFER OR DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS FROM MARINA OSWALD OR OTHERS TO KING. DALLAS FURNISH ANY INFORMATION RE KING, WHO MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH OIL MILLIONAIRE RESIDING IN DENVER. SUTEL. AM DENVER.

KMR/cal.. (4)

1- Denver

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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JUN 11 1965
 JUN 12 1973
 JUN 10 1965

105-825-5431

JUN 11 1965

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

JUN 10 1965

TELETYPE

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY

Teletype SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: Letter received from the Department dated 6/9/65 submitted a copy of a complaint recently filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, by John J. King, Plaintiff vs. Nicholas deB Katzenbach, Attorney General for the United States, Defendant. Plaintiff claims that he is the owner of the assassination rifle and the .38 revolver which is described in the President's Commission Report. Following analyzation of the Department's letter and its enclosure, a separate memorandum will be prepared concerning this matter; however, it is desirable to know what information Dallas has in files concerning any contractual agreements re the purchase or selling of these weapons by Marina Oswald. Bufiles contain several references concerning one John J. King who is described as an oil man and considered a millionaire residing in Denver, Col., who may be identical.

1 XEROX
JUN 14 1965

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

JUN 10 1965

TELETYPE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 1, 1965

The attached book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was sent to the Director anonymously from New York, New York, and is replete with handwritten notations.

- 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 _____
- MR. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. NETCALF _____
- MISS GANDY

crt

5432

فصل من كتاب

TRACED BELONG FILED

70 JUN 20 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: June 4, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.
Democrat, West Virginia
Member of House Appropriation Subcommittee
Handling State, Justice, Etc., Appropriation Bill

Congressman Slack telephonically contacted the writer and referred to the fact that during the course of the hearings on the State Department appropriation bill he had raised some questions with regard to the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy. He pointed out that this questioning developed the fact that one Eoris H. Klosson was Counselor for Political Affairs at the Moscow Embassy who signed the despatch with regard to Oswald and indicated that Oswald had learned a hard lesson the hard way and had acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U. S. with regard to Oswald's desire to return to America. Congressman Slack inquired as to the present assignment of Klosson and the State Department furnished for the record the information that Klosson is now assigned to the American Embassy at Kingston as Deputy Chief of Mission.

Congressman Slack went on to state that a few days after the release of the State Department hearings an individual had contacted him and indicated that Klosson had, back in the mid 1940's, allegedly been associated with some woman who was a known Communist. Slack indicated that he would appreciate it if it would be possible to know what, if anything, the Bureau's records might reflect concerning Klosson's background, particularly in the mid 1940's, with regard to this information and stated he did not wish to discuss over the phone any further details of his conversation with this unidentified party at this time. I advised the Congressman I would check and see what, if anything, we had concerning Klosson and be in touch with him, which was agreeable with him.

A review of the Bureau's records reflect that Klosson was originally the subject of an Internal Security-Russian investigation in 1946 as an employee of the Department of State. This investigation was instituted on information received from the State Department that Klosson was a member of the USSR Country Committee of the State Department and that he was alleged to be a pro-Soviet member of the Committee. Bureau files revealed that the name of Boris Klosson, 1066 Colvin Boulevard, Kenmore, New York, and/or 136 Curtis Street, Medford, Massachusetts, appeared in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent, upon her arrival in the United States in January, 1943. This investigation revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson. It did reveal, however, that he was a representative of the State Department attending a Russian language course at a school being handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

ENCLOSURE
Enclosures

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

JUN-24 1965

Memorandum for Mr. Mohr
RE: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

In addition to the above, Klosson was the subject of a full-field investigation in November, 1953, under the Security of Government Employees program. A preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty of Government Employees program was conducted in 1948 based on the same data as appeared in the 1946 investigation set forth above. On 11-22-54 the Civil Service Commission advised Klosson had been "retained." At this time Klosson was Deputy Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, State Department. Attached is a compilation of the background material available in the Bureau's records, including the above, concerning Klosson. Also attached for information are Zerox copies of the pages dealing with Congressman Slack's questioning of the State Department dealing with the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the writer be permitted to call on Congressman Slack, orally apprise him on a confidential basis regarding the information set forth above and ascertain what, if any, additional information the Congressman has learned as well as the source of such information concerning Klosson.

BORIS HANSEN KLOSSON
FORMERLY BORIS HANSEN KLOWSKI

Klosson was born as Boris Hansen Klowksi, January 21, 1919, at Buffalo, New York (his name was legally changed to Klosson in 1923).

Klosson was originally the subject of an "Internal Security - Russian" investigation in 1946 while an employee of the Department of State. This investigation was instituted on information received from the State Department that Klosson was a member of the USSR Country Committee of the State Department and that he was alleged to be a pro-Soviet member of the Committee. Bureau files revealed that the name of Boris Klosson, 1055 Colvin Boulevard, Kenmore, New York, and/or 135 Curtis Street, Medford, Massachusetts, appeared in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent, upon her arrival in the United States in January, 1943. This investigation revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson. It did reveal, however, that he was a representative of the State Department attending a Russian language course at a school being handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence. (100-345566)

In 1948 Klosson was unit chief (acting) at the State Department and a preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty of Government Employees program was instituted based on the same data as appeared in the 1946 investigation. No additional derogatory information was developed during this preliminary inquiry. In November, 1953, a full-field investigation under the Security of Government Employees program was instituted at the request of the State Department based on the same information as the 1946 investigation. No additional pertinent information was developed during this inquiry other than one reference who had sponsored medical aid to Russia in 1941 and had commented favorably concerning the Soviet constitution in 1935. On November 22, 1954, the Civil Service Commission advised Klosson had been "retained." At the time of this investigation Klosson was Deputy Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, State Department. (121-8468)

In 1957 Klosson was the subject of a "Atomic Energy Act - Applicant" investigation as he was assigned to the National War College as a faculty member. No derogatory data was developed during this investigation. (116-431856)

107
ENCLOSURE

According to a list of State Department employees assigned to the United States Embassy in Moscow from 1956 to 1962 (when the list was prepared), Klosson was assigned to the Embassy as "Political Officer" in 1959 and was there as of March, 1962, when the list of employees was compiled. (65-67259-3)

In connection with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, the passport file of Oswald revealed that his passport renewal application on July 10, 1961, was sworn to by Oswald before Richard E. Snyder, Consul, American Embassy, Moscow. A State Department despatch number 29 from the American Embassy, Moscow, dated July 11, 1961, listed the reporting officer as Snyder and the despatch was signed for the Ambassador by Klosson, "Conselor for Political Affairs" at the Embassy. (This despatch contains information concerning Oswald's appearance and interview at the Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961, relative to his desire to return to the United States with his wife and Snyder appears to be the official who interviewed him). (105-82555-3937)

This State Department despatch number 29 sets forth the following paragraph relating to Lee Harvey Oswald as noted by the American Embassy interviewing official, Mr. Richard Snyder:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusion about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him. He stated that he is in contact with his mother and a brother in the United States. He stated that he had about 200 rubles and that he and his wife would save more for eventual costs of traveling to the United States."

The FBI reviewed this despatch during our checks of State Department records concerning Oswald prior to the assassination. It was this despatch that was the basis for the Director's statement in his testimony before the President's Commission on May 14, 1964, that "The report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk." This despatch appears in the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" as Exhibit 935, Volume XVIII, pages 137-139.

visas and you have not had an increase in personnel. Is that correct?

Mr. YLITALO. The streamlining program is carrying on, Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. YLITALO. There was a total increase of nonimmigrant visas last year of 23 percent worldwide.

Mr. ROONEY. I am trying to find out if you came up with some innovations in this operation as Mr. Welch did some years back.

ISSUANCE OF VISAS BY MAIL

Mr. YLITALO. We are working on innovations now. One of the innovations already in effect is the issuance of visas by mail. Now we are giving the highest priority to finding ways of improving our visa card files at Foreign Service posts. For the most part, these cards are the records of previous applications. We have millions of cards around the world and it is quite a workload for the staff to work with these cards every time somebody applies. While maintaining the qualitative standards of the law, we think it is possible to reduce this file and do a better job. Such an improvement does not necessarily require mechanization, but rather involves a study of the length of time the posts should retain those cards as well as a careful study of the purposes of the cards. We think in a short time we will have a new procedure which will make it easier for the posts to handle the increasing visa workload. And, of course, we are in favor of automating. We have worked closely with the automation people and we see a real good chance of reducing the workload. It seems there is a good possibility that through the use of a machine, without going into what the cost might be at the moment; that is, with utilization of a machine we might have for other purposes as well, perhaps we can perform some of these functions in a more efficient way.

Mr. ROONEY. Has your area been the beneficiary of any research contracts?

Mr. YLITALO. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You probably are doing a good job as you always have, and without frills.

Mr. YLITALO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Slack?

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Schwartz, you are the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLACK. Then I could assume you are familiar with all the rules, directives, and regulations regarding the issuance of passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To an extent, yes, sir.

REPATRIATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SLACK. Are you prepared to answer some questions growing out of the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am generally familiar with it.

Mr. SLACK. I am in the right department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think so, yes.

Mr. SLACK. The Warren Commission states that from November 1959 to February 1961 the American Embassy heard nothing of

105-42955-
ENCLOSURE

Oswald. He had turned in his passport and indicated he planned to remain in the Soviet Union. Then in February 1961 he wrote the Embassy and asked that arrangements be made to permit him to return to the United States. He came to the Embassy in July 1961 and was interviewed. On the basis of this interview apparently the Embassy concluded that Oswald had not legally expatriated himself. He was given back his passport, which at that time was valid only until September 1961. In May 1962, after 15 months of dealing with the Embassy, his passport was renewed and he and his wife were given permission to enter the United States.

Now, to me, Mr. Schwartz, it is obvious that any American who disappeared from sight in a foreign country for over a year and then suddenly reappeared and requested reentry into the United States could have developed almost anything in the way of a physical disease, some form of addiction, or emotional breakdown.

Is it a fact that the pertinent Federal law permits reentry under these conditions and, if so, who must be satisfied as to the acceptability of a citizen?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Sir, once it was determined that Oswald had not lost his citizenship—

Mr. SLACK. Does Federal law permit reentry under these conditions as was just stated, according to the Warren report?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLACK. The second part of that question is, if so, who must be satisfied as regards the acceptability of a citizen?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Department of State must be satisfied that the person is a citizen. The Immigration Service, if it did not agree with that determination, would exclude the person at the port of entry.

Mr. SLACK. In a case of this kind who makes the final decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The final decision on citizenship in the Oswald case was made by the Department of State in Washington, based on reports from the Embassy that Oswald was still a citizen.

Mr. Hickey, if my memory fails me on this, will you correct me?

It is my recollection the determination was made in the Department.

Mr. HICKER. That is correct.

Mr. SLACK. Are any written or oral tests given of any kind, or is it simply an interview after which the individual is turned loose on the body of American citizens?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. When the Embassy is in doubt a question is often given to the applicant. A questionnaire was given to Oswald in this case. He had to fill out a questionnaire, which is one of the items taken into account in determining whether or not he had performed any act which could have resulted in his expatriating himself.

Mr. CROCKETT. But on the point of emotional stability and all that, we have no jurisdiction over any of that.

Mr. SLACK. How many U.S. Embassy officers participated in the interview or interviews with Oswald in Moscow?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check the file on that. I do know certainly one officer, the one who testified before the Commission. My recollection is that there was at least one other officer who had spoken to or interviewed Oswald. I am sure of one, Mr. Snyder, who testified before the Commission.

(The information follows:)

165-222-10

ENCLOSURE

The Department's files and the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" (app. XV and testimony of Mr. Snyder in hearings vol. V) indicate that Oswald was interviewed by Mr. Richard E. Snyder on October 31, 1959, concerning his expatriation and again by Mr. Snyder on July 8 and July 10, 1961, concerning the return of his passport. Oswald was also interviewed by Mr. John A. McVickar on July 11, 1961, concerning Marina Oswald's admittance to the United States.

RETURN OF AMERICANS FROM CUBA

Mr. SLACK. I noticed in the press of February 16 that three American shrimp fishermen had run aground off Cuba the week prior to that and that they did this deliberately so they would not have to return to the United States. What will happen, under present law, if they go to the Swiss Embassy, which I understand is presently acting for the United States, and request a right to return?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is an active case at this very moment. I believe that they will be repatriated, returned to the United States.

Mr. SLACK. You say they will be returned?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Swiss will report to us and if, as you indicated, a request came in from them to us to come back, they would be returned to the States.

My recollection is that some, if not all, of these people are fugitives from the States. There are some criminal charges against them, I believe.

REPATRIATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Schwartz, on October 2, 1961, the Washington Star had a press report with regard to testimony before the Warren Commission of the Director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover states that his department received from the Department of State a document which evaluated Lee Harvey Oswald as a "thoroughly safe risk."

The following day, on October 3, for the State Department, a spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, denied there was any such document in the files of the Department. The conflict here apparently refers to a two-and-a-half-page summary of an interview between Oswald and Richard E. Snyder of the American Embassy on July 9, 1961.

What is the present occupation and responsibility of this Mr. Richard Snyder?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will have to check that, sir. I do not know where Mr. Snyder is now.

(The information follows:)

Richard E. Snyder is now assigned to the American Embassy, Tokyo, as special assistant to the Ambassador.

Mr. CROCKETT. If I may, Mr. Slack, I would like it specifically understood that the State Department does not have any authority to investigate any American citizen for entry into the United States on security, emotional health, or anything else.

Mr. SLACK. Do you think it might be well if there were legislation introduced in this field?

Mr. CROCKETT. I do not know. It might well be.

I would just like to have it understood no State Department person was derelict in his duty in this case because he had no authority, no

jurisdiction or responsibility in any of these areas of emotion, health, or security, in the return of an American citizen to this country.

Mr. Slack. Mr. Schwartz, in this press release of October 3, it was reported that Mr. Boris H. Klosson, counselor for political affairs at the Moscow Embassy, reported that 20 months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union had clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald.

It quotes Klosson as saying:

He [Oswald] stated frankly he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved about his illusions about the Soviet Union, at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

To quote again:

• • • much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him.

I would like to know the assignment and responsibility Mr. Boris H. Klosson now has with the Department.

Mr. Schwartz. I would have to check that unless somebody present happens to know.

(The information follows:)

Boris H. Klosson is now assigned to the American Embassy, Kingston, as deputy chief of mission.

Mr. Slack. On that same day, October 3, reference is made in the press to another document written by the Office of Soviet Union Affairs of the Department to the visa office recommending the issuance of a visa to a Mrs. Oswald. In this document it is recommended that Mrs. Oswald be given a visa to get Lee Harvey Oswald and his family out of the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the document contains this language:

An unstable character whose actions are entirely unpredictable, Oswald may well refuse to leave the U.S.S.R. or subsequently attempt to return, and if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child, such action would permit the Soviet Government to argue although it had issued a visa to Mrs. Oswald, to prevent the separation of a family the U.S. Government had imposed a forced separation, by refusing to issue her a visa. Obviously this would weaken our Embassy's position—and so forth.

POLICY RELATING TO DEFECTORS

Is it the policy of the State Department to encourage return to this country of defectors the Department itself labels "unstable and entirely unpredictable" so that diplomatic negotiations may continue toward the end that additional Soviet citizens may be brought to the United States at the request of American relatives?

Mr. Schwartz. Mr. Slack, I am afraid I would not be competent as a witness to testify on the policy relating to defectors. I could only tell you that from my experience there are certain instances where efforts are made to have a defector returned.

I think in the instance that you are citing here, the overall policy of the Department was to encourage the uniting of families. We have had problems with the Soviet Union over many years in their refusal to permit Russian wives, for instance, to leave and join husbands who are in the States. We have generally adopted the policy of doing everything reasonable to effect family reunions.

105-22000

105-22000

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation

DATE: June 5, 1965

FROM : John W. Douglas
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

JWD:LNLeathers:ic
145-12-979

SUBJECT: John J. King v. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the United States
(US DC D. Colo.) Civil No. 9163

A copy of the complaint recently filed in this action is enclosed.

In order that we may defend this action, please send us, not later than June 21, 1965, a report, in duplicate, setting forth the facts involved. If you cannot send us the necessary material before that time, please let us know as promptly as possible so that we can inform the court of the reason for the delay.

If any departmental regulations or orders are involved, we would like to receive the references to the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register where they may be found. If such regulations and orders are not published in the Federal Register or in the Code of Federal Regulations, we would appreciate receiving four copies of them with your report.

You should also include four sets (one of which should be certified) of relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of administrative hearings, and administrative rulings or orders.

It will be helpful if you will state specifically which allegations of the complaint should, in your opinion, be admitted and which should be denied, and make suggestions for any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer.

Please include a list of the names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved and a brief summary of the matters about which they can testify on behalf of the Government.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

56 JUN 29 1965

JUN 9 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DESPITE RUMORS, WILD TALES

FBI and Dallas Police

Not at War

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

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

88

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 6-13-65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

Being Investigated

6 JUL 13 1965

Be certain we address to no agency here in Dallas Chicago & A.C.

By **MIM LEHRER**
Staff Writer

A WAR between the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would make great reading. It would be chock full of juicy incidents of agents and detectives fighting over evidence, withholding information from each other, snarling at one another in the street.

But to the chagrin of the sensationalists, it's just not true. Despite hints and rumors and wild tales to the contrary.

It is true that no Dallas police officers have been admitted to the FBI's national police academy since November, 1963, and have FBI agents acted as instructors in the local police school—except for riot training since that time.

DOES THIS mean war?

No, say the facts gleaned from officials of both of the law enforcement agencies, plus Times Herald interviews with the men who do the work—the police officers and the FBI agents.

"Oh, yeah, before we go out and make an arrest together or slip up a little information we'll talk for a few minutes about how much we hate each other," says one officer.

The bosses put it more diplomatically.

"I know of no lack of cooperation on matters of mutual interest," says J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office. He notes that there is continual exchanging of information and aid between the agencies.

DALLAS POLICE Chief Jesse Curry says: "Our relations with all local agents are fine — nothing is strained as far as we're concerned.

"We work together on a wide variety of cases, as you can plainly see by the fact that

there are agents in and out of our offices all day long."

SO WHY all the noise? Where and why did the "war talk" get started?

It began, as anyone who followed the investigation knows, immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy.

The nation and the rest of the world looked desperately for a scapegoat. The Secret Service, the State Department, the FBI and the Dallas police all took their turns at the whipping post.

And as rapidly as the heat came, each agency tried to avert it.

OCCASIONALLY this left Chief Curry and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover at opposite ends of the statement pole. There was a flap immediately after the assassination when the chief said the FBI had never informed his department of Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in Dallas, for instance.

There were countermoves and counter-counter moves between the two officials, some of them involving direct statements, others indirect "leaks" to the press.

The most recent direct flap came from Mr. Hoover a few weeks back when he told a

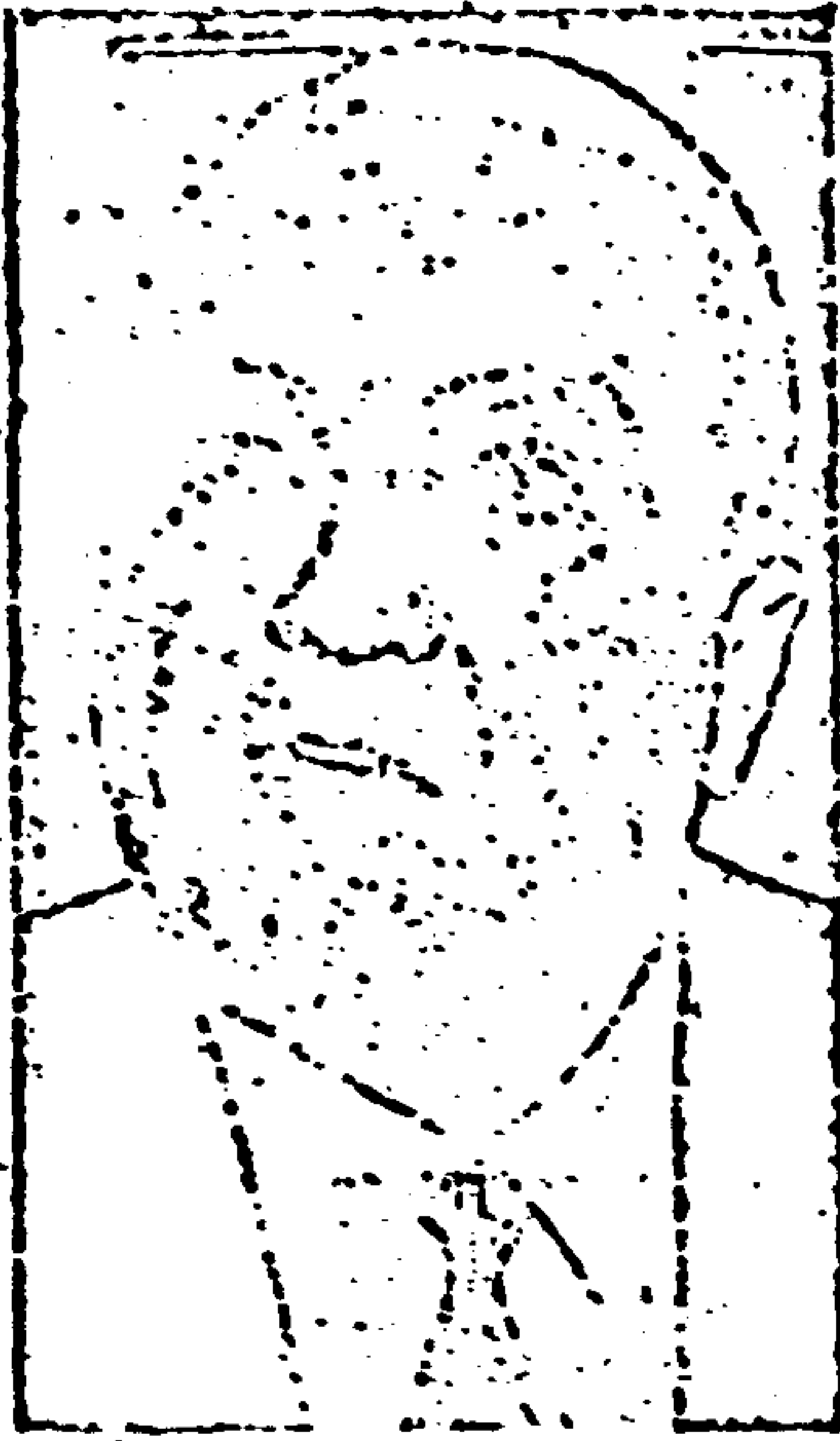
gressional committee that Jack Ruby would never have been able to murder Oswald if the accused assassin had been a federal prisoner, implying heavily that the FBI knows more about handling prisoners than the Dallas police.

THE CLIMAX of this parrying came in the now-famous statement which FBI Agent James Hosty did or did not make in the basement of City Hall shortly after the assassination to a Dallas police lieutenant, Jack Revill.

Lt. Revill, in a written memorandum, quoted Agent Hosty as saying that the FBI was familiar with Oswald and knew that he was a Communist capable of assassinating the President.

Agent Hosty denied saying any such thing. Chief Curry stood resolutely

3



FBI'S HOOVER

Does Washington . . .

by his officer, Mr. Hoover, equally resolute, backed up his man, too.

And there they stood and still stand. The Warren Commission merely pointed out the diversity in testimony but elected not to resolve it.

THIS AND OTHER incidents left their wounds on both the chief and the FBI director.

This leaves the day-to-day relations between the FBI and the Dallas Police Department to the detectives and the agents.

Like the interservice rivalries at the Pentagon, only the admirals and the generals are involved in this squabble — if one chooses to call it that.

FBI AGENTS don't, for instance, knock Jack Revill. Nor do Dallas police officers attack

Jim Hosty, who was transferred to Kansas City last fall.

Lt. Revill is still the chief of the department's important criminal intelligence section and, as such, is in almost daily contact with FBI agents on matters involving subversion, organized crime and similar investigations. Agents like him personally and respect him professionally.

Though he is no longer in Dallas, Agent Hosty is considered a top-flight investigator and "the best man on security matters in the business" by detectives who worked with him.

COOPERATION between the FBI and the Dallas police in other sections also is good. Relations between the FBI and the detective bureaus — homicide and robbery, burglary and theft, forgery and auto theft — are considered excellent.

Both agencies had nothing but praise for each other for the "teamwork" in the solving of the Oct. 1961, First National Bank hold-up. For instance, leads and physical evidence tests were swapped and shared from the beginning.

This same working-together atmosphere resulted in the recovery of \$15,000 worth of antique guns taken in a recent North Dallas burglary. The Dallas burglary and Theft Bureau provided leads and information which enabled FBI to find the stolen guns in El Paso and the accused burglars in California.

Many other examples in recent months of close FBI-Dallas police cooperation on minor cases too.

THIS BRINGS IT all back to police schools and instructors. Will FBI men go back into the Dallas school as before and will Dallas officers again be permitted to go to the national academy in Washington?

The Dallas office of the FBI

has nothing to do with either. The Washington office will say if and when formal instruction again comes under the cooperation umbrella. Academy acceptance is made there. The Dallas office can only recommend.

Under a new congressional appropriation, the FBI will soon expand its present academy facilities at Quantico, Va. to accommodate 1,200 police agency students annually. The present one takes care of 100. Maybe there will be room for Dallas people in the new one.

RELIABLE SOURCES say Mr. Hoover has used this no-student, no-instructor "punishment" before. When a mild flap erupted between the FBI and the New York City Police Department several years ago, the academy suddenly got "overcrowded" and unable to handle any more New York officers. Even the Washington, D.C., police got the same treatment once following a rift between Mr. Hoover and that chief.

Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department confirmed to The Times Herald this week that he had a similar experience five or six years ago. His department had an appropriation to send an officer to the academy, but when he was ready to go the FBI said there probably wouldn't be a vacancy for him for "several years."

"THE INFORMATION came to me that the FBI was not interested in having any officers from this department in its academy," he said, noting that he and Mr. Hoover had had a difference of opinion on the ways to fight organized crime shortly before.

"To be frank," he said, "I had the definite impression that the reason for their lack of interest in our officers was because of me as an individual."

There is only one officer presently in the entire Los Angeles Police Department who is a graduate of the FBI school. It has been more than 10 years since one attended.

He emphasized that this apparent rift at the top level, as in



CHIEF CURRY

. . . Ignore Dallas?

Dallas' case, has not affected and will not affect the working relationship between his officers and agents.

"On the operational level there is the closest cooperation between our department and the FBI," he said.

THE SIMILARITIES between the Los Angeles situation and Dallas' are remarkably similar.

Law enforcement is not suffering because Mr. Hoover had a disagreement with the chief there, nor is it here.

So, if there is a war between the Dallas Police Department and the FBI, it's a strange war indeed.

Fortunately for the citizens of Dallas, no Indians are on the front lines.

Only chiefs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont *W.C.*

DATE: June 14, 1965

FROM : A. ROSEN

- 1- Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1- Mr. Belmont
- 1- Mr. Rosen
- 1- Mr. Malley
- 1- Mr. Schroder
- 1- Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise the Department furnished a letter enclosing a copy of a complaint filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, by John J. King against the Attorney General for the return of the assassination rifle and .38 caliber revolver used to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. The letter requested information from the Bureau to defend this action. We do not have the information requested and no previous information has been received concerning the contracts to dispose of the weapons and no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter. Bureau reply attached.

BACKGROUND:

A letter dated June 9, 1965 from Mr. John W. Douglas, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, enclosed a copy of a complaint filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, on May 14, 1965 by John J. King, v. Nicholas deB Katzenbach. In brief, King claims he is the owner of the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and requested the return of these weapons. King claimed the Attorney General does not own these weapons and has no right under the law to retain them either for his own account or in his official capacity, as the Attorney General of the United States.

The letter from Mr. Douglas made several requests of the Bureau in order to defend this action:

1. A report in duplicate setting forth the facts involved. We have no knowledge of this matter other than that published by local newspapers and a check with our Dallas Office revealed that they have no information concerning

Enclosure: *5-11-65*

NOT RECORDED

REMARKS (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

50 JUN 23 1965

NO DATA TRANSMISSION

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

1. Dallas did advise however, newspaper articles had indicated Marina Oswald has attempted to sell these weapons. Aside from his allegation we have no facts to indicate King purchased the weapons. In addition, we have not conducted any investigation concerning this matter.

2. If any Departmental regulations or orders involved the Department wanted to receive references to the Code of the Federal Regulations and the Federal Register where they may be found. We have no knowledge of this and if such information was published such research would be the responsibility of the Department.

3. Department wanted copies of relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of hearings and administrative rulings or orders. We have none.

4. Department desired our opinion regarding allegations of the complaint which should be admitted and which should be denied and any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer. This is not our responsibility or function.

5. Department desired a list of names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved and matters that they can testify to on behalf of the Government.

In connection with item No. 5, it is pointed out the rifle and pistol were both obtained by police agencies in Dallas and we were requested to be temporary custodians until the appropriate disposition was determined. The Department is also being referred to the report of the President's Commission on the assassination which reveals identities of individuals who acquired these weapons.

Presently there is pending proposed legislation relating to the retention of exhibits in this case. The bill would allow the Attorney General to designate certain items of evidence to be retained by the Government which would be recorded in the Federal Register. Thereafter, anyone having claim to the items selected would file a claim through the U. S. Court of Claims. The Department requested our views on this legislation, and by letter dated 3/4/55, we indicated the proposed legislation appeared to be a logical solution to this problem. It was also indicated we would relinquish these

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

items when so designated by the Attorney General.

Bureau files contain several references concerning one John J. King who is described as an oil man and considered a millionaire residing in Denver, Colorado, who may be identical. There were several references in the Jack L. Ruby file which were not derogatory.

ACTION

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Douglas outlining the Bureau's position as set forth above and advising that no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: June 15, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.
Democrat, West Virginia
Member of House Appropriation Subcommittee
Handling State, Justice, Etc., Appropriation Bill

[Handwritten signature]
5 *[Handwritten initials]*

Lee

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of 6-4-65 captioned as above in which it was approved that the writer be permitted to orally apprise Congressman Slack of confidential information contained in the Bureau's files concerning Boris H. Klosson, who was Counselor for Political Affairs in the Moscow Embassy and who had signed the despatch with regard to Oswald in connection with his repatriation to the U. S. Congressman Slack had indicated he had received some information subsequent to the publishing of the State Department hearings and was wondering whether the Bureau was aware of this and what, if anything, the Bureau might have concerning Klosson that he could be made aware of.

Congressman Slack has been ill with an attack of the virus and the writer called on him this morning and he was furnished orally the information in the Bureau's records as set forth in the attachment to referenced memorandum. He was particularly interested in the fact that Klosson's name was contained in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent upon her arrival in the U. S. in January, 1943. However, investigation predicated upon this information revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson nor has subsequent investigation in connection with the Security of Government Employees program and an investigation under the "Atomic Energy Act-Applicant."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Congressman Slack stated that shortly after the release of the State Department hearings he had been called from the floor of the House by a newspaper writer whose name he could not recall at the moment since he was not that well acquainted with him, but who indicated he was either with the United Press International (UPI) or Associated Press (AP), who informed him that he understood that Klosson was suspected of being tied in with the Soviets in some way because of the fact that he had understood also that his name had been in the possession of a suspected Soviet agent. Slack stated that it appears we have already explored this situation and the newspaperman has not made any further contact with him nor did he at the time of the initial contact have any further specifics that are ^{not} already in the Bureau's possession.

It was suggested to the Congressman that should he recall the newspaperman or be contacted by him again in the future, that he suggest that the newspaperman get in touch with the FBI in order that we might obtain the benefit of any and all information he

JUN 24 1965

Memorandum for Mr. Mohr
RE: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

may have. The Congressman indicated he would do so but further indicated his satisfaction that apparently the Bureau was already well aware of Klosson's background.

During the course of the discussion the Congressman was most laudatory in his praise of the Director and his administration of the Bureau and stated it was certainly a striking difference between the way the Director is prepared when he appears and presents his justification for the appropriation being requested as opposed to witnesses from some of the other agencies and particularly the Department of State.

The above is submitted for information and record purposes.

JAM ✓ *JL*

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

346 PM CST URGENT 6-10-65 PSB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUTEL TODAY.

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO REFERENCES TO JOHN J. KING,
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO.

CLIPPING FROM DALLAS MORNING NEWS ISSUE OF MAY
TWENTYFIVE LAST FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY ROUTING SLIP JUNE SEVEN.
ARTICLE REFLECTS FACT OF SUIT FILED BY JOHN J. KING, ENGLEWOOD,
COLORADO, IN USDC, DENVER, AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOR RECOVERY OF WEAPONS WHICH HE CLAIMS PURCHASED IN DALLAS
LAST NEW YEARS EVE THROUGH UNIDENTIFIED AGENT, FOR HIS PRIVATE
COLLECTION AND NOT FOR DISPLAY. KING IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "OIL
MAN AND GUN COLLECTOR." PRICE PAID FOR GUNS NOT INDICATED.
END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1965

PAGE TWO

DALLAS LAW FIRM KILGORE AND KILGORE STATED TO BE REPRESENTING KING.

JAMES A. KILGORE, ATTORNEY, QUOTED AS SAYING "UNFAMILIAR WITH ANYTHING BEYOND FACT HIS FIRM IS REPRESENTING KING."
KILGORE QUOTED AS SAYING "BILL GARRETT HANDLED EVERYTHING."
WILLIAM C. GARRETT LISTED IN DALLAS DIRECTORY AS ATTORNEY, ADOLPHUS TOWER BUILDING, WHICH IS ALSO ADDRESS OF KILGORE FIRM.

MARINA OSWALD REPORTEDLY CONTACTED AND QUOTED AS SAYING "NO, NOT YET" WHEN QUESTIONED BY REPORTER AS TO WHETHER GUNS SOLD. ARTICLE STATES IT IS OPEN SECRET MARINA HAD BARGAINED FOR SALE OF GUNS.

BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO DALLAS AIRTELS MARCH TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYSEVEN LAST, IN OSWALD CASE CONCERNING APPOINTMENT OF MARINA AS ADMINISTRATOR FOR OSWALD ESTATE. WEAPONS REPORTEDLY LISTED IN INVENTORY, ENTIRE ESTATE VALUED AT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DENVER ADVISED AM.

END

UA ...ALS...

FBI WASH DC

CLR

Mr. John W. Rogers
Assistant Attorney General

June 15, 1965

Director, FBI 105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

JOHN J. KING V. MICHAEL C. RYAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
(US DC D. CALIF.) CIVIL NO. 9163

Re HARVEY OSWALD

In response to your letter dated June 9, 1965, your reference to the weapons, 145-12-078, the described weapons listed in the complaint of John J. King are being temporarily retained by this Bureau. We have not received any previous information concerning contracts to dispose of the weapons and no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter. The President's Commission assigned these weapons Commission exhibit numbers, which were revealed in the Commission report. The rifle was given Commission Exhibit Number 143 and the .38 revolver Commission Exhibit Number 145. The President's Commission utilized these weapons on several occasions during the course of their official investigation and subsequently returned them to this Bureau for temporary retention until disposition is determined by the Attorney General.

REC'D-READING ROOM

JUN 15 3 33 PM '65

1030

This Bureau is not aware of any Departmental regulations or orders relating to this matter. My letter dated February 24, 1965, addressed to former Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," relates to the "Retention of Physical Items Pertaining to the Assassination." Reference is made to my letter dated May 4, 1965, addressed to the Deputy Attorney General captioned "Legislative Program Number 304 - Providing for the Acquisition and Preservation by the United States of Certain Items of Evidence Pertaining to the Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy." This letter was in response to the communication of Mr. Herbert E. Hoffman dated May 3, 1965. We do not have in our possession any relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of administrative

KIR:imt
(10)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 6/14/65, entitled "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

JUN 17 1965
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. John J. Douglas

hearings and administrative rules or orders relating to this matter or any information which would establish the legal ownership of the weapons described in the complaint by Mr. John J. King.

It is pointed out this Bureau did not recover the described weapons. The rifle was recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building by representatives of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the Dallas, Texas, Police Department which information may be found in the report of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 79. The revolver was recovered by members of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas Theater Building and the facts relating to this arrest begin on page 173 of the Commission report. Subsequently, these items were furnished to the FBI for appropriate examination and temporary custody.

In connection with the answer to the complaint you intend to file, we have no facts beyond the allegation in the complaint in addition to those set forth herein. Consequently we are not in a position to comment concerning the procedures to be followed by the Department in its pleadings in this matter.

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Mr. James J. Ellswick
41-25 Case Street
Elmhurst, N.Y.

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

Dear Sir:

Much money and time has been spent on finding or attempting to find the reasons or cause for the death of our late and beloved president John F. Kennedy. Two years ago I sat thru a motion picture which dealt with the assassination of a future president and his wife. The title of this picture was: "Manchurian Candidate" and starred Frank Sinatra.

If the late Harvey Lee Oswald had seen this picture I am sure it would have been the motivating force in his assassination of our late president. I sincerely urge you and if possible a few of the people involved in the investigation of our presidents death to view this picture as soon as possible and form your own opinion. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and hope it will aid you in your constant search for the truth I remain

Sincerely

James J. Ellswick
James J. Ellswick

*provided
copy*

REC 8

16 JUN 22 1965

5433

T. J. ...

...

June 22, 1965

REC B.

5433

Mr. James J. Ellswick
41-25 Case Street
Elmhurst, New York

Dear Mr. Ellswick:

Your letter of June 17th has been received and
it was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did. I want to
take this opportunity to thank you for giving me the benefit of
your views.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and the movie,
Manchurian Candidate, has been brought to the Bureau's attention on
previous occasions.

WAM:cs
(3)

JUN 22 11 27 AM '65
REC'D--READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 25
JUN 22 1965
COMM-FBI

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

56 JUL 1 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Director, FBI (62-109060)

6-25-65

Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

See Serial

There are enclosed for the Bureau an article appearing in the New York Times, International Edition, Paris, 6-23-65 regarding a book called "L'Affaire Oswald" (The Oswald Affair) by LEO SAUVAGE, a writer for "Le Figaro", a reputable Paris daily newspaper, and one copy of the book. The enclosed article gives a summary of the book.

The enclosures are furnished for the information of the Bureau and the completion of Bufiles.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
NWP:HD
(4)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 2 1965

71 AUG 5 1965

ORIGINAL FILED BY
SERIAL 5000

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Frenchman's Book Says Warren Panel Ignored Plot Angle

Special to The New York Times
 PARIS, June 22--A new book by the New York correspondent of Le Figaro, the highly respected Paris newspaper, accuses the Warren commission on the assassination of President Kennedy of having set out to prove Leo Harvey Oswald guilty.

"The Warren Commission completed itself and has investigated the body charged with establishing the truth, whatever it may be, but like a prosecutor determined to win his case," the author charges.

The author is Leo Sauvage, who for the last 15 years has represented Le Figaro, a conservative morning daily, in New York.

Mr. Sauvage, throughout his 442-page book, "L'Affaire Oswald," expresses a conviction

that Oswald was innocent. He advances an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin may have been the result of two separate plots.

The plot to kill the President, according to the Sauvage hypothesis, was conceived by unspecified Southern racists.

According to Mr. Sauvage, a trial of Oswald would have revealed his innocence.

The core of Mr. Sauvage's attack on the Warren Commission is the charge that the panel refused to explore avenues not designed to prove Oswald's guilt. Citing a number of circumstances and charges that in his view are unsolved mysteries, he declares:

"What all these mysteries have in common is that they leave no doubt as to the fact that there has never been a serious inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. Sauvage's own investigation presents no new evidence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
 New York Times
 International Edition

Date: June 23, 1965
 Edition: International
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy 11-22-63, Dallas
 Character: MISC.-INF.
 or CONCERNING
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: Paris
 Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

4034

6/25/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (47-0) (RUC)
SUBJECT: DAVID LAWVER
IMPERSONATION
OO: CLEVELAND

See Oswald

On 6/25/65, at 11:50 A. M., JAMES C. BOWLES, Sergeant in Charge, Dispatcher's Office, PD, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted this office and advised SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL as follows:

Miss MAURICE PETTY, telephone clerk, Dispatcher's Office, Dallas PD, at 11:40 A. M. that day received a telephone call. This call was referred to her when it came in and a man on the line told her that President Kennedy got killed in Dallas on 11/22/63, and asked her did OSWALD kill him. The caller told her it was the FBI in Chicago, Illinois, calling. She asked him if his call was from the FBI in Chicago and he repeated that it was. She then turned this call over to Sergeant BOWLES.

Sergeant BOWLES then was informed by the male caller that he was DAVID LAWVER, a white male, age nineteen, calling from Akron, Ohio, and gave his telephone number as JE 5-9994. The call came in, according to BOWLES, without comments from a long distance operator which indicated that direct dialing was apparently utilized by the caller. The caller said he had his back injured while in the Navy and was in Walter Reed Hospital in 1954. This comment indicated to BOWLES that the caller would have to be more than nineteen years of age.

4 - Bureau
(1 - 105-82555)
1 - Chicago (INFO)
2 - Cleveland
2 - Dallas (1 - 47-0) (1 - 100-10461)
EDK/mbk
(9)

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141 JUL 13 1965

66 JUL 14 1965

ORIGINAL FILE

DL 47-0

The caller told BOWLES the reason for his call was that he had been going over the book on JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY's assassination and he wanted to know why OSWALD killed KENNEDY; why RUBY was in the City Hall basement; why RUBY had a gun; why OSWALD was killed; how many shots were fired; did they still have RUBY; what did they plan to do with RUBY; and a few other similar questions.

BOWLES stated the caller sounded insane to him. He furnished the above for the FBI's information.

Dallas Office indices are negative concerning DAVID LAWVER.

The Bureau and Chicago are furnished the above for information, Chicago being advised because subject first claimed the call was being made by him from FBI, Chicago.

No action is contemplated by the Dallas Office.

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT AKRON, OHIO. Will attempt to identify subject through telephone # 5-9994 and/or directories and establish sources.

If the subject's identity is established, check indices and determine whether an interview with subject to admonish him concerning impersonation is advisable.

George C. Hanson Registered Civil Engineer

SWIMMING POOLS

STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 241-6035

June 30, 1965

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
Box 9573
Fort Worth, Texas

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I recently came across a new development in the Kennedy murder case. I find that there is substantial reason to believe that Mr. Kennedy was not riding in the motorcade at the time of his reported assassination. I have reason also to believe that the man taking his place in the car was named Officer J. D. Tippit.

Several months ago I sent a telegram to Mr. Robert Kennedy requesting him to make a Senate speech denouncing the murderers of his brother, President John Kennedy. To date, this speech has not materialized and now it is obvious to me that if what I believe now to be the truth, it would be incredible for Senator Kennedy to make any denunciation of an event that did not happen.

A careful study of the Warren Commission report is now in order to reassess some of the heretofore unexplained events and statements.

As reported to you earlier, I stated that a simulated assassination attempt was in progress at the time of the shooting at 12:30 P.M., November 22, 1963. This statement still holds as factual. The complete reading of all Secret Service personnel reports verify this, since all reports include the fact that a firecracker was discharged at the critical moment.

As you know, I feel that your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was part of this protective screen of agents working on behalf of President Kennedy. Since this has been proved, it is incongruous to believe that President Kennedy would have been allowed to expose himself personally to the dangers inherent in such an operation. The information that the man taking his place was Officer J. D. Tippit is withheld at the present time from ~~the~~ correspondence. However, it would be nice to reassess in light of some of the information contained in this letter as follows:

- (1) Reason for the haste to remove the body from the state of Texas and the lack of any autopsy by the state of Texas.

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199 JUL 1 1965

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485
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11/11/65

6 1965

- (2) The finding of four 38 caliber bullets of two manufacturers in the Tippit murder and the coincidence of "President Kennedy" being struck by at least four bullets.
- (3) The tremendous sympathy and compassion evidenced for Mrs. J. D. Tippit following the assassination.
- (4) Mr. J. D. Tippit's reported association with Jack Ruby prior to the assassination, keeping in mind that Mr. Ruby was part of the protective group.
- (5) The heretofore unexplained reason for Mr. Jack Ruby's visits to the scene of the assassination, his reported presence at Parkland Hospital, and the physical evidence of the bullet on the stretcher, and the 38 caliber cartridges found in the Oak Cliff section which ballistically matched the bullets in Tippit's body.
- (6) The covering of President Kennedy's head from the view of photographers upon his admission to Parkland Hospital even though a subsequent tracheotomy was performed to allow him adequate breathing.
- (7) The fact that pictures of the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald at the theater are subject to doubt, and the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not throw away the evidence of his revolver up until the time of his reported arrest.
- (8) The fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was charged only with the Tippit murder initially by the Dallas police.
- (9) Explains the lack of details of the Tippit autopsy in the Warren Commission report whereas complete details of other people supposedly murdered on that day are fully covered.
- (10) Explains Warren Commission affidavits which question the reason for lack of photographs of Officer Tippit.
- (11) Possibly explains in some degree the burning of the doctors' notes during the autopsy of "President Kennedy".
- (12) Explains serious discrepancies in the Tippit shooting in the Oak Cliff section.
- (13) Gives a reason why Officer Tippit did not call on the radio prior to his supposed shooting in the Oak Cliff section.
- (14) Explains why it was necessary for Tippit to have been shot four times with a .38 caliber bullet, which, of course, was the caliber of the bullet used in the Depository Building area.
- (15) Possibly explains to some degree why "President Kennedy's"

(16) Explains a coincident happening of two "murders" in Dallas within such a short period of time of each other, and explains the reason why the "Lipitt murder" had to take place in the Oak Cliff section following the abortive attempt to expose the murder plot and national conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

(17) Explains lack of detail of the methods by which Secret Service was possibly utilizing doubles in protection of public figures.

(18) Possibly gives an explanation of a reported secret tape recording which quoted Chief Justice Warren as saying that President Kennedy died of natural causes.

The above items are just a few lines of investigation which should be conducted to determine the facts of not only your son's participation in this affair; but the clearing of the dishonor to this country that is being compounded daily.

Some of this information was given to the local agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation two days ago for evaluation.

I sincerely hope, Mrs. Cavell, that this will be of some value to you in your studies.

Thank you again for your kind association in the past and the privilege of permitting me to participate on your behalf until this is completely cleared up.

Sincerely yours,


George C. Thompson

GCT:RE

CC: Senator Robert Kennedy
Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy
Mr. Phillip Kelly
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Mr. Nicholas B. de Kretzenbach
To all interested parties
File

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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5434

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

227

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-43)

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (33-130)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL

DATE: July 1, 1965

ASSASSINATION CALLED PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM

The "Minneapolis Tribune" newspaper of June 29, 1965, carried the following feature news article:

"Psychiatric rather than political motives prompt men like LEE HARVEY OSWALD to murder presidents, a University of Minnesota physician has concluded.

"If someone other than JOHN F. KENNEDY - Democrat or Republican - had been president, he would have been OSWALD's victim, Dr. DONALD W. HASTINGS believes.

"In the assassin's eyes, the important factor is the position of his victim, not his personality, according to HASTINGS, head of the university's Psychiatry Department.

"He explained that 'all the assassins of American presidents - with the exception of the two Puerto Ricans who tried to kill HARRY TRUMAN - were mentally ill.' The assassinations were the acts of 'disordered minds,' not of foreign or domestic intrigue, he said.

"HASTINGS recently completed an extensive study of the psychiatric makeup of nine presidential assassins (four were successful, five unsuccessful). He pored over old newspaper clippings, biographies and medical journals to determine what made these men the kind of murderers they were.

"HASTINGS' four-part series on the subject is appearing in current issues of Journal-Lancet, an Upper Midwest medical magazine.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Minneapolis
 JLR:dmb
 (4)

REC-43
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 199 JUL 19 1965
 EX-101

3 JUL 6 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN



MP 33-130

"In his opinion, seven assassins of American presidents were, in psychiatric lingo, 'paranoid schizophrenics' - mentally ill persons who believe someone is out to get them and who may murder to 'even the score.'

"According to HASTINGS, the other two assassins were 'fanatics' who thought they could help Puerto Rico by killing TRUMAN, but 'they had no thought of overthrowing the U. S. government.'

"A paranoid personality, the doctor explained, may think he's being persecuted by the FBI, the university radio station, the local police of the government of the United States. Mixed with this is the paranoid's belief that he's someone pretty special, for it's not every TOM, DICK or HARRY who has the whole government after him.

"Sometimes the paranoid schizophrenic becomes violent and lashes out at whomever he thinks is responsible for his frustrations.

"OSWALD apparently thought he was an important person with important ideas, HASTINGS believes. Yet, for the most part, he was ignored - first by his mother, who coted on one of his older brothers; then by the Russian government, which refused his citizenship, and then by the U. S. government, which refused his request to return to Russia.

"By killing KENNEDY, OSWALD hoped to show the world he was someone to be reckoned with, HASTINGS explained. He chose KENNEDY because he was a person of high rank, an authority figure.

"Doctors do not know what causes paranoid schizophrenia. HASTINGS noted, however, that 'it is often associated . . . with parental rejection, broken homes, the lack of a strong male figure with whom the growing boy can identify himself, and emotional stresses' that prevent the developing child from dealing successfully with his fellow men.

"'Repressed homosexual drives' also may be involved, HASTINGS added.

MP 33-130

"For example, the doctor said, OSWALD's father died just before his birth and he never had a meaningful male figure around which to pattern himself. His mother, eccentric, rejecting, and with little or no understanding of LEE's problems and her contributions to them, laid the seeds of hatred of authority which came to assume psychotic proportions."

"The psychiatrist continued:

"Unfortunately, the woods are full of paranoid schizophrenics. There are hundreds and hundreds of LEE HARVEY OSWALDS walking the streets.

"The disease is no respecter of race, religion or social status."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: July 9, 1965

FROM : J. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MONT FORD
MAILING OF OBSCENE LETTERS TO
MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On 7/6/65 Mr. Edward Bier, Office of the Chief Postal Inspector, Washington, D. C. furnished the enclosed copies of memoranda dated 3/16/65 and 6/10/65 to the Liaison supervisor.

These memoranda set forth information regarding obscene letters sent by the subject to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. She resides in Fort Worth, Texas. The memoranda indicate that the subject is 17 years old and had formerly been a patient in a mental institution. Prosecution in this case has been declined by the Assistant U. S. Attorney in Alexandria, Virginia.

Post Office has furnished data regarding the subject to Secret Service and Mr. Bier noted that data regarding the subject was being furnished for our information.

ACTION:

For the information of the Soviet Section and the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division.

Enclosures (2)

JJD:jkm
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Dunn

ENCLOSURE

REC-92

16 JUL 14 1965

Handwritten signature
5435

20 JUL 26 1965

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

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5435

PAGE NO. 2-5

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

227

POST OFFICE

REFERRAL

F B I

Date: 7/13/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

*J.K. [unclear]
K. [unclear]*

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a copy of "The American" which was received by the NYO in an envelope, also enclosed, postmarked 7/8/65 and bearing return address "Immigrant Inspector in Charge, US Immigration and Naturalization Service, Montreal International Airport, Dorval, Quebec, Canada."

Based on information available, NYO indices negative re EDWARD P. BRAY.

Xerox copy of enclosed material being maintained in NY file.

ENCLOSURE 1
REC 12
10: [unclear]

no action - Bray is a mental case. Numerous references on him. Info primarily furnished to Dept & USSR - 6-1-65

3 Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-New York

8 JUL 14 1965

JJO:pr
(5)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____
Per _____

69 JUL 21

3
SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE
UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
201 EAST 63rd STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

3
MONTREAL, Q.
JUL 8
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1965
CANADA

5
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

STATE OF WYOMING)
) SS
COUNTY OF NATRONA)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Civil Action No. 2745I

THE BENDIX CORPORATION, a
Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff

vs.

EDWARD F. BRAY,

Defendant.

EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE
WARREN REPORT .

FILED

MAR 15 1965

HARRY MCCRAKEN

Clerk of District Court

By MARGARET PATTERSON

of cur

TO: BROWN, HEALY, DREW, APOSTOLOS & BARTON
Attorneys for the Bendix Corporation

I. On August 12, 1963 a letter was written to Governor John Connally of Texas--: A plot is under way to assassinate you. As a former Secretary of the Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corporation used fraudulent PRESSURE/DEPTH curves on equipment designed and built by Bendix for Submarines of the Thresher Class....An organization known as JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER, (JFCOTT) is being formed.....SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and RIDE in an OPEN CAR, please donot allow any of your loved ones to ride in an OPEN CAR WITH YOU.....

THE ORGANIZATION.....JFCOTT

THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE


conceal the fact that they knew of the existence of this letter and that Governor Connally had received this letter ?

C. The Warren Commission was furnished a copy of this letter, other evidence including some still shots from an 8MM film which was made from the upper reaches of the Texas Building showing how the assassination appeared to the ASSASSINS, After this EVIDENCE was received by the Warren Commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren stated " Some of the testimony taken by his Commission would not be made PUBLIC 'in our lifetime'. WHY?

D. Why was J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and his staff of trained investigators by-passed in setting up this INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE? The FBI has an enviable record of solving MAJOR CRIMES, dating back nearly FOUR DECADES. Why turn this task over to a group of LIFELONG POLITICANS ?

3. A photostat copy of the Connally letter will be found on page II of the EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT.

EDWARD F. BRAY , ad litum
Defendant


Edward F. Bray
P.O. BOX 1244
Casper, Wyoming

U