

Section

102

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/23/66

FROM SAC, WFO (89-75) (RUC)

ATTENTION: FBI ANNEX

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

ReBulet 8/17/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the necessary copies of the translation requested in relet as well as the enclosure thereto.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) - *dictated by [unclear]*
- 1 - WFO

ENCLOSURE

HWS:ead
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62-109060-4202

REC-16

EX-108

9-1
AUG 24 1966

SEVEN
SIX
MTC



256

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DIE CIA WILL MICH UMLEGEN! - DAN KAM ER INS BURGHÖLZLI

Zürcher Polizei enthüllt «Kennedy-Enthüller»

ZÜRICH — Wollte der Deutsch-Amerikaner Joachim Joesten (59) bloss die Werbefrommel für sein demnächst erscheinendes Buch «Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» rühren, als er sich am letzten Samstag in Zürich mit viel Tam-Tam von der Polizei in «Schutzhaft» nehmen liess! Weil er angeblich vom amerikanischen Geheimdienst CIA wegen seinen in dem Buch enthaltenen «Enthüllungen» über die Mitverantwortung von US-Präsident Johnson am Kennedy-Mord gejagt und bedroht wird!

Oder ist der bekannte Journalist und Buchautor, der 1933 aus Nazi-Deutschland emigrierte, das internierungsreife Opfer eines Verfolgungswahns geworden?

Die seltsamen Abenteuer des Joachim Joesten in der Limmatstadt, die nicht selten an einen Spionageroman à la James Bond erinnern, finden jedenfalls jetzt im internationalen Blätterwald reichlich Widerhall.

Dem, was Joesten über seinen Zürcher Aufenthalt zu berichten wusste, war auf den ersten Blick tatsächlich sensationell.

Nur gab dann die Zürcher Polizei, die in dem Joesten-Thriller eine der Hauptrollen spielt, eine ganz andere Version des Geschehens.

Wie der US-Journalist seine Abenteuer in Zürich sah, erzählte er vorgestern an einer Pressekonferenz in Frankfurt. Er habe sich am letzten Samstag in Schutzhaft begeben müssen, weil er von den CIA-Geheimagenten bedroht worden sei. Kurz zuvor hätten Unbekannte aus seinem Wohnwagen Bücher gestohlen. Er vermute, dass die Täter nach Unterlagen für sein Buch suchten. Das Buch wirft der amerikanischen Regierung vor, die wahren Umstände des Mordes von Dallas bewusst geheimzuhalt-

sondern dass rechtsgerichtete Verschwörer das Attentat geplant und durchgeführt hätten.

Als der um sein Leben bangende Publizist schliesslich seine selbstgewählte Zellenunterkunft verlassen wollte, habe ihm dies die Zürcher Polizei verweigert. Statt ihn wieder in die «agentenverseuchte» Limmatstadt zu entlassen, hätten die Polizisten eine Aertzia gebot, die ihn dann zur Untersuchung in die Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Burghölzli einliessen liess. 24 Stunden später wurde er auf freien Fuss gesetzt. Nur auf Vermittlung seines Schwagers, des Münchner Universitätsprofessors Dr. Philipp Lersch, meint der Journalist.

Soweit die Darstellung von Joesten. Wesentlich anders tönte es gestern an der speziell einberufenen Pressekonferenz der Zürcher Stadtpolizei.

Kripochef Dr. Walter Hubatka erklärte unumwunden, der ganze Joesten-Wirbel sei höchstwahrscheinlich nur ein Werbetrick für das Kennedy-Buch, das in einem Zürcher Verlag erscheinen wird.

Ins Burghölzli

Joesten sei zwar am Samstag auf Veranlassung der Kantonspolizei ins Burghölzli eingeliefert worden. Von einem Bucherdiebstahl aus dem VW-Kastenwagen des Journalisten sei ihm aber

Joesten sich in «Schutzhaft» begeben habe. Denn dazu hätten die rechtlichen Grundlagen gefehlt. Er sei vielmehr in einem Niederdorfrestaurant von Polizisten abgeholt und auf die nächste Wache gebracht worden. Weil er lautstark Polizeischutz angefordert habe.

Auf dem Kantonspolizeiposten Rathaus habe das «CIA-Opfer» jedoch einen derart verwirrten Eindruck gemacht, dass die Polizei einen Internierungsarzt angefordert habe. Dieser habe nach einer Untersuchung und einer Besprechung mit Joesten die Einweisung ins Burghölzli angeordnet.

Dass es dem furchtlosen Streiter für «Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» nicht an Phantasie fehlt, beweist folgende Vermutung, die Joesten gegenüber einem seiner Arbeitgeber, dem «Weltwoche»-Chefredaktor Dr. Rolf Bigler, äusserte:

Die drei kürzlich in Zürich verhafteten angeblichen Deserteure aus der in Deutschland stationierten US-Army (BLICK berichtete darüber) seien im Wahrheit Geheimagenten der CIA gewesen. Sie hätten den Auftrag gehabt, ihn in Zürich zum Schweigen zu bringen.

Joesten ist inzwischen von der Zürcher Fremdenpolizei mit einer «Ausreisemassnahme» be-

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

Blick

Pg. 1

Bern, Switzerland

Date: 8/11/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

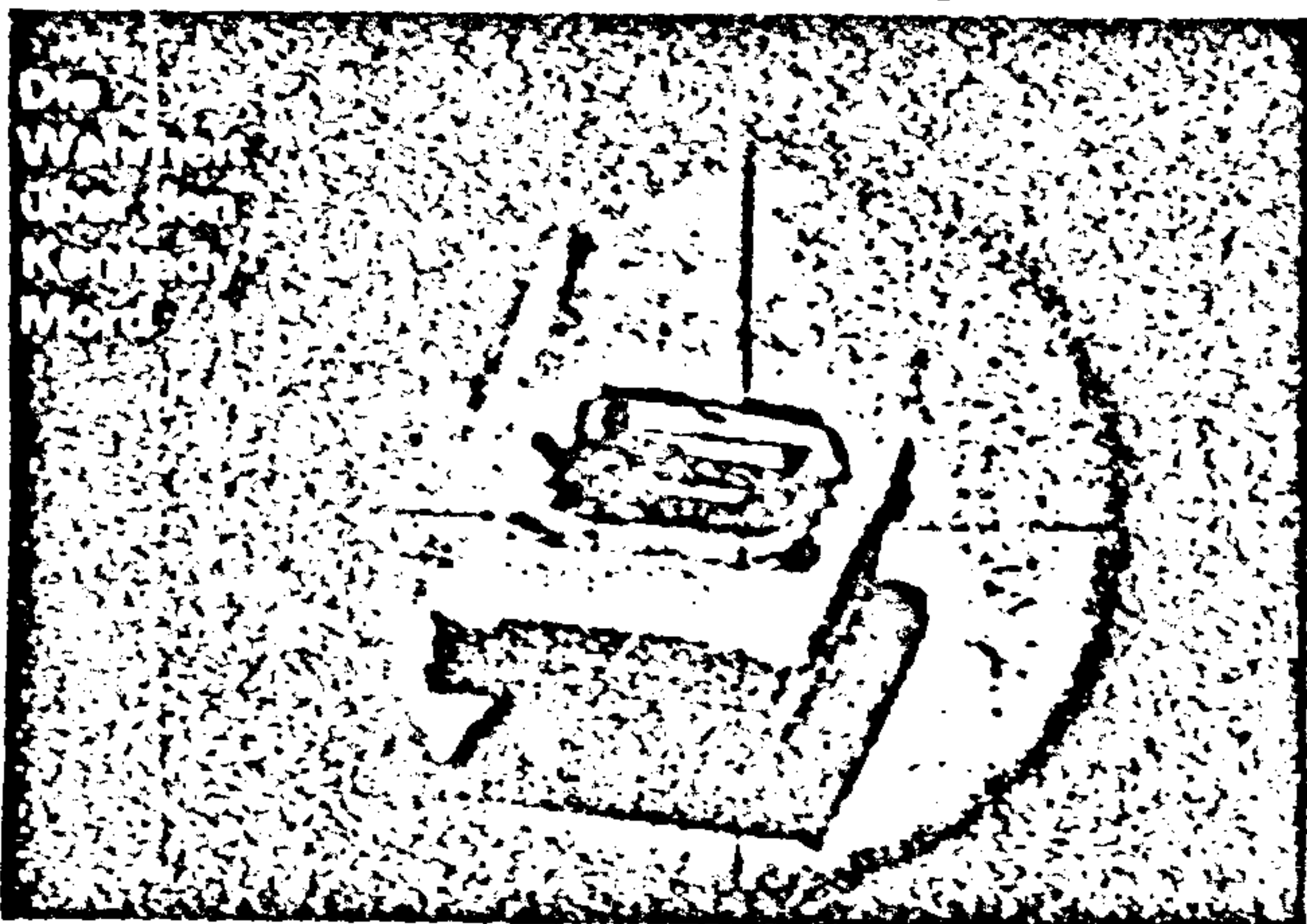
Character: MISC. INFO.
or CONCERNING

Classification:

Submitting Office: Bern

 Being Investigated

Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord



Die «Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» will das angebliche «CIA-Opfer» Joachim Joesten (rechts) in seinem demnächst erscheinenden Buch (links) ans Licht der Öffentlichkeit bringen. Joesten, ein bekannter Publizist, ist ständiger oder gelegentlicher Mitarbeiter zahlreicher grosser Zeitungen, so u. a. der Zürcher «Weltwoche» und der Hamburger «Zeit». Geboren wurde er 1907 in Köln. Er studierte an den Universitäten von Köln, Berlin, Breslau, München, Nancy und Madrid. 1933 emigrierte Joesten. 1948 wurde er US-Staatsbürger.

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4302

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

102

STATE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 8/9/66

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

in AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Handwritten initials

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

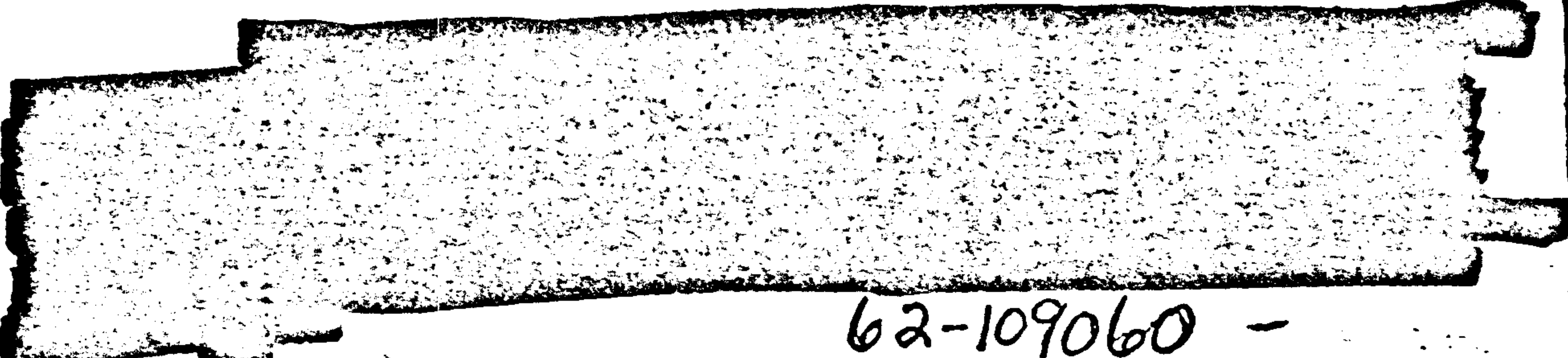
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Handwritten initials

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/1/65 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", enclosing an LHM concerning information furnished by PENN JONES, JR., on 5/23/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM concerning PENN JONES, JR., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, who appeared on KRLD Radio program in Dallas, Texas, called "Comment" on 8/4/66.



62-109060 -

ENCLOSURE The information from JAMES HUGHES concerning the enclosed LHM was received by SA GERALD LEWIS. The review of the tapes of the program "Comment" was by SA ROBERT G. GEMBERLING. The tapes were made available for review by EDDIE BARKER, News Director, KRLD Radio and TV, Dallas, Texas. It appears obvious that PENN JONES, JR., was grasping an opportunity to publicize the fact that Volume 1 of his book was now available for sale. Numerous persons who called him while on the program and asked questions were given the answer "I don't know."

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and no investigation, or other inquiry, is being made by this office, UACB.

Bureau (encls 10)

1 - Dallas

*1 cc to Dept by 0-6
1 cc to USSS by 3-41*

8/22/66

6-21-66

31 SEP 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

677-419
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-419



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 9, 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On August 4, 1968, Penn Jones, Jr., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, appeared on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on the program called "Comment" at which time he discussed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", which he called "a critical review of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

On August 5, 1968, Mr. James Hughes, Westchester House, 554 South Summit, Apartment 325, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone EDison 2-4275, who identified himself as an author and former newspaper writer, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had heard the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on August 4, 1968. He stated that during this program certain comments were made by the guest speaker (Penn Jones, Jr.) and by an individual who had talked by telephone to the guest speaker during the program, which were slanderous to President Johnson and to a specific Special Agent of the FBI, and the Department of Justice.

Hughes refused to mention any names of individuals involved but stated he thought the FBI would be interested in the comments made on this program.

On August 8, 1968, the tapes of the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, of August 4, 1968, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

Penn Jones, Jr., identified himself as editor of the "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, and was interviewed by commentators Jim Underwood and Wes Wise of KRLD Radio. Jones indicated he had completed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", and that he was contemplating writing additional volumes. During this program, listeners were permitted to telephonically contact KRLD Radio to ask questions of Mr. Jones. During the program, a caller, unidentified, mentioned Special Agent James P. Hosty of the FBI and discussed the controversial remarks

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62-107160 -
ENCLOSURE

Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy

attributed to Special Agent Hosty and Lieutenant Jack Revill
of the Dallas Police Department.

Another caller questioned Jones as to whether he had checked into the allegation that the now President Lyndon B. Johnson had in his pocket, immediately after the assassination, the oath of office which he made available to U. S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes for purposes of her swearing him in as President. Jones commented that he would endeavor to look into this particular point during his future endeavors with respect to additional volumes which he planned to write.

Jones mentioned that there were several other books which had been written concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and specifically mentioned the book "Unanswered Questions" by Sylvan Fox, and the book "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg. He spoke most favorably of the book "Whitewash". He stated that a book by Mark Lane had been written and was soon to be released.

Penn Jones also mentioned that a Sylvia Harr has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings before that commission which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York City, and remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes.

At the completion of the program, Mr. Jones was requested to again appear on this program in the event he ascertained information which he felt was of importance concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

FBI

Date: 8/16/66

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)(C)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F.

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, with enclosures, 8/2 & 12/66; and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/12/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA GEORGE P. BAXTRUM, JR. of the New York Office.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from [Dallas file 100-11042]

ENCLOSURE

To locate the necessary material to compile the LHM required extensive review of the report by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy; and it is recognized that in the future, it will be necessary to

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED 199 AUG 25 1966

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
1 - Dallas

EEH/jp
(4)

cc of LHM to USSS for copy
cc of LHM to Dept for copy

16 AUG 18 1966

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

50 SEP 1 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-11

DL 62-3588

perform numerous other research projects of similar nature. In this regard, it is noted, as set out in Dallas LHM, dated 8/9/66, captioned as above, that PENN JONES, JR., Editor, "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, mentioned that a SYLVIA MARR has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings, which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York. PENN remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes. U

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the MARR index to the Dallas Office for future use in conducting research regarding captioned matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 16, 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On July 27, 1968, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Hotel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplices.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigations:

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

62-109060 -
ENCLOSURE

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Leo Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit Number 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

The Notice of Attempt to Deliver Mail Card dated November 20, 1963, to Leo Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, -- a parcel to be picked up, referred to by Mr. Newman above, is reflected as the 14th item of page 295, of the Dallas ^{Police} Department Exhibit (Commission's Exhibit Number 2003), same appearing on page 348, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.

On February 20, 1964, Mr. Roy F. Armstrong advised he is a postal inspector at the U. S. Post Office in Dallas, Texas; and he determined through contact with individuals at Irving, Texas, and Fort Worth, Texas, that a package for which an "attempt to deliver mail" notice dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Leo Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and instructing Oswald to call at the Irving Post Office for a parcel on which 12 cents' postage was due, had been delivered to Mrs. Marina Oswald on November 21 or 22, 1963. He added this package had been determined to be a newspaper or magazine, other identity unknown.

On interview July 31, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, stated that about a week following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, she became aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that Oswald had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She said that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to Oswald at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963; but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination, and she further advised that Marina Oswald did not see any of these items.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

On interview February 25, 1964, Marina Oswald was questioned concerning a notice of the Irving, Texas, Post Office of "attempt to deliver mail" which was dated November 20, 1963, and concerned a parcel addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on which was due 12 cents' postage. Marina advised she recalls that a parcel had been delivered by the postman at the same residence on or about November 20, 1963, on which 12 cents' postage was due. She paid the postage and accepted the parcel. The parcel contained, she believes, a magazine. She thinks this magazine was one to which they subscribed. This magazine is "Ogonk", a weekly Russian news-type magazine.

Information furnished by Inspector Roy Armstrong, Mrs. Ruth Paine, and Marina Oswald was furnished to The Commission.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
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KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit Number 2642.

It is pointed out The Commission's Exhibit Number 2642 as contained on page 901, Volume XV, of the hearings is the report of interview with Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Director, Dallas Public Library, 1934 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. During the interview, Mrs. Bradshaw made available two copies of a Dallas Public Library delinquency notice which reflects Lee Harvey Oswald, 602 Esbeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines", by Juan Jose Arevalo. The book was due November 13, 1963; and according to Mrs. Bradshaw, it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library records, the book had not been returned.

Mrs. Bradshaw indicated her records contained no other delinquency for Oswald.

A review of the lists of property taken from 1026 North Beckley, residence of Lee Harvey Oswald as of November, 1963, and property taken from Ruth Paine's house, 2515 West 6th Street, Irving, Texas, residence of Marina (Mrs. Lee Harvey) Oswald as of November, 1963, by officers of the Dallas Police Department failed to reflect instant book was recovered. (See The Commission's Exhibit Number 2003, pages 349 and 350, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.)

On interview, November 25, 1963, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed as a housekeeper at this address; and due to this

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

employment and to the fact she resides on the premises, she has had occasion to be acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, a roomer who had been there since October 14, 1963. During the interview, Mrs. Roberts stated she never saw a gun of any type in Oswald's room nor does she recall seeing any books.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Earlene Roberts was furnished to The Commission.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

A review of The Commission's report and hearings reflects numerous witnesses were heard regarding the attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker (resigned U. S. Army) and pertinent exhibits considered in this regard. The Commission's conclusion in this regard is contained on page 187 of the report and reads as follows:

"Based on (1) the contents of the note which Oswald left for his wife on April 10, 1963, (2) the photographs found among Oswald's possessions, (3) the testimony of firearms identification experts, and (4) the testimony of Marina Oswald, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963. The finding that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to murder a public figure in April 1963 was considered of probative value in this investigation, although the Commission's conclusion concerning the identity of the assassin was based on evidence independent of the finding that Oswald attempted to kill General Walker."

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (Exhibit Number 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred to by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L. H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

In this regard, Mr. Newman telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI, on August 11, 1966, and stated that with respect to the information he had furnished on July 27, 1966, he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio "is absolutely clean", and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Kooly Street, with respect to the rifle.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

The Commission's report, pages 248 and 249, Volume IX, reflect that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he and his wife visited the Oswalds at their residence on Neely Street in Dallas, Texas, on or about Easter Sunday, 1963. While there, his wife, who was with Marina Oswald in another room, called to him, saying, "Look George, they have a gun here", "and Marina opened the closet and showed it to Jeanne (De Mohrenschildt), a gun that belonged obviously to Oswald." De Mohrenschildt stated that he did not personally see the gun.

On page 315 of Volume IX, it is related that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the first part of her husband's testimony and further advised that while Mrs. Marina Oswald was showing her their apartment, she opened a closet, and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt observed a rifle standing on its butt and against the wall in the closet. The rifle appeared very much like the rifle which was The Commission's Exhibit Number 139. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt further stated that she told her husband about the rifle when she returned to the room where he and Lee Harvey Oswald were talking.

On page 13 and 14 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while they were living on Neely Street in Dallas, the above mentioned rifle was always in her husband's room located out in the open. It was not in a closet and it was either in a corner or standing up in a corner on a shelf. She advised that she did not remember showing De Mohrenschildt the rifle, although she knew he had said that the rifle had been shown to him.

On page 32 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald, in reply to questioning regarding the rifle, admitted that she may have said something to De Mohrenschildt about the rifle, something similar to "Look what my crazy one has done? Bought a rifle."

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

8. Novak pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Leo Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anna Koller.

The Commission's report on page 232 of Volume IX reflects that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he could not recall what actually made him take Marina Oswald from her husband. He stated he could not remember whether she called them and asked them to take her away or whether George Bouhe (an acquaintance of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts) suggested it.

De Mohrenschildt advised The Commission that on a Sunday they drove to the Oswalds' residence early in the morning and told Oswald that they were going to take Marina Oswald and her baby away from him and take them to Mr. and Mrs. Koller's (acquaintances of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts). De Mohrenschildt stated he believed George Bouhe had made previous arrangements with the Kollers regarding Marina Oswald staying with them. De Mohrenschildt stated that Leo Harvey Oswald became quite upset regarding this; however, he was calmed by his wife and assisted them in taking Marina Oswald's clothing and personal items to their car. He stated they then drove Marina and her baby to the Koller's residence on the other part of town in Lakeside.

On page 310 of Volume IX is shown that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the testimony of her husband and the manner in which they took Mrs. Marina Oswald and her child from the Oswald residence to the home of Anna Koller.

On pages 11 and 34 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while she and her husband were residing on Elmboth Street, Dallas, she had an argument with Leo Harvey Oswald, and she took her daughter, June, to Anna Koller's residence where she stayed for approximately one week.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
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KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

Mrs. Oswald stated that she called Mrs. Koller, and she told her to take a cab and she could stay with her.

On page 416 of Volume V, when one of the members of The Commission inquired of Mrs. Marina Oswald if Mr. George De Mohrenschildt took her to the Kollers, she replied in the negative, stating, "No; we had a quarrel, and I took the child and took a taxi and went by myself there."

On page 386 of Volume VIII, Anna Koller testified that in November on a Monday, about 10:00 in the evening, Mrs. Marina Oswald called her and told her that her husband had beaten her and she was calling from a filling station. She asked Mrs. Koller if she could come over to her house. After discussing the request with her husband, she told her to come to her house and to take a cab, and the Kollers would pay the way. She advised that about 10:40 or 11:00 PM, Mrs. Oswald arrived at their house with only a few personal items and no money.

On page 363 of Volume VIII, George A. Bouhe testified that Mrs. Marina Oswald ran away from her husband in the middle of November. After leaving the house, she called Mrs. Anna Koller from a gas station at 11:00 that night, stating, "He is beating me up and here I am with the baby and no diaper and no nothing, and so on, what can I do?" Bouhe stated that Mrs. Marina Oswald went to the Koller's residence and stayed there for about a week.

7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

On August 11, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Newman advised that he had checked into the death of Professor William Thomas Wolf, previously mentioned by Mr. Newman, and that he had determined that this death was definitely accidental, and therefore neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor George De Mohrenschildt, had any connection with such death.

8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962, to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

In this regard, it is noted that on August 11, 1966, Mr. Newman called the Dallas Office to report he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio is "absolutely clean" and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband, Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942, to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908, at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [REDACTED]. The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [REDACTED].

At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [REDACTED].

He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:



The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the FBI. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the FBI had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

9/1/66

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 17, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Frazier

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

Classification of President Kennedy

In response to a written request of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, Messrs. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Frazier of the Laboratory attended a conference in his office today at 2 p. m. Present at this conference were Mr. Wozencraft, Harold F. Reis, Executive Assistant, Office of the Attorney General, representatives from the Criminal Division and Civil Division, as well as a number of representatives from Archives.

The discussion centered on disclosing as much information as possible at the earliest date consistent with good judgment. The Justice Department obviously was attempting to transfer full responsibility for disclosure of anything to Archives and Archives in turn was passing the responsibility immediately back to Justice. Tentative arrangements were made that any specific problems that arose relative to disclosure would be settled by Archives and the Justice Department.

Comment was made concerning the classified material and a specific comment was made by Attorney Dave Slawson, now in the Office of Legal Counsel and one of the attorneys who worked with the Warren Commission, to the effect that the Bureau had considerable classified material which had not been made available for disclosure. It was immediately pointed out to those present that 80% of the Bureau's reports and other material had been made available for disclosure and that of the classified material, the Bureau had, in many instances, received the material from other Government agencies and these agencies had refused to have this material declassified. Dr. Robert Bahmer, Archivist, was outspoken in his comments concerning the fact that the FBI had made a real effort to make available for disclosure as much information in our possession as was possible. He also commented that all classified material and any other material that had not been made available for public disclosure would necessarily have to be reviewed in 1970. It is noted that the Attorney General in July, 1965, requested a complete review of all material relating to the Kennedy assassination and set forth guidelines

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

to be followed in making the review. The stated purpose for this review was the public disclosure to the fullest extent possible of all material consistent with the national security, sound public administration, and the rights of individual privacy. The Attorney General commented that the White House was determined that disclosure be made consistent with the above guidelines.

Concerning the exhibits now being held temporarily by the FBI, there was no objection on the part of those present for the exhibits to be turned over to Archives. Following the general meeting, arrangements were worked out with Charles F. Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, whereby a letter would be directed from the Attorney General's Office authorizing the FBI to transfer all the exhibits in possession of the FBI to Archives.

Mr. Simms indicated he would try to get this letter to the Bureau in the near future, following which any arrangements the Bureau desired to make with Archives for the physical transfer would be satisfactory with the Department.

ACTION:

1. Upon receipt of the letter from the Attorney General authorizing the transfer of the exhibits, immediate action will be taken to effect the physical transfer of such exhibits.

2. If the aforementioned letter is not received by September 1, 1966, this matter will be followed with the Office of Legal Counsel.

R. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] V. [unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133

DATE: 8-31-66

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DeLoach	
Mohr	
Wick	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
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Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

FROM : R. H. JEVONS *RHJ*

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Conrad
B. P. ...
JWC

Mr. Rosen's memorandum dated 8-22-66 advised that the Department had authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

We are prepared to transfer these items at any time and are awaiting advice from Archives as to the date they will be able to accept them.

For the information of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions there are attached copies of the current list of items to be transferred to Archives under authority of the Attorney General's memorandum of 8-10-66.

ACTION: For information.
Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 22, 1966.

FROM: A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Frazier

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

PURPOSE:

To advise that by letter dated August 19, 1966, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Since the evidence and exhibits are maintained by the Laboratory, the Laboratory Division should arrange to make the appropriate transfer as soon as possible.

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has previously gone on record with the Department advising we wish to relinquish evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy as soon as possible. As a result, Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, held a special meeting on August 17, 1966, which was attended by Mr. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Mr. Frazier of the Laboratory Division.

During the course of this meeting, it was concluded that the various exhibits temporarily held by the FBI were to be turned over to the National Archives. Further, it was decided a letter from the Attorney General authorizing such transfer would be furnished to the Bureau. This communication has now been received.

A letter dated August 19, 1966, signed by the Attorney General, authorized the Bureau to transfer to the "National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission" except the rifle and pistol which are now the subject of litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit. In connection with the rifle and

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

pistol, they are currently in possession of our Dallas Office. As previously requested by the Department, The Attorney General has indicated that when this litigation is completed, we are authorized to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the following action be taken by the Laboratory:

(1) The Laboratory should arrange for the delivery to the National Archives evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy currently in Bureau's possession. Upon delivery, each item of evidence and/or exhibit should be received by a duly authorized representative of the National Archives.

(2) After delivery, a letter should be furnished to the Attorney General indicating that in accordance with his letter of August 19, 1966, the transfer of exhibits and evidence has been completed with the exception of the assassination rifle and the pistol.

ACTION:

If approved, the above action should be initiated immediately.

Handwritten notes:
This would let
know when
could accept
above material
within week
in 10 days
Transfer completed
9/14/66

Handwritten signatures and initials:
R of [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Today Show

STATION

WABC-TV & the NBC-TV Network

DATE

August 23, 1966 - 7:00 A.M.

CITY

New York

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

INTERVIEW AUTHOR OF BOOK 'RUSH TO JUDGMENT'

HUGH DOWNS: "Almost two years ago, on September 27th, 1964, the Report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy was published 10 months after the assassination. And the findings of the commission confirmed to the satisfaction of most American citizens, what most Americans had already decided, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone, had shot and killed the President, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone had murdered Officer J. D. Tippett, and that Jack Ruby, alone, although witnessed by millions on television, which was unique in the history of murder, had murdered Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Well, the Commission found no suggestion of any conspiracy in linking these three murders. The Warren Commission Report, published in a seemingly exhaustive 680 page report, was later put out in 26 volumes, was accepted by most of its severest critics as giving more than substantial support to its principle findings.

"Well, this summer there have been several books appearing two years after the report, that take harsh issue with both the evidence and the conclusions of the Report. And this morning we want to examine what is, perhaps, the most detailed assault yet on the Commission's findings.

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"The book is called 'Rush To Judgment' written by a man named Mark Lane, you're going to hear a little later on the program. He was retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother as an attorney for the defense, for her deceased son's interest before the Commission. And later in the hour, Mr. Lane and a member of the Warren Commission legal council will discuss this critique of the Commission. For the rest of this half hour, we want to present some of the more disturbing issues that are raised by the book.

For example, where did the shot come from that murdered Presi-

dent Kennedy?"

JACK LESCOULLE: "On November 22, 1963, the Presidential motorcade made a sharp left turn into this street, past the Dallas Criminal Building, and then, left, down Elm Street. Now, according to the Warren Commission Report, the bullet that killed President Kennedy or the bullets that killed him, were fired from the sixth floor window of this building right here. It is the Texas School Book Depository. The shots were fired in this direction as the motorcade was passing up Elm Street, striking the President from behind.

"Now, of the 90 witnesses to the assassination interviewed by the police, the FBI and the Secret Service, who were asked the question, where did the shots come from? Fifty-eight said that they came from this grassy knoll, near the railroad overpass. This is the overpass right here, and not from the School Book Depository, here. In the Warren Commission Report, you will find this conclusion. In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no creditable evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else. Now, in direct contradiction of the Warren Commission's conclusions on this matter, witnesses on film, told author Mark Lane, of 'Rush To Judgment,' where they thought the shots came from. S. M. Holland, an employee of the Union Terminal Company witnessed the assassination from the railroad overpass."

REPORTER: "Did you look in any particular direction when you heard the shots?"

HOLLAND: "Yes, I looked over to where I thought the shot came from, and I saw a puff of smoke still lingering underneath the trees in front of the wooden fence. The report sounded like it came from behind the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "At the time the shots were fired, did you see any police officers move in any particular direction?"

HOLLAND: "Well, about the time that shot was fired, a Secret Service man in the President's car stood up with his sub-machine gun pointed at that exact spot."

REPORTER: "At the wooden fence?"

HOLLAND: "At the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "You were a witness who had a good view of that scene as anyone in Dealy (?) Plaza. Where do you think the shots came from?"

HOLLAND: "Well, I know where that third shot came from."

REPORTER: "Where did that shot come from?"

HOLLAND: "From behind the picket fence, close to the little plaza."

REPORTER: "Is there any doubt in your mind that that shot came from behind...?"

HOLLAND: "There's no doubt in my mind. There's no doubt whatsoever in my mind, and the statement that I made in the sheriff's office immediately after the shooting, and the statement that I made to the Warren Commission. And I made it very plain, there was no doubt in my mind but what there was definitely a shot fired from behind that picket fence."

LESCOLIE: "Richard C. Dodd was also at the overpass."

REPORTER: "Anything which might indicate to you where the shots came from?"

DODD: "Well, we all three seen -- four seen about the same thing, and the shot -- the smoke came from behind the hedge on the north side of the plaza, and a motorcycle policeman dropped his motorcycle in the street, with his gun in his hand, and ran up the embankment to the hedge. And then, I went north to look around the corner to see if there was anyone behind the hedge, and met a special agent of the Cady Railroad and he went down there and I walked along with him to see if there were any tracks there, which there were tracks and cigarette butts. The land where someone had been standing on a bumper."

LESCOLIE: "Another railroad employee, Mr. James L. Simmons."

SIMMONS: "The Presidential limousine was rounding the curve on Elm Street, there was a loud explosion. At the time I didn't know what it was, but it sounded like a loud firecracker or a gun shot. And it sounded like it came from the left, and in front of us towards the wooden fence. And there was a puff of smoke, that came underneath the trees on the embankment."

DOANS: "Three witnesses in direct contradiction to the Warren Commission's findings. We're going to continue a little later on with Mark Lane's brief for the defence, but we'll go away briefly, ourselves, but we'll be back in two minutes and 10 seconds."

* * * * *

DOONS: "We want to continue now with some of the evidence supplied by Mark Lane, in his critique of the findings of the Warren Commission, inquiring into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippett, and Lee Harvey Oswald, a book that Mr. Lane willingly concedes is a brief for the defense on Lee Harvey Oswald."

BARBARA WALTERS: "James Atkins, an Associated Press photographer, was 30 feet away from the presidential limousine, when he snapped this picture, and as he did so, he heard a shot. This picture, now famous, shows a man standing in the doorway, looking remarkably like Lee Harvey Oswald. If it was Oswald, then he could not possibly have fired a gun from the sixth floor window at the same time."

"The man in the doorway was later identified to the satisfaction of the Warren Commission, as Billie Nolan Lovelady. In his book, Mark Lane reported that no one was permitted to photograph Lovelady, including photographers from major newspapers. Lane managed to send two investigators to Dallas, and they took this picture of Lovelady. And this is how Lee Harvey Oswald was dressed after his capture on November 22, 1963. Oswald was dressed remarkably like the man in the doorway, later identified as Billie Lovelady, who testified he was wearing a red and white striped shirt at that time, and that it was buttoned from the neck. The man in the doorway does have a hairline that seems to resemble Lovelady's. The hairlines are similar, but the angle of the picture, and the light, could make a difference."

DOONS: "Now, Phillip Willis, who's a retired Air Force major, took a series of 12 pictures, just before and after the assassination. And this is picture number eight, that I have up here. It was taken minutes after the assassination, when asked about the picture by the FBI, Willis was under the impression that the FBI thought the man over on the far right, see a man in the picture, right there, there's his face, was Jack Ruby, standing close to where the assassination took place. Well, the Commission Report said that there was no evidence that Ruby was anywhere near the place at the time of the assassination. And when the Commission published the picture taken by Willis, the man who looked like Jack Ruby was cropped out of the picture. Let me show you how that worked because you see the edge of the picture here includes Ruby, but the edge of this picture has that cut off. See how that would be?"

LESCOUETTE: "More pictures in just a moment. Right now it's time for a station break."

DOWNS: "The name of this book is, 'Rush To Judgment,' and I think it's reasonably safe to say that you will be hearing a lot more about it in time to come. It's sub title is 'A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murders of John F. Kennedy, officer J. D. Tippett and Lee Harvey Oswald,' and its author is an attorney named Mark Lane.

"He was retained by Marguerite Oswald, who is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, as lawyer for her deceased son before the Warren Commission. Mr. Lane has been lecturing on this subject for the past two years and sometimes an object of derision as he's travelled around America charging that the Warren Commission had botched their job.

"In, 'Rush To Judgment,' he summarizes his findings, and if they are accepted they are very damaging indeed. Retracing the events of one of the profoundest tragedies of American History, Mr. Lane attacks the Warren Commission Report on hundreds of details, and he concludes that instead of determining the truth of that terrible weekend in Dallas, the Commission started with a conclusion and then accepted only those premises which supported that conclusion. Now these are very grave charges indeed.

"We've invited Mr. Lane to our studio this morning to discuss what he wishes to be accepted as a lawyer, as a lawyer's brief for Lee Harvey Oswald's defense. We've also invited a high ranking member of the legal council for the Warren Commission, Attorney Albert Jenner, to discuss some of the charges made in Mr. Lane's book.

"Gentlemen, I think you're aware that we could take any one fact of this and spend five hours on it and let's not. What we'd like to do is cover as much ground as possible, so be as concise as you can be.

"Let's start with an examination of what Mr. Lane calls the magic bullet. Could you tell us how you differ from the Commission on this point, Mr. Lane? And then I want to hear from Mr. Jenner."

LANE: "Yes. The Commission was compelled to conclude if Oswald was to be the lone assassin, that one bullet struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through the front of the throat, struck Governor Connolly's back, went through his chest, shattered his fifth rib, shattered his right wrist, and then struck his left thigh and then rolled out somehow on a stretcher and was recovered by Darryl Tomlinson, an engineer at the Parkland Hospital. One of -- and this is, indeed, the only real link between Oswald's alleged rifle and the assassination: that bullet, Commission exhibit 399..."

DOWNS: "That did come from that rifle? And that's admitted..."

LANE: "Yes, I think there's no question, that is so. There are several problems with the bullet, however, that is, everytime the experts try to duplicate a portion of the foot, fracture of the wrist, of the body, break rib, etc., the bullet would smash and deform in some way. However, Commission Exhibit 399 is almost a pristine bullet, missing less than three grains of metal, in fact, more than three grains of metal were found in Governor Connolly's wrist.

"And the most inconvenient fact of all for the Commission is that after that bullet was discovered by Mr. Tomlinson, Dr. Shaw, the physician for Governor Connolly, emerged from the operating room of the Parkland Hospital to state, and we have the video tapes of his making this statement, that the bullet which injured Governor Connolly is still in his thigh, we have not yet removed it. The Commission would like us to believe, nevertheless, that a bullet recovered two hours before that is the bullet which did the damage to the Governor."

DOMIS: "Now, Mr. Jenner -- first of all, are you satisfied with the Commission's findings on that particular bullet, and what would you have to say about that?"

JENNER: "Well, I'm satisfied about the Commission's findings on everything. My particular portion of the work of the Commission was three divisions: conspiracy, motive and the life and background of Oswald with some diversions into other areas.

"The portion of the report dealing with the bullet, as I recall, was under the supervision and the senior counsel there was Mr., I believe Joe Boyle, I'm not certain -- one of the senior counsel in any event. That didn't happen to be within my area. However, what the Commission did, as it did throughout the report, was to report all the possible facts that could be assembled and were assembled. Whether those facts as in this inquest of presenting everything to America -- all that was pro and that was con.

"Mr. Lane, as he has claimed from the outset when he first appeared as alleged counsel for Mr. Oswald, which of course was impossible for him to be -- counsel for Mr. Oswald, because Mr. Oswald was dead and his widow, Marina, was the only one who could select counsel for him, if he was defense counsel, has always made and advanced these claims largely through newspaper reports as will appear from Mr. Lane's testimony, which was set forth in full in the publication volumes.

"The Commission advances only as a possibility that one bullet clearly entered the President's neck in the rear, came out about where the knot of my tie is and -- as one theory -- that it then passed into Governor Connolly's body. Mr. Lane is referring to a

Deputy Constable Seymour Weisman in fact testified that that is where he found that portion of the skull which he then gave to the Secret Service."

DOWNES: "Does that accord with the eight millimeter motion pictures?"

LANE: "Yes, and the film taken by Mr. Secuta which is in the national archives shows quite conclusively a portion of the President's head flying over to the rear and to the left, and although Mrs. Kennedy, who was trying to go onto the rear of the car -- when she testified, said she blacked out and does not recall what she did at that time.

"If one examines the film, one can see that as a portion of the head was driven back over the rear of the car, Mrs. Kennedy in fact reaches -- probably instinctively -- to bring the President back together again.

"Take this, together with the statement of the doctor at the Parkland Hospital on November 22nd that the wound in the President's throat was an entrance wound -- was inflicted from the front and from above -- and the picture showing the President was, in fact, looking almost directly at the wooden fence; and all of this evidence is dismissed by the Commission in a cavalier fashion, quote, 'no credible evidence suggests that the shots came from anywhere other than the Book Depository Building.'"

DOWNES: "How do you account..."

JENNER: "Mr. Downes, I'm pleased to respond to this because Mr. Lane has now misstated here again and misrepresented the evidence and anticipating this possibility, I looked at the report, not only the report, but looked at the evidence last night and here is the conclusive evidence as to why the Commission reached the conclusion that there was no credible evidence that the shots came from the overpass area to which Mr. Lane has been referring. Now, Howard L. Brown, who was sitting on the concrete retaining wall which is up near the Texas School Book Depository Building there at the corner of Houston -- over there..."

DOWNES: "Over here? Oh, I see."

JENNER: "Right there. The concrete retaining wall was 107 feet away from the entrance of the W3ED Building and 120 feet from the sixth floor window which is the window at the southeast corner right under the roof of the building. His location at that point appears in the Secuta film to which Mr. Lane has made reference. He testified that seven minutes before the motorcade turned down Main Street over on Houston and Town Elm, that he saw a man at the upper window, the sixth floor. Then when the

off-hand statement made in excitement by one of the physicians which subsequently proved to be, when he was more able to review the facts, to be inaccurate."

DOMS: "Then he was mistaken at the time?"

JENNER: "The Commission fully reports his statement."

LANE: "The physician never said he was mistaken, Mr. Doms. He was never asked about that statement. The fact is, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized all of the original video tape and has never -- the Commission and the Government have never published a transcript of that. He went to Dallas to purchase these video tapes, but they were all gone. But one of the local stations in New York had one that was not seized, that's how we happened to get it."

DOMS: "I can see your point about secrecy could make a confusion, but secrecy is not proof of conspiracy. One of the things that I find very difficult to understand in the book and in the findings is the direction of the bullet."

"Now, since we're on the subject of the shots themselves, it seems inconceivable that there could be confusion with that much investigation about the direction from which the shots were fired. Were the people investigating satisfied that the angle of incidence of the bullet both with regard to the President's body and Governor Connolly?"

JENNER: "Yes."

DOMS: "Does it not seem unlikely that the bullets could have come from an angle so widely different as the wooden fence. How do you account for the fact? You appear to believe, Mr. Lane, that the bullet did come from a different direction than the..."

LANE: "Two thirds of the witnesses in Deely Plaza (?) said the shots came from behind the wooden fence. Several persons on the railroad overpass said they looked at the fence when the shots were fired, and they saw puffs of white smoke. One railroad tower man, who was in a tower behind the fence, said when the shots were fired, his attention was attracted to the fence because there were two men behind the fence, and he saw puffs of smoke."

"Charles Grimm, the closest spectator to the President when the shots were fired, said he saw the effect of the bullet upon the President's head: it drove a portion of the President's skull over the rear of the car and to the left into the street, and

motorcade turned the corner and came down Elm Street which is the diagonal street there, he saw a man standing and aiming a rifle. He saw him fire a shot. He quickly reported that to an officer who was nearby and that officer has confirmed that Mr. Bremen confirmed it.

"The next witness was Amos Urino, a young man 15 years of age, who was facing the depository building and he heard the shots. He glanced up immediately and he saw the man at the sixth floor window."

DOHNS: "His testimony checks then with..."

JENNER: "Yes, it does and he saw him shoot twice. He reported immediately to Officer Harbness who then in turn reported at 12:36, and he also reported to a TV reporter who was in the vicinity.

"Now, the next man is Robert H. Jackson, a staff photographer for the Dallas Times Herald. He was in a press car travelling down Houston Street, which would be facing the TSBD Building. And he heard shots. He noticed two Negroes on the fifth floor, two gentlemen on the fifth floor underneath the window in which the figure identified by Bremen and the other young man appeared. He noticed that they were looking up to the window right above and he looked up to that area and he saw a rifle being drawn back. Now this is Jackson, a TV photographer.

"In the press car with him were James Underwood, also a TV man for ARLD, Thomas Dillard, the chief photographer for the Dallas Morning News who took two pictures immediately of the face of the TSBD Building in the area to which Jackson had called attention. Also, in the car were Malcolm Couch and James Darnell. Couch testified that he saw the rifle in the window then Underwood called their attention to the fact that he saw someone in that window firing the rifle.

"Darnell, a TV newscast man confirms that Jackson immediately exclaimed -- Jackson and Underwood immediately exclaimed and said there was a man shooting from that window.

"The Mayor of the team and Mrs. -- the wife of the Mayor were in an automobile behind the Vice President. She jerked her head up when she heard the sound and she saw a long projection being drawn back from that particular window.

"Now there were others of that character who facing the building and in that area..."

LANE: "I wonder if I could interrupt for just a moment?"

DOMS: "Well, let me hear what..."

JENNER: "There were naturally people who did appear and testify, we brought them before the Commission or we took their depositions in Dallas, who were in the area including the man in the tower that Mr. -- to which Mr. Lano has referred, and they testified practically consistently that the sound of the shots to them and they were on this overpass or in the tower area there, came from the direction of the TSD Building. One or two people did say that they thought the sound came from the vicinity of the overpass."

DOMS: "Could that be due to some echoing perhaps or..."

JENNER: "Some echoing or reverberations, they were uncertain. The policeman who was guarding the overpass, another policeman who was standing over Elm Street, they immediately identified the sounds as coming from the TSD Building."

DOMS: "Mr. Jenner, as I said, on these points, we could cover an awful lot of ground if we had the time. In the time remaining, I would like to ask both of you this.

"First, Mr. Lano, you imply very strongly that it was a conspiracy. May I ask you, if so, who were the conspirators and what possible motive would there be for a body like the Warren Commission to suppress evidence of the conspiracy?"

LANO: "You're really calling for speculation on my part and that's an area in which as far as I'm concerned has been pre-empted by the Warren Commission. I prefer to deal merely with the facts. And the fact is, that although Mr. Jenner tries to make the testimony sound compatible, Mr. Urino to whom he referred, he glanced up said the man in the window who he saw was a Negro. One of the persons said he saw two people in the window. One of the witnesses to whom Mr. Jenner has referred said that he saw a flash of light when a rifle was discharged but the Federal Bureau of Investigation tested the alleged ammunition weapon and said that no light is ever visible when that weapon is fired.

"And what Mr. Jenner overlooks and is a mistake, I'm afraid, is not that one or two witnesses thought that the shots came from behind the wooden fence, two thirds of the witnesses who made statements said that the shots came from the wooden fence back Depository Building. And the most significant figure of all I think, is what the witnesses said at the scene that day and the next day. Of the 25 persons who gave statements to the Dallas Police, the FBI or the Secret Service during the first two days, 22 said the shots came from behind the wooden fence and not from the Book Depository Building. Nevertheless, it is my view that

there is some evidence which indicates that shots may have been fired from the Book Depository Building, but that is not to say that no shots were fired from behind the wooden fence. Shots were fired from both places."

DOMNS: "You're saying there could have been shots from more than one angle."

LANE: "Yes, I think it's almost certain when one examines the medical testimony and the statements from the eye witnesses that some shots indeed did come from the front of the limousine."

DOMNS: "Most of the reviewers of your book even in praising it, tend to -- in my interpretation -- to go along with the Commission findings and see you as slightly over suspicious. How do you account for that?"

LANE: "The Establishment accepted the Warren Commission report because it wanted to, the man was dead. The President was dead and then the one man who was charged by the Dallas police within 15 minutes before there was any evidence whatsoever pointing toward Oswald -- the Dallas police radio sent out Oswald's description. To this day the Dallas police are unable to give us a reason why they did. Oswald was then dead two days later and it is very comfortable to believe that Oswald did it, and did it alone, and it's very disconcerting to think that the assassins of President Kennedy might still be at large."

DOMNS: "For those of you who want to pursue it, you do have the benefit of having in print the condensation of the Warren Commission Report and the book by Mark Lane called 'Rush to Judgment.' There's an awful lot in here. I said five hours, we could take 30 hours, I suppose, to talk about it. But my thanks to Mr. Jenner for being here with us this morning and to Mark Lane, author of 'Rush to Judgment.' The time goes quickly, gentlemen. Again, thank you."

JENNER: "I want to say Mr. Domns that in reading the book, that the readers should read the report and the testimony volumes for a complete disavowal of what Mr. Lane says and his failure in the book as he does to you to answer the questions that you put to him."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jev*

DATE: August 26, 1966

FROM : Mr. Griffith *Jr.*

SUBJECT: President's Commission on
Assassination of the President *John F. Kennedy*
Exhibits being retained by Bureau

Subsequent to the publication of the Warren Commission's Report in September 1964 the Bureau continued to receive from time to time occasional material purporting to relate to the assassination matter. For the most part these items consist of letters setting out theories or views on the assassination. Representative examples of such items, received by the Bureau and still in the possession of the Bureau, are listed as follows:

1. Four letters to Mrs. Oswald
2. Letter to Dallas Times Herald
3. Western Union blank form containing printed name "Lee H. Oswald"
4. Letter to FBI, Dallas
5. Two photographs and one letter bearing Russian writing

The Bureau has received authorization from the Department to turn over to Archives all material involved in the Commission's investigation, and the Laboratory has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer. Since the above-listed material was received subsequent to the Commission's report, it is presumed that it should not be included in the material to be turned over to Archives.

Enclosures

109060
62-10960

- 1 - Mr. Mohr *originals in file.*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Raupach)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Stokes)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Jevons
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Cadigan

EX-110

REC-128

detached + destroyed in lab. 9/2/66 62-109060-4203

2 SEP 7 1966

11-Jev

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4203

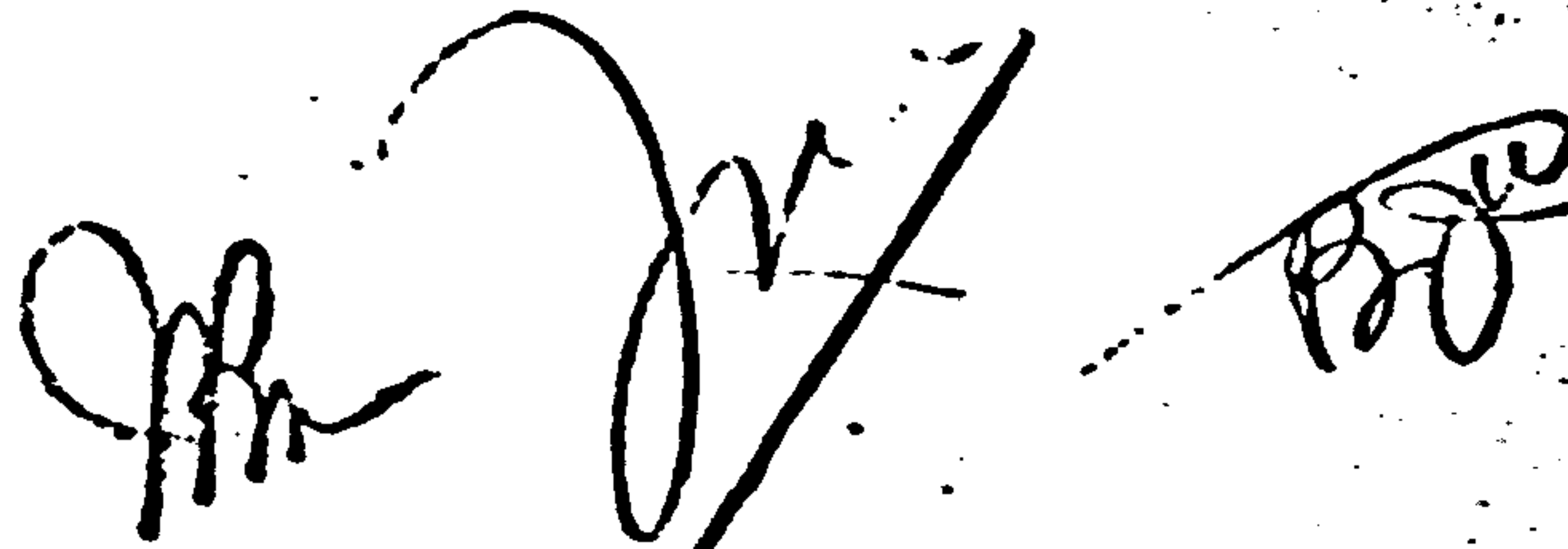
20 SEP 9 1966
ACC:FWG:G1966
(10)

(CONTINUED - OVER) SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO.

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: President's Commission on
Assassination of the President
Exhibits being retained by Bureau
62-10960

Xerox copies of the above-mentioned items are attached for convenient reference. Subject to concurrence of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions, it is suggested that this original material not be turned over to Archives when the bulk of the other evidentiary exhibits in this case is delivered to Archives.

ACTION: Memorandum and attachments should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions for review and appropriate comment.

The block contains two handwritten signatures. The first is a large, stylized signature that appears to be 'J. Edgar Hoover' with a long horizontal line extending from the end. The second is a smaller, more compact signature or set of initials, possibly 'J. Edgar Hoover' or similar, located to the right of the first signature.

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 8/30/66 REL:kas

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with the recommendation that material received by the Bureau regarding the assassination following the publication of the Warren Commission's Report on 9/24/64 not be turned over to National Archives. Such material was not considered by the Warren Commission in its publication of its Report and consequently was not included in its back-up data for the report. We have found none of the material received after the publication of the report to be of evidential value in our over-all investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. It is noted that all of the data being received by the Bureau since the publication of the Warren Commission Report will continue to be maintained in Bureau files and will be available at some future date should the need arise..

Rel
- 2 -
ds
KMK
ab

7 W. 96th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10025
September 1, 1966

The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Sir:

My inquiry has been directed to you by the New York office of your Bureau. It pertains to recently published material on the Presidential autopsy performed at Bethesda, Md. on November 22, 1963. More precisely, I am referring to the path of the first bullet in the President's body.

The book "Inquest", by E. J. Epstein points out the vast divergence between the Warren Reports' account of this bullet's course and the description stated in the FBI report of 12-9-63 and subsequently reiterated in your report of 1-13-64. Time magazine has apparently resolved this puzzle in their issue of 7-8-66.

In reviewing Epstein's book they state (on page E3 of my copy): "the FBI has long since acknowledged that it was in error on that point". I was completely unaware of this development and I respectfully submit two questions to you:

- 1) Have you indeed disavowed your findings in the aforementioned reports?
- 2) If so, when was this retraction made public? The name and date of an appropriate publication would suffice here.

I hesitate to bother you on this point, but because of the inherent ramifications I would greatly appreciate any clarification you might furnish me. Thank you for your consideration.

REC 26
Sincerely, 62-1090604205
Wm. Crehan

William Crehan

EX-110

WC:lsa

*Based on info furnished earlier not printed in your file 9/2/66
6-11-66*

SEP 14 1966

RESPONDENC

September 12, 1966

REC 26 2-109060-4205

EX-110

Mr. William Crehan
7 West 96th Street
New York, New York 10025

SEP 12 3 46 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Crehan:

This will acknowledge your letter dated September 1, 1966, in which you made inquiries relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

If you will refer to "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report," Chapter III, pages 88 and 89, this relates to the autopsy performed on President Kennedy and covers in detail the information concerning which you inquired.

All information furnished to this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was accurately reported and furnished to the President's Commission and consequently the need to retract any information furnished to the Commission has never arisen.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Misc. Info. Conc. dated 9/12/66 KMR:eem (8)

SEP 22 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

U.S. George I Universal March
Director of Peace & Justice, Union Government
Boston City Worcester County
Commonwealth of Massachusetts U.S.A.

REC 32

TRUE COPY

September 10, 1965

Your majestically right... Federal Bureau of Investigator
Chief Director Edgar Hoover... and... Warren Commission.

Honorable Chief Justice Berle Warren... Gentlemen U.S.
Representatives and senate appropriations committee... and
Federal Reserve and Treasury Department;... in compliance... by
law... of this president's message buds J.F.I. as Federal
Building is hub is dedicated... on this date September 9, 1965
... Federal Building in the Government center in Boston, Massa-
chusetts... collar... The Presidential center... May I be granted
the allowance of the asking you gentlemen to exercise a deep
impression check-up... of the impressions of those peculiar
characters of the Kennedy's Marie Claire political... of the
wrong doors of our Government function rationally as the
State of Massachusetts and New York... from 1951 to up... at
this present date... mentioned above Sept. 10, 1965 now... on
this platform... which indicates in this picture perciss... New
York U.S. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy... former US Atty.
General... and... present prospective as it does appear for
1968 or 1970 presidential Democratic socialist... U.S.
Senator Edward Moore... a probability prospective future of
the same office that his brother of New York Mrs. Edward...
... Kennedy wife... retire senator Republican Mass. U.S. Senator
Everett Saltonstall... Kennedy clan matriarch Mrs. Rose Kennedy
... and... the promoter of the Kennedy's magic... political...
architectural of the clan... Richard Cardinal Cushing... since...
the JFK... Dallas Texas tragedy of November 22, 1963... and...
other in front of the platform... could be U.S. service... you
will have need and study the print that from a point toward a
future friend... you could study the impression... their
expression feeling furthermore of the Kennedyish disgrace selfish
political ambition... their seem to give the impression that
they do give evidence with proof... that their hiding some
things from by their alone... which they do not dare to reveal
concerning of the plot political makings of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy... which you will also notice that the... Kennedy was
absent with in the clan... imitation

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

REC 32 62-109060-4206
SEP 14 1966

now... after death of JFK funeral... there were a tremendous... of
contributive donation... given by the Kennedy's...
citizen of the... \$12 millions or more of dollars... for
a John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library... Memorial to be built on the

ENCLOSURE
70 SEP 22 1966
F-55

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

No action
file 6-truck

62-109060

Harvard College... that... for... been...
its foundations that have become of those millions... only...
Kennedyism knows about that so check on it... which recently...
there were report for all Federal appropriations toward the
Kennedy Inter-national air-port expansion in New York... of
150 millions dollars... at the very same period of time... Senator
Edward M. Kennedy has proposed in Massachusetts... that there
was a J.S. Federal appropriation of the same amount of \$150
millions dollars... for the purpose using of the pollution
political effect in the air and water... there New
England States... New York Connecticut and Massachusetts... will
not be some sort of the Kennedism political ambition... with
this pollution appropriation... to be used for the Kennedy
Inter-national air port... under a pollution label... so the
public will not suspect of their wrong doing behind the scenes...
check on this also... before it will be issued... by law... and
within laws now... Gentlemen... every grove of every things has a
grass root... toward productivities... which the president J.F.
can guide... politically... Economically... Domestically... as
there is... as for Foreign policies... including... the JFK
assassination 1963... from the 1960 presidential elections... that
has produced a great society... or poverty... from the root of
a new Frontier... Great profile of courage... of socialism...
alliances for progress with a Cuba fiasco... that lead it to a
political... Economical... Military... Militarism in Viet Nam
so there-fore... to come in-to the brass luck of solvent
problem it has to be... work from the root... which get and produce
of grow... productivities... so in this case... it requires by law
and with in laws... to begin of the work starting project from
the Kennedy assassination Nov 22, 1963 unto this 1965 National
and States's Elections... toward 1968 Presidential Election
including 1970 Election National and States... Mass. and New
York of the Kennedism Dodge Boys of political socialist...
re-election for senatorial... plus toward 1972 and 1976 presidential
Elections... the right time requirement to work on the Kennedy
political crafting selfish ambition is this year of 1965... if our
U.S.A... American Christian Republic tradition is to continue
to survive with a stabilizing economy... rather toward
bankruptcy by 1975... if not before then so... there-fore study
the face expression of every-ones of the Kennedism clan and
political cliques toward solving the JFK plot assassination in
Dallas Texas November 22, 1963

H.M.S. King George I. Universal Church
Temple of Perfect Justice, Royal Sovereignty
Royal City Worcester County
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

September 10, 1963

Your majestically Right... Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chief Director Edgar Hoover...
Honorable Chief Justice Earl Warren...
Senators and Senate Appropriations Committee...
Federal Reserve and Treasury Department...
J.F.K.'s Federal Building in Hub is dedicated...
September 9, 1963... Federal Building in the Government Center
in Boston, Massachusetts...
to be granted the allowance... of the asking you Gentle
to exercise a deep impression check-up... of the expression
these peculiar characters of the Kennedy's Marie Marie
Fitzgerald of the many others of our Government function
ally as the State of Massachusetts and New York...
to up... at this present stage... mentioned above Sept 10, 1963
now... on this platform... which indicate in this picture
Counselor New York U.S. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy...
U.S. Atty. General... present prospective as it does appear
Sept 1964 or 1970 presidential Democratic Socialist Movement
Mess. U.S. Senator Edward Moore Kennedy... probability for
their future of the same office than his brother of New York
Mrs Edmund... Kennedy...
Republican Mess. U.S. Senator Everett Sifton...
metriech... Mrs Rose Kennedy... the promoter of
Kennedy's Marie Marie... political figure architectural of
Clem... Richard Cardinal Cushing... since the S.F.K... Dallas Te.
Tragedy of November 22, 1963... the other in front of
the platform... could be U.S. Service... New York...
have read and study the print that form a portrait of our
future trends... you could study the impression in their
ession feeling for more of the Kennedy's in disgrace selfish
political ambition... their seen to give the impression that
to give evidence... with proof... that their hiding some-th
... which their close to reveal
... Edward Kennedy

Now, the object of the Anti-Kennedy ...
to pick up on the Q ... there was tremendous
amount of contributive donations given by the Kennedy
voluntary citizen of the class of 12 millions or
of dollars. For a John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library
to be built on the Harvard College campus. That has
so far been built from its foundation. What have
of those millions. Only the Kennedyism knows about
so check on it. Which recently there were reports
of Federal appropriations toward the Kennedy Inter-
Air-Port Expansion in New York. Of 150 million dollars
at the very same period of time. Some for Edward M. ...
has proposed in Massachusetts. That there is a U.S. Federal
appropriation of the same amount of 150 million dollars. For
purpose rising of the pollution political effect in the
waters. With things. Those New England States. New York
Connecticut and Massachusetts. Will not be subject
Kennedyism political ambitions. With this pollution
tion. Greasing. To be use for the Kennedy Inter-
port. Under a pollution label. So the public will
part of their wrong doing behind the scene. Check out
also. Before it will be issued. By law. And within
now. Gentlemen. Every Grains of everything has a
Route. Toward productivity. Which the President L.B.
Guid-line. Politically. Economically. Domestically.
is same. As for Foreign policies including. The J.F.K.
assassination in 1963. From the 1960 Presidential Election.
has produced a Great Society with on poverty. From the
of a New Frontier. Just profile of course. As socialist
alliance for progress. With a cube first. That lead it to
political. Economical. Militarism. Militarism in Vietnam.
so there. For. To come into the brass back of solvent
it has to be. Work from the route. Which got and
of growth. Productivity. So in this case. It requires
and within laws. To begin of the work starting project.
the Kennedy assassination Nov. 22. 1963. Up to this 1968
and state's Election. Toward. 1968 Presidential Election
including 1970 Election National and States. Mass. and
of the Kennedyism Dodge Boys. Of political socialist
re-election for senators. Plus toward 1972 and 1976
electoral Election. The right time requirement to
the Kennedy's political grasping selfish ambition is this.
of 1966. It's our U.S.A. American Christian Republic
is to continue to survive. With a stabilize economy. Not
in 1970. Not before then. ...

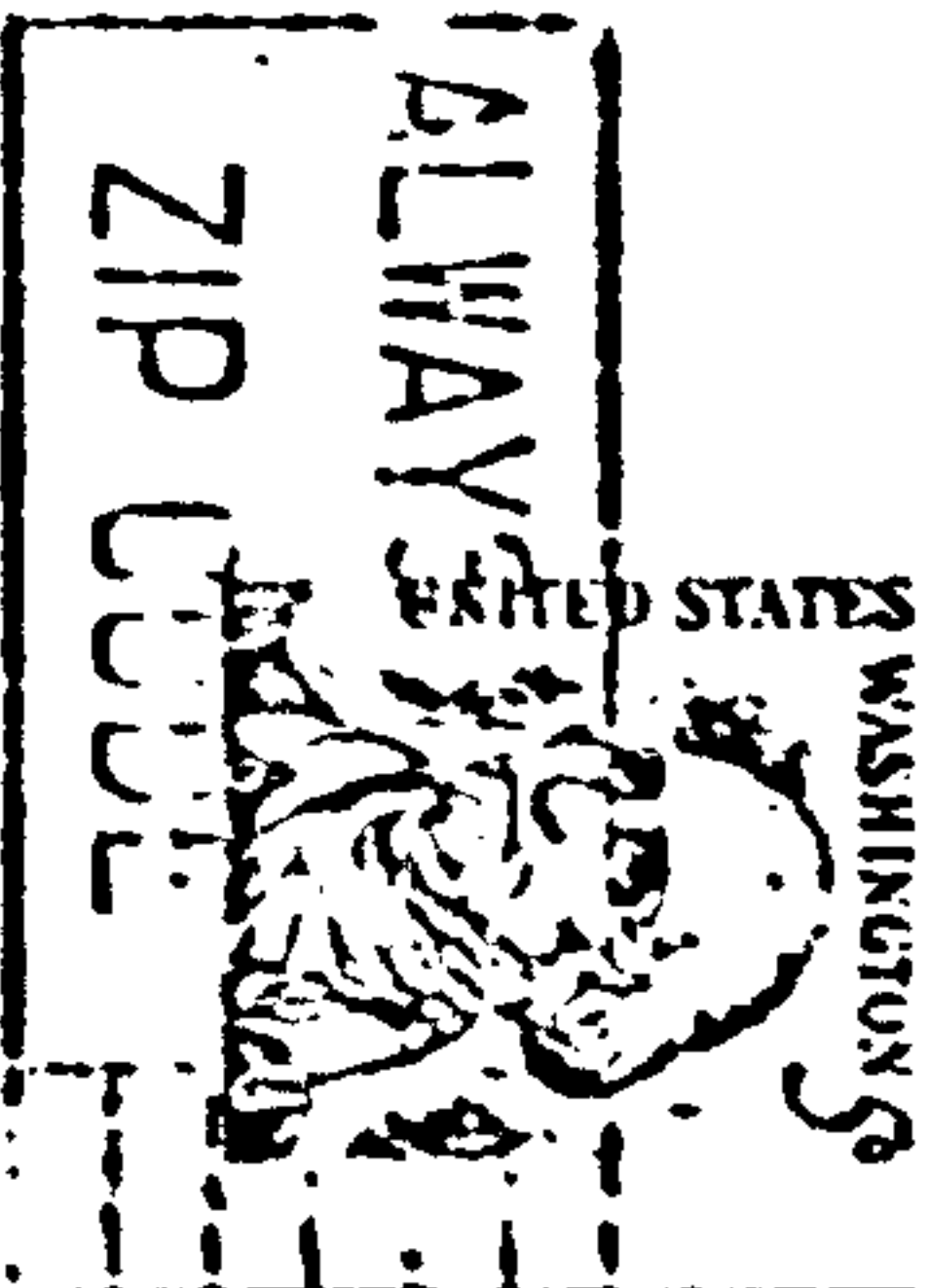
4-11-56 Miss. King George - Louisville, Missouri

City Worcester, Mass & County

Washington
Director of F.B.I. Edgar Hoover

Thank you

Mr. J. Maxwell. State of America
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chief Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C. N. S. A.



3
Ken. Seiders in Washington
Ken. Seiders in Washington

President's Message Lauds JFK as Federal Building in Hub Is Dedicated

(AP) — President distinction in the years to Johnson yesterday come.

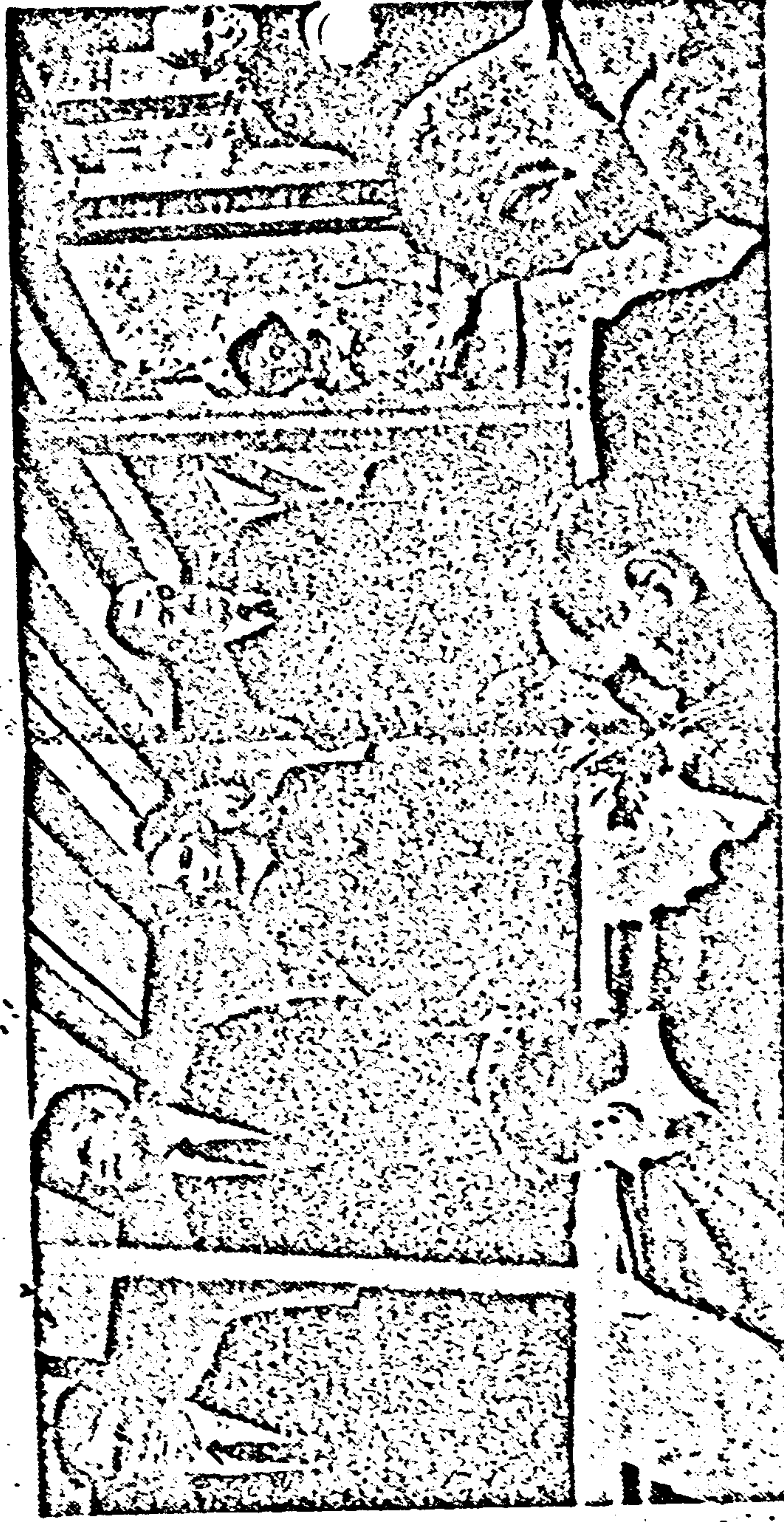
Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the late president's mother, and his two "great president" brothers, Sens. Robert F. Kennedy and Edward Kennedy of New York and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts also were at the ceremonies.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston and a close friend of the assassinated president, delivered the invocation.

Other Generations

"Nothing can erase the memory of his youthful grace and strength and beauty," the president said. "But there will be other generations here for whom his name must be immortalized, and in this steel and stone, we make his monument."

The Kennedy Building, constructed at a cost of \$24 million, is a twin-towered gray granite structure and a four-story building of reinforced concrete flat slab construction.



Attending dedication ceremonies of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building in Boston were (from left) Sens. Robert Kennedy, Mrs. Edward Kennedy, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the late president, and Richard Cardinal Cushing. (UPI Telephoto)