

Memo to DeLoach from Rosen  
Re: Assassination of President

Based on our experience with Liebler we certainly could not expect favorable treatment in any book he would write and it is believed this would be true regardless of whether we volunteered assistance or turned him down completely on his requests. In view of this it is not felt we should render any assistance whatever to Liebler.

*R*      *JEM*      *[Signature]*      *V*

REC-51 62-109060-4228

The Acting Attorney General  
Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

October 20, 1966

*John F.*

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

With reference to the assassination of President Kennedy, I am in receipt of a letter from Wesley J. Liebeler, a former Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, dated October 14, 1966, in which he makes several requests for information from the FBI concerning matters relating to the assassination.

Inasmuch as he indicates that he is writing a book, I thought you would be interested in his letter and my reply thereto. A copy of each is attached.

Enclosures (2)

JRM:hw  
(9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach 10-19-66, same caption.

RECEIVED ROOM 1149

MAILED 2  
OCT 20 1966  
COMM-FBI

56 OCT 25 1966  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

*JRM* *R* *Shroder* *P*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

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

TO: *R* Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 18, 1966

FROM: *H* I Shroder

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

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

*President John Fitzgerald Kennedy*

In connection with a recent project to locate background data concerning the official autopsy report all of the files in this and related matters were reviewed. Certain serials, because of the subject matter therein, may be of interest at a later date and in order to facilitate locating these matters, the following is being set forth in summarized form for record purposes:

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109060 - Serial 1336

FD-302 of Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill recording interview on 11/27/63, with SAC Behn, Secret Service White House Detail, and Secret Service Agents Kellerman and Greer, concerning section of President's skull delivered to autopsy and the location of the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital. FD-302 also indicates Behn stated that undeveloped photographs and X-rays made during autopsy are available to FBI on request.

62-109090 - Serial 121

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 3/17/64, re: "President's Commission." Rankin, in discussion with Malley, states wants outside expert to examine bullet found on stretcher. Rankin desired identities of individuals in Dallas who could be of assistance to Commission staff. Director notes, "I want

62-109090  
RIS:eem  
(5)

REC-19 62-109060-4229

OCT 20 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-114

*Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.*

**Memorandum to Mr. Rosen**  
**Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT**  
**JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109090 - Serial 121 (continued)

any requests made of our Dallas Office to be first cleared here."

62-109060 - Serial 1086

Memo Jevons to Conrad, 11/26/63, concerning Laboratory examination of clothing worn by President Kennedy.

62-109060 - Serial 1193  
(105-82555 - Serial 456,  
page 281)

FD-302 of SAs O'Neill and Sibert, dated 11/26/63, in which they set forth their observations following the autopsy examination of the President's body.

62-109060 - Serial 1159

Memo Brennan to Sullivan, 12/4/63 - J. J. Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service, advises how bullet was found on stretcher at Parkland Hospital.

62-109090 - Serial 20

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/17/63. Rankin, during discussion with Malley, states Commission is interested in the medical reports of physical examination made at Dallas, as well as U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Rankin advised reports from Parkland were available and had been included in one of our reports; however, medical report from Bethesda was not in possession of the Bureau and had not been included, inasmuch as the President's family had indicated the desire that report be kept confidential.

62-109060 - Serial 426

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 11/26/63, recommending that we not request photographs and X-rays of the autopsy conducted on the President's body at that time.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109060 - Serial 54

Receipt of evidence dated 11/23/63, acknowledging receipt of clothing worn by President at time of assassination. Lab obtained clothing for examination.

62-109060 - Serial 2315

Copy of the report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy as prepared by the U. S. Secret Service.

62-109090 - Serial 68

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/24/63. During discussion with Rankin by Malley, Rankin was again told of the strong desire on the part of the President's family to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible that the Bureau would not request copy of the report. Rankin indicated that as of 12/23/63, he had received a copy of the autopsy report from Secret Service. This serial also encloses the copy of the official autopsy report as received by Bartlett from Secret Service on 12/23/63.

62-109060 - Serial 1672

Memo Mr. Belmont to the Director, 12/4/63. This memorandum approves initial report submitted to the President and the Commission regarding the assassination of the President and the subsequent killing of Oswald.

62-109090 - Serial 29

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/18/63. Memorandum discusses conference with Rankin on 12/17/63, at which time Rankin desired to know whether the Bureau had obtained the medical reports from the Parkland Hospital as well as the report from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

File and Serial Number

62-109060 - Serial 2638

62-109060 - Serial 1936

62-109060 - Serial 2230

Subject Matter

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 3/12/64.  
This memorandum reviews the testimony  
of Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill before  
the President's Commission on 3/12/64.

Memo DeLoach to Mohr, 12/9/63.  
This makes reference to the distribution  
of the initial report compiled by the  
Bureau into the assassination.

Memo Sullivan to Belmont, 1/10/64.  
This memorandum enclosed the  
supplemental (1/13/64) report prepared  
and sent to the President's Commission  
concerning our investigation of the  
assassination.

*AS*  
*Kull*

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4230

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4231

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF LAW  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

October 14, 1966

Mr. Gile  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Tele. [unclear]  
Miss [unclear]  
Miss Gan

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

*Johnson*  
*Fisher*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a former assistant counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, I am deeply concerned about some of the books, attacking the Commission and the Report, that have been published recently. I have discussed this matter in some detail with Messrs. Ball, Griffin, Specter, Stern and Willens, all former members of the Commission Staff and with some of the members of the Commission. In view of the circumstances I have undertaken to write a book describing generally how the Commission conducted its investigation, reviewing the evidence relating to the basic conclusions reached in the Report and discussing the major criticisms that have been made of the Report and the work of the Commission.

I am sure that you will appreciate that your Bureau could be of immense help to me in this endeavor. In view of the seriousness of the matter, I hope you will be able to extend your cooperation.

I would propose at this juncture to submit specific questions which I think could be readily answered from the reports and other records in your possession. One of my basic problems is to find my way back into the materials with which we worked at the time the Commission was in operation. This involves to a great extent the matter of indexes to reports of your Bureau, many of which are now available to the interested public at the Archives. I must be frank to admit that even while we were working on the Report there were many times when the only way in which I could locate material in your reports was to ask your office for a reference to the specific reports involved.

EXP. PROC. REC 22 62-109060-4232 12 OCT 23 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
October 14, 1966

Page 2.

Let me indicate the kind of thing I have in mind: On pages 348-50 of his book "Rush to Judgment", Mark Lane comments on Commission Exhibit 5, a picture Oswald took of the rear of General Walker's house. You will recall that CE 5 depicts an automobile and that the picture has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license plate of that automobile. After this came to my attention I examined Marina Oswald about it in Dallas on July 24, 1964, in an attempt to determine whether or not the hole was in the picture when it was first shown to her before the Commission. She said that it was not, but I do not believe that she was correct in that regard. That testimony is set forth at 11 Hearings 294-5.

I see three problems possibly raised by the hole in CE 5:

1. How did the hole get there?
2. Whose automobile is depicted in the picture?
3. What is the year of the license plate, i. e., during what year was the picture taken?

There is no problem with (3), since the date on which Oswald took the pictures of the area around General Walker's house was clearly established by the analyses of the stage of the construction of the building shown in the background of CE 2-P2. The report of this investigation is set forth in a report from your Dallas Office, dated May 22, 1964 (CE 1351).

As to (2), Robert Surrey indicated that the car appeared identical to one owned by Charles Klihr, a volunteer worker for General Walker. (CE 1953, p. 9) Surrey was not so certain about that when he testified before the Commission (5 Hearings 437), and General Walker did not recognize the automobile at all (11 Hearings 411-12).

At this time I am not able to determine whether you interviewed Klihr about this. I would very much appreciate information as to that and either a copy of the report of the interview, or a description of it so that I can obtain a copy from the Archives.

On the question of how the hole got there, I note that Detectives Stovall and Rose of the Dallas Police Department have indicated that the hole was in the picture when they recovered it from Ruth Paine's premises.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
October 14, 1966

Page 3.

All of this material was turned over to your Bureau on November 26, 1963. CE 5 also bears FBI Inventory Number 369. I would greatly appreciate having a copy of the inventory, or at the very least, an indication as to whether or not the inventory indicates the presence of the hole at the time the item was turned over to the Bureau.

Detective Stovall testified that he made a list of the property taken from the Paine residence on November 22, 1963, assisted by Detective Rose and two FBI agents (7 Hearings 190). Perhaps those agents, whose identity I am not able to determine, would recall the picture and whether the hole was in it at the time. Of course, if your inventory of November 26, 1963, indicates the presence of the hole, that coupled with the recollections of Stovall and Rose would strongly suggest that Oswald or his wife mutilated the picture.

I am sure that I will have additional questions as I proceed with my work. You might be interested in knowing that W. W. Norton & Co. have agreed to publish the book on which I am now at work. I understand that they are also publishing a book about your Bureau that is being written by the Overstreets.

Mr. Lane has announced to the press that he is suing me for slander. He was here at U.C.L.A. last Friday and refused my challenge to debate. He then held a press conference. I held one immediately following and charged that he was going around the country telling lies for money. I have not yet been served with any process.

It is clear to me that something must be done in response to the wave of criticism that seems to be building up on this matter. I hope that you will be able to give me the help I am asking.

Very truly yours,



Wesley J. Liebeler

REC 23

62-109060-4232

October 19, 1966

EX-113

Mr. Wesley J. Nebeler  
University of California  
Legal Forum, School of Law  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90024

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

*Profession*  
*Trifler*

Dear Mr. Nebeler:

Your letter of October 14, 1966, has been received, wherein you advise you are in the process of writing a book relating to the work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and in which you inquire concerning several matters relating to the assassination.

With reference to your request, you are no doubt aware that the Warren Commission, upon termination of its activities, made available to the National Archives and Records Service all material which it accumulated during its inquiry. Under Public Law 89-312, enacted November 2, 1965, the FBI turned over to the National Archives all material in its possession relating to our investigative efforts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available for review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- 1 - Dallas (see note page 2)  
(Enclosure)
  - 1 - Los Angeles (see note page 2)  
(Enclosure)
- JRM:mpd (12)

NOTE: See memo DeLoach from Rosen 10/19/66 re Assassination of President Kennedy; Dallas, Texas 11/22/63.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
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OCT 19 1966  
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Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler - page 2

NOTE Dallas: You will note the incoming letter from Wesley J. Liebeler makes certain requests of the Bureau and the Bureau's reply declines to comply with his requests. In the event any inquiries are received from Liebeler by your Office, you should make such requests available to the Bureau with any recommendations you may have. No information is to be given Liebeler without Bureau authorization.

NOTE Los Angeles: Note receipt of letter from Wesley J. Liebeler and Bureau's reply so that in event any requests of any kind should be received from Liebeler by your office, make same available to Bureau and furnish no information without specific Bureau authorization.

México, D.F. a 14 de octubre de 1966.

FBI

Director Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
9 th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC. 20535

Apreciable Sr. Hoover:

La presente constituye mi 3a. carta en torno a Dallas confiando en que algunos de mis párrafos resulten de utilidad.

Se pregunta si entre las fotos tomadas por Uds. de los visitantes de Ruby casualmente no hay una que coincida con alguno de mis extractos.

Existen fotos de los visitantes a Dallas saliendo del aeropuerto para arribar autos? Lo anterior para saber si casualmente no hubo algo raro en la posición derecha de Kennedy con respecto a su Sra. ó si cambio de izq. a derecha.

Quien o quienes eran los encargados de llaves del cuarto de los disparos y las prestaron o se las colicitaron alguna vez?

Dicho cuarto podía ser violado en sus cerraduras y existen teléfonos en el mismo piso de los disparos ó en los demás y se investigaron conferencias por teléfono el día de los disparos ó los días anteriores?

Se piensa que había un hombre en el aeropuerto para avisar al edificio.

Quienes más tenían llaves del cuarto y del edificio?  
Qué clase de huellas se tomaron en el interior?

Ruby tiene la ventaja de poder investigar lo mejor el caso buscando un hombre-clave que puede ser algún archivista o un jefe de partido político en Dallas; es decir en todo lugar en donde se encuentren documentos de los civiles.

Investigaron Uds. cuidadosamente el vuelo que iba Kennedy y a sus ocupantes, así como los vuelos hechos el día anterior o anteriores a Dallas? Se ocuparon casualmente a solicitantes de cuartos en hoteles la última semana de los asesinatos?

He tenido la idea de que pudiera darse el caso de obtener un préstamo bancario para pagar a conspiradores, para la compra de armas en el caso, etc. preguntándose si investigaron el punto más o menos de todo noviembre del 63.

La Sra. de Kennedy ha descubierto algún factor nuevo en el propio caso y quien de la propia familia tuvo investigación personal con más notoriedad y quien no?

El caso del Comandante de tránsito que me parece haber le tratado de despejar hasta la fecha no ha sido resuelto por la policía de aquí y también se encontró con dificultades burocráticas y similares; pensándose lo mismo en el caso de los gobernantes Kennedy y Comally.

Dom: la, cerrada del Río Churubusco lote  
29-I Col. Pantitlán, México, DF.

62-109060-4233  
Afectuosamente.

México, DF. a 17 de octubre de 1966.

FBI

Director Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
9 th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC. 20535

Estimado Sr:

¿Qué imagina Ud. que tengan en su poder los cómplices de asesinato de nov. del 63? Se pregunta si los trabajos de la Comisión Warren - que investigó lo conducente se dieron todos a publicación ó quisieron detalles para la policía?

Respecto a mi 1a. pregunta se piensa que los expedientes del asunto pueden ser copiados ó sustraídos por lo cual se recomienda su copia para los miembros de la misma Comisión, etc.

El o los cómplices pueden tener copias de las llaves del edificio de los disparos o maestras, todo lo referente a Ruby en los diarios, - quizá hasta hijos en Vietnam, encontrándose Ruby a la altura de la Sra. de Kennedy en lo referente a investigación profunda del caso y con probabilidad de falsear rumores respecto a ellos que pueden resultar falsos como se decía de la Sra. K. respecto a nuevo esposo.

Algunos detalles que no proporcionaré Ud. serían considerados en forma confidencial como algunas veces resulta en la mecánica de que - por una pequeña pieza no funciona lo demás.

Se pregunta si sabían Uds. las entradas de los extranjeros a México a los días del 63 ó a su país; los efectos materiales que tenía Oswald y a Ruby en persona y en sus respectivos hogares; la cooperación que tenía el policía sacrificado y la corporación a que pertenecía así como su domicilio en Dallas; si se suprimió la policía de uniforme por el rumbo de los disparos y evitar con ello cercos a personas ó edificios; si ya había oficinas del FBI en Dallas en 1963 notándose cierta cercanía con la frontera de México muy propia para los escapes por los acontecimientos del magnicidio.

Si tal no recuerdo por aquellos días del 62-64 se veía en ésta ciudad varias personas de la tez morena, pareciéndose cubanos.

Si Oswald no era precisamente el de los disparos a pensar que Uds. científicamente hubieran demostrado lo contrario, faltó el jefe del asunto que se estima se encontraría en Dallas.

Por tal motivo se meditó un poco el caso y se encontró que un policía de cualquier cargo en el ramo y en virtud de tal profesión puede conocer de armamento, de tiradores expertos, de como allanar una casa determinada y ante todo como lograr una llave aun siendo maestra que un civil difícilmente llega a conseguir ó a conocer en su estructura del ramo de la cerrajería.

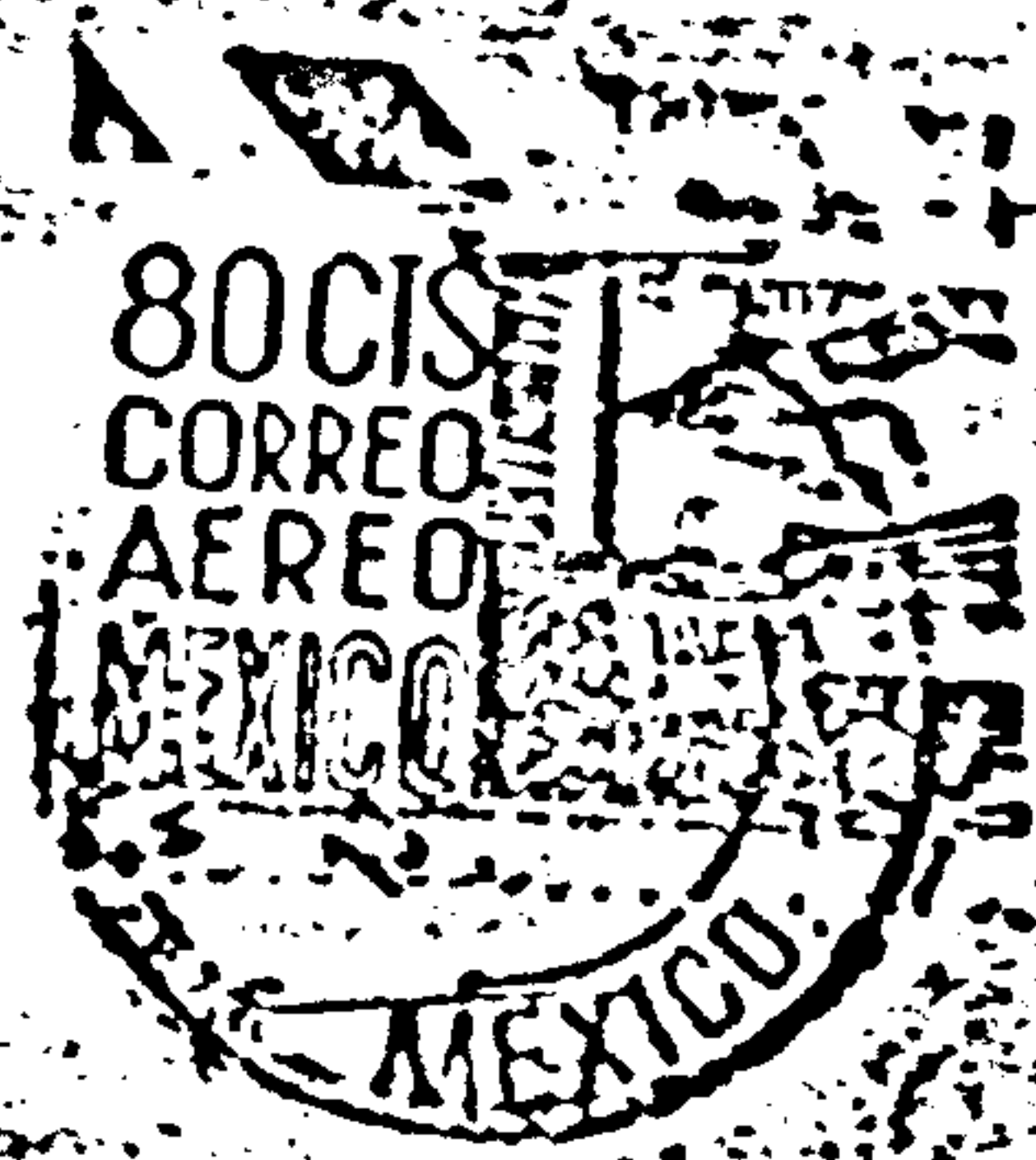
También tal policía es como extorsioner bajo cierto estado civil y aun aplicar un 4 ó un soplo como parece que aconteció al propio Oswald que fué encontrado en el cine por la misma policía.

Acercas de la muerte del policía mencionado se pregunta cuáles eran sus efectos personales y de su hogar que pudieran arrojar nueva pista en el caso y si han resuelto la clave de la posesión de las llaves del edificio ó del cuarto de los disparos.

Se piensa que Oswald investigaba las funciones de ex - presidente Kennedy en México cuando estuvo en visita, no recordándose las fechas en que ambos estuvieron en México.

Afectuosamente.

Lucio Becerra Meléndez



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

**Addressee:** Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
9th St. and Penn. Ave. N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20535

**Addressor:** Lucio Becerril Melendez  
Ia. cerrada del Rio Churubusco lote  
29-I Col. Pantitlan  
Federal District of Mexico

**Postmark:** Mexico; October 13, 1966

Federal District of Mexico  
October 14, 1966

**FBI**  
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
9th St. and Penn. Ave., N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is my third letter concerning Dallas. I am confident that some of my suggestions will be helpful.

We wonder if some of the photographs you happened to take of Ruby's visitors might have some correlation with any of my statements.

Were any photos taken of the Dallas visitors (President and Mrs. Kennedy)\* leaving the airport to get to their cars? I ask the preceding question to find out if, by chance, there was something unusual about the position that Kennedy took to the right of his wife -- or if he changed from the left side to the right side.

Who was or who were the person or persons in charge of the keys to the room where the shots were fired? Did anyone borrow them or ask for them at any time?

TRANSLATED BY:  
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:ehf  
October 18, 1966

62-109060-4233



Could the locks on this room be broken? Is there a telephone on the same floor as the shots were fired, or on the others? Did you investigate the telephone conversations that took place on the day of the shooting, - or on previous days?

We think there was a man at the airport to notify (someone in)\* the building.

Who else had keys to the room and to the building?

What type of footprints were found inside of it?

Ruby is in the most advantageous position to investigate the case by looking for the key man who may be an archivist or the head of a political party in Dallas -- that is, by looking any place where civil documents are kept.

Did you carefully investigate the plane that Kennedy took? and its passengers? the flights made to Dallas the day before? several days before? By chance, did you pay any attention to the people who were looking for hotel rooms in Dallas the week before the assassination?

Did you consider the idea that perhaps he might have gotten a bank loan to pay his accomplices and to buy the weapons? Did you investigate everything, down to the smallest detail, that happened in November of 1963.

Did Mrs. Kennedy discover any new factors in the case? Which member of the family kept up a well-publicized, personal investigation? Which of them didn't?

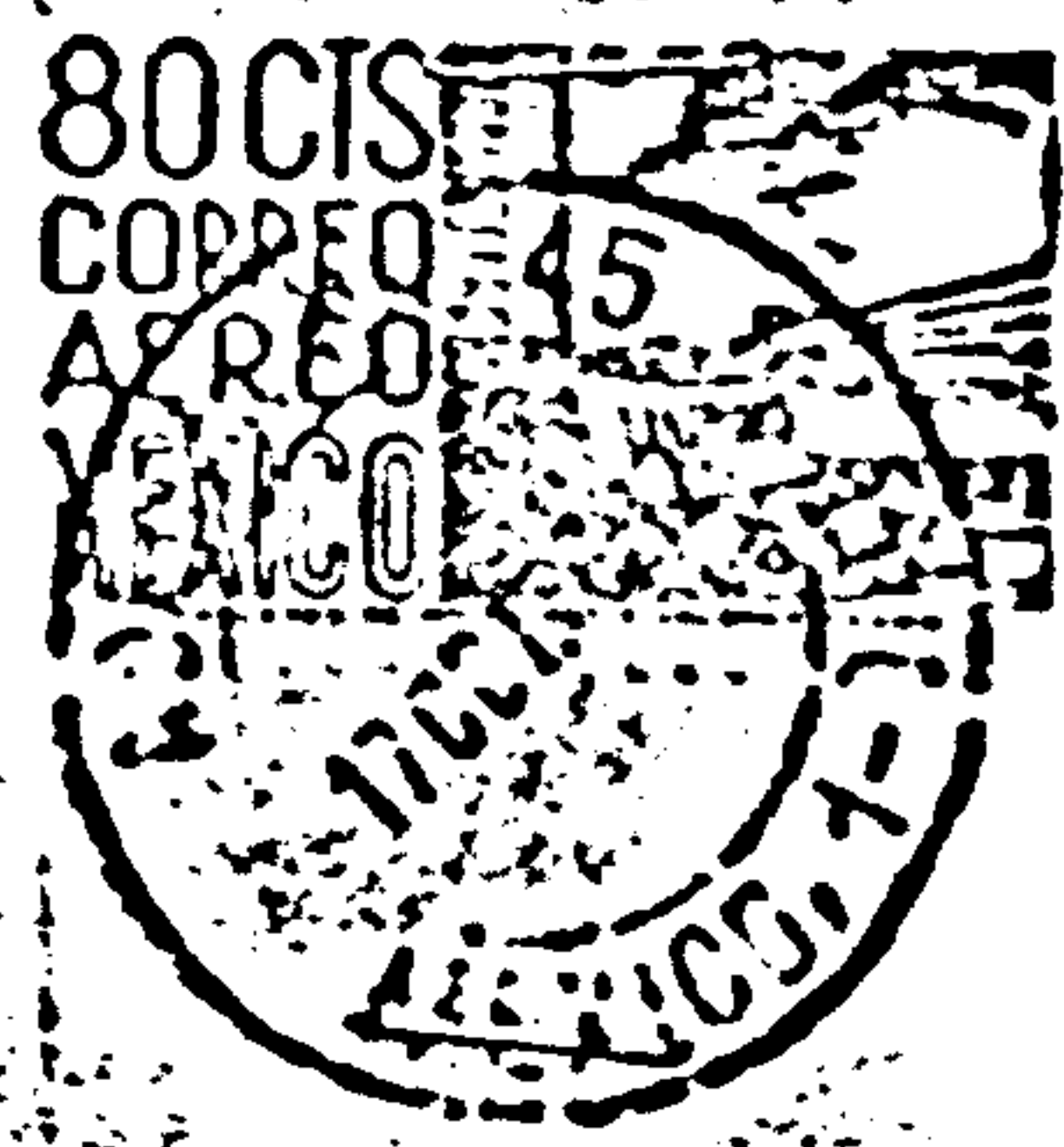
The case of the traffic officer, which I have been trying to clarify for you, has not been resolved by the police here. It has gotten tied up in red tape. Maybe the same thing has happened in the case of the officials, Kennedy and Connally.

Residence: Ia. cerrada del Rio Churubusco lote --  
29-I Col. Pantitlan, Mexico, D. F.

Affectionately,

s/ Lucio Becerril Melendez

\*Translator's note.



SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

This air-mail communication is addressed to:

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
9th St and Penn. Ave., N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20535

*John Hoover*

It bears the postmark of Mexico 1, Federal District; Oct. 17, 1966.

The addressor, Lucio Becerril Melendez, does not include his return address on this letter, which is the fourth in a series of communications received from him during a two-week period.

The steady stream of unorganized questions and conjectures revolve around several main ideas: 1) the existence of some type of relationship between Mrs. Kennedy and Jack Ruby; 2) the possibility that the assassin, who may have been a Cuban, escaped into Mexico; and 3) the supposed involvement of Officer Tippitt in the crime itself.

The writer in no way indicates that this will be his final expose-questionnaire. ....

SUMMARIZED BY:  
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:ehf  
October 20, 1966

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4233

*11. 11. 66  
LCH:jjh*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson     | _____ |
| DeLoach    | _____ |
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| Tele. Room | _____ |
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| Gandy      | _____ |

TO:

Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: October 24, 1966

FROM:

D. C. Morrell *DCM/gan*

SUBJECT:

MR. LUCIO BECERRIL MELENDEZ  
 BLOCK 1, CHUMBUSCO STREET, LOT 29-1  
 PANTITLAN DEVELOPMENT  
 MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO

*John F. Brennan*  
*Wick*

On 10-13-66 and 10-17-66 captioned individual wrote the Director asking a series of unorganized questions and furnishing conjectures dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. He implies that there was some sort of relationship between Mrs. Kennedy and Jack Ruby; that the assassin, who may have been a Cuban, escaped into Mexico; and that Officer Tippitt was involved in the crime itself.

BACKGROUND:

Bufiles indicate that on 11-30-65 correspondent requested information on correspondence courses concerning police matters, books utilized by this Bureau, and mail-order houses dealing in firearms. His letter was appropriately acknowledged on 12-9-65. In his letter of 9-29-66 Melendez first inquired about the assassination and was advised on 10-10-66 that the results of our investigation were furnished to the President's Commission and that the Commission has since made available data in its possession to the National Archives in Washington. Since certain data is now available for public inspection, it was suggested that he communicate with the Archivist.

RECOMMENDATION:

That correspondent's current two letters and any future correspondence regarding this matter not be acknowledged. It is noted that he in no way indicates that these will be his final expose-questionnaires.

REC 13

*62-109060-4233*

OCT 27 1966

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

LCH:mjb

*61 NOV 2 1966*

*61 NOV 21 1966*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

*1-2-175-0-51-1-303*  
*1-2-1-1-1-0-51-1-303*  
*1-2-1-1-1-0-51-1-303*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, DENVER (89-41)

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

*mal...*

Recently MARK LANE, author of a book criticizing the Warren Commission report, appeared on television on a local show in Denver.

Mrs. JACK (LAURA) COHOON, 12900 East Colfax, The Capri Mobile Homes, Space 2, Aurora, Colorado, telephonically contacted this office on 10/28/66, advising that she had a photograph taken by an unknown former fellow employee of her husband in Dallas, Texas. This photograph was taken very shortly before the actual assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. COHOON stated she showed this photograph to some friends who claimed to recognize JACK RUBY as a spectator at this point, which was a short distance from the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. COHOON stated she had previously telephonically contacted the local television station, KBTU, advising them of this picture. She stated they exhibited interest and said they would send out someone to pick it up. Mrs. COHOON said she gave this matter further thought and concluded she probably should call the FBI.

ENCLOSURE  
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

She was thanked for her call. No effort is being made by this office to obtain this photograph as it is understood that JACK RUBY's presence at a newspaper office in Dallas at the exact time of the assassination has been established.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and the Dallas Office for information.

REC 22 : 62-109060-4234

2-Bureau  
2-Dallas  
1-Denver  
DJW:hg  
(5)

OCT 31 1966

*Handwritten signatures and initials*



1966



Bob Considine

# Another Author Certain Oswald Had Accomplice

**B**ECAUSE John Wilkes Booth was stupidly killed before he could be questioned or brought to proper trial charged with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the succeeding century has been marked by the publication of countless books and tracts of speculation. One work published recently suggests that it was the work of the Jesuits, not Confederate diehards.

So it promises to be in the case of the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Richard H. Popkin, presently on a sabbatical from his position as chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, has joined the ranks of Epstein, Lane, Rovere, Liddel, Hart and others who have damned the Warren Commission report. Like the others, he cannot name the accomplice or accomplices he is sure Lee Harvey Oswald employed during the deadly fusillade of Nov. 22, 1963.

Prof. Popkin's book, published in soft cover by Avon is "The Second Oswald."

**HAD A TALK** with Popkin the other day and the general impression he leaves is that he believes wholeheartedly in his right to be skeptical about the honesty of the Warren report. Like the others, he calls for a new and thorough investigation and report on the assassination—one that will clear up what he feels are the official report's errors of commission and omission.

"It should be a non-government group," the dark-browed, bespectacled philosopher said. "The government is already a party to the case. It has a vested interest in protecting the view of the Warren Commission and the FBI's reputation for accuracy. The new commission should be composed of historians, lawyers and journalists. The matter is somewhere between a law case and an historical investigation. You need different standards, different approaches for each."

Inevitably, "The Second Oswald"

leans heavily on the now well-known variance between the official autopsy report, as it appears in the 26-volume Warren Commission findings, and the FBI's autopsy report. The latter was written or dictated by two FBI agents who were present at the Bethesda Naval Hospital for a portion of the actual autopsy.

In brief, the official autopsy states that the bullet that seriously wounded Gov. John Connally of Texas first passed through the back of the president's neck and emerged through his Adam's apple.

The FBI report states (and a photo of the president's coat would seem to confirm) that a bullet struck the president some inches below the collar line, did not come out, and may have fallen out at the Dallas hospital to which he was rushed. A bullet from Oswald's rifle was found near the president's stretcher.

From this conflict, the skeptics have all concluded that (a) the Warren Commission sloughed over this FBI evidence too hurriedly, and (b) Oswald must have had an accomplice because he couldn't have done that much damage in those scarce seconds of firing.

**HE MUST HAVE HAD** one or even more accomplices, the Popkin book proposes. He has come to the conclusion, Popkin told me, that Oswald was a dupe of some much more sinister individual or group. This compelling influence on his life arranged for him to become involved in several damning situations BEFORE the day of the assassination: his one-man pro-Castro movement, Russian sojourn, the shot he took at Gen. Walker, and a mild brush with officer J. D. Tippit in a beanery a few days before the shots rang out.

Purpose of this, Popkin says blandly, was to make Oswald the most likely suspect to be picked up. The "second" Oswald, and perhaps the third and fourth are still those, he feels,

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

*What are the facts?*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World \_\_\_\_\_
- Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE  
62-10906-423

REC 1  
12 NOV 3 1966

RICHARD ~~SON~~

# Supplementary Kennedy Slaying Report Urged

A majority of Americans, according to a recent survey, reject the finding of the Warren Commission that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was solely the irrational act of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald.

This should not be considered surprising. The conspiracy theory runs strong in the American mentality. Any notorious crime produces thousands of people who by divination, extrasensory perception or supposedly superior reasoning come to conclusions contrary to the accepted or official findings of guilt. The Lindbergh kidnaping and the Alger Hiss case are prime examples of the propensity of people generally,

not alone Americans, to disbelieve official or judicial findings in notorious crimes.

A half-dozen books, none of them to be taken as authoritative and most using the Warren Commission report as the primary source, have played upon the natural gullibility of the American people in this regard. The lower the educational level, according to the Harris, survey, the higher the credibility for the theory that Kennedy was killed either by Oswald acting in conjunction with others, and/or by another person firing at the President from the front instead of from Oswald's position above and behind the presidential motorcade in Dallas.

In an avalanche of

inquiries, false reasoning and unjustified charges against the Warren Commission contained in the current literature, one point seems worth re-examination.

It now appears that, out of respect for the Kennedy family and the person of the late President, the Warren Commission at no time saw a complete set of pictures and x-rays taken in conjunction with the autopsy. The commission's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind, that one bullet entered and passed through his neck without striking bone or heavy tissue was based on other evidence considered more conclusive.

In the current issue of the public affairs magazine, U.S. News and World Report, Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the Warren Commission, argues cogently that viewing the photographs and X-rays was not essential to the findings made by the commission on this point. Yet the conclusion cannot be escaped that Specter would have been better armed to answer questions on whether this bullet entered from the front or the rear if he had seen the photographic and X ray evidence.

Confusion on this point has been caused by a preliminary FBI report that apparently was erroneous and by the obiteration of the bullet wound in the front of the neck by incisions to give the unconscious President a chance to breathe.

U.S. News and World Report states flatly that Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, took charge of the photographs, as a matter of deference to the memory of the late President and because the commission concluded that the photographs and X rays were not indispensable.

"The photographs and X rays would, in the thinking of the commission, not have been crucial, because they would have served only to corroborate what the autopsy surgeons had testified in their oath, as opposed to adding any

new facts for the commission.

In view of its 10-month study, its competent and careful personnel, its basic agreement with FBI conclusions, the heaviest weight must lie with the findings of the commission.

Yet, it might be possible at this stage to go a long way toward quieting the irrational doubts about the Kennedy assassination if the photographs and X rays were examined by the experts and membership of the former commission with the view of making a supplementary public report.

It would be imprudent in the extreme to open a new inquiry. Any new report should be confined strictly to the X rays and photographs. It is conceivable, of course, that such an examination might arouse new questions in the minds of the members of the former commission. But, in any case, if such an examination occurred, and it was

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

found to confirm other findings, this much would be eliminated from the literature of those who play upon the doubts in the public's mind.

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World \_\_\_\_\_
- Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader **CLASIFIED** \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_

*What about this?*

REC 1

62-109060-4235

ST-107

*Handwritten notes:* memo name to... 10/7/66

12 NOV 3 1966

OCT 5 1966

*Handwritten initials*

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 24, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 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   |  |
| Mr. Holmes   |  |
| Miss Gandy   |  |

During discussions with Inspector Kalley, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, expressed considerable interest in the official autopsy reports prepared by doctors at the National Naval Medical Center concerning the death of President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin was advised that because of the strong desire on the part of the President's family to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible the Bureau had not requested a copy of the report.

In view of the interest displayed by Mr. Rankin, arrangements were made to obtain a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service for the Bureau's use and a request was also made that Secret Service furnish a copy of the report to Mr. Rankin. Secret Service advised that this would be done. In discussions with Mr. Rankin on 12-23-63 he was advised of the action taken by the Bureau. Mr. Rankin stated he has now received a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service and he expressed sincere appreciation for the Bureau making this possible.

It is noted that the six-page autopsy report discloses no new information of significance in addition to that already obtained through investigation. One of the reasons expressed by Mr. Rankin for his keen interest in the report was the fact that newspaper accounts and other unverified sources have advanced the theory that one bullet entered the President's throat from the front. The autopsy report discredits this speculation, in fact, the report unequivocally states that it is the opinion of the examining physicians that the President died as the result of two gunshot wounds and the projectiles were fired from a point "behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased." As previously reported, one bullet entered the back below the neck while the other entered the skull.

**ACTION**

*of the Warren Commission... it will never be... of*

The attached copy of the autopsy report will be maintained in the Bureau files, but no further dissemination of it is being made at this time.

3 JAN 28 1964  
Enclosure  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
FDT:mlt (8)

REC-12 62-109060-1035  
SOVIET ENCLOSURE  
JAN 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*W. J. ...*

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tolson     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DeLoach    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mohr       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Casper     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Callahan   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Conrad     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Felt       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gale       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rosen      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sullivan   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tavel      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Trotter    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Holmes     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gandy      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

*W. J. ...*

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

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

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

PURPOSE:

To answer Director's inquiry and to set forth facts concerning newspaper articles referring to FBI reports reporting results of autopsy examination conducted on President's body. Data in FBI reports is accurately reported.

BACKGROUND:

Articles appeared in the "Washington Evening Star" and "New York World Journal Tribune" (Bob Considine) on 10-5-66, referring to FBI reports which set forth the findings of the examining physicians who conducted the autopsy on President Kennedy's body. These articles refer to FBI reports submitted to the President's Commission on 12-9-63, and 1-13-64. Information set out was orally furnished to the Agents by examining physicians on 11-22-63, and is accurately reported.

With reference to the above, our reports of 12-9-63, and 1-13-64, accurately quoted the comments of the examining physicians at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of 11-22-63. The actual autopsy report is at variance; however, all facts pertaining to this matter were fully given to the Warren Commission and this Commission was fully aware of all such facts. In this connection, our Laboratory report very clearly, accompanied by photographs, showed a slit in the shirt and a nick in the tie which could have been caused by a projectile. The reason that there was variation between the two above-mentioned FBI investigative reports and the Warren Commission report was because the FBI was precluded from disclosing in its preliminary report to the Commission (because of the desires of the Kennedy family) any information concerning the actual autopsy report which, as a matter of fact, was subsequently furnished to the Commission by the Secret Service and used in the final report of the Warren Commission.

ST-107-cc, 62-109060-4235  
NOV 3 1966

RIS:hw  
(9)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CONTINUED - OVER

79 NOV 4 - 1966

*6-11-66*



Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The confusion comes about as a result of the examining physicians changing their original theory as furnished to our Agents on 11-22-63, that the bullet which entered the President's back did not exit from his body. The physicians subsequently concluded that this bullet did exit from the President's body, having passed between two large strap muscles without leaving any channel. The exit hole was obliterated by doctors who performed a tracheotomy on the President at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. The day after the autopsy examination was conducted, the examining physicians talked to doctors at Parkland Hospital and learned that they had utilized the exit hole as the point of incision for their tracheotomy. This chain of events is clearly set forth beginning on Page 88 of the Commission Report.

We have for some time been checking to find the specific basis upon which the statement has been made in various FBI memoranda (example attached) that the Kennedy family specifically asked that the autopsy report not be released. The fact is that Secret Service specifically claims that Bobby Kennedy had gotten in touch with that agency and had given specific instructions that the autopsy report, as well as photographs, were not to be released. Secret Service has advised that no information from the autopsy was released by that agency until it was turned over to the Warren Commission on 12-23-63. We, therefore, have a basis for any statements made by FBI representatives that the Kennedy family specifically requested that the autopsy report was not to be released.

ACTION:

The above data is set forth for your information.

*P R*  
The confusion which has developed would never have occurred if we had obtained the autopsy report originally. The Kennedy's never asked us to withhold it. If they had we should have been...

November 1, 1966

REGISTERED

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Conrad

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer  
Archivist of the United States  
National Archives and Records Service  
National Archives Building  
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

The evidence and exhibits set forth on the attached list indirectly relating to the investigation by the Warren Commission of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being transmitted herewith for retention with other exhibits in this matter.

For your information, copies of these exhibits were previously made available as enclosures with the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which was furnished to the President's Commission on June 17, 1964. The texts of these items are located on pages 1060 through 1069. Inasmuch as these original exhibits are no longer needed, they are being made available to you.

REC-43 *62-109060-4236*  
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

*715724*  
MAILED 19  
NOV 2 1966  
COMM-FBI

EX-113

NOV. 3 1966

Enclosures (10)

(NOTE: Memo Rosen to Conrad, 10/31/66, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," KMR: [unclear])

ENCLOSURES

65 NOV 9 1966

(6)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

D-128

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 1B December 2, 1963, 8:00 p.m., bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, deceased Fort Worth, Texas"

D-129

Accompanying D-128, newspaper clipping entitled "OSWALD LOOKED TROUBLE-BOUND OFFICER REPORTS" bearing typewritten message beginning "Mrs. Oswald you ....."

D-130

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 2A December 3, 1963, 7:00 p.m." bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, Texas"

D-131

Accompanying D-130, two newspaper clippings, one entitled "OFFICERS BLAMED BY MRS. OSWALD" bearing typewritten message beginning "Shouldn't you blame....," and one entitled "MAN KILLS MINISTER, EX-WIFE AT CHURCH, THEN ENDS OWN LIFE" bearing typewritten message beginning "This man was a ....."

D-132

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 1A December 6, 1963, 4:00 p.m." bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas"

D-133

Accompanying D-132, one-page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you all....."

D-134

Envelope postmarked "JAMAICA, N.Y., 1A December 6, 1963, 7:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed address "Mrs. Oswald Sr., 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Texas"

62-109060-4236  
ENCLOSURE

D-135

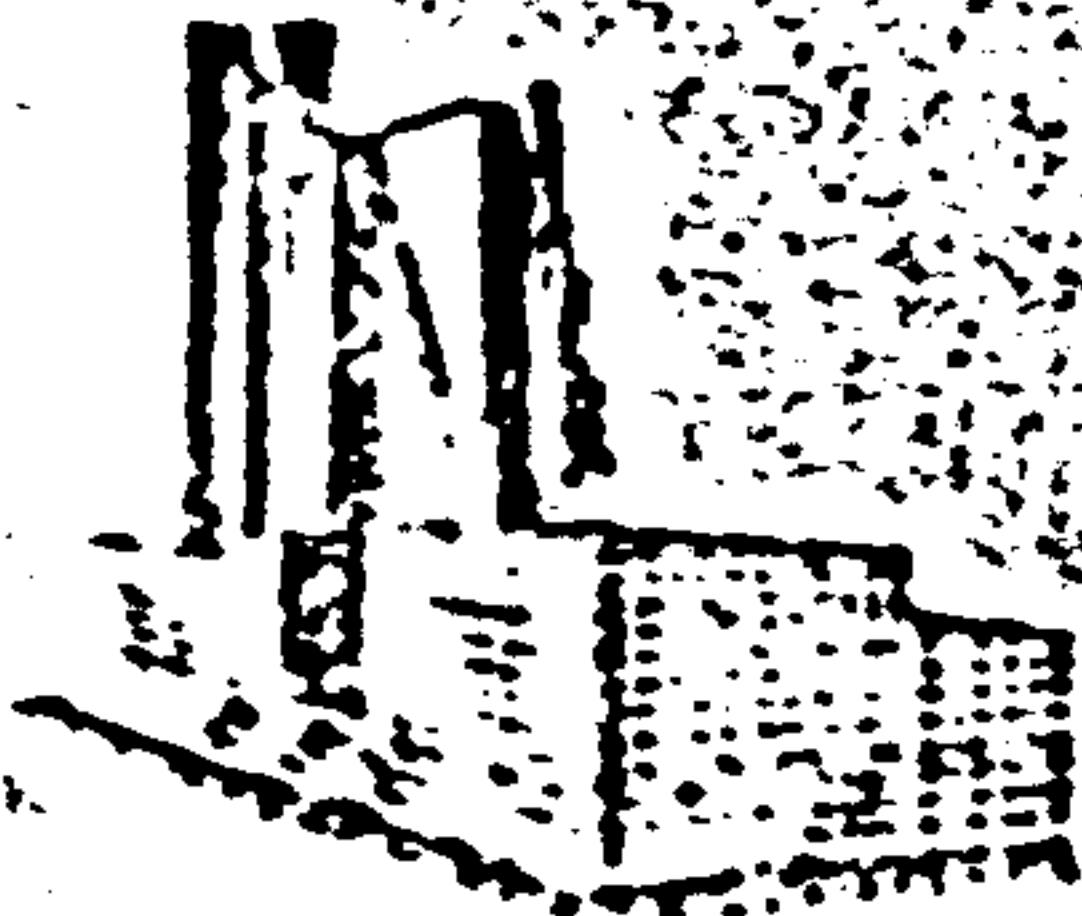
Accompanying D-134, two-page letter, first page beginning "To An Assassins...." and second page beginning "Take care of you...."

D-136

Post card postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., IA December 6, 1963, 6:30 p. m." bearing hand-printed message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you admit...."

# Hotel St. George

GREATER NEW YORK'S LARGEST HOTEL



CLARK STREET • BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE MAIN 4-5000

Dear J Edgar:

I wish to express an opinion re assassination of JFK. Without any concrete evidence it seems to me that more than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the plot. Otherwise why would they have murdered Oswald before he had a chance to talk. He seemed cocky and cheerful on his arrest suggesting he expected help in escaping the death penalty for his heinous crime. You may use this suggestion for whatever it is worth. I realize one of your finest admirers for your admirable work in the FBI. Right, Yours  
 George L. Krashmeyer Hotel St. George  
 Room 18035 Brooklyn N.Y.

100-177-111

96-100-26-5

OCT 31 1965  
CORRESPONDENCE

WORLD'S MOST LUXURIOUS

Handwritten notes at bottom left: "100-177-111" and "100-177-111"

TRUE COPY

Dear J. Edgar:

I wish to express an opinion re assassination of JFK. Without any concrete evidence it seems to me that more than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the plot. Otherwise why would they have murdered Oswald before he had a chance to talk. He seemed cocky and cheerful on his arrest suggesting he expected help in escaping the death penalty for his heinous crime. You may use this suggestion for whatever it is worth. I am one of your fondest admirers for your admiral work in the FBI.

Respy Yours

George L Kirshmyer  
Hotel St. George  
Room 18035  
Brooklyn N. Y. 11201

*Rm 18035*  
**Hotel St. George**  
CLARK STREET AT HENRY  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201  
GREATER NEW YORK'S LARGEST HOTEL

*1 to 11-1-66  
meo  
a. 11-3-66  
11/1/66*

*S/*

REC 12

November 2, 1966

62-109060-4237

EX-110

Mr. George L. Kirshmyer  
Room 18035  
Hotel St. George  
Clark Street at Henry  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy

Dear Mr. Kirshmyer:

Your letter was received on October 31st during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be assured your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he will appreciate your kind comment concerning his administration of the FBI and would want me to thank you for furnishing him the observations and comments you did.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 12  
NOV 2 1966  
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

REC'D - REQUIRS NOVA  
NOV 2 3 04 PM '66

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior outgoing to correspondent 7-20-65 in response to his letter wherein he expressed his views on communist matters. It is believed this is an appropriate reply in view of his untoward liberty in addressing the Director. In the manner he did and this may serve to discourage future correspondence from him.

HRH:moo  
(3)

5 NOV 9 1966

FBI  
RECEIVED  
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W/a

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

cc  
to  
per  
for  
of  
by

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 10-25-66

FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A. Jones*

SUBJECT: SYLVIA MEAGHER  
 302 WEST 12 STREET  
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014  
 INQUIRY REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

By letter dated 10-22-66, captioned individual quoted a letter she had written to "Time" magazine regarding its article in the 9-16-66 issue entitled "Autopsy on the Warren Commission." Her inquiry concerned information reported by the FBI regarding the autopsy findings.

She also quotes a reply she received from "Time" dated 10-20-66, which states, in essence, that FBI reports did not necessarily imply a difference with the autopsy. It said FBI reports show the date of the interview, the date the Agent dictated the interview and the date the information was typed, in addition to the date the report was submitted. It stated that by the time an interview is recorded in final form the investigation may have gone well beyond the conclusions. It stated the FBI reports did not show that the FBI believed in January everything it had been told in November, "However, explicit disavowals of abandoned lines of investigation are not usually issued by the FBI." Miss Meagher inquires if the information supplied by "Time" accurately describes current reporting practices by the FBI or those followed in 1963-64.

Sylvia Meagher has written a 152-page book entitled "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits," which has been published by the "Scarecrow Press" in New York. We have ordered copies of this book, but they are not currently available. Reportedly this book classifies information in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission hearings and exhibits as well as the report itself. The classification encompasses all elements of the assassination and subsequent crimes as well as background and history of principals.

- Enclosure *sent 10-23-66*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
  - 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

55 DWB:jer/38

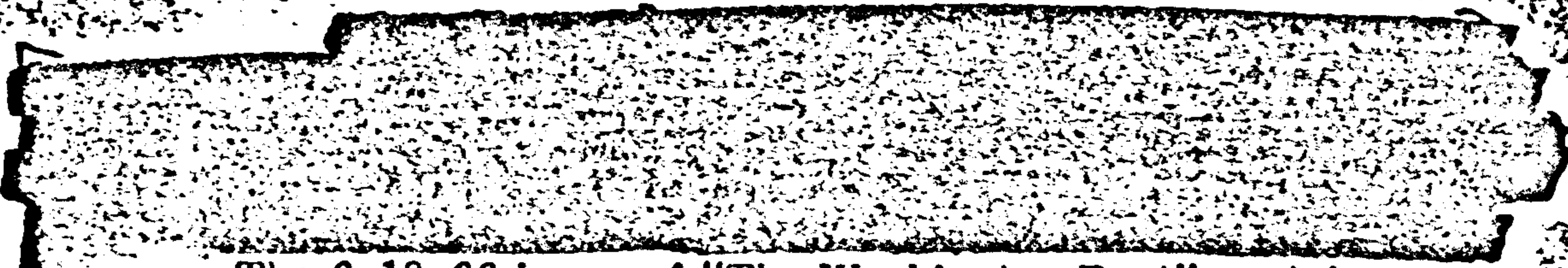
REC 53

62-109060-4238

NOV 2 1966



M. A. Jones to Wick memo  
RE: Sylvia Meagher



The 6-18-66 issue of "The Washington Post" contains a letter to the editor signed by Sylvia Meagher in which she states that the inconsistencies in the Warren Report are real. On 7-27-65, Meagher telephonically contacted the FBI Laboratory indicating she was writing a book on the assassination and asking about the procedures followed in examining some of the amateur film taken of the assassination. She was referred to the Warren Commission Report.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter be sent to Miss Meagher.

*R* *John Wick* *✓*  
*DeWitt* *d*  
*oul* *ds*  
*R*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach *RD*

DATE: October 25, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: SYLVIA MEAGHER  
 302 WEST 12 STREET  
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014  
 INQUIRY REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

*Assassination of President Kennedy*

Reference is made to memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick dated 10/25/66 in the above-captioned matter, enclosing letter to Miss Meagher.

I believe it undesirable to give any more than a routine courteous acknowledgment to the letter of 10/22/66 from Sylvia Meagher, New York City.

It is obvious the Warren Commission report is a project with her; she has allegedly prepared an indices; she has engaged in correspondence with "Time" magazine; and, although a book by her has been published concerning this, it is not yet currently available.

The proposed letter over the Director's signature proposes to give an explanation as to why we prepare our reports in the manner we do and we are guilty also in the proposed letter of doing the same thing we have criticized various writers who have excerpted various comments from the Warren Commission report and then drawn their own conclusions. This is undesirable.

We do not have to explain to anyone our reporting procedures, nor that our reports were in the nature of summaries and so forth, as we do in this proposed letter, nor offer excuses as to why we reported the matter in the manner in which we did. The reports speak for themselves.

The Warren Commission is on trial in connection with the submission of the Warren report and all of the critics basically are attacking the Warren Commission and its findings, not the FBI. This also influences me in not giving the information to Meagher that we would not even consider giving to our close newspaper friend at the "Star."

55 NOV 9 1966

EX-110

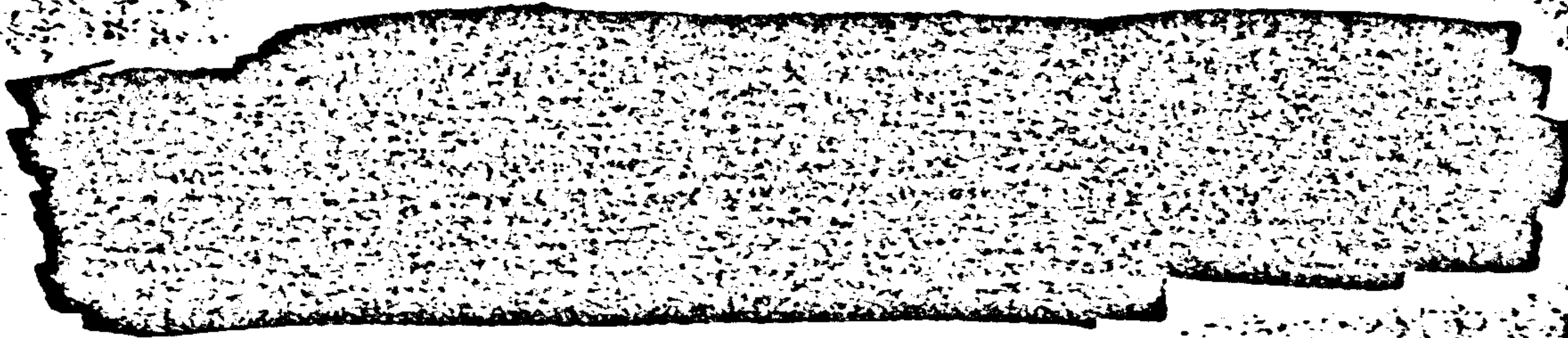
REC 53

62-109060-4239

NOV 2 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach  
Re: SYLVIA MEAGHER



The "National Guardian," according to the Subversive Organizations and Publications issued by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House, was "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a progressive weekly \* \* \* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Taking all the factors above in consideration, I think a very formal routine courteous answer should be given to Meagher indicating that all the material developed by the FBI was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of all the Bureau's investigation have subsequently been made available to the National Archives.

Date of Mail 10-28-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Removed By 55 NOV 3 1966 *DPK*

File Number 62-109060-4240

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Memorandum

To: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/17/63

From: E. E. Wick

SUBJECT: RICHARD WHELEN,  
PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR THE  
SATURDAY EVENING POST ON  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

By reference to Mr. Sullivan's office, Richard Whelen came to my office on October 11 and 12, 1963, and spoke with Special Agent in Charge [redacted] in residence for the Institute for Strategic Studies. He is the author of the book about Joseph P. Kennedy, father of the former President, entitled "The Forging of a President." He is presently on leave of absence for two months from the Institute for Strategic Studies in order to prepare a definitive article on the assassination of the President for the Saturday Evening Post magazine, to come out sometime in December, 1963.

We have no identifiable data in Bureau files concerning Whelen.

Whelen is advised that in his article he intends to make a very thorough and extensive study of all of the books which have recently been published in a critical vein concerning the Warren Commission Report of the assassination of the President and to point out the false premises upon which the writers of these books have based their conclusions. He stated that it is his personal feeling that following the publication of the Warren Commission Report it was the overwhelming opinion of people throughout the world that the assassination was the sole work of Communist agents, in place of Oswald's Marxist background, the assassin's motives, particularly Trotsky, and prestige. He stated that the recent wave of books critical of the Warren Commission Report, however, several of which have been written by individuals of "rightist" background, have served to obscure the truth and confusion of the Commission to the detriment of the dignity of the J. E. and his high officials. He expressed that the purpose of his

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. A. [redacted]

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-211

Tick to DeLoach memo 10/17/68

RE: RICHARD WEALEN

article is to point out that the books critical of the Warren Commission and its conclusion are without any sound basis in fact.

Whalen had a number of questions concerning the FBI's role in the investigation of the assassination, all of which are completely and thoroughly covered in various portions of the Warren Commission Report, and the pertinent portions were pointed out to Whalen in answer to his questions. He indicated that should additional questions along these lines arise, he may contact this office again.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

Mr. Wick

10-18-66

M. A. Jones

**WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION;  
CRITICISM OF THE FBI**

*Assassination  
of President  
J. Kennedy*

SYNOPSIS

The Director has instructed memo be prepared briefly citing criticism of FBI by Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

Report of Warren Commission contains a conclusion that "there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies" including the FBI--and that "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" of President Kennedy. Warren Commission Report also reflects a conclusion of the Commission that "even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as (Lee Harvey) Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about... a referral" of data regarding Oswald to the Secret Service in connection with the Kennedy visit to Dallas.

During his November 18, 1964, background briefing for a group of newswomen, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. He told the newswomen that the report was not fair to the FBI; that the Commission had distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type or a threat to the President. The Director pointed out that every crack pot cannot be arrested without creating a police state, and he said there was no truth to rumors of "bureaucratic jealousy between the FBI and Secret Service.

In March, 1965, Appropriations Testimony, the Director cited a report of the State Department which indicated that Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

GWG:ima (8)

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

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Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

DETAILS

The Director has instructed that a memorandum be prepared briefly citing criticism of the FBI by the Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

CRITICISM OF FBI

The report of the Warren Commission, received by the Bureau in September, 1964, contains the following direct criticisms:

Page 24 - "The Commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

Page 440 - "The Commission has considered carefully the question whether the FBI, in view of all the information concerning Oswald in its files, should have alerted the Secret Service to Oswald's presence in Dallas prior to President Kennedy's visit. The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of 'threats against the President' which should be referred to the Service.

"Robert L. Bouck, special agent in charge of the Protective Research Section (PRS), testified that the information available to the Federal Government about Oswald before the assassination would, if known to PRS, have made Oswald a subject of concern to the Secret Service. Bouck



Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

pointed to a number of characteristics besides Oswald's defection the cumulative effect of which would have been to alert the Secret Service to potential danger... Mr. Bouck pointed out, however, that he had no reason to believe that any one Federal agency had access to all this information, including the significant fact that Oswald was employed in a building which overlooked the motorcade route."

Page 443-444 -

"The Commission believes... that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination... There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors. However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade. All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI, possessed of this information to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President. This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but it stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our Presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities.

"It is the conclusion of the Commission that, even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about such a referral. Had such a review been undertaken by the FBI, there might conceivably have been additional investigation of the Oswald case between November 5 and November 22. Agent Hosty testified that several matters brought to his attention in late October and early November, including the visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, required further attention. Under

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

proper procedures knowledge of the pending Presidential visit might have prompted Hosty to have made more vigorous efforts to locate Oswald's roominghouse address in Dallas and to interview him regarding these unresolved matters.

"The formal FBI instructions to its agents outlining the information to be referred to the Secret Service were too narrow at the time of the assassination. While the Secret Service bears the principal responsibility for this failure, the FBI instructions did not reflect fully the Secret Service's need for information regarding potential threats."

Page 444 - "Most important, notwithstanding that both agencies have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient, the Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been."

Page 458 - "The Secret Service had no knowledge whatever of Oswald, his background, or his employment at the Book Depository, and Robert L. Bouck, who was in charge of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, believed that the accumulation of the facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk.

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities."

Page 459 - "...this Commission is convinced of the necessity of better coordination and direction of the activities of all existing agencies of Government which are in a position to, and do, furnish information and services related to the security of the President. The Commission feels the Secret Service and the FBI, as well as the State Department and the CIA, when the President travels abroad, could improve their existing capacities and procedures so as to lessen the chances of assassination."

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

DIRECTOR'S PUBLIC STATEMENT REGARDING CRITICISMS

On November 18, 1964, the Director held a background briefing session for Sarah McClendon and a group of other newswomen. During this session, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. The Director said the Report was not fair as far as the FBI is concerned; that the Commission did not release the full testimony of witnesses; that we could not arrest every crack pot without creating a police state. The Director stated the Warren Commission had completely distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type of individual--nor did his actions show he was a threat to the President.

When asked a question by the women reporters as to whether "bureaucratic jealousy" exists between the FBI and the Secret Service and between the FBI and CIA, the Director replied that there is not one scintilla of truth in such rumors.

The Director's remarks during his November 18, 1964, briefing session for the newswomen were widely reported. An article in the November 19, 1964, issue of "The Evening Star" in Washington, D. C., reported that the Director "blasted the Warren Commission as 'unfair and unjust' " and that he "angrily charged the Warren Commission with 'a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking.' " The article in "The Evening Star" continued, "In New York City alone, Hoover complained, 7,000 persons would have to be taken out of circulation every time a President makes a public appearance if it were deemed necessary to remove 'every individual who might threaten the safety of the President.' " The article further quoted the Director as stating there is "not a scintilla" of jealousy between the FBI and the Secret Service.

While the Director made reference to the Warren Commission, in his March, 1965, testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, his testimony did not deal with criticisms of the FBI. The Director did, however, cite a report of the State Department which indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

FBI

Date: 10/23/66

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

**TO:** DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
 Attention: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IVAN W. CONRAD  
 FBI LABORATORY

**FROM:** SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

**SUBJECT:** LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)  
 IS - R - CUBA  
 OO - DALLAS

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/27/66, and Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 10/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is Item Q618, material from sidewalk which is furnished the Bureau in accordance with its request. Investigation relating to this item is set forth on pages 65 through 68 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 10/8/64, and on pages eight through 11 of the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are Items D128 through D136, mentioned in referenced airtel.

Although items D123 through D136 relate to an extortion case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Mrs. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM, EXTORTION", Bufile 9-41624, Dallas file 9-1897, information concerning these exhibits was reported in accordance with Bureau instructions in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 5/15/64 at Dallas, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING" Bufile 62-109060, Dallas file 89-43, on pages 1061 through 1069. Also in this report, these exhibits are fully described on Table of Contents pages xx through xxii.

2 - Bureau (encls-10) (RM)  
 2 - Dallas

RG:jeg  
 (6)

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*[Handwritten notes and dates]*  
 11/15/66  
 11/16/66  
 11/20/66

62-109060  
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 NOV 23 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

REVENUE  
 GOVERNMENT

DL 100-10461

In connection with Bureau inquiry concerning Item D43, a motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. CECIL SITZ, owners of the "Half Circle J" Motel, Fort Worth, Texas, the Dallas files reflect that this item was returned to the owners on 10/28/64. For the Bureau's information, this item was returned to Dallas by Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/16/64, with instructions to promptly return it to Mr. and Mrs. SITZ. This item was identified in Dallas files as 89-43-1A-14.

October 6, 1966

**"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"**

by Mark Lane

*Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 33 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

62-109060

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Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

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NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

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## **"Rush to Judgment"**

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 9123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, . . ."

(100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

## **"Rush to Judgment"**

The Introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109080-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book:—"The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit - such as a murder weapon - may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.



## **"Push to Judgment"**

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

## **"Rush to Judgment"**

Edward L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 186.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 18-year old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

## **"Truth to Judgment"**

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 103 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 103, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4240

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL

Wick Memo

Re: David Prentice Welsh

stated that after spending the morning in Philadelphia, Mississippi, he and Pearlman were attacked by several white males in the afternoon and he was punched in the eye. Pearlman was struck with a chain according to Welsh. Welsh and Pearlman talked with law enforcement officers and then hastily left town.

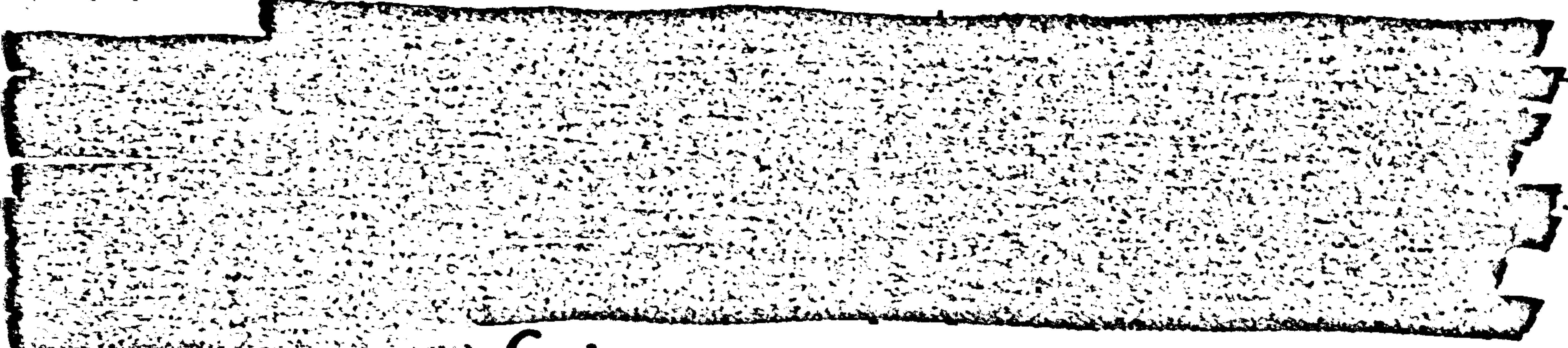
CONFIDENTIAL

Welsh came to the attention of the Bureau in a "New York Herald Tribune" article dated 8-7-64 in connection with the three civil rights workers who were slain at Philadelphia, Mississippi. The article indicated that an interview on tape was conducted by Welsh with a Mr. Posey. Posey is supposed to have told Welsh that he had obtained the names of seven persons responsible for the murders of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney.

Welsh again came to the Bureau's attention on 9-2-64 when he was interviewed by the Memphis Division in connection with a civil rights complaint wherein he stated that while traveling near Durant, Mississippi, on 8-31-64 in his car the left front vent of his car was shattered by some object. A garage attendant where he stopped suggested the vent had been shattered by a rifle missile possibly of .22 caliber. Welsh stated it was then that he first came to realize that someone had probably shot at him.

Welsh explained that he had been in the State of Mississippi for approximately three months previously in connection with the Mississippi summer project and he was living in Jackson. He stated that he frequently traveled with both local Negroes and white Council of Federated Organizations workers. Welsh went into great detail regarding his actions prior to and after the above-mentioned incident, but he could not furnish any specific details as to who might have shot at him.

Welsh is again mentioned in Bufiles in connection with the Philadelphia, Mississippi, murders in connection with a magazine entitled "Mississippi Eyewitness" published by Ramparts magazine. The first-mentioned magazine contained several articles concerning Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney and one of them was written by David Welsh who was described as a reporter for the "Detroit News," Detroit, Michigan.



CONFIDENTIAL

Line to Wick Memo  
Re: David Prentice Welsh

CONFIDENTIAL

Further checks indicated Welsh had obtained a passport in December, 1958, at Seoul, Korea, restricted against travel to Albania, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under communist control. He stated at that time that his travel plans were indefinite.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*W* *W* *W* *W*

CONFIDENTIAL

# Report

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 ...or died in suspicious  
 ...since the Ken-  
 ...assassination."  
 ...The accounts of the deaths  
 ...are primarily the work of  
 ...editor of the  
 ...Texas) Mirror.  
 ...conference yes-  
 ...emphasized his  
 ...that Lee Harvey Os-  
 ..."patsy" for an  
 ...of a mental killer, of  
 ...and their co-conspir-  
 ...Jones reasoned,  
 ...neither  
 ...'s "poor marks-  
 ...upon his rifle,  
 ...Interior Design  
 ...to both  
 ...news conference  
 ...Ramparts  
 ...who wrote an ac-  
 ...piece in the maga-  
 ...investigations:  
 ...members of the  
 ...and others in  
 ...with the deaths.  
 ...of collective  
 ...that helped to put  
 ...John K. Lattimer, a  
 ...to the medical aspects  
 ...of presidential assassinations,  
 ...Oswald, and C  
 ...who killed the  
 ...in the Co  
 ...the American  
 ...the  
 ...only took  
 ...by  
 ...the second  
 ...wound in the  
 ...right side of his  
 ...to a pair  
 ...confidences  
 ...that the  
 ...of Oswald's  
 ...effectively, so  
 ...which appar-  
 ...to the right  
 ...it

"Coincidentally, however, the presidential automobile was following a course which curved to the right just enough to compensate for this error in the telescope.

The second coincidence lay in the fact that President Kennedy was wearing not only a rigid metal and canvas back brace, but he had further reinforced its rigid support for the lower portion of his body by binding the brace to himself with an elastic salt bandage.

The first bullet inflicted a horizontal wound in the soft tissue of the neck as a result of the unusual rigidity of his body, his torso did not crumple or topple over out of

Instead, his stiffened body merely tilted slightly side-ways, leaving the back of his head exposed to Oswald's rifle with its telescopic sight.

Here are summaries from the Ramparts accounts of the deaths of some of the persons who had "crucial scraps of knowledge" and who "died mysteriously":

Jim Koethe, a young Dallas reporter, was apparently killed in his apartment by "a karate chop" to the neck. Koethe was the indicated motive, but his notes for an intended book on the assassination also were missing. Larry Earl Reno, 22, a former convict was arrested but "District Attorney Henry Wade secretly instructed the grand jurors not to indict" and they did not.

Bill Hunter was a Long Beach, Calif., reporter who covered the assassination and was killed April 23, 1963. He had been "seated at his desk in the press room of the Long Beach public safety building when Detective Creighton Wiggins Jr. burst into the room. A single bullet from Wiggins struck Hunter in the heart... Wiggins' story underwent several changes. His final version was that he and his partner had been playing cops and robbers with guns drawn when his gun started to slip from his hand and went off."

In eight other deaths Ramparts questions official explanations including heart attacks, a suicide by hanging, a throat slitting in front of a broken plate glass window, and auto accidents.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE

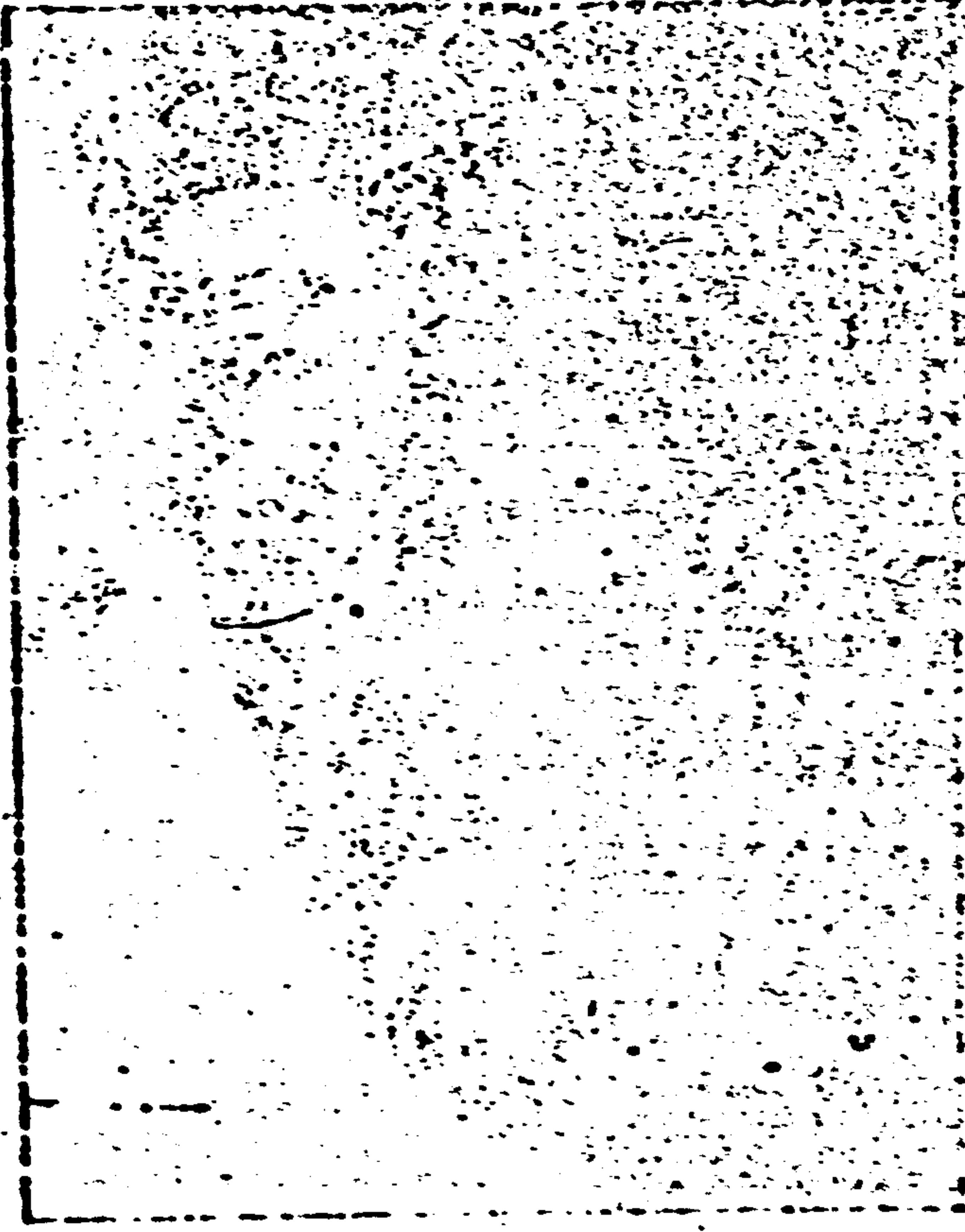
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NOV 1963

- The Washington Post and Times Herald 11-1
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World \_\_\_\_\_
- Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Guardian \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

*John T. Wickham*  
 11-27-66  
 Wickham

62-107060-110115



DAVID WELSH

Editor of Ramparts Magazine

PENN JONES III

Editor of the American Texas Mirror

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. J. McLEOD

..... magazine supports Texas editor's claim that Kennedy assassination was never investigated thoroughly.

*What is the name of the magazine?*

*1/2*

*1*



Mr. Rosen

10/31/66

J. R. Malley

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Hines
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

JACK L. RUBY  
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM  
 CIVIL RIGHTS (Bufile 44-24016)

Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called today and inquired whether the FBI ever had in its possession the gun which was utilized by Ruby to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. He also inquired as to whether, if we did have the gun, a ballistics test had ever been made of this gun.

After checking this matter, Mr. Simms was telephonically advised that the gun utilized by Ruby in killing Oswald was never in the possession of the FBI and it was not known whether or not a ballistics test had been made by local authorities.

It is noted that while the Bureau did conduct a civil rights investigation concerning Ruby's actions in killing Oswald, we did not investigate the murder of Oswald.

*Assassination of President  
 John F. Kennedy*

① - 62-109060

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Office, Room 5733

DATE: 10/26/66

Mr. Conrad

R. H. Jevons

- 1 - Mr. Cunningham

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;  
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

*Assassination of President J.F.K.*

Pursuant to a request received from the Department by Inspector James M. [redacted], this date, Supervisors Cunningham of the Laboratory and Raupach of the General Investigative Division, attended a conference this afternoon in the office of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel. Present at this meeting were Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Charles F. Simms, Legal Counsel, David Slawson, Legal Counsel, and Martin F. Richmond, Office of Legal Counsel. It is noted that the Department has the responsibility for making the decision as to the items of evidence in the assassination matter which are to be permanently retained by the Government. In this regard, the Bureau by letter dated 9/15/66, furnished the Department a copy of the list of evidence and exhibits turned over by the Bureau to Archives on 9/14/66, (in accordance with prior Departmental authorization) and the Departmental officials were reviewing this list.

Certain of the items in this list had been assigned Commission exhibit numbers by the Warren Commission and such items were accordingly listed by the assigned Commission exhibit numbers. The remaining items were listed by variously assigned FBI identification numbers. Since many of the items which originally been assigned FBI identification numbers were subsequently assigned Commission exhibit numbers, or were retained by the Warren Commission, or were returned to their owners, et cetera, such items properly do not appear under the FBI exhibit number heading of the list. The Departmental representatives inquired whether as a matter of assistance the FBI would undertake to provide them with cross reference information which would relate the FBI identification number to the Commission exhibit number, where applicable, or would otherwise set forth the disposition of those items not shown under the FBI identification number heading; (i. e. whether the item had been returned to its owner, et cetera.)

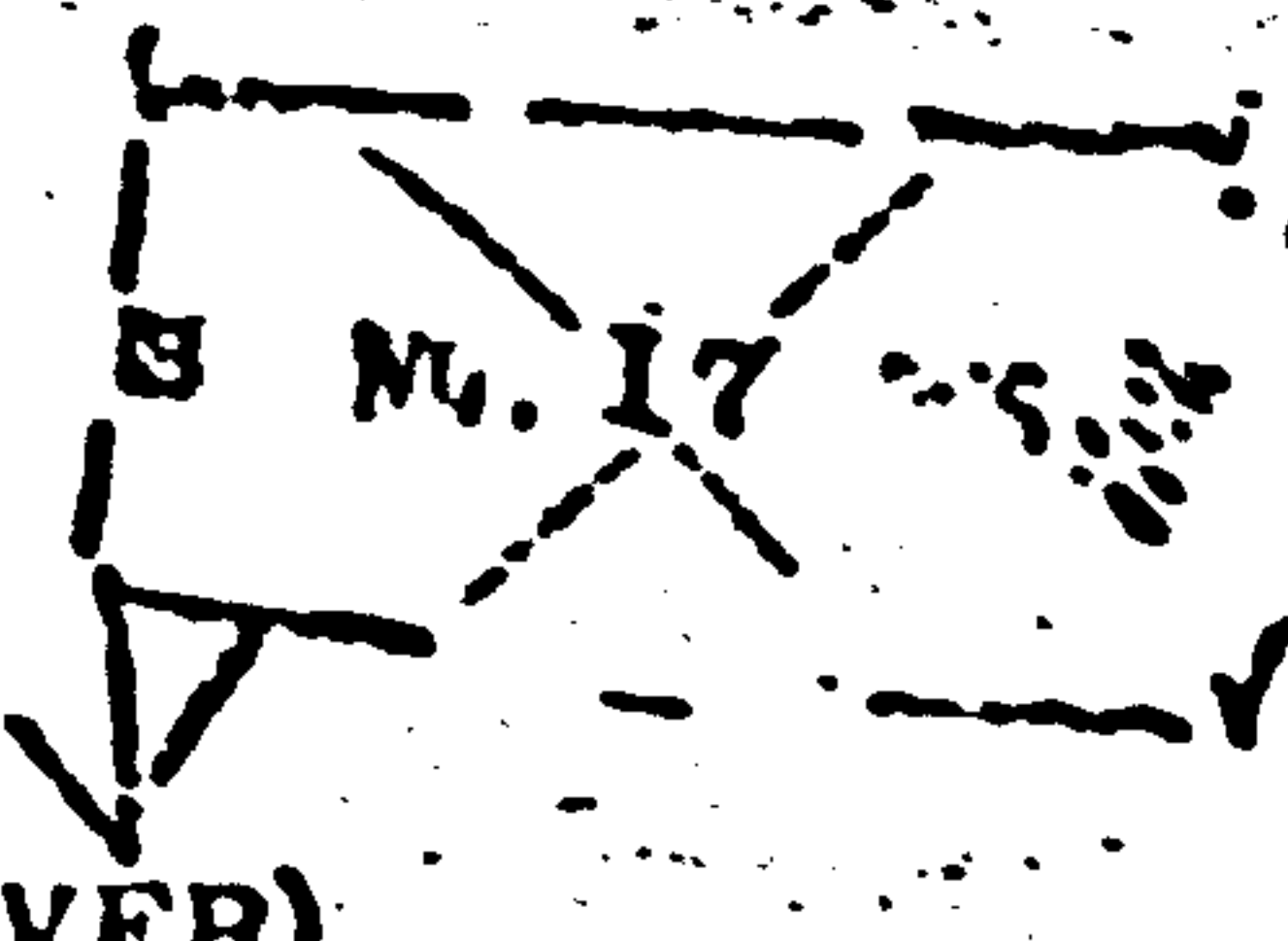
62-109060

62-109060 -

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (attention: Mr. Malley, Room 5710)
- 1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716

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62-109060-11

IN DEPT. FILE

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;  
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT  
44-109060

The Departmental representatives were advised that this matter would be explored. They indicated that they would confirm their request in writing.

We are making a survey to see whether it is readily feasible to furnish the requested information. Basically what this request amounts to (in addition to providing cross reference relationship between Commission exhibit numbers and FBI identification numbers) is to provide the Department with a supplement to the list of items turned over to Archives. This supplement would constitute an inventory of certain items and exhibits which were formerly in FBI possession but which could not be turned over to Archives because they had already been turned over to someone else, such as the Warren Commission, the owners, or other authorized recipient.

**ACTION:**

Appropriate recommendations will be made upon completion of the above-indicated survey and upon receipt of the Department's written request.

*R* *JSM* *P* *WST* ✓  
*WST*  
*WST*

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Frank M. Wozencraft  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

OCT 28 1956

Warren Commission Exhibits

The Acting Attorney General is preparing to publish his determination under P.L. 89-318 that the national interest requires that title be vested in the United States to the entire body of the Warren Commission exhibits now in the possession of the Government. This determination will be published in the Federal Register on Tuesday, November 1 (the statutory deadline), and will be announced Monday afternoon, October 31.

The form of the determination is a notice incorporating by reference all of the exhibits which were given Commission numbers and are enumerated in the printed volumes of the Commission's hearings. The additional exhibits collected by the FBI for the Commission, which were given FBI exhibit numbers but did not receive Commission numbers, will have to be enumerated in the Federal Register, since there is no published source to which reference can be made for any description of these items. The list of these items will consist of brief descriptions based on the descriptions given the items by the Bureau, and will include the Bureau exhibit numbers in order to provide a more certain identification of the individual items.

The published list will show gaps in the sequence of the FBI exhibit numbers. As explained to us by Mr. Cortland Cunningham and Mr. Kenneth M. Raupach of the Bureau, these gaps are explainable as follows: Most of the gaps are caused by omission of the items which

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were subsequently given Commission exhibit numbers. A few gaps result from duplication or non-use of some numbers and from a few instances in which items were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission.

It seems likely that when the list is published, notwithstanding the reasonableness of the explanation for the missing numbers outlined above, critics of the work of the Commission and of the Bureau may seize upon the omitted numbers as a basis for speculation as to "missing exhibits." Accordingly, it seems advisable that a list be prepared to document disposition of each of the FBI exhibit numbers (as distinguished from the exhibits themselves). As we suggested to Mr. Cunningham (who indicated that such a list could be prepared, although it would take a great deal of work), this list might take the form of a separate line for each FBI exhibit number that was used, from the first to the last inclusive, with columns in which the disposition of each number might be described in accordance with one of the following categories:

1. Items on FBI list. A check mark would indicate that this is one of the items enumerated from pages 39 through 90 of the list prepared by the Bureau under date of September 15, 1966. That list is the basis for the enumeration of FBI-numbered exhibits to be published in the Federal Register.

2. Items that became Commission exhibits. Here the FBI numbers of items which were subsequently given Commission numbers would be accounted for. It is suggested that the Commission exhibit number be shown in this column in the applicable cases.

3. Items returned. This category would refer to those items which were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission. It would be

helpful in each of these cases to note the date of the return and the name of the person to whom an item was returned.

4. Numbers never used. A check mark in this column would indicate that the number had never been used for an exhibit. In the Commission's lists of its numbered exhibits, numbers not used similarly are included in sequence and marked to show non-use.

5. Duplicate numbers. Here those few cases where an FBI number was given to an exhibit which already had an FBI number could be shown, by listing the other FBI number.

We would appreciate receiving copies of these suggested lists as soon as feasible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 31, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

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

With reference to Exhibit Numbers D-123, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, and D-136, and in order to answer the Department's request concerning the same exhibits, they were originally received from Mrs. Marguerite Cleaverie Oswald in connection with a possible extortion case entitled, "Unknown Subject; Mrs. Marguerite Cleaverie Oswald - Victim, Extortion." The facts in this case were presented to Assistant U. S. Attorney William L. Hughes, Jr., at Fort Worth, Texas, December 9, 1963, who declined prosecution in connection with all four letters. (9-41624-3, Page 7).

The following paragraphs concerning the Exhibit Numbers can be furnished to the Department to answer their request:

Exhibit Numbers D-123, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, and D-136, along with their individual description, are as follows:

- D-123 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS," 1B December 2, 1963, 8:00 p.m., bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, deceased Fort Worth, Texas"
- D-129 Accompanying D-123, newspaper clipping entitled "OSWALD LOOKED TROUBLE-BOUND OFFICER REPORTS" bearing typewritten message beginning "Mrs. Oswald you..."
- D-130 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS," 2A December 3, 1963, 7:00 p.m." bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, Texas"

KMR: dcs  
(6)

REC 26

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CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 16 1966

NOV 8 1966

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "1/16" and "2/06/1966".

Memorandum Rosen to Conrad  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

- D-131 Accompanying D-130, two newspaper clippings, one entitled "OFFICERS BLAMED BY MRS. OSWALD" bearing typewritten message beginning "Shouldn't you blame...", and one entitled "MAN KILLS MINISTER, EX-WIFE AT CHURCH, THEN ENDS OWN LIFE" bearing typewritten message beginning "This man was a..."
- D-132 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, LA December 6, 1963, 4:00 p.m." bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas"
- D-133 Accompanying D-132, one-page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you are..."
- D-134 Envelope postmarked "JAMAICA, N.Y., LA December 6, 1963, 7:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed address "Mrs. Oswald Sr., 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Texas"
- D-135 Accompanying D-134, two-page letter, first page beginning "To An Assassins..." and second page beginning "Take care of you..."
- D-136 Post card postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., LA December 6, 1963, 6:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you admit..."

These items were set forth in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 5/15/64, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," and the text of these items are located on pages 1060 through 1069. The Table of Contents of this report, pages xx, xxi, and xxii sets forth the exhibit numbers and description of these items which were included as enclosures to this report when it was furnished to the President's Commission on June 17, 1964. (62-109030, Section 66, Serial 3083 Only, Part 1 and Part 4).

The above is submitted for your utilization in connection with the Department's request.

\* Information concerning these items as they relate to a possible violation of the Extortion Statute were presented to Assistant U.S. Attorney William L. Hughes, Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, on December 9, 1963, who declined prosecution in connection with all four letters. This information is revealed on Page 1067 of this report. The items are no longer needed and are being released to the National Archives.