

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York. A source reported, in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination, that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 19th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

Sources have reported that Mark Lane has been a frequent associate in New York City of Isidore Gibby Needleman, an attorney who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. Needleman was reportedly interested in assisting Lane during his political campaign in 1960 when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. Needleman has represented current and former Communist Party members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of Communist Party funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It has also been reported that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent in the past.

On November 6, 1961, a rally was held at the McMillan Theater, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at this rally.

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

"The New York Times" also reported on April 3, 1962, that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, on July 4, 1963, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

Enclosures (4)

November 8, 1966

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY MURDER"
BY
JOACHIM JOESTEN

Mr. Joachim Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten, Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 29, 1907. He reportedly was forced to flee from Germany in 1933 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." Following his departure from Germany in March, 1933, he became a correspondent for American, British, French, Belgian and Swiss newspapers in the Scandinavian countries where he lived from 1934 to 1940.

He entered the United States in April, 1941, and was naturalized an American citizen in June, 1948. Following his arrival in the United States he was an assistant editor in the foreign department of "Newsweek" magazine for three years. In 1945 he became a free-lance writer and has contributed articles to such magazines as "Liberty," "This Week," "The Nation," as well as to such newspapers as the "New York Herald Tribune," the "New York Post," and the "Wall Street Journal." As of 1955, he had published four books on foreign affairs.

In 1941 an allegation was made that he was a communist. Subsequent investigation failed to indicate Mr. Joesten was a communist. However, he has been described as a "controversial figure" and at his naturalization hearing he identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and as a free-lance writer.

In more recent years, Mr. Joesten has written a number of articles and books on the assassination of former President Kennedy. One such book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described in an article appearing in the August 1, 1964, issue of "Editor and Publisher" as being "filled with inaccuracies." It was also pointed out in this article that Mr. Joesten's book viciously attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This book was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Carl Aldo Marzani served two years in Federal prison during 1949-51 for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell is reported to have financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past.

JCF/lin

[Handwritten initials]

REC-110
NOV 11 1966
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten number: 4400]
SIX: [unclear]
[unclear]

In an interview with Mr. Joesten in March, 1964, concerning this book, he was reported to have stated that his "documentation" was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. The interviewees subsequently described Mr. Joesten as being "biased and very erratic." During that same period, Mrs. Joesten indicated that her husband had been making "rambling senseless statements" and that she felt he was on the verge of having a "nervous breakdown."

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Mr. Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against his reentering Switzerland.

Mr. Joesten's most recent book, "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," has been described as a 360-page book published by a firm in Switzerland. It was further described as containing many of the baseless conclusions found in his prior book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" (100-37044)

Mr. Joesten has no known American arrest record.

November 8, 1966

~~X~~ WHITEWASH -- THE REPORT ON THE
WARREN REPORT"
BY
HAROLD WEISBERG

~~X~~ ~~Harold Weisberg~~ the author of the above-captioned book, and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14-acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to a newspaper and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was "The Daily Worker," a former east coast communist newspaper.

Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his position. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in 1948 and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, that she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947. The Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have both been cited by the Department of Justice as subversive.



DGH:jmh/dec (8)

ENCLOSURE

62-100000-4550

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poch _____
per _____
ch on _____
of _____

[REDACTED]

In 1956, it was alleged that Welsberg held an annual celebration of the Russian Revolution. This celebration involved a picnic at his residence and was attended by 25 to 30 unknown people. It was believed this affair was in commemoration of the Russian Revolution inasmuch as it was held on the day when the communists celebrate all over the world.

In 1961, Welsberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Welsbergs for \$750. (62-109060-4119; 140-7536-3)

Welsberg has no known arrest record.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20540

November 14, 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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	/

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of November 9, 1966, regarding the transfer of Warren Commission Exhibits 139, 143, and 144 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the National Archives and Records Service. Mr. Marion Johnson has informed us of the receipt of these items.

We do appreciate your helpfulness and that of your staff in this matter and with regard to all other Commission-related matters in which we have a joint interest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer

Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States

*Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy*

62-109060 -
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 22 1966

[Handwritten signature]

NOV 15 1966

32 NOV 29 1966

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-537

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/10/66

FROM : *nw*
RO SAC, Buffalo (62-1827)

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

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of a letter dated 10/25/66 from TAYLOR CALDWELL, 34 Audley End, Buffalo, N.Y., to SAC, Buffalo, together with four copies of a typewritten commentary on captioned matter, which was forwarded to this office by Miss CALDWELL in her letter. One copy of each document is enclosed for Dallas for information.

No dissemination of the enclosures is contemplated by Buffalo, but sufficient copies are being furnished to the Bureau in the event the Bureau deems it advisable to disseminate same.

The Bureau has been advised on a number of occasions in the past that TAYLOR CALDWELL is a world-famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK. She is also an inveterate letter writer, possessed of a vivid imagination which tends to exaggeration, and that she is inclined to intermingle fiction and facts indiscriminately. In addition, she is outspokenly anti-Communist and carries on a literal battle through the mail with various and sundry persons throughout the country.

The Bureau will note that the enclosure which she furnished with her letter suggests a rather weird explanation of the Presidential assassination and, as indicated in her cover letter, Miss TAYLOR says she does not recall the author of this document. It is further noted that it comes at the time a number of books and newspaper articles have appeared offering various explanations and alternate solutions to the death of the President.

Miss TAYLOR's letter has been acknowledged.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Buffalo (1 - 62-1305)

CES:afe
(5)

REC-3

16 NOV 14 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED



62-1345
Taylor Caldwell

34 Audley End

Danbury, N. Y. 14220

October 25, 1963

Dear Mr. Welch:

Really, you must admit that I do get the kookiest mail - which I usually pass onto you when I think it pertinent.

I received the enclosed from some town in Texas a few days ago. (My husband said I should have kept the envelop, but as I receive hundreds of letters a week I don't even keep the letters, not to mention the envelops.) I thought the enclosed rather amusing - I've received dozens very similar from all over the country. And then I remembered a few things.

As I think you already know, I began to warn President Kennedy several months before he was murdered that the Communists would probably try to kill him. In some of my letters to him I also enclosed vicious and defamatory and anonymous letters I had received, denouncing both the President and myself as "fascist oppressors," and similar Communist accusations. We would both, said at least a couple of letters, meet with the proper fate and "soon." Mr. Kennedy was apparently amused by the letters for I received only grateful acknowledgments from the White House and assurances that the President was not alarmed. I was. So I wrote a long article for THE WANDERER, a Catholic newspaper in St. Paul, outlining why I was pretty certain that the Liberal/Socialist/Communist Conspiracy would soon attempt the President's life - not only from the letters I had been receiving from those people but from the angry denunciations of him which I read in the national press, both newspapers and magazines. This article of mine was published in September, 1963, I believe.

A short time after the assassination a reporter from Dallas wrote me to mention that he had met me in Dallas a few years before, and that he had read my article in THE WANDERER, and that he was writing a book on the assassination, and that he had "scund information" that Oswald had not been alone but was only part of the Communist assassination team. His name, if I remember correctly, was a James Koether or Korthe. I sent him the letters I had received from the White House and asked their return. I did not hear from him again, and so wrote him about a year or so ago asking for the letters as I wished to give them to the Kennedy Library. My letter was returned, stamped "Unknown" by the Postoffice. I don't remember what newspaper he was with.

A newspaperwoman in New York, Dorothy Kilgallen - who also appeared on a TV program - was a friend of mine. I sent her a copy of my article and mentioned that it was my opinion that Oswald had not been alone but was part of a general Communist conspiracy. She answered that she "knew that," herself, and that she was preparing to write up the whole story from the vast information she already had, and some interviews. A week later, I believe, she died very suddenly.

F (over, please)

21 JAN 12 1973

COPIES DESTROYED

As Miss Kilgallen's opinion, as mentioned in her letter to me, that the Warren Commission had really been afraid to give the American people the truth - that the Communists had deliberately planned the murder over a considerable time, that Oswald was part of the conspiracy, but that he had not actually shot the President, that he had "only carried and prepared the guns." The Commission, she wrote, was afraid because "the government is trying to make a detente with Russia," and protect American Communists and "liberals" from the anger of the American people. So they insisted that Oswald was "only a Marxist" and not a Communist - a distinction which is very puzzling - and that the whole thing had been entirely his own idea.

Before I began to write this letter I made a wide search for Miss Kilgallen's letters, but I apparently threw them away as I do with practically all personal mail, and I never make carbons of personal mail. If I kept such things I'd have to have a warehouse of files. Besides, Miss Kilgallen asked me to keep her letters "confidential," and I usually destroy such letters immediately in order to preserve the writers' privacy.

The enclosed is not the only letter I have been receiving on the subject. Of course, I know a lot of it is inspired by malice or kooks' imagination. I do know that one said that Miss Kilgallen had asked an expert sharpshooter, and a former Marine, if it would have been possible for Oswald to shoot from such a distance and such accuracy, and in a matter of seconds. The Marine told her "no." Miss Kilgallen did not inform me of this conversation between her and the Marine. An anonymous letter did.

I recently spoke in Tulsa and in Wisconsin, and mentioned that I had been disappointed that the American people had not risen angrily and put the Communists and their yellow-travelers out of business in the United States after the assassination. Several people in Tulsa, who heard me speak, told me afterwards that the Warren Commission had been trying to protect the Communists in America and that they "feared a blood bath if the truth were known." Two men, in particular, told me that they had "information" to that effect, and that they were supplying it to some "well-known newspaper people and other writers." One said that he knew Governor Connally very well and that the Governor "knew the truth," but was afraid to speak out.

Well, it all seems very strange to me. If I get more information, as the enclosed promises, I will pass it on to you. But it has seemed to me that the FBI and the Secret Service should be exonerated for any alleged "carelessness," such as that very, very "liberal" columnist, Drew Pearson, gave loud and lying publication to.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Taylor Caldwell

P.S. I should appreciate the return of the enclosed, or at least a copy.

While touring Texas April, 1966. I heard some pronouncements which I call the Texas Theory of the Assassination. These talkers claim it was masterminded by one called in code Old Horseface of Waco, El Cudronacho. It was hinted to me very strongly and in fact bluntly that they want LBJ and nobody else. He gave orders and got rid of the res. Kennedy. The Dallas Chief of Police was in on it. On the overpass waited Ruby (dressed as a heavy-set woman) and officer J.D. Tippit. Tippit fired once got Kennedy in the throat, second shot got him one inch over left eye which shot exploded his head. This wound of entrance in left temple was noted by priest at hospital. Somebody in police uniform was also firing from the 6th floor of the building and got the Governor plus two misses. Oswald was nothing except a gun-corieter, although in on the conspiracy. After firing KKKKK Tippit drove his squad car out to the place where he met Oswald, tried to doublecross him and got killed. Ruby returned to the Newspaper office to resume writing his advertisement which was his alibi. Ruby then killed Oswald on orders because use he (Oswald) had showed signs of chickening out and blabbing. The police after then ordered the building practically swamped with cops in uniform which well disguised the one cop in uniform already there. That cop already killed a secret service man who blundered on to the set up, and whose body was hauled out secretly later on and news of this "hunting" suppressed. I mean hauled out of the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

Other detailed not secret will be sent you later. Now there is a strong reason to think that L.B.J.'s gall-bladder operation affected him as if it were a lobotomy or else he may actually have suffered a lobotomy operation at the same time while under the mercy of the (possibly Pharrisee) doctors. If so we now have a president who is like the corpse of the old mounted on horseback leading the troops into battle, as in ancient Spanish history. Thus the real government being a Junta of Goldberg, Abe Fortas, W.W. Rorion, and Warren et al. This would be a strange fulfillment of KKKKKKK prophesies of L.B.J. dying in office in 1965 or 1966. He really did "die" but won't lie down and we now are really in a state of anarchy without knowing it. You will get further details in open publications.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

11/15/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Buffalo (62-1827)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 4251

REC-3

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 501 XE
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuffalo letter 11/10/66.

The enclosures accompanying referenced letter will be disseminated by the Bureau. However, they are not suitable for dissemination in the present form.

Buffalo is instructed to prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum, and copies of the enclosures furnished with referenced letter should accompany the letterhead memorandum. The letterhead memorandum should include brief descriptive data similar to that contained in referenced letter.

KMR:dcs (4) *des*

NOTE:

Buffalo submitted copies of letters sent to SAC Buffalo from Taylor Caldwell with four copies of a type-written commentary regarding the assassination matter. Caldwell is a world-famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. Janet T. C. Reback. She is described as an inveterate letter writer possessed of a vivid imagination. The enclosure submitted suggested a rather weird explanation concerning the assassination and since comments concerned President Johnson, the information should be referred to U. S. Secret Service; however, it is not suitable for dissemination in its present form.

NOV 15 1966
COMM-FBI

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 _____

NOV 13 3 03 PM '66

Handwritten signature and notes

62 NOV 29 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 10/26/66

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (C) (94-2129)
SUBJECT: SPECIAL TELEVISION PROGRAM
CONCERNING THE WARREN COMMISSION
9 P.M., NOVEMBER 12, 1966
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReNYairtel dated 10/17/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a transcript captioned "A Re-Examination of the Warren Commission Findings: A Minority Report" to be telecast 11/12/66 by WNEW-TV

Television Station - WNEW-TV, NY, NY
This transcript was confidentially furnished by LARRY FRAIBERG, Station Manager, WNEW-TV, to SA JAMES M. ANDERSON on 10/26/66. The transcript may be retained by the Bureau. FRAIBERG advised the only variation in the show to be telecasted on 11/12/66 will be the "teaser breaks" of 10 second duration preceding the commercials. The "teaser breaks" are announcements of coming highlights on the show and are used to hold the viewers' attention after each commercial message.

ENCL. BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE REC-52

3- Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York (94-2129)

62-109060-4252

JMA:dap
(5)

C.C. HICK

Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy

11-17
12 OCT 27 1966

79 NOV 28 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

Per _____

CRIME RECORDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 28, 1966

FROM : R. I. Shroder

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

REC 113
ST-113

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

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

This is to advise a copy of a transcript captioned "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," has been obtained. This is a transcript of a show to be telecast on 11/12/66, over WNEW-TV, New York City, and will be seen on WTTG, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., at 9 P. M., 11/12/66. A detailed memorandum will be submitted following a review of this transcript.

BACKGROUND:

A United Press International release indicated a three-hour panel discussion program is to be aired on 11/12/66, by WNEW-TV, dealing with the criticisms of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The program entitled "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," is to feature five authors of books and articles on the Commission Report.

The participants in this program are: Jacob Cohen, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage and Harold Weisberg. The show will be hosted by Jim Bishop.

REC-52 62-109000-4253

6 NOV 17 1966

It is to be noted four of the five authors have been critical of the findings of the President's Commission and have been seeking notoriety to sell their publications and articles. Mr. Cohen indicated he defends the President's Commission. Mr. Bishop also agrees with the Commission.

The New York Office, through an established source, obtained a copy of the transcript of the television show which was recorded 8/30/66, and is to be telecast 11/12/66, at 9 P. M., over WNEW-TV, New York, and

Enclosure
KMR:eem

(8)
57 DEC 6 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Cl: V-4

11/11/66

ORIGINAL COPY

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

will be aired over WTTG, Channel 5, (an independent network) in Washington, D. C., at 9 P. M., 11/12/66.

Copies of this transcript have been prepared, which are being reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division, and the Criminal Section and Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division. These Divisions will review this transcript for any pertinent information concerning investigation or examinations conducted relating to phases of investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, which included Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby.

The Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division and the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division will submit rough draft reviews of observations relating to examinations or investigations conducted by their Divisions, to the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division by Thursday, 11/3/66. Thereafter, the Criminal Section, General Investigative Division, will coordinate and prepare a memorandum, setting forth the results of this review.

The telecast program to be aired on 11/12/66, will be observed and monitored. Enclosures forwarded separately.

ACTION:

For information.

Rosen *TR* *AD*

5:30 P.M. 11/5/66

Rampach + Caligan job cleared. 17 delays in this tel. WFO in this tel. package of cables. This was done and delivered to Caligan in job at 7:40 P.M. 11/5/66 W.A.F.

FBI WASH DC

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

NOV 5 1966

TELETYPE

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	_____

FBI DALLAS

3:49 PM URGENT 11-5-66 ASP-

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F ITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO,

NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; DALLAS, TEX.; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE, PLUS A BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR, SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS THIS DATE, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, FLIGHT NO. TWO TWO EIGHT, DEPARTING DALLAS THREE TWENTYFIVE PM, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D.C., DULLES AIR PORT, SIX THIRTYFIVE PM THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS UNDER AIR EXPRESS WAY NO. THREE ZERO TWO TWO TWO SIX.

AIR EXPRESS OFFICIAL ROBERT WORSHAM, DALLAS, STATES AGENTS CAN MEET FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT AT DULLES, AND AMERICAN AIRLINES WILL RELEASE RIFLE TO BUAGENTS.

CAPTAIN PICKERING IS AMERICAN FLIGHT CAPTAIN ABOARD FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT.

E N D

TMA

FBI WASH DC

11 NOV 15 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2225-1 62-109060-1

62-109060-4254

NOV 15 1966

copy: Rampach

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (C)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas) Television Station

SAM DEPINO, WVUE-TV, New Orleans, La., telephonically contacted ASAC, JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., at his residence on 11/4/66 and advised he believed the news department at his television station was attempting to put together a show for the anniversary of the slaying of President KENNEDY.

DEPINO stated he has been instructed to interview all persons he could locate in the New Orleans area concerning their knowledge of the shooting of President KENNEDY. DEPINO said he has interviewed a Mr. COLLINS, who operated a Amoco station near the address where OSWALD lived in New Orleans, and that Mr. COLLINS told him he had known OSWALD, and when questioned as to whether or not he had previously been interviewed by the FBI or anyone else, COLLINS said he had not.

DEPINO wanted a comment as to whether or not the FBI had interviewed COLLINS and whether or not instructions had been given to persons interviewed to say they had not been interviewed. DEPINO was advised that no comment would be made concerning this.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans
- ECW:epk
- (6)

REC 30 62-109060-4255

NOV 8 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-7255

NOV 22 1966
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/4/68

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: LEO PLOUFFE
 DETECTIVE-LIEUTENANT, POLICE DEPARTMENT
 MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
 FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATE
 CBC TELEVISION
 MONTREAL, CANADA
 ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ON
 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1966

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 J. J. Casper
 S. J. [unclear]
 5-Sub [unclear]

Mr. Plouffe who is a graduate in good standing of the 50th Session of the FBI National Academy (August-November, 1952), telephonically contacted Inspector J. V. Cotter at 2 p.m. today to advise that CBC television station in Montreal had asked him to participate in a television program to be shown over CBC TV on November 22, 1966, concerning the anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy. Plouffe said that they wanted a police officer to demonstrate whether it was possible to fire three shots from a bolt-action rifle in five seconds. He stated that he was aware that this was a very controversial subject, that he was not going to do it, and he wanted Inspector Cotter to know of the inquiry and the fact that CBC TV was going to do this program. Inspector Cotter advised him that this was a very prudent decision for many reasons, not the least of which he is an FBI National Academy graduate. Plouffe is very well known in the Montreal area and possibly receives more publicity than any single law enforcement officer in that city because of his ability to dismantle bombs and explosive devices.

He said that it appears the program will last approximately 45 minutes, that representatives from this TV station are going to Dallas next week to take pictures, and that they have invited someone from New York who had apparently written a book challenging the Warren Commission Report.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Goard
- 1 - Legat. Times
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

JVC:ses (9)

REC-21

62-109060-4256

EX-115

NOV 16 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

RECEIVED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum Mr. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Leo Plouffe
Detective-Lieutenant, PD
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
FBINA Graduate
CBC Television
Montreal, Canada
Anniversary Program on
Assassination of President Kennedy
November 22, 1956

Legat Moss Innes who is currently attending an in-service class
which concludes today was advised of this call from Plouffe.

ACTION:

None . . . For information.

PL

P

Josephine ✓

JP

ds

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 11/14/66

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

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

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

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Large handwritten scribbles and initials, possibly "WV" and "Cleveland"]

At 2:45 a.m. and 3:38 a.m., 11/14/66, an individual who gave his name as Erich Lintrop telephonically contacted the Bureau and spoke to Special Agent Orvis J. Auerswald, on duty in the Special Investigative Division. He said he was calling from San Francisco, California, and indicated he has no fixed address, although he has the mailing address of 550 West 20th Street, New York, New York.

Lintrop, who described himself as an able-bodied seaman, indicated from his conversation that he may have been drinking. He stated he had heard a rumor to the effect Madame NHU, wife of the former head of South Vietnam, may have been responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. When asked for the source of this information, Lintrop said he heard this in Turkey; however, he was not responsive to further questions concerning the alleged rumor. He then engaged in a rambling and at times incoherent conversation.

Bureau files contain a report dated 9/22/64, from the Norfolk Office, which sets forth the results of an interview with Erich Lintrop, who was born 11/4/04, in Estonia, and was naturalized on 5/24/48. He related at that time that about four days after the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he was in Constantinople, Turkey, and was told by an unidentified Turkish Army officer there were

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Auerswald

REC

62-109060-4257

CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 17 1966

Handwritten notes:
 b-7
 [Signature]

55 NOV 20 1966
 (7)
 F-1133

7.A

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

rumors in Turkey that Madame Nhu of South Vietnam may have been responsible for the assassination. Lintrop said he accepted this information as a poor rumor. Bureau files contain no additional information identifiable with Lintrop.

(105-82555-4929)

ACTION:

The information telephonically furnished by Erich Lintrop on 11/14/66, which adds nothing to the information he furnished in 1964, should be referred to Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions.

J

*dit
7/1/67*

October 27, 1966

REC 5 62-109060-4258

Miss Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear Miss Meagher:

Your letter of October 22, 1966, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, reports all information received in the course of an official investigation. This data is reported in full without editing, deleting or evaluating it, and reflects the information as it was furnished to representatives of the FBI at the time of the interview.

All the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of all of our investigation into this matter have subsequently been made available to the National Archives by the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
- 1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo captioned "Sylvia Meagher, 302 West 12 Street, New York, New York 10014, Inquiry Regarding President Kennedy's Assassination," 10-25-66, DWB:jer.

JCF:klg/mls

57 DEC 1 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin

Handwritten notes on the left margin

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials and checkmarks

Handwritten initials

Vertical list of names on the left margin

October 22, 1966

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

After reading the TIME Essay "Autopsy on the Warren Commission" in the issue of September 16, 1966, I addressed a letter to the editors of the magazine which included the following passage:

Apparently Time believes that the Director of the FBI made a formal Summary Report on December 9, 1963 and a Supplemental Report on January 13, 1964, purely on the basis of the hearsay information given by FBI agents Sibert and O'Neill in their report of November 26, 1963, without making any further investigation into the autopsy findings and without taking account of the contents of the official autopsy report (transmitted to the FBI, according to Fletcher Knebel's inquiries, on December 23, 1963). This hardly seems conceivable, given the importance of the case.

The editors of TIME have replied to comments in a letter dated October 20, 1966, which includes the following paragraph:

The FBI Report. This point involves the FBI's complicated reporting methods. The fact that in December 1963 and January 1964 the FBI was still reporting that the bullet did not exit from the front of President Kennedy's neck does not necessarily imply a difference with the autopsy report. The dates of the reports indicated the dates of submission to the Commission of narratives of the FBI investigation as it had unfolded. On a regulation FBI report three dates are given: the date of the interview, the date the agent dictated the interview, and the date it was typed. By the time an interview is in final form ready for submission the agent may have gone well beyond the conclusions it contains, but it must be filed anyway. The reports to the Commission in December and January revealed the course of the FBI investigation; they did not state that the FBI believed in January everything it was told in November. However, explicit disavowals of abandoned lines of investigation are not usually issued by the FBI.

OCT-24-1966

EX-100-11-3-2-11-1

I should be most appreciative, Sir, if you would indicate whether or not the editors of TIME have described correctly the reporting practices currently in effect in the FBI, or in effect in 1963 and 1964; and whether or not the paragraph quoted above is a faithful account of the actual circumstances and status of the FBI Reports of December 9, 1963 and January 13, 1964.

With sincere thanks,

REC 562-109060-4258

Yours respectfully,

Sylvia Heagerty
 302 West 12 Street
 New York City 10014

OCT 24 1966
 N-17

James D. Webb 10-25-66
 letter to Mr. Heagerty
 10-27-66

RESPONDENCE

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	_____

30 October 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Please accept my thanks for your reply of October 27th to my inquiry of October 22nd, 1966.

I infer from your letter of October 27th that you do not take exception to the passage in a letter dated October 20, 1966 which I received from the editors of TIME magazine--which passage I quoted in full in my letter to you dated October 22nd--purporting to describe "the FBI's complicated reporting methods."

Should I decide to incorporate the letter I received from the editors of TIME in a full-length manuscript I am just completing, I shall indicate also that I transmitted the passage in question to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting corroboration of the accuracy of the relevant paragraph. I trust that this would be satisfactory.

My renewed thanks for your consideration in replying to my letter of October 22nd.

Yours very sincerely,

Sylvia Leagher
 (Mrs.) Sylvia Leagher
 302 West 12 Street
 New York, N.Y. 10014

30 NOV 1 1966
 EXP. PROC.

REC 32

62-109060-4259

18 NOV 1 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

ST. NO. 18
 W.C. 100

FBI

Date: 11/15/66

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 (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

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

Re Dallas telephone call of ASAC DONALD W. MOORE, JR., to Assistant Director ROBERT E. WICK, 11/15/66.

On 11/15/66, Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised ASAC DONALD W. MOORE, JR., that he had received information that some French reporters were currently in Dallas, Texas, in connection with captioned matter and that although he did not know the names of these French reporters he understood they were staying at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

He stated that former Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY had been interviewed by these French reporters on Friday, 11/11/66, at which time these reporters took some pictures.

Chief BATCHELOR stated he did not know what former Chief of Police CURRY may have told these reporters, nor did he know what information these reporters were seeking but that former Chief of Police CURRY's son had expressed an interest in contacting these reporters in an effort to determine just what former Chief of Police CURRY had told them.

On 11/15/66 [redacted] Statler Hilton Hotel, advised that a MICHAEL HONORN and N. PARBO were guests at the Statler Hilton Hotel from 11/3 to 12/66 and that these individuals indicated they represented French TV, 15 Rue Cougacq, Paris, France.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

(5)

REC 30

62-109060-4260

16 NOV 18 1966

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NOV 28 1966

DL 89-43

LEADS

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will continue to keep Bureau advised of pertinent information in captioned matter.

FBI

Date: 11/18/66

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 AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (C)

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

[Handwritten signature]

62-109060-1

Remylet to Bureau, dated 11/10/66, and Bureau airtel to Buffalo, dated 11/15/66.

Enclosed herewith for dissemination by the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning the above-captioned matter, prepared pursuant to Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau airtel.

Rather than disseminate the 10/25/66 letter from TAYLOR CALDWELL to SAC, Buffalo, pertinent comments in that letter are set forth in the enclosed LHM. The one-page type-written commentary concerning a suggested explanation of the assassination of President KENNEDY, furnished by Miss CALDWELL to the Buffalo Office as an enclosure with her letter, is attached to the LHM.

B

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (AM)
 - 2 - Buffalo
 - (1 - 62-1305)
- CES:paj
(5)

REC-100

1 cc LHM to USSS - 0-14162-109060-4261
1 cc LHM to Dept. - 0-6
11/21/66

25 NOV 18 1966

ENCLOSURE

55 NOV 28 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
November 18, 1966

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

On October 25, 1966, TAYLOR CALDWELL, 34 Audley End, Buffalo, New York, submitted a letter to the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which she pointed out that, since the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, she has received many letters from all over the country dealing with various aspects of the assassination. She enclosed with her letter a one-page typewritten commentary on the assassination which suggests a solution of the assassination which is at variance with the findings of the Warren Commission. Miss CALDWELL said she did not retain the envelope in which she received the commentary and cannot recall its author. She believed that it came from some town in Texas late in October, 1966, and that she wanted to furnish it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whatever action that agency deemed appropriate.

TAYLOR CALDWELL is a world famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK. She is referred to from time to time in news articles as an outspoken foe of Communism. She is known as and admits to be an inveterate correspondent, particularly with other persons in literary circles and her contacts in this field have an international scope. She carries on a continual literary battle in the press and through the mails on issues involving Communism. Close associates have described her imagination as vivid and her facts as tending toward exaggeration.

There is attached hereto a copy of the one-page typewritten commentary on the assassination of President KENNEDY.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109960-11261

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

ENCLOSURE

While touring Texas April, 1968 I heard some pronouncements which I call the Texas theory of the assassination. These talkers claim it was masterminded by one called in code Old Herseface of Mass, El Cabronacho. It was hinted to me very strongly and in fact bluntly that they meant LBJ and nobody else. He gave orders and got rid of the J. Res. Kennedy. The Dallas chief of police was in on it. On the overpass waited Ruby (dressed as a heavy-set woman) and officer J.D. Tippit. Tippit fired once at Kennedy in the throat, second shot got him one inch over left eye which shot exploded his head. This wound of entrance in left temple was noted by priest at hospital. Incoming in police uniform was also firing from the 6th floor of the building and got the Governor plus two aides. Could was nothing except a gun-carrier, although in on the conspiracy. After firing RubyX Tippit drove his squad car out to the place where he met Oswald, tried to down-load on him and got killed. Ruby returned to the newspaper office to resume writing his advertisement which was his alibi. Ruby then killed Oswald on orders because he (Oswald) had showed signs of chickening out and blabbing. The police chief then ordered the building practically swamped with cops in uniform which will disfigure the one eye in uniform already there. That cop already killed a secret service man who blundered on to the set up, and whose body was hauled out secretly later on and news of this "hubbly" suppressed. I then hauled out of the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY Building.

Other intell not secret will be sent you later. Now there is a strong reason to think that L.B.J.'s gall-bladder operation affected him as if it were a lobotomy or also he may actually have suffered a lobotomy operation at the time also while under the mercy of the (possibly Pharisae) doctors. If so we may have a President who is like the corpse of the Old man when he was in battle. If so we may have a President who is in an infantile state. This is the real government being a Junta of Goldbar, Abe Fortas, W. W. Sullivan, and Warren et al. This would be a strange fulfillment of prophecy of L.B.J. dying in office in 1965 or 1966. He really did "die" but we'll do our best and we are really in a state of anarchy without knowing it. You will get further details in open publications.

ENCLOSURE

4-11

- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Malley
- 1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan
- November 9, 1966

- 1-Mr. Wick
- 1-Mr. Raupach
- 1-Mr. Conrad
- 1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
- 1-Office, 7133

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

*Assassination of
 President John F. Kennedy*

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 14, 1966, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle (Commission Exhibit 133), a revolver (Commission Exhibit 143) and holster (Commission Exhibit 144) were in the possession of the FBI and would be transferred to the National Archives and Records Service when litigation was terminated or when title to these items was vested pursuant to Public Law 89-313.

The litigation has now been terminated and these items were turned over to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of your office on November 8, 1966.

62-109060-

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-100

NOTE: Department of Justice memo to the Director dated 11/3/66 advised litigation has been terminated and Oswald's rifle and the revolver (which were returned from Dallas on 11/3/66) are to be turned over to Archives. Receipt for these items along with the associated holster is attached. The original letter from Jevons to Conrad 11/3/66 re Warren Commission Exhibits

62-109060

Encl: (1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/18/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

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

RE: [REDACTED]

Massachusetts

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

As pointed out by [REDACTED] he feels that the Complainant, [REDACTED] is mentally unstable and suggests that further investigation is not warranted in this matter.

If the Bureau desires a copy of this LHM to be disseminated to Secret Service at Boston, please advise.

The Cleveland Division is requested to search the name of RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, ESQ., mentioned in [REDACTED] letter and make the results available to the Bureau.

On the basis of the information supplied by [REDACTED] and the contents of the letter, it would appear that accusations by [REDACTED] may well be a figment of her imagination.

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 10)
 - 2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
 - 1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (Info)
 - 1 - Boston
- FMC:maj

ENCLOSURE

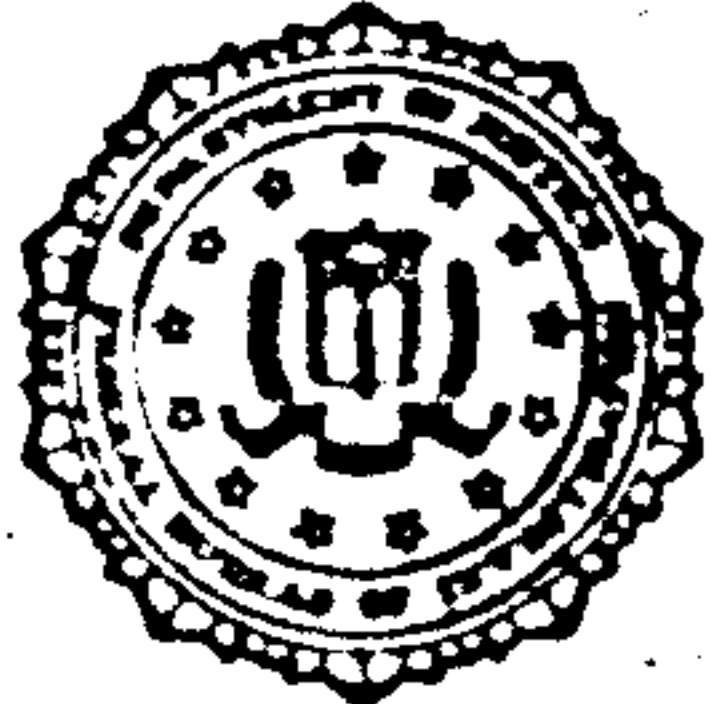
REC 5 62-109060-4262

12 NOV 21 1966

1-cc LHM ea to
USSS; DEPT; +
Surgeon Gen. USPHS.
11/22/66

6-Kul
1 cc unit + BS let 11/5/66





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
November 18, 1966

[Redacted]
Massachusetts

On November 15, 1966, [Redacted]
[Redacted] United States Public Health
Service hospital, [Redacted] Massachusetts, advised he
had received by special delivery a letter from [Redacted]
[Redacted] which is set out below:

"14 November, 1966

"To : [Redacted]

"From : [Redacted]
Mass.

"Subject: Richard H. Phillips, Esq., 3rd,
2138 Cornell Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio

"This is to inform you that the above
patient, discharged from your hospital on
13 May, 1960, did have prior knowledge to
both the assassination of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy and the mysterious explosion on
Boylston St., Boston, Mass., on 28 January,
1966.

"I have made a review of Mr. Phillips's
comic stripe 'The Strange World of Mr. Mum'
in the Boston Sunday Globe. The period covered
was July, 1960, thru November, 1963. This was
done by microfilm. Many changes have been made
since its original printing. The most conspic-
uous was the removal of approximately 9 cartoons
which unequivocally implicate the cartoonist.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

"Some of these were repetitious but they all directly or indirectly implicate him. They also indicate an association with the explosion on Boylston St., Boston, and the assassination. I also noted the entire comic section on 16 October, 1960, was missing. If I remember correctly the cartoonist illustrates his self martyred comic hero 'Mr. Mum' walking thru a mud puddle.

"I am unconditionally committed to getting my job back. It would be catastrophic for Mr. Phillips if an indiscriminate decision was made about this 'crank' letter. If the usual channels are used to investigate this letter I will initiate a public investigation of Richard Phillips. I am not without support."

In regard to [REDACTED] stated she had been a Recreation Specialist, GS-7, at this hospital and resigned after she repeatedly stated she was hearing strange voices and that strangers were pursuing her. Also she was suffering other hallucinations experienced by persons under mental stress.

[REDACTED] stated in January, 1966, she attempted to regain her position at the hospital and made several requests. However, the Personnel Officer would not rehire her because of the circumstances under which she resigned and because [REDACTED] was not considered by [REDACTED] the Personnel Officer to be rational.

[REDACTED] further stated that from a review of her letter it indicated to him that [REDACTED] is not sane and that she had written the letter in one of her more irrational moments.

[REDACTED] suggested that other than making this a matter of record that further investigation not be conducted concerning her.

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

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Letter contained in envelope addressed to the Director, from Lucio Becerril Melendez, Mexico City, Mexico.

Mexico City, November 14, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover,

"Ovaciones," a newspaper in this city, indicates in its November 4 edition that Johnson insists that Oswald was the only assassin.

The same newspaper, in its November 10 edition, discusses a plot against Kennedy and theories developed by five persons on TV. Please send me a copy of information on this matter.

Also, in the newspaper files here, there is a newspaper which states that Russia has the key to the assassination of Kennedy. I would like to know if this had been made public in the United States.

I believe that now is the proper time for you to reveal what facts the police of that city have on various motives.

In relation to the shots fired at the two men, perhaps Connelly has a reason or a motive?

Has the FBI resorted to journalistic trickery to obtain public information which has not been revealed?

Which of the younger Kennedy brothers knows less about domestic and foreign policy, and which is closer to foreign and domestic policy? Who has been investigated the more closely? I state the above for the philosophic reason that in many families there is insanity among brothers, as in my own family. Perhaps the Kennedy brothers are insane.

Please send me information about the description of the building and all additional facts so that I may make a confidential study of the case.

Respectfully,

/s/ Lucio Becerril Melendez

TRANSLATED BY: THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN, JR.:trs

November 17, 1966
53 DEC 1 1966

REC 5 162-109060-426
CORRESPONDENCE
12 NOV 23 1966
62-109060-4233

México, DF. a 14 de noviembre de 1966.

Mr. John E. Hoover.
Estimado Sr:

El diario de ésta ciudad Opciones 2a. edición del 4 de nov. actual indica que: Insiste Johnson en que Oswald fué el único asesino.

El mismo diario 2a. edición del 10 de nov. actual informa del COMLOT sobre Kennedy y de los trabajos que 5 personas formulan por T.V.; por lo cual suplico una copia de informes periodísticos para conocer -- tales detalles.

Respecto al párrafo anterior se recuerda que en la Hemeroteca de aquí existe un diario que publicó en las mismas fechas de hechos que Rusia tenía la clave del asesinato de K.; preguntándose si tal factor se propuso en USA.

Se piensa que los tiempos presentes son propios para "defunciones" de personas que pudieran estar conectadas al mismo caso que nos ocupa; dato que naturalmente Uds. ya han de haber llevado a la práctica en -- otros asuntos como la policía de ésta ciudad relaciona diferentes hechos.

Se han acercado Uds. a los MOTIVOS de los disparos -- a cada uno de los afectados? Connally no tendrá de casualidad algún factor -- que pudiera dar alguna nueva pista para obtener un motivo?

El FBI ha recurrido en el mismo caso a alguna articulación periodística para obtener funciones del público que no se esperaba conseguir?

Cuál es el hermano menor de los Kennedy que conoce -- menos de la política del país y exterior, cual es el más conectado a ella y -- han pasado por vigilancia e investigación? Lo anterior se expresa por la razón filosófica de que en numerosas familias existe un factor de conducta insegura tratándose de hermanos como en mi propia familia; pensándose además que -- alguno de los hermanos K. debe tener desequilibrio en su propia familia lo -- que hace pensar como se inició el cambio.

Le recuerdo mis informes anteriores en que solicitaba la descripción del edificio de hechos y algunos datos complementarios con la seguridad de que quedarán absolutamente en forma confidencial y sirviendo -- para el estudio del caso.

De Ud. Afmo. y S.S.


Lucio Becerril Meléndez.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 21, 1966

FROM: R. L. Shroder

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

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

It will be recalled that "The Oswald Affair," the book written by Leo Sauvage, was reviewed and a memorandum prepared. A copy of this book, prior to its publication, was made available by Mr. O'Leary at the "Washington Star," and had to be returned to him.

*check placement
in
library
- 21-66*

Through the efforts of our Cleveland Office a copy of this book has been obtained and is attached in the event it is needed for future reference.

It is noted that Sauvage throughout the book implies that the FBI had a preconceived notion that Oswald was the only assassin involved in the assassination and that, because of this position, the Warren Commission accepted this premise in conducting its review and determination as to the President's assassination.

In connection with the above, the following passage is set forth on page 11:

"On December 9 the Justice Department finally announced that, on instructions from the White House, the FBI report had that day been submitted direct to the Warren Commission. The Department spokesman added that the Commission had insisted that nothing be made public until it had 'reviewed the document and taken whatever action it may feel appropriate.' This was duly reported in the New York Times of December 10; the Washington story telling about the Commission's wishes, however, was headed: 'OSWALD ASSASSIN BEYOND A DOUBT, FBI CONCLUDES.' The subhead: 'HE ACTED ALONE AND DID NOT KNOW RUBY, SAYS REPORT TO WARREN INQUIRY PANEL.' And the television news program took up the same theme: The FBI report confirmed that Oswald was the assassin.

Enclosure

RIS: eem

(5)

53 DEC 9 1966

REC 17

62-109060-4204

3 NOV 22 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

REC 17

60 P. 8

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION

"This was clearly a poor beginning. Despite all that had been said and written - and even preached from the pulpit - against the denial of justice in the Dallas 'trial by television,' now the same kind of denial was under way in Washington. And this time under the auspices of the Justice Department, with no 'Texas cowboys' to blame and with the aggravating circumstance that in Washington, having had the opportunity to ponder the precedent, the Department certainly knew what it was doing. Wasn't the FBI consciously forcing the hand of the Warren Commission, just as the Dallas authorities had been in fact forcing the hand of a future jury if there had been a jury for Lee Oswald"?

ACTION:

This is submitted for record purposes.

SW

FBI

Date: 11/18/66

- 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 (62-109060)

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

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

OO - DALLAS

Mulligan

5-Subfile

Wash file

Re telephone call of Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY to Dallas, 11/17/66, and Dallas telephone call to Bureau same date, concerning the camera and film obtained from ORVILLE NIX.

On 12/1/63, ORVILLE O. NIX turned over film he had taken with his eight millimeter movie camera, to SA JOE B. ABERNATHY with an expressed desire that the film be returned to him. A copy of this film was made by the Dallas Office through the Jamison Film Company, Dallas, Texas, and Mr. NIX's original film was returned to him on 12/4/63. The copy obtained by Dallas was furnished the Bureau by Dallas letter dated 12/5/63 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, AFO" (DL 89-43-2462).

A copy of NIX's film was returned to Dallas by Bureau letter to Dallas, 12/19/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, AFO", (DL 100-10461-1516).

On 1/29/64 the Keystone Auto Zoom Model K-810, eight millimeter movie camera, in a black leather carrying case, Keystone No. 702, belonging to ORVILLE O. NIX, was obtained from NIX and was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Dallas letter to Bureau dated 1/29/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA" (DL 100-10461-2917).

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

REC-15 "62-109060-426" *11/21/66*

NOV 21 1966

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

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DL 100-10461

The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA", on page 22, reflects interview of ORVILLE O. NIX on 12/1/63 and the obtaining of his eight millimeter movie film which, as reflected above, was developed and returned to him. The same report, on page 23, reflects the interview with ORVILLE O. NIX on 1/29/64, at which time his camera was obtained from him. (DL 100-10461-3200, pages 22 and 23.)

On 3/16/64, Mr. NIX requested a copy of his eight millimeter movie film, stating that his original film did not appear as clear as he felt it should and commented that it might be partially due to the fact that in viewing his film he had frequently stopped the film in his projector. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/17/64, bearing the OSWALD caption, requested the Bureau, if deemed feasible, to furnish a copy of NIX's eight millimeter film in order that same could be made available to him. (DL 100-10461-4478).

By Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/24/64, bearing the OSWALD caption, the Bureau furnished a copy of the eight millimeter movie film of ORVILLE O. NIX and instructed that same be furnished to Mr. NIX in accordance with his request. (DL 100-10461-4735).

By Dallas letter dated 3/26/64, addressed to Mr. ORVILLE O. NIX, at 2527 Denley Drive, Dallas, Texas, the above-mentioned copy of eight millimeter movie film was sent to Mr. NIX via registered mail. (DL 100-10461-4742).

On 5/25/64, SA LYNDA L. SHANEYFELT personally delivered to the Dallas FBI Office, for safekeeping, the camera of ORVILLE NIX, as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 5/25/64, bearing the assassination caption. (DL 100-10461-6310)

By Bureau teletype to Dallas dated 6/1/64 bearing the assassination caption, the Bureau authorized the return of the NIX camera to Mr. NIX. (DL 100-10461-6485)

On 6/2/64, the camera of Mr. NIX was personally delivered to him by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and a receipt obtained for it, as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/3/64 bearing the assassination caption. (100-10461-6488).

A memorandum in Dallas file dated 6/3/64 (DL 100-10461-6487) reflects that on the evening of 6/2/64 ORVILLE O. NIX telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at his residence

DL 100-10461

stating that upon examination of the camera after its return to him on that date he had noted that the take-up spool was not returned with the camera and that numerous screws in the camera needed tightening.

Mr. NIX was advised that efforts would be made to locate the spool and that in the event it was not located a new one would be obtained for him.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. NIX again telephonically contacted SA GEMBERLING at his residence and stated that upon further examination of his camera he had found that the footage indicator was loose and had fallen into the mechanism of the camera and that he was somewhat concerned about the condition of his camera and as to whether it would function properly on his forthcoming vacation.

Mr. NIX was requested to recontact SA GEMBERLING on 6/3/64 at which time arrangements would be made to appropriately get his camera in first-class working condition.

On the morning of 6/3/64 SA LYNDAL A. SHANEYFELT was telephonically contacted at the FBI Laboratory and apprised of the calls from Mr. NIX relating to the condition of his camera. SA SHANEYFELT instructed that Mr. NIX be advised to take his camera to a repair shop, have it put in first-rate working condition, a new take-up spool provided, and that same should be paid for by the Dallas FBI Office.

On the morning of 6/3/64, Mr. NIX was so advised.

By letter dated 6/4/64, from the Keystone Camera Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas, (that company enclosed a bill for the repair of Mr. NIX's camera, which letter stated Mr. NIX's camera had been repaired and picked up by Mr. NIX on that date. (DL 100-10461-6599)

The Keystone Camera Company was paid \$4.50 on 6/10/64 from the Confidential Fund of the Dallas Office. This payment is covered by Item No. 1 on the Confidential Fund reimbursement voucher of the Dallas Office dated 6/21/64, totaling \$393.06.

The Dallas Office will continue to follow developments in captioned matter.

'Life' Urges Review of JFK Death

From News Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) Life Magazine called today for a new investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, contending there is "reasonable doubt" Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The magazine said in this week's edition, to be published Monday, evidence shows "that reasonable — and disturbing — doubt remains."

"One conclusion is inescapable," Life said. "The national interest deserves clear resolution of the doubts. A new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress."

The magazine said Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding with Kennedy in the Dallas motorcade Nov. 22, 1963, and was wounded himself, was still certain that he and Kennedy were hit by two different bullets, not one as the Warren Commission determined.

Film Sequence Shown

Accompanying the Life article are reproductions of frames taken from a strip of film made by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander in the crowd watching the President's motorcade at the time of the assassination.

Connally viewed the film when he testified before the Warren Commission.

He identified certain frames as recording the moment when he believes he was wounded.

"The moment he selected," Life said, "was at most 1.3 seconds after the earliest moment when Kennedy, according to the Commission, could have been hit. But experts have testified that the murder weapon could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds." The magazine continued:

"If the Warren Commission is right about the timing of the first bullet that hit Kennedy—and the film seems to confirm this, and if Connally is right about his own wound, Oswald could not have had time—in 1.3 seconds—to fire at both Kennedy and Connally. There would have to be a second assassin."

Studied by Connally

The magazine said that earlier this month at Life's request, Connally again looked at the Zapruder film — and this time examined enlargements of each frame under a magnifying glass. Life said:

"As he examined the individual frames he was able to see and recall a number of significant details that he had previously missed and had never brought up in his testimony. These confirmed in his mind what he had previously told the Commission—that he had been hit by a second bullet."

Life quoted him as saying: "They talk about the 'one bullet or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge . . . that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me."

"It's a certainty, I'll never change my mind."

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

REC-39

62-109060-4266

NOV 28 1966

- 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
- People's World

Date _____

How can Connally get into the left of Oswald's path? Doubt as to Commission findings.

NOV 21 1966

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LIFE 11/20 NX

NEW YORK (UPI)--LIFE MAGAZINE ON THE BASIS OF A RECENT INTERVIEW WITH GOV. JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS DECLARED IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THERE IS "REASONABLE DOUBT" LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED," THE MAGAZINE SAID EDITORIALY. CONNALLY WAS RIDING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY IN DALLAS WHEN KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED. THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, AND THE WARREN COMMISSION, WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION, HAS HELD THAT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY WERE STRUCK BY THE SAME BULLET.

LIFE SAYS: "THE SIGNIFICANT AREA OF DOUBT NARROWS DOWN TO ONE POINT: WERE CONNALLY AND THE PRESIDENT--AS THE WARREN COMMISSION HELD--WOUNDED BY THE SAME BULLET? IF SO, THERE WAS PROBABLY ONLY ONE ASSASSIN. OR--AS CONNALLY AND MANY OTHERS MAINTAIN--WERE THE TWO MEN SHOT ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY BY SEPARATE BULLETS? IF SO, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TWO ASSASSINS."

ACCOMPANYING THE LIFE ARTICLE ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF FRAMES TAKEN FROM A STRIP OF FILM MADE BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER IN THE CROWD WATCHING THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. LIFE CALLS THE FILM "THE BEST VISUAL RECORD" OF THE MURDER.

CONNALLY, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD VOICED DOUBTS THAT HE AND KENNEY WERE HIT BY THE SAME BULLET, VIEWED THE FILM WHEN HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

62-109060-4267

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HE IDENTIFIED CERTAIN FRAMES AS RECORDING THE MOMENT WHEN HE BELIEVES HE WAS WOUNDED.

"THE MOMENT HE SELECTED," LIFE SAID, "WAS AT MOST 1.3 SECONDS AFTER THE EARLIEST MOMENT WHEN KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO THE COMMISSION, COULD HAVE BEEN HIT. BUT EXPERTS HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THE MURDER WEAPON COULD NOT BE FIRED ANY FASTER THAN ONCE EVERY 2.3 SECONDS." THE MAGAZINE CONTINUED:

"IF THE WARREN COMMISSION IS RIGHT ABOUT THE TIMING OF THE FIRST BULLET THAT HIT KENNEDY--AND THE FILM SEEMS TO CONFIRM THIS, AND IF CONNALLY IS RIGHT ABOUT HIS OWN WOUND, OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE HAD TIME--IN 1.3 SECONDS--TO FIRE AT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY. THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE A SECOND ASSASSIN."

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT EARLIER THIS MONTH AT LIFE'S REQUEST, CONNALLY AGAIN LOOKED AT THE ZAPRUDER FILM--AND THIS TIME EXAMINED ENLARGEMENTS OF EACH FRAME UNDER A MAGNIFYING GLASS.

LIFE SAID:

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR HAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF. BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER BROUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

LIFE SAID THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CONNALLY NEITHER PROVES OR DISPROVES THAT OSWALD HAD A CO-CONSPIRATOR. THE MAGAZINE CONCLUDED:

"IT DOES SHOW THAT REASONABLE--AND DISTURBING--DOUBT REMAINS.

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS. IN A SCRUPULOUSLY OBJECTIVE AND UNHURRIED ATMOSPHERE, WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY, IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER OTHER EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

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LIFE 11/20 NX

REPEATING IN LIFE NEW YORK 255A

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR HAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF. BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER BROUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

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"IT DOES SHOW THAT REASONABLE--AND DISTURBING--DOUBT REMAINS.

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS. IN A SCRUPULOUSLY OBJECTIVE AND UNHURRIED ATMOSPHERE, WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY, IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER OTHER EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

 END REPEAT
 MP810PES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1966

FROM: A. Rosen

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

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

Handwritten signature/initials

PURPOSE:

To advise an article appears in the Washington Post, 11/21/66, "Life Urges Review of JFK Death." The article quotes John Connally of Texas, as saying one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck him. This is merely a restatement of his testimony before The President's Commission on 4/21/64.

BACKGROUND:

An article dated New York, November 20, appeared in the Washington Post November 21, 1966, captioned, "Life Urges Review of JFK Death."

This article alleges that a new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress, contending there is reasonable doubt Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Governor John Connally of Texas, was quoted by Life Magazine, "They talk about the one bullet or two bullet theory but as far as I am concerned there is no theory. There is my absolute knowledge...that one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It is a certainty, I will never change my mind."

The Commission in its report established three shots were fired; one of which wounded the President and Governor Connally, one missed and one was responsible for striking the President in the head.

NOV 28 1966

Governor Connally testified before The President's Commission on 4/21/64, which is revealed in Volume IV of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" beginning on page 129. On page 141, when the Governor was theorizing who Oswald's target was, he stated

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

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HR:blw
(8)

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

"The man fired three shots, and he hit each of the three times he fired." The Governor continued, "As a result of the first shot, the President slumped and changed his position in the back seat just enough to expose my back." Governor Connally's statement regarding the President being wounded by one shot and that an entirely separate shot struck him is merely a re-statement of his theory to which he testified before the President's Commission.

In the President's Commission's report on page 117, the Commission concluded, one bullet probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Since the preponderance of the evidence indicated that three shots were fired, the Commission concluded that one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants.

The "Life" article has been reviewed and while there are a number of references to the FBI, none are of a derogatory nature. The article points out that in a three-part report published by the FBI in 1963, (our 12/9/63 report sent to the Commission) the FBI "subscribed" to the theory that separate bullets struck the President and Connally. Initially it was believed possible that of the three shots fired, two hit the President and the third Governor Connally. Since, however, the sequence of shots fired was not known, our 12/9/63, report stated "Two bullets struck President Kennedy and one wounded Governor Connally."

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

✓
We don't agree
with the Commission
as it says one shot missed
entirely & we contend all 3
shots hit.

11818 1/2 De... Street
Los Angeles, Calif., 90049
November 9, 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
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

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir,

Last week, I contacted F.B.I. agent James W. Sibert, Jr. by phone where he was vacationing in Georgia. I am engaged in research on the Warren Commission's Report, and wanted to ask Mr. Sibert some questions concerning an F.B.I. report written by him and agent Frances X. O'Neill, Jr. entitled: "Autopsy of Body of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy". (This report is "Commission Document 7" at the National Archives; at the bottom of page one is indicated "File # 89-30", presumably an F.B.I. designation).

This F.B.I. report says that the President's body was removed from the casket and was placed on the autopsy table. The report then states:

"Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area, namely, in the top of the skull." (emphasis added)

My question was: precisely what did these two agents, Sibert and O'Neill, witness which enabled them to make this statement in their F.B.I. report? Did one of the autopsy doctors present or any other doctor present point out that head surgery had been done on the President? Which doctor said so? If the agents involved did not rely on any doctor's statement as the basis for this statement in their report, what direct observations or other criteria enabled them to make this statement? In short, precisely what did these two agents witness which formed the basis for their comments regarding head surgery in their F.B.I. report?

It appeared to me that Messrs. Sibert and/or O'Neill would most probably be the best people to answer this question and to provide the elaboration requested inasmuch as they witnessed the autopsy proceedings and wrote the report which contains the above statement. Presumably, they also took some sort of notes during the autopsy since there is such a wealth of detail in their report (such as a long list of names of those present) despite the fact that this report was not dictated until November 26, 1963, four days after the autopsy. The answer to my questions, therefore, would probably involve the agents consulting any notes made at the time, or their respective memories, or both. That is why I called Mr. Sibert.

ST-101 REG 32 62-109060 -4269

Mr. Sibert pointed out to me on the phone that he could not discuss this matter with me, and that I would have to direct my inquiry to the headquarters office in Washington. I agreed to follow Mr. Sibert's advice and direct my questions in this letter to you.

NOV 14 1966