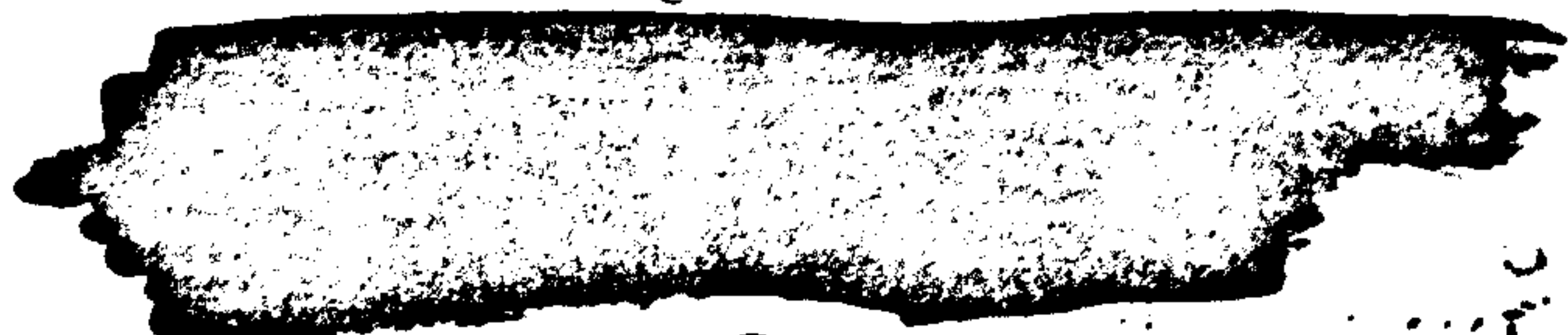


have equipped off such a deadly pattern of shots in
less than 5.6 seconds at moving target and from a
difficult angle?

3. How and why was Ruby able to penetrate the Dallas
Police Headquarters sealed off even to Secret Service men?
4. Why were the autopsy notes and the prisoner
interrogation not kept and surprised evidence.

We on the Hoover there are just a few points that we
as citizens would like answered They will be answered
if Garrison is not successful then we will have to
proceed against those who surprised the evidence, led
witnesses, cut film, surprised the autopsy report.
We want the truth now and we don't aim to
wait another eight years to get it. There is
a law against suppressing evidence, also against
perjury. I'll await your reply. Another Institute
could hear of one a better job for a President,

Good Day



11 331

Winn, Pa.

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1963

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	

Feb 9, 1969

Warren, Pa.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am very happy to see Garrason doing the investigation your third rate detectives couldn't do about the Assassination of President John Kennedy. I have never written you about this but I have Congress men and Senators, But seemingly they accept the Warren Commissions White wash cover up open and shut case against one man Oswald. I don't, and the American people don't.

I would just like an answer to some questions as when Garrason gets thru we are forming a Citizens Investigating Committee to probe the suppression of evidence by the F. B. I. -- the C. I. A. and the Warren Commission itself. We intend to bring charges against any who have suppressed evidence.

1. How many shots were fired, and from how many guns? Where are the guns?
2. How could Oswald a mediocre marksman at best have squeezed off such a deadly pattern of shots in less than 5, 6 seconds at a moving target and from a difficult angle?
3. How and why was Ruby able to penetrate the Dallas Police Headquarters sealed off even to Secret Service men?
4. Why were the autopsy notes and the prisoner interrogation not kept and suppressed as evidence.

Now Mr. Hoover these are just a few points that we as citizens would like answered. They will be answered if Garrason is not

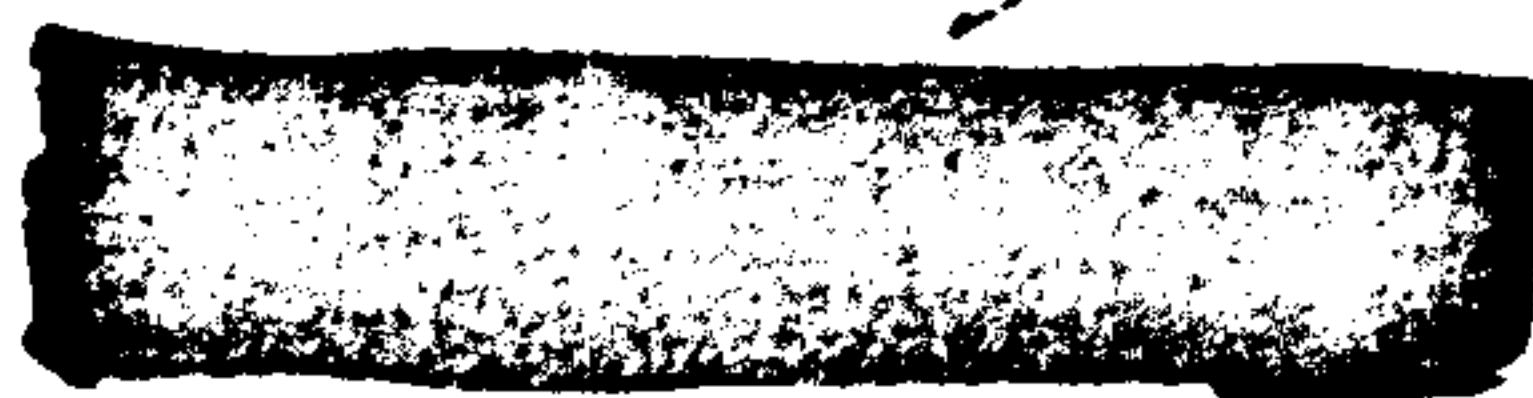
*watchman
(see p 2)*

*Slit
Fini*

successful then we will have to proceed against those who
surpressed the evidence, led witness's, cut film, surpressed
the autopsy report.

We want the truth now and we don't aim to wait another eight
years to get it. There is a law against surpressing evidence,
also against perjury. I'll await your reply, amature detectives
could have done a better job for a President.

Good day



Warren, Pa.

Ignora.
VA

COPY:nm

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

FEB 15 1969

TELETYPE

REC-9
1134 N. 7 1/2 AN
BREN

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	

FBI WASH DC
3-23 PM 2-15-69 URGENT DAO
TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 8P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO:DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES, FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST.
ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEBRUARY
FIFTEEN, INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
NEWSPAPER, THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE CLAY L. SHAW TRIAL
ON FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST COMMENCED WITH THE PROSECUTION
CALLING MRS. WILMA IRENE BOND OF DALLAS, TEXAS. SHE
TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION SHE WAS
STANDING AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS IN
DALLAS AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE TURN ONTO
HOUSTON STREET FROM MAIN AND WATCHED IT TRAVEL DOWN HOUSTON
END PAGE ONE

G
JK

EX-11. 62-109060-6746
REC-9 15 FEB 19 1969

5-9 [Signature]

59 MAR 15 1969

PAGE 2

STREET UNTIL IT TURNED TO GO DOWN ELM. DURING THIS TIME, SHE ATTEMPTED TO TAKE A THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER PHOTOGRAPH BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. SHE TESTIFIED THE MOTORCADE DISAPPEARED FROM HER VIEW AS IT TURNED ONTO ELM STREET AND, THEREAFTER, SHE HEARD THREE SOUNDS, WHICH TO HER SOUNDED LIKE FIRECRACKERS. SHE THEN WALKED TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS, AND THE SOUNDS APPEARED TO HER TO BE COMING FROM HER RIGHT. SHE TOOK A FEW PHOTOGRAPHS AND OBSERVED SOME PEOPLE "RUNNING TOWARD THE GRASSY KNOLL." MRS. BOND TESTIFIED SHE HAD WITH HER TWO THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER SLIDES AND, DESPITE THE DEFENSE OBJECTIONS, JUDGE HAGGERTY ALLOWED THE STATE TO ENTER INTO EVIDENCE TWO BLOWN-UP PICTURES MADE FROM THESE SLIDES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE SLIDES SHOW PEOPLE RUNNING TOWARD THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA.

UPON BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE DEFENSE, MRS. BOND TESTIFIED THAT THE THREE SOUNDS SHE HEARD, WHICH CAME FROM HER RIGHT, WERE FROM THE SAME AREA AS THE TEXAS

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED PHILIP L. WILLIS OF DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY WERE IN DEALEY PLAZA, ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, TO VIEW THE PRESIDENT. HE USED A THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER CAMERA TO PHOTOGRAPH THE MOTORCADE. UPON BEING SHOWN FOUR SLIDES, WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT THESE APPEAR TO BE THE SAME ONES HE TOOK ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT HE HEARD THREE SHOTS AND FELT CERTAIN THAT THE SHOTS CAME FROM HIS RIGHT WHERE HE WAS STANDING. HE DID NOT ACTUALLY SEE THE PRESIDENT HIT BY THESE SHOTS.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, WILLIS TESTIFIED THAT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY WAS ON HIS RIGHT AT THE TIME HE HEARD THESE SHOTS.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS MRS. PHILIP L. WILLIS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT BEING HIT BY THE THIRD SHOT. SHE TESTIFIED

END PAGE 3

PAGE 4

THAT, WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS HIT BY THE THIRD SHOT, HIS HEAD WENT BACK AND TO THE PRESIDENT'S LEFT, AND HIS HEAD EXPLODED LIKE A RED HALO. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE OBSERVED MATTER LEAVING THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD AND TRAVELING BEHIND AND TO THE LEFT OF THE PRESIDENT AND, AT THIS POINT, THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE APPEARED TO CONTINUE AT A CONSTANT SPEED. SHE TESTIFIED THEREAFTER MANY PEOPLE, INCLUDING POLICEMEN, RAN TO THE GRASSY KNOLL AREA AND ALSO RAN TOWARDS A WOODEN STOCKADE. SHE TESTIFIED SHE WAS NEVER ASKED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, MRS. WILLIS TESTIFIED SHE IS NOT SURE WHERE THE SHOTS CAME FROM, BUT SHE THOUGHT THEY CAME FROM IN FRONT OF WHERE SHE WAS STANDING.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS BILLY JOE MARTIN, IDENTIFIED AS A MOTORCYCLE POLICEMAN WHO WAS RIDING BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE AT THE TIME OF THE

END PAGE 4

PAGE 5

ASSASSINATION. MARTIN TESTIFIED HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE LEFT AND REAR OF THE LIMOUSINE, AND AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS ONLY ABOUT TEN FEET AWAY FROM THE LIMOUSINE. HE TESTIFIED HE HEARD THREE SHOTS AND LOOKED BACK TO HIS RIGHT, AS IT APPEARED THAT THIS IS WHERE THE SHOTS CAME FROM. HE TESTIFIED THAT, AFTER THE THIRD SHOT, THE LIMOUSINE SLOWED TO ALMOST A COMPLETE STOP AND THEN ACCELERATED. HE TESTIFIED HE FOLLOWED THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE TO THE HOSPITAL AND, WHILE AT THE HOSPITAL, EXAMINED HIS MOTORCYCLE AND OBSERVED "RED SPLOTCHES" ON THE WINDSHIELD AND FRONT FENDER AND SAW THE SAME TYPE STAINS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS HELMET AND "GRAY MATTER" ON HIS CLOTHES. THE ONLY QUESTION ASKED BY THE DEFENSE OF MARTIN WAS WHEN DID HE LEARN ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN DALLAS AND THE PARADE ROUTE, AND HE TESTIFIED THIS WAS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS ROGER D. Craig

END PAGE 5

L.H.

Texas

PAGE 6

CRAIG, WHO TESTIFIED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, HE SAW THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE PASS IN FRONT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE ON MAIN STREET. POSSIBLY A MINUTE OR SO LATER, HE HEARD A SHOT AND RAN FROM IN FRONT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE DOWN MAIN STREET TO HOUSTON, WHERE HE HEARD TWO MORE SHOTS. WHEN HE ARRIVED AT DEALEY PLAZA, HE SAW A LOT OF PEOPLE LYING ON THE GROUND AND, WHEN HE GOT TO THE FENCE BEHIND THE GRASSY KNOLL, HE SAW A WOMAN IN A BROWN CHEVROLET CAR PULLING OUT OF THE PARKING LOT. HE STOPPED THIS WOMAN AND TURNED HER OVER TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID HE RETURNED TO ELM STREET, AND HE OBSERVED A MAN DRIVING A LIGHT GREEN RAMBLER STATION WAGON AND SAW A MAN RUNNING DOWN THE GRASSY KNOLL AND JUMP INTO THIS VEHICLE, AND THE VEHICLE THEN LEFT THE AREA TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS. THIS VEHICLE HAD OUT-OF-STATE LICENSE PLATES, BUT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE STATE. LATER IN THE DAY HE WAS AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,

END PAGE 6

PAGE 7

AND HE SAW LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND IDENTIFIED OSWALD AS THE MAN HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SEEN GET INTO THE STATION WAGON.

CRAIG TESTIFIED THAT, WHILE AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, HE WAS IN THE SAME ROOM WITH OSWALD FOR ABOUT TEN MINUTES, DURING WHICH TIME HE HEARD OSWALD STATE, "THAT STATION WAGON BELONGS TO MRS. PAINE. DON'T TRY TO BRING HER INTO THIS." HE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD MADE A FURTHER STATEMENT, "EVERYBODY WILL KNOW WHO I AM NOW."

CRAIG TESTIFIED THAT HE ASSISTED IN THE SEARCH OF THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY AND WAS PRESENT WHEN THE RIFLE WAS FOUND.

UPON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, CRAIG TESTIFIED HE IS NO LONGER EMPLOYED AS A DEPUTY SHERIFF BUT IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY WILLARD ROBERTSON OF NEW ORLEANS. |

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT ROBERTSON WAS ONE OF THE KEY FIGURES IN A NEW ORLEANS GROUP KNOWN AS TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, A LOCAL GROUP WHICH WAS FORMED TO HELP DA GARRISON'S

END PAGE 7

PAGE 8

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION.

UPON FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION, CRAIG TESTIFIED HE TOLD ESSENTIALLY THE SAME STORY TO AN INVESTIGATOR FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE LAST PROSECUTION WITNESS CALLED WAS IDENTIFIED AS MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLYN WALTHER OF DALLAS, TEXAS WHO TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION SHE AND A FRIEND WERE IN DEALEY PLAZA TO WATCH THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE.

WHILE WAITING, SHE NOTICED SOME OF THE WINDOWS IN THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY OPEN AND, ON ONE OCCASION, SHE OBSERVED TWO MEN IN A WINDOW, ONE IN A WHITE SHIRT HOLDING A GUN AND THE OTHER WEARING A BROWN SUIT COAT. SHORTLY THEREAFTER THE MOTORCADE ARRIVED, AND SHE HEARD FOUR UNUSUAL SOUNDS SIMILAR TO FIRECRACKERS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

WA PLS HOLD FOR ANOTHER ON SAME MATTER

FBI

Date: 2/11/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Handwritten initials/signature

Enclosed for the Bureau are 28 newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

*copy detached and placed in envelope
cc folder*

*TATLOR
5-20-69*

K
ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 28)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 28)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 28)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-60 6747

15 FEB 18 1969

ECW/srl
(6)

44 JAN 29 1969

Handwritten initials/signature

Approved: *REP*
Special Agent in Charge
FEB 20 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 2/12/69

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	

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

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

REC-113
1293
6-1-H
6-1-H
Gilbert

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM setting forth a letter furnished by [redacted] Public Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area, on February 4, 1969, received by the Public Relations Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area from [redacted], Miami, Florida.

ASSS +
Dept. RAO
2-14-69
K.M.P. Job

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(7)

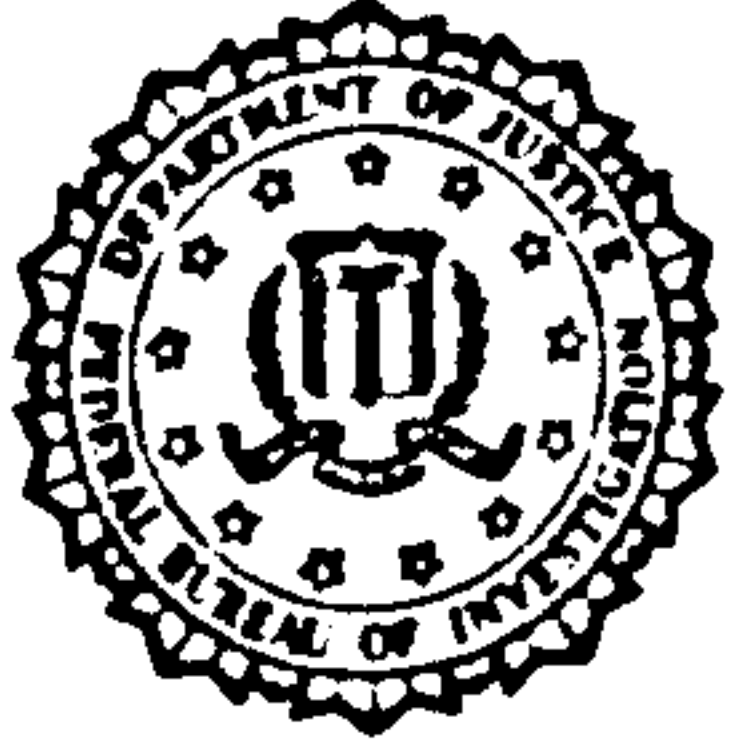
cc. [unclear]

6748

2 FEB 14 1969

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: 56 MAR 1 1969 *[Signature]* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 12, 1969

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

[REDACTED] Public Relations Department,
Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area, furnished on
February 4, 1969, the following letter received by the
Public Relations Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the
New Orleans Area, from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Miami, Florida:

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 17 1973

100-109000-6748
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]
Miami, Florida
February 1, 1969

Manager---
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
Chamber of Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

I am the white American lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years and who wrote to your Chamber during that time for material on New Orleans--- especially a map--- It is from I that the data of the so called investigator, Jim Garrison, originated, which he used for self aggrandizement while I supposedly rotten in that prison. Can you imagine a man doing a thing like that? I can-- also, that he had a deal, so ROBERT KENNEDY thought, to expose all data before the election with the assistance with Robert Kennedy--- and it is true that a contact man from Kennedy contacted Garrison exactly as was the report of the very nice person Mark Lane who has been used by Garrison for his fraudulent activities----under the disguise of honest investigations----- The same contact man who Garrison used for other persons contacted me in Houston and made me an offer to share equally with Garrison in a fee of \$50,000.00 from LIFE magazine for the story of the assassination but that Garrison needed me to support his story--- to this I laughed--- Why, I replied did I need to pay Garrison to relate my story which amounted to the same when I could relate my own story--- I had it all -- both that of Kennedy And all that Garrison had supposedly related as that of his very own---- then Garrison had no story ---or deal with Kennedy--- but he, apparently, did not inform Kennedy of this--- instead of a messenger contacting Robert Kennedy for Garrison with a pass word---- a gunman did a murder job--- and, that child Sirhan was in Houston from Friday night until Sunday night practicing to shoot with the idea that he was to go to Egypt to kill Nasser for the good of his country but, as per my understanding, he was hypnotised in New Orleans by the same psychiatrist that was used for Russo---- You see, according to how I see it, Garrison saw no way to earn the favor of Federal Prosecuting attorney from Kennedy so he threw in with L.BJ---- for the same deal and more if either he or H.H. won the election. You see, I am the lady who brought back to the U.S. the master plan for a communist take over in July 4th 1968--- the crux was--- to kidnap the grandson of L.BJ---after all had resigned--- then the communist were to force congress to draft the services of ROBERT Kennedy president and Senator William Fulbright as Vice Pres. and announce to the nation there was to be no election--- there is much more to this--- however within less than thirty days there was no Robert Kennedy--- If this had been done for National Interest I would say "amen" but---still--- every person is intitled to a fair trial--- if we do such things we are as bad as are they--- like Germany lost to a dictator because they leaned too far right to avoid communism---- they got Hitler---- But, this was in, my opinion, another persona revenge trick of L.BJ--- My records will prove, in my opinion, that he paid to have John Kennedy killed.

The purpose of this letter to you is to request that you please mail to me the list of radio stations in that area-- especially a talk station that allows others to telephone into the station and discuss various issues of interest on the air--- I can then telephone in to the station and speak on this subject without libel to the station for allowing me to speak on their facilities--- as a guest. I am planning a chain hook up in this manner---

I appeared as guest on WKAT here in Miami on January 20th--- which caused a real shock to the city----- there were in excess of 1450 telephone calls concerning this to the station. I am planning to use long distance telephone connections---- My story will surely assist that nice Mr. Clay Shaw---- he is innocent of all charges-- I have written to his attorney and offered to assist in any manner necessary. Due to my report to the F.B.I. there in New Orleans there is a strict investigation ~~#####~~ by the F.B.I of Mr. Garrison at the present time in that city. Listen for the real shocker soon.

If there is any reason why you hesitate to connect me with such stations, will you kindly pass this material to them and request that they contact me--- but, please advise me whatever you decide to do.

It is an awful thing that Sirhan was used by a group of older men to perpetrate their plans---- He is the son of some mother and I, being a mother, know how she feels----- This whole plot is the dirtiest thing in the history of the US.---- darn L.BJ and Garrison and others. You see, if Garrison had made the deal with Kennedy he was to have become the Federal prosecuting attorney--- deal to expose the assassination before the election--- but Garrison could not do so without using me which I refused to do--- then with no deal, he joined L.BJ for the same deal and better, as per my information when I snooped and listened and put the connecting sentences where they belonged while in company with the front for Garrison who had contacted me--- they thought that because of my religion I could not understand them--- I caught quick----- all of this is of record with the F.B.I in the office of J. Edgar Hoover---- The F.B.I. have made no effort to stop me as has been reported--- no threats have been made to me.

Will you give this your most immediate attention please? It is of the most importance that I get on one of your stations quickly-----

If the station cares to call me and leave word--- I have a telephone answering service ~~#####~~ Miami, Florida. My address is ~~#####~~ but do not give this to Garrison or others rather than the stations---- they may send me a telegram.

Thanking you for your kindness in attending to this matter for me, I remain

~~#####~~
Yours truly,
~~#####~~

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

FEB 13 1969

TELETYPE

REC-113

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	_____

FBI WASH DC

2-12 PM 2-13-69 URGENT DAO /

TO DIRECTOR 62-190960 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 9P

T. J. Boyle

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC - INFO
CONCERNING. OO-DALLAS.

2-13-69
TAYLOR

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR
FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT AND THE FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF
THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER CARRIED ARTICLES REGARDING
THE TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY TWELVE INSTANT BY ASSISTANT D. A. ANDREW
SCIAMBRA.

UPON BEING QUESTIONED BY THE PROSECUTION, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED
THAT HE WENT TO BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE,
NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, AND INTERVIEWED PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO AT RUSSO'S
APARTMENT. THIS INTERVIEW LASTED FROM TWO TO TWO AND ONE HALF
HOURS AND DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW MANY PERSONS ENTERED
RUSSO'S APARTMENT AND STAYED A SHORT WHILE AND THEN LEFT. SCIAMBRA
TESTIFIED HE TOOK VERY FEW NOTES DURING THIS INTERVIEW AND THAT
THESE NOTES CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY THREE PAGES OF LEGAL SIZE
PAPER AND CONTAINED NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

END PAGE ONE

25 FEB 20 1969

*Records - note
is correct file name see
in caption
Correct mb.*

62-109060

7-15-70

100-100000-100000

PAGE TWO

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT DURING THE INTERVIEW HE EXHIBITED TO RUSSO ABOUT FORTY PHOTOGRAPHS DURING WHICH RUSSO IDENTIFIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS A PERSON HE KNEW BY THE NAME OF LEON OSWALD.

AT THIS POINT THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND REQUESTED THAT THE PROSECUTION PRODUCE ALL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN RUSSO AND DECLARED THAT QUOTE IF PARTICULAR PHOTOGRAPHS WERE SEPARATED FROM A NUMBER OF OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS THE JURY IS ENTITLED TO KNOW AND SEE THE OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS UNQUOTE. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT SCIAMBRA COULD IDENTIFY THE PICTURES RUSSO HAD IDENTIFIED AND THE DEFENSE IMMEDIATELY FILED A BILL OF EXCEPTION.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO HE RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS AND WENT TO THE RESIDENCE OF D.A. GARRISON AND INFORMED GARRISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW. THE NEXT TIME HE SAW RUSSO WAS ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, IN THE D.A.'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS. HE TESTIFIED THAT LATER THE SAME DAY HE, ASSISTANT D.A. ALVIN OSER, DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA ^(now deceased) TOOK RUSSO TO MERCY HOSPITAL IN NEW ORLEANS WHERE RUSSO WAS ADMINISTERED SODIUM PENTOTHAL. OSER TOOK NOTES OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RUSSO

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

GAVE WHILE UNDER SODIUM PEN[†]OTHAL AND AFTERWARDS THESE NOTES WERE COMMITTED TO WRITING BY OSER AND SCIAMBRA BY DICTATING TO A D.A.'S SECRETARY, ON FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

IN REGARD TO COMMITTING HIS NOTES MADE DURING HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW OF RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE TO WRITING, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE STARTED TO DICTATE HIS MEMORANDUM ON FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, BUT DID NOT COMPLETE HIS MEMORANDUM UNTIL SEVEN TO TEN DAYS LATER. HE TESTIFIED THE REASON IT TOOK HIM THIS LENGTH OF TIME WAS BECAUSE THERE WERE MANY THINGS GOING ON DURING THIS PERIOD AND THAT HE WAS ONLY ABLE TO DICTATE TO A SECRETARY IN BITS AND PIECES AND IT TOOK HIM APPROXIMATELY FOUR OR FIVE SESSIONS WITH A SECRETARY TO COMPLETE HIS MEMORANDUM.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRST MEMORANDUM HE COMPLETED WAS THE ONE WHICH HE AND ASSISTANT D.A. OSER DICTATED AFTER THE SODIUM PEN[†]OTHAL HAD BEEN ADMINISTERED TO RUSSO.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT HIS MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO AT BATON ROUGE QUOTE WAS HASTILY DONE, IT IS INCOMPLETE, INACCURATE AND THERE ARE OMISSIONS IN IT UNQUOTE. SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT HE IS QUOTE A LOUSY MEMO
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

WRITER UNQUOTE.

OVER STRENUOUS OBJECTIONS BY THE DEFENSE, SCIAMBRA WAS ALLOWED TO INTERPRET HOW ERRORS CAME TO BE IN HIS MEMORANDUM REPORTING HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THE REASON THERE WERE NUMEROUS QUOTE DISCREPANCIES UNQUOTE IN HIS MEMORANDUM WAS BECAUSE THIS MEMORANDUM WAS SIMPLY HIS QUOTE INTERPRE^{to}TION UNQUOTE OF WHAT RUSSO TOLD HIM.

WHEN ASKED BY THE DEFENSE WHY THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THIS MEMORANDUM OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, SCIAMBRA ADMITTED THERE WAS ONLY AN QUOTE INDIRECT UNQUOTE MENTION OF THE ASSASSINATION. SCIAMBRA EXPLAINED THAT WHEN HE WENT TO BATON ROUGE TO INTERVIEW RUSSO HE WAS QUOTE CERTAINLY AWARE OF THE CONTENT UNQUOTE OF WHAT RUSSO WAS GOING TO SAY. SCIAMBRA SAID HE KNEW ABOUT WHAT RUSSO WAS GOING TO SAY BECAUSE OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES SCIAMBRA HAD READ.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT RUSSO DID NOT HAVE ANY TROUBLE IDENTIFYING A PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS FERRIE'S ROOMMATE BUT DID WANT OSWALD'S PHOTOGRAPH ALTERED SO THAT OSWALD WOULD HAVE THE SAME PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF FERRIE'S ROOMMATE AS RUSSO

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

REMEMBERED HIM. THIS INCLUDED A BEARD AND A GENERALLY DISHEVELED APPEARANCE.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE BURNED THE NOTES OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO TO PREVENT ANY QUOTE LEAKING OUT UNQUOTE OF INFORMATION FROM THE D.A.'S OFFICE.

SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED HE ARRANGED FOR THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN RUSSO AND JAMES PHELAN OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE WITH THE APPROVAL OF D.A. GARRISON AND GARRISON ORDERED THAT THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE TAPED. SCIAMBRA REFERRED TO PHELAN AS A QUOTE JOURNALISTIC PROSTITUTE UNQUOTE BECAUSE OF WHAT SCIAMBRA TERMED PHELAN'S INABILITY TO OBJECTIVELY REPORT THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH RUSSO. SCIAMBRA TESTIFIED THAT PHELAN WARNED RUSSO HE WAS GOING TO BECOME A QUOTE PATSY UNQUOTE IF SHAW WAS NOT CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY AND THAT IF THIS HAPPENED, D.A. GARRISON WOULD TURN ON RUSSO.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED R. C. ROLLAND, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PROFESSIONAL ICE SKATER AND PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE WINTERLAND ICE SKATING RINK IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ROLLAND TESTIFIED HE SAW DAVID FERRIE AND TWO MALE COMPANIONS
~~CORR NEXT TO LAST LINE WRD 3 SHLD BE WINTERLAND~~

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

COME TO HIS SKATING RINK ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THE DAY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE HAD TELEPHONED HIM SEVERAL DAYS PRIOR TO NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE TO INFORM ROLLAND THAT HE WAS COMING TO THE ICE SKATING RINK. ROLLAND SAID HE CONSIDERED THIS TO BE AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE AND THIS WAS THE REASON THAT HE REMEMBERED FERRIE SO WELL. WHILE AT THE RINK FERRIE MADE A QUOTE PEST OF HIMSELF UNQUOTE AND ON AT LEAST FOUR OR FIVE SEPARATE OCCASIONS CAME OVER AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO ROLLAND. HE TESTIFIED FERRIE DID NOT PURCHASE A TICKET OF ADMISSION AND DID NOT ICE SKATE AND REMAINED IN THE MAIN LOBBY AREA OF THE RINK AND REPEATEDLY USED A PUBLIC TELEPHONE IN THE LOBBY. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE RECEIVED ONE CALL AT THIS TELEPHONE BUT THAT HE COULD NOT OVERHEAR ANY OF FERRIE'S CONVERSATION. FERRIE INTRODUCED HIS TWO COMPANIONS ^{but} BY ROLLAND COULD NOT RECALL THEIR NAMES.

ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE LEFT THE SKATING RINK ABOUT FIVE FORTYFIVE P.M., HOWEVER PRIOR TO LEAVING TOLD ROLLAND THAT HE WOULD BE BACK LATER BUT FERRIE NEVER RETURNED. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE REPORTED THIS INCIDENT TO THE FBI AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

FBI.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS INITIALLY CONTACTED BY THE D.A.'S OFFICE AND INTERVIEWED BY ASSISTANT D.A. SCIAMBRA. HE COULD NOT RECALL THE DATE OF THIS INITIAL CONTACT BUT THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE IN SIXTYFOUR, HOWEVER IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT SCIAMBRA HAS ONLY BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE D. A.'S OFFICE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYSIX. THE DEFENSE THEN QUESTIONED ROLLAND ABOUT FERRIE'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND CLOTHING AND ALSO ABOUT THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF FERRIE'S COMPANIONS. ROLLAND TESTIFIED THAT HE OBSERVED FERRIE USING THE PUBLIC TELEPHONE ON ABOUT THREE OCCASIONS. HE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED ABOUT FERRIE'S BEHAVIOR WHILE AT THE SKATING RINK.

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS RICHARD W.

JACKSON, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS. La.

JACKSON TESTIFIED THAT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, HE FILLED OUT A CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM REGARDING MAIL FOR CLAY L. SHAW ADDRESSED TO SHAW'S RESIDENCE AT THIRTEEN THIRTEEN DAUPHINE WHICH WAS BEING DELIVERED TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES AND SHOULD BE CHANGED BACK TO THE DAUPHINE STREET ADDRESS.

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

THE NEXT PROSECUTION WITNESS WAS IDENTIFIED AS JAMES HARDIMAN, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, WHO STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN DELIVERING MAIL TO THE FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES ST. ADDRESS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYSIX WHEN THE MAIL OF CLAY L. SHAW WAS BEING DELIVERED TO FOURTEEN FOURTEEN CHARTRES STREET, HE DELIVERED SEVERAL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO QUOTE CLEM BERTRAND UNQUOTE TO THE SAME ADDRESS. HE TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT RECALL HOW MANY LETTERS HE HAD DELIVERED CONTAINING THE NAME OF CLEM BERTRAND BUT IT WAS ENOUGH SO THAT HE REMEMBERED THIS NAME WHEN IT APPEARED IN THE NEWS IN NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. HARDIMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER NOTICED ANY OF THE RETURN ADDRESSES ON THESE LETTERS AND THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NONE OF THE MAIL ADDRESSED TO CLEM BERTRAND AT THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS WAS EVER RETURNED.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLES, IT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT IF THE CLEM BERTRAND LETTERS WERE ADDRESSED TO SHAW'S DAUPHINE STREET ADDRESS AND RE-DELIVERED TO THE CHARTRES ADDRESS OR IF THEY WERE ADDRESSED TO THE CHARTRES STREET ADDRESS.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL ADJOURNED AFTER THE DEFENSE

END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

INDICATED THAT ITS CROSS EXAMINATION MIGHT BE LENGTHY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH
RICHARD W. JACKSON OR JAMES HARDIMAN, MENTIONED ABOVE. RESULTS OF
FBI INTERVIEWS WITH ROLLAND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

END

WA..

PGH

FBI WASH DC

11-27-69

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

DATE:

CE:JH:K:G:W:R
78-23-34

FROM : Carl Erdley, Acting
Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Division

SUBJECT: John Nichols v. United States of America,
et al., U.S.D.C. D. Kan., Civil No. F-4525.

We attach a copy of the Complaint in this suit.

In order that we may defend this action, please send us not later than February 19, 1969, a report, in duplicate, setting forth the facts regarding the matters alleged in the Complaint concerning the spectrographic test on Warren Commission Exhibit No. CE 399. Please include the following items in your report:

- (1) A statement as to the manner, place and time of plaintiff's request to make the spectrographic test involved available to him, including four copies -- one certified -- of any documents or other memoranda incorporating plaintiff's request.
- (2) Four copies -- one certified -- of any correspondence or memoranda of any communication, written or oral, between you and the plaintiff concerning plaintiff's request for the spectrographic test involved.
- (3) If the spectrographic test has been identified and located, a detailed description or summary of what the test involved and a statement as to its current location. If it has not been possible to identify the spectrographic test, please include a statement to this effect.
- (4) Two copies of any correspondence or memoranda showing the administrative processing of the plaintiff's request.
- (5) A statement of the reason or reasons why in the opinion of your agency the spectrographic test involved should not be made available. Such reasons

62

6750

should be related as directly as possible to the statute involved, 5 U.S.C. 552, or, for example, that the test is exempted from disclosure by some other statute, or that it is within one or more of the other exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, or that plaintiff did not comply with applicable regulations in requesting the test. Where the test falls within one or more of the exemptions of Subsection (b) of 5 U.S.C. 552, such exemption should be specifically identified and discussed.

- (6) If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the test requested would prejudice the operations of the FBI.

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

Please include a list of the names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved.

Because many courts are reluctant to grant extensions of time to answer, we request that this report be given your preferred attention. If you cannot send us the necessary materials before February 19, 1969, please let us know promptly so that we can inform the court of the reason for the delay.

Attachment

cc: United States Attorney
Topeka, Kansas

United States District Court

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF KANSAS

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 2-4536

JOHN NICHOLS

Plaintiff

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and JAMES E. BRADDES, ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Defendant

SUMMONS

To the above named Defendant : **The United States of America**

You are hereby summoned and required to ~~appear~~ file in the office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, Topeka, Kansas and serve upon

Sam A. Crow

John E. Wilkinson

M. C. Slough

plaintiff's attorney¹, whose addresses are

**612 New England Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603**

**First National Bank Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603**

**St. Mary's, Kansas
66536.**

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within **30** days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CHARLES W. CAHILL

Clerk of Court.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

JOHN NICHOLS,

Plaintiff

VS.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and JAMES B. RHOADES, ARCHIVIST
OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,

Defendants

No. 1-111-31

COMPLAINT

The plaintiff, for his cause of action against the United States of America, alleges and states as follows:

1. The jurisdiction is vested in this court under the provision of 5 U.S.C. Sections 1001-1011, and more particularly under the provisions of the Federal Public Records Law, Public Law 89-487, 80 Statutes 250 (1966); and venue is granted to this court under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 1391 (e) (4).

2. The plaintiff is a physician duly licensed by the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts certified by the American Board of Pathology with previous experience in gunshot wounds and x-ray interpretation thereof.

3. Because of his interest in science, and more particularly pathology and to clear up confusion surrounding the death of our President John F. Kennedy and to try insofar as humanly possible, to write a book which would be accurate, the plaintiff has made numerous attempts to procure certain information held by the archivist of the United States. The

and color transparencies, of John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, the brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, assumed control of the x-rays, and photographs despite the fact that these x-rays and photographs belonged to the United States Government. Of course, at that time Robert F. Kennedy was attorney general of the United States and had at least some color of authority to keep and retain the x-rays. Later, however, the family of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered into an agreement with the United States Government, allegedly pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Section 397 (e) (1), and transferred to the administrator of general services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States the x-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy of the late President. A copy of this agreement, dated October 29, 1966, is attached to this complaint and made a part hereof as though fully set out herein.

5. On August 21, 1966, the plaintiff herein, John Nichols, Ph.D., M.D., sent a certified letter to Joe M. Blumberg, Brigadier General, M.C., USA, Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 20305, requesting that he be allowed to study, among other things, the x-ray films, and the photographs from the autopsy of the late President John F. Kennedy. That letter, on August 25, 1966, was forwarded to Vice Admiral George G. Burkley, M.C., USN, The White House, Washington, D.C. Vice Admiral Burkley claims that the pertinent facts concerning the late President Kennedy were supplied to the Warren Commission for their information and

the same conditions as the President's private papers. Later, on July 19, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to the former archivist of the United States, Robert H. Bahmer, requesting the opportunity to view the x-ray films. Mr. Bahmer answered this letter July 21, 1967, claiming that he was unable to grant access to the x-rays because of the conditions set out in the agreement entered into between the Kennedy Family and the United States and referred to in paragraph 4 above. On September 5, 1967, the plaintiff herein sent a letter to Senator Robert Kennedy requesting permission to view the x-ray films and photographs taken of the late President at the time of the autopsy. This letter was referred to the archivist of the United States and was answered by him on October 5, 1967. This answer denied the plaintiff's request.

6. Because the x-ray films and photographs were taken on United States Government film and at a government hospital, the ownership of the x-rays and photographs is vested in the United States Government; and the only way that the Kennedy Family could have rightfully possessed these films was to have entered into a contract with the government for their purchase. Insofar as the plaintiff knows, the Kennedy Family came into possession of these films by virtue of Robert F. Kennedy's position as attorney general of the United States, and what in effect has happened is that the Kennedy Family has given the government its own film to preserve for self-keep. Consequently the conditions and restrictions imposed for examination of these x-rays and photographs are not valid nor enforceable, and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed

of America, James B. Rhoades, and of the attorney general of the United States of America as late as January 17, 1969, that he be furnished for study the x-ray films and other photographs made at the autopsy of the late President Kennedy and the Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 256 together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie for submission to neutron activation analysis. The plaintiff requested these things because of the reasons as set forth in paragraph numbered 3 and plaintiff is entitled to have disclosed to him these things under the Federal Public Records Law of 1966. The plaintiff's request has been denied.


8. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made numerous requests to ascertain the distance that the seats in the vehicle in which our President was riding were from the floor of the vehicle. This information is basic in order to more accurately align the path of the alleged bullet (CE 399) with respect to the President and Governor Connally. The United States of America, through its Secret Service Agents, has refused to provide this data.

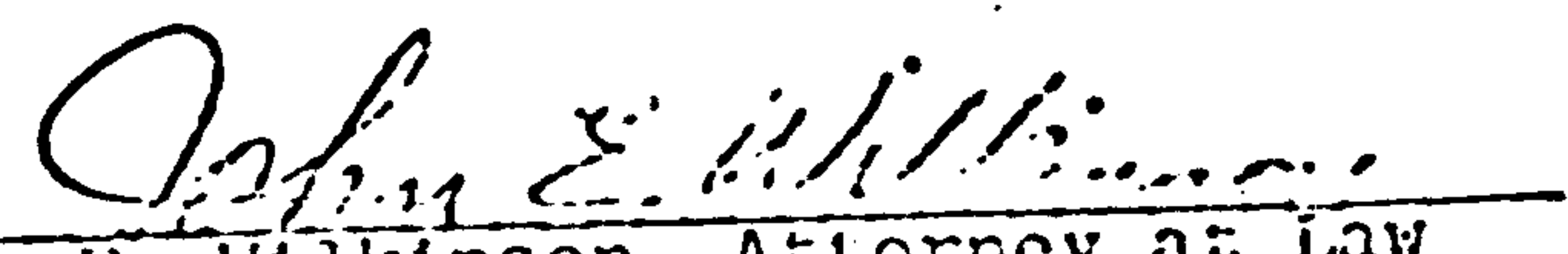
9. For the same reasons set out in paragraph numbered 3, plaintiff has made a request to examine the results of certain spectrographic studies on the bullet (CE 399) that allegedly struck our President as well as certain articles of our President's clothing. The Warren Commission makes reference to these tests but the results of these tests have not been divulged and have been denied by the United States of America through their various employees and agents of the

1. Permitting the plaintiff to study the photographs and x-ray plates as was afforded the recent panel of experts consisting of Dr. William H. Carns, Dr. Russell S. Fisher, Dr. Russell H. Morgan and Dr. Alan R. Moritz
2. Allowing plaintiff temporary custody of and permission to submit Warren Commission exhibits numbered 399, 573, 842, 843 and 856 to neutron activation analysis together with the President's coat, shirt and necktie also in order to submit the margin of the bullet holes to neutron activation analysis.

Plaintiff further prays this honorable court to issue an order requiring the United States Government to divulge the height of the President's and the height of Governor Connally's seat from the floor in the assassination car.

Plaintiff further prays that this honorable court issue an order requiring the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to divulge to the plaintiff the results of the spectrographic test on Warren Commission exhibit number CE 399, and the results of all other spectrographic analyses conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.


Sam A. Crow, Attorney at Law
612 New England Building, Topeka, Kan.
CE 5-3415 60


John E. Wilkinson, Attorney at Law
First National Bank Building, Topeka,
Kansas 66603 CE 2-0564

October 29, 1963

Honorable Larson D. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Knott:

The family of the late President John F. Kennedy shares the concern of the Government of the United States that the personal effects of the late President which were gathered as evidence by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, as well as certain other materials relating to the assassination, should be deposited, safeguarded and preserved in the Archives of the United States as materials of historical importance. The family desires to prevent the undignified or sensational use of these materials (such as public display) or any other use which would tend in any way to dishonor the memory of the late President or cause unnecessary grief or suffering to the members of his family and those closely associated with him. We know the Government respects these desires.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 397(a)(1), the executors of the estate of the late President John F. Kennedy hereby transfer to the Administrator of General Services, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, all of their right, title, and interest in all of the personal clothing of the late President now in the possession of the United States Government and identified in Appendix A, and in certain X-rays and photographs connected with the autopsy of the

late President referred to in Appendix B, and the Administrator accepts the same, for and in the name of the United States, for deposit in the National Archives of the United States, subject to the following restrictions, which shall continue in effect during the lives of the late President's widow, daughter, son, parents, brothers and sisters, or any of them:

(1) None of the materials identified in Appendix A ("the Appendix A materials"), shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix A materials shall be restricted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any serious scholar or investigator of matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes relevant to his study thereof. The Administrator shall have full authority to deny requests for access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent undignified or sensational reproduction of the Appendix A materials. The Administrator may seek the advice of the Attorney General or any person designated by the Attorney General with respect to the Administrator's responsibilities under this paragraph 1(2)(b).

II

(1) None of the materials referred to in Appendix B ("the Appendix B materials") shall be placed on public display.

(2) Access to the Appendix B materials shall be permitted only to:

(a) Any person authorized to act for a committee of the Congress, for a Presidential committee or commission, or for any other official agency of the United States Government, having authority to investigate matters relating to the death of the late President, for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such committee, commission or agency.

(b) Any recognized expert in the field of pathology or related areas of science or technology, for serious purposes relevant to the investigation of matters relating to the death of the late President; provided, however, that no access to the Appendix B materials pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) shall be authorized until five years after the date of this agreement except with the consent of the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2). For the purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether such an expert has suitable qualifications and serious purposes shall be made by the Kennedy family representative. No access shall be authorized pursuant to this paragraph II(2)(b) during the lives of the individuals referred to in the second paragraph of this agreement. For any purpose involving reproduction or publication of the Appendix B materials without the consent of the Kennedy family representative, who shall have full authority to deny requests for

access, or to impose conditions he deems appropriate on access, in order to prevent such use of the Appendix B materials.

III

(1) In order to preserve the Appendix A materials and the Appendix B materials against possible damage, the Administrator is authorized to photograph or otherwise reproduce any of such materials for purposes of examination in lieu of the originals by persons authorized to have access pursuant to paragraph I(2) or paragraph II(3).

(2) The Administrator may condition access under paragraph I(2)(b) or paragraph II(2)(b) to any of the materials transferred hereunder, or any reproduction thereof, upon agreement to comply with applicable restrictions specified in this agreement.

IV

(1) The Administrator shall be entitled to consult with the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2), and to rely upon such representative's statements in writing as representing the views of the Kennedy family, in connection with the construction or application of this agreement in a particular case.

(2) The Kennedy family representative for the purposes of this agreement shall be BURKE MARSHALL. A successor representative of the Kennedy family may be designated in writing to the Administrator from time to time by Mrs. John F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, any successor shall be designated by Robert F. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of both Mrs. John F. Kennedy and

Robert F. Kennedy, any such designation shall be made by Edward M. Kennedy. In the event of the death or disability of all three of them, any such designation shall be made by any adult child of the late President John F. Kennedy or by any of the late President's sisters, with the advice of other members of the family. Any representative designated hereunder will serve until a successor is designated.

V

This agreement may be amended, modified, or terminated only by written consent of the Administrator and the Kennedy family representative designated pursuant to paragraph IV(2).

VI

The Administrator shall impose such other restrictions on access to and inspection of the materials transferred hereunder, and take such further actions as he deems necessary and appropriate (including referral to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal action), to fulfill the objectives of this agreement and his statutory responsibility under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the preservation, arrangement and use of materials transferred to his custody for archival administration.

VII

All duties, obligations and discretions herein conferred upon the Administrator shall inure to each holder of the office of Administrator of General Services from time to time, and to any official of the United States Government who may become successor to the functions of archival administration vested in the Administrator under

APPENDIX A

Clothing and personal effects of the late President, identified by the following exhibit numbers relating to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy:

Commission Exhibit Nos. 393, 394, 395.

FBI Exhibit Nos. C25, C27, C28, C30, C33, C34, C35, C36.

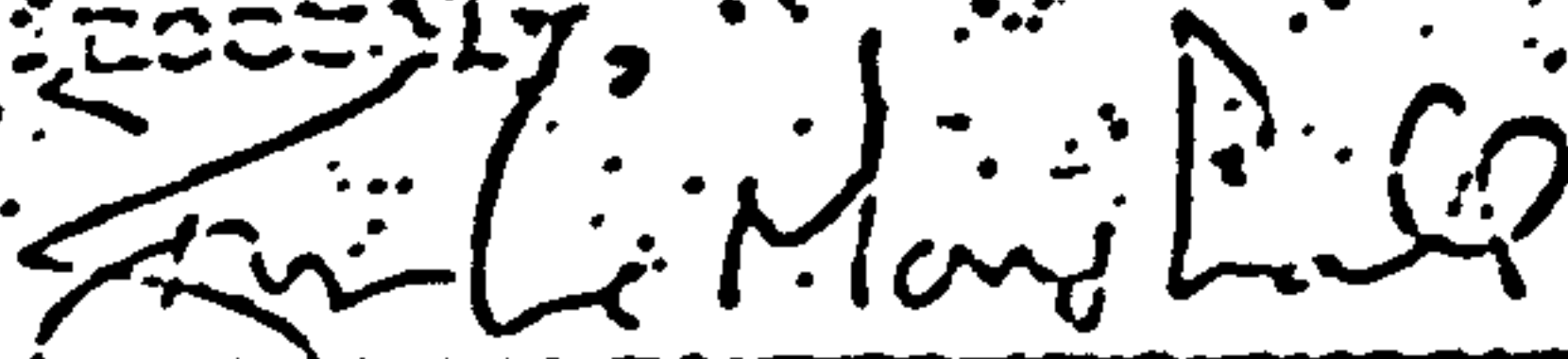
APPENDIX B

1. Envelopes numbered 1 to 18 containing black and white negatives of photographs taken at time of autopsy.
2. 7 envelopes containing 4 x 5 negatives of autopsy material.
3. 5 envelopes containing 4 x 5 exposed film containing no image.
4. 1 roll of exposed film from a color camera entirely black with no image apparent.
5. Envelope containing 3 X-ray negatives 14" x 17"; 6 X-ray negatives 10" x 12"; 12 black and white prints 11" x 14"; 17 black and white prints 14" x 17"; all negatives and prints pertaining to X-rays that were taken at the autopsy.
6. 36 3" x 10" black and white prints - autopsy photos
37 3 1/2" x 4 1/2" black and white prints - autopsy photos
27 color positive transparencies 4" x 5"
1 unexposed piece of color film.
7. 27 4" x 5" color negatives of autopsy photographs
55 8" x 10" color prints of autopsy photographs

the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. All such duties, obligations and discretions may be delegated to the Archivist of the United States, or to any successor to his functions of archival administration.

Please indicate your acceptance on behalf of the United States of America by executing the acceptance clause below.

Sincerely,



E. Le May Marshall, on behalf
of the Executors of the
Estate of John F. Kennedy

Accepted:



United States of America
by Larson B. Knott, Jr.
Administrator of General Services

WJW

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad - Encls. (2)
1-Mr. Jevons - Encls. (2)

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/14/69

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Mr. Heilman - Encls. (2)

SUBJECT: JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

We are in receipt of a memorandum from the Department dated 2/3/69 (copy attached), requesting information from the Bureau relative to a suit Dr. John Nichols of Kansas City, Kansas, is bringing against the Government for release of information pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It is understood he is preparing a book regarding the assassination.

Although the Departmental memorandum refers only to certain spectrographic analyses performed by the Laboratory, the complaint attached to the Department's memorandum reflects that the bulk of the requests made by Nichols is directed to the Archivist and pertains to the autopsy and other matters not affecting the FBI.

BACKGROUND:

We have had substantial previous correspondence with Nichols regarding the assassination. By letter 7/6/67, he requested to see the Director to explain some of his ideas and theories which he had in regard to the assassination. By Bulet 7/12/67, the Director declined to make an appointment and advised Nichols that we would take any information he desired to furnish but in documentary form. It was not believed desirable to accept oral information concerning his medical findings that would be subject to interpretation. By letter 6/8/68 (his sixth letter), he requested additional information and again suggested he present some findings orally. He also made frivolous, if not derogatory, remarks concerning Agents in the Kansas City Office. Obviously, it appeared that Nichols had nothing of value to make available and wanted to "use" the Bureau in connection with his book. In a memorandum B. J. White to Mr. Conrad dated 6/13/68, it was recommended and approved that his letter not be acknowledged and that the field office be advised to be most circumspect in any future dealings. Subsequently, SAC, Kansas City advised by airtel 9/25/68, that Nichols in an address before a local Bar Association and Medical Society was critical of the FBI investigation and made derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau. This airtel advised that Nichols indicated he planned to file suit against the FBI.

Enclosures (2) *sent 2-17-68*
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Casper, Attention: Mr. Dalbey

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop

12 FEB 19 1969

6750

RHJ:fch (9)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: JOHN NICHOLS VERSUS UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

The Department has asked the Bureau specifically for copies of memoranda showing administrative processing of the plaintiff's request (the Department subsequently advised that a summary of the action would be sufficient) and copies of any correspondence with Nichols, statements relative to the alleged complaint and information concerning the spectrographic tests conducted on Warren Commission Exhibit Number CE 399 which is the so-called pristine bullet reportedly found on the stretcher at the hospital and which was subsequently determined to have been fired from Oswald's rifle. Spectrographic analyses were conducted to compare this bullet with other recovered bullet fragments. The results of the spectrographic tests to the effect that the metals were similar is a matter of record in the Warren Commission Report. This is the normal manner in which the results of such tests are reported.

The Agent's notes and the raw analytical data on which the results are based are not normally made public since they can only be interpreted properly by scientifically trained personnel, and it would place an unnecessary and heavy burden on the Bureau to furnish all such details to any and all individuals who might request them. Release of the data in this instance would, therefore, establish a potentially highly detrimental precedent.

It is suggested that the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Department that it attempt to get a denial for the release of this information based on the exemption in the Public Information Law, 5 U.S.C. 552, subsection (b), paragraph 7, which specifically exempts investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. It is also suggested that we take the position that the release of our work papers and Agents' notes of our work would place an undue and unnecessary burden on the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we recommend to the Department that the information requested by Dr. John Nichols be denied.

(2) That the attached proposed memorandum be sent to the Department forwarding the information requested by the Department.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 14 1969

TELETYPE

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	_____

FBI NEW ORLS

1:39M 2-14-69 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 9P

REC-113
1, 3, 6

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT.

THERE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER AN ARTICLE REPORTING WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW ON FEBRUARY THIRTEEN INSTANT.

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, D.A. JIM GARRISON MADE AN APPEARANCE IN THE COURT ROOM AS AN OBSERVER BUT DID NOT PARTAKE IN THE QUESTIONING OF ANY OF THE WITNESSES.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OPENED WITH THE PROSECUTION ENTERING THREE EXHIBITS. ONE EXHIBIT WAS AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF DEALEY PLAZA. THE SECOND EXHIBIT WAS A SURVEY PLAT REPRESENTING THE LAND TOPOGRAPHY AS OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THE THIRD EXHIBIT WAS A MOCK-UP MODEL OF DEALEY PLAZA.

THE PROSECUTION CALLED ROBERT W. WEST, IDENTIFIED AS A DALLAS COUNTY SURVEYOR, AND AFTER QUESTIONING WAS QUALIFIED AS AN EXPERT

END PAGE ONE

La.

REC-113

10 FEB 20 1969

36 MAR 1 1969

62-109060-6751
5-116

PAGE TWO

WITNESS AND TESTIFIED TO THE ACCURACY OF THE EXHIBITS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD DONE A SURVEY PLAT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION.

WEST TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS STANDING AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS, DALLAS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE OBSERVED THE MOTORCADE APPROACH HOUSTON STREET AND TURN NORTH ON HOUSTON. HE LOST SIGHT OF THE MOTORCADE AS IT TURNED WEST ON TO ELM STREET. HE TESTIFIED THE NEXT TIME HE OBSERVED THE MOTORCADE WAS JUST BEFORE IT WENT UNDER THE UNDERPASS AND THAT DURING THIS TIME HE HEARD FOUR UNUSUAL SOUNDS. THE FIRST TWO SOUNDS WERE SIMILAR TO A MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRING BUT BY THE TIME HE HEARD THE THIRD SOUND HE RECOGNIZED IT AS A RIFLE SHOT AND THE SOUNDS APPEARED TO BE COMING FROM THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT OF DEALEY PLAZA, THIS BEING THE ENTIRE AREA NORTHWEST OF ELM STREET.

WEST TESTIFIED HE LEFT HIS POSITION AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND HOUSTON STREETS AND WENT TO THE DEALEY PLAZA AREA. HE OBSERVED SEVERAL PEOPLE, INCLUDING POLICEMEN, RUN UP THE GRASSY KNOLL HEADED FOR THE AREA QUOTE UP BEHIND THE WOOD STOCKADE FENCE UNQUOTE. HE OBSERVED MEN GOING OVER THIS FENCE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, WEST TESTIFIED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT HE COULD BE MISTAKEN AS TO THE NUMBER OF SOUNDS HE HEARD AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT AT THIS TIME HE WAS QUOTE EXCITED UNQUOTE AND IT WAS CONCEIVABLE HE WAS MISTAKEN IN HEARING WHAT APPEARED TO BE FOUR QUOTE BACKFIRES UNQUOTE. HE TESTIFIED HE DID NOT KNOW IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO HEAR AN ECHO IN DEALEY PLAZA SINCE THE AREA RESEMBLES A VALLEY.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER OF DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS STANDING ON A FOUR-FOOT TALL CONCRETE ABUTMENT IN DEALEY PLAZA WITH HIS SECRETARY AND OBSERVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE TURN ON TO ELM STREET. AT THIS TIME HE BEGAN TO FILM THE MOTORCADE. AS THE MOTORCADE APPROACHED HIM HE HEARD A SHOT AND NOTICED THE PRESIDENT LEAN TOWARDS MRS. KENNEDY. ZAPRUDER THEN TESTIFIED HE HEARD ANOTHER SHOT AND QUOTE THIS ONE HIT HIM IN THE HEAD UNQUOTE.

ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE FIRST SHOT THE PRESIDENT QUOTE GRABBED HIMSELF UNQUOTE AND QUOTE LEANED FORWARD UNQUOTE TOWARD HIS WIFE. AFTER THE SECOND SHOT THE PRESIDENT LEANED THE

END PAGE THREE

1-34-63

SAME WAY FORWARD TOWARD THE BOTTOM OF THE CAR. ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE SECOND SHOT HE SAW THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD OPEN UP AND BLOOD AND QUOTE OTHER THINGS UNQUOTE COME OUT.

HE TESTIFIED HE STOPPED FILMING AND BEGAN RUNNING AROUND THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING YELLING QUOTE THEY KILLED HIM UNQUOTE MANY TIMES. HE THEN WENT BACK TO HIS OFFICE LOCATED NEAR THE DEALEY PLAZA.

ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT HIS SECRETARY IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED AUTHORITIES ABOUT THE FILM HE HAD TAKEN AND THAT THE ORIGINAL AND THREE COPIES OF THIS FILM WERE DEVELOPED IN HIS PRESENCE. OF THE THREE COPIES MADE, ONE WAS GIVEN TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, ANOTHER TO SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI, AND THE THIRD TO LIFE MAGAZINE. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE FILM WAS TAKEN WITH A BELL AND HOWELL EIGHT MILLIMETER CAMERA WITH A ZOOM LENS AND BELIEVED THE LENS TO BE TWO POINT EIGHT.

UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, ZAPRUDER TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT BROUGHT THIS FILM WITH HIM FROM DALLAS AND THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS HAD GIVEN HIM A COPY OF THE FILM WHEN HE ARRIVED TO TESTIFY.

END PAGE 4

THE DEFENSE THEN OBJECTED TO THE FILM BEING INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE, MAINTAINING THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT LAID PROPER FOUNDATION.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN ORDERED THE JURY TO LEAVE THE COURTROOM WHILE THE FILM WAS SHOWN TO ZAPRUDER. ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, THIS WAS DONE TO ALLOW ZAPRUDER TO VIEW THE FILM AND VERIFY THAT IT WAS THE SAME ONE HE HAD TAKEN MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THIS FILM LASTED APPROXIMATELY THIRTYFIVE SECONDS IN LENGTH AND SHOWED THE PRESIDENT GRASP HIS THROAT, LEAN FORWARD TOWARD MRS. KENNEDY, THEN WHAT RESEMBLED A LARGE CLOUD OF SMOKE SURROUNDED KENNEDY'S HEAD AS THE SECOND SHOT HIT ITS TARGET. THE FILM SHOWED MRS. KENNEDY LOOKING ON IN HORROR AS THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD WAS SHATTERED BY THE BULLET AND ALSO SHOWED MRS. KENNEDY SCRAMBLING TO THE BACK OF THE AUTOMOBILE TO ASSIST A SECRET SERVICE MAN INTO THE CAR. THE FILM THEN SHOWED THE PRESIDENTIAL VEHICLE DISAPPEAR BEHIND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A TREE OR A CLUMP OF BUSHES AND THE FILM ENDED.

END PAGE 5

PAGE 6

THEREAFTER THE DEFENSE ASKED ZAPRUDER IF THE FILM HE HAD SEEN WAS THE SAME FILM HE TOOK IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED IT WAS THE SAME, ALTHOUGH HE COULD NOT BE SURE IF THE FILM HAD BEEN EDITED OR HAD SOME MISSING FRAMES.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN RULED THE FILM WAS RELEVANT AND ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE AND THE JURY WAS BROUGHT BACK INTO THE COURTROOM AND SHOWN THE FILM.

THE FILM WAS EXHIBITED TO THE JURY ON THREE OCCASIONS, ONE OF WHICH WAS A FRAME BY FRAME SHOWING.

THE PROSECUTION THEN CALLED AS ITS NEXT WITNESS BUELL W.

FRAZIER OF IRVING, TEXAS, WHO TESTIFIED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A CLERK AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY AND LIVED IN IRVING, A SUBURB OF DALLAS.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE FIRST MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AROUND THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, WHEN FRAZIER WENT TO WORK AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY. HE TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD WAS ALSO EMPLOYED AS A CLERK AND THAT HE GAVE OSWALD RIDES ON FRIDAY AFTERNOONS TO IRVING BECAUSE OSWALD VISITED HIS WIFE MARINA WHO WAS LIVING IN IRVING. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD

END PAGE 6

PAGE 7

RODE WITH HIM TO IRVING, TEXAS, ON FRIDAY EVENINGS AND BACK TO DALLAS ON MONDAY MORNINGS EVERY WEEK END EXCEPT THE ONE BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE WOULD NOT BE RIDING WITH HIM ON THIS ONE OCCASION BECAUSE HE WAS GOING TO GET A DRIVERS LICENSE. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT CONVERSE WITH OSWALD VERY MUCH ON THESE OCCASIONS AND WHILE AT WORK OSWALD STAYED BY HIMSELF AND WAS MORE OR LESS A LONER. HE TESTIFIED HE DID RECALL ON A FEW OCCASIONS SEEING OSWALD PLAY BASEBALL WITH CHILDREN IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD IN IRVING.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT OSWALD ASKED HIM IF HE COULD GO TO IRVING WITH FRAZIER ON NOVEMBER TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. OSWALD TOLD FRAZIER HE WAS GOING TO SEE HIS WIFE TO GET SOME CURTAIN RODS WHICH OSWALD SAID HIS WIFE HAD BOUGHT FOR HIM. FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT ON THIS DATE HE KNEW THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WOULD BE COMING BY THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. HE TESTIFIED THAT AT NO TIME DID OSWALD EVER MENTION THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT OR TALK OF THE PRESIDENT OR DISCUSS POLITICS WITH FRAZIER.

END PAGE 7

PAGE 8

HE TESTIFIED THAT ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE PICKED OSWALD UP AND OSWALD DID NOT HAVE ANYTHING WITH HIM BUT FRAZIER NOTICED A PACKAGE OSWALD HAD APPARENTLY PLACED IN THE BACK SEAT OF FRAZIER'S CAR. OSWALD IDENTIFIED THE PACKAGE AS CURTAIN RODS AND FRAZIER DESCRIBED THE PACKAGE AS APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET IN LENGTH, ABOUT FIVE OR SIX INCHES IN WIDTH, WRAPPED IN PAPER SIMILAR IN COLOR TO A PAPER SACK THAT CAN BE OBTAINED AT GROCERY STORES. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER OBSERVED OSWALD IN THE POSSESSION OF A RIFLE AND THAT ON THE TRIP TO DALLAS ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO HE ATTEMPTED TO TALK WITH OSWALD ABOUT THE WEATHER BUT OSWALD MADE NO RESPONSE. HE TESTIFIED THEY ARRIVED AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY ABOUT TEN MINUTES BEFORE EIGHT A.M. AND OSWALD WAS CARRYING THE PACKAGE AS HE SAW OSWALD ENTER THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING. THEREAFTER HE SAW OSWALD SEVERAL TIMES BUT HE NEVER DID SEE THE PACKAGE AGAIN.

FRAZIER TESTIFIED THAT AT ABOUT NOON HE WENT TO THE TOP OF THE STEPS OF THE BUILDING TO WATCH THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. HE SAW THE MOTORCADE TRAVEL DOWN HOUSTON STREET AND TURN TOWARD THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS. JUST AFTER THE MOTORCADE MADE THE TURN OFF

END PAGE 8