

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Interprets JFK autopsy

Wasn't possible for Oswald to act alone, says coroner

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — A forensic pathologist who examined the records and materials of the autopsy performed on President John F. Kennedy said Saturday that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald could not have acted alone.

Dr. Cyril Wecht, Allegheny County Coroner, said at a news conference a two-day examination of the autopsy materials at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. convinced him that it was "physically impossible" for only one gunman to have slain Kennedy.

Wecht's findings were in direct contradiction not only with the Warren Report conclusion that a single assassin was responsible for Kennedy's death, but also with a report by Dr. George K. Lattimer, the first private physician to examine the X-rays.

Wecht said: "The fact is that the physical evidence shows that not any one person could have been a shooter. There had to have been at least two people shooting."

Wecht charged that the single-assassin finding of the lengthy Warren Report hinges on the theory that one bullet fired from a single gun wound

ed President Kennedy in the back seat of his limousine, and also wounded and passed through Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the front seat.

Lattimer made his report last January, about two months after the expiration of the Kennedy family five-year ban on making public the material.

At that time, Lattimer, chairman of the department of urology at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, said there was no doubt in his mind that Kennedy was gunned down by a single assailant. He said the X-rays proved that the front and rear wounds in the slain president were caused by the same bullet which passed through Kennedy's body and then struck Connally.

Wecht disagreed. "The magic bullet theory is the sine qua non of the Warren Report," he said. "It is absolutely untenable from a scientific standpoint.

"I was quite amazed at the pristine shape of the bullet," Wecht said. "When one examines the bullet and the various films, there can be little or no question that that bullet did

not traverse the body of two men."

He declined to say how many gunmen he thought were involved.

Wecht, a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said he based his findings on an examination last week of X-rays, photographs, films, bullets and bullet fragments.

Wecht said several "extremely relevant" items — including microscopic slides and Kennedy's brain, which he said was to have been preserved — were not made available to him.

"Looking at the X-rays," he said, "I discovered a dark, brownish-black object inside the brain...nobody ever mentioned this previously. Nobody ever described it."

He did not say if he thought the object was a bullet.

Wecht said he will submit to Burke Marshall, executor of the Kennedy estate, a proposal for a full review of the autopsy materials by a team of experts.

Wecht, who is also Director of the Institute of Forensic Sciences at Duquesne University, was granted permission by Marshall to study the autopsy materials.

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas

Page 6A

Date: 8-27-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: FELIX R. MCKNIGHT

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

7065

ENCLOSURE

Error in JFK autopsy blamed for conjectures

DENVER (AP) — A leading medical expert says a four-inch mistake by a pathologist who examined the body of John F. Kennedy after he was shot to death in Dallas produced a series of false speculations about the assassination.

Dr. Russell H. Morgan said the bullet actually entered the president's skull some four inches higher than initially reported, but the Warren Commission's detailed report on the assassination failed to clarify that point.

Morgan, dean of the medical school at Johns Hopkins University, is the only radiologist to examine the X-ray photographs of the slain president's skull.

In an address to the 34th mid-summer conference of the Rocky Mountain Radiological Society here, he gave X-rays the credit for finally revealing the pathologist's error and disproving many of the more ex-

treme speculations spawned by the mistake, which is included in the Warren Commission report.

Morgan's four-year investigation of the photographs and the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination led him to several conclusions, he said.

The most important finding was that one of the pathologists who examined Kennedy's body in Washington the night of the assassination erred in saying the fatal bullet entered the "occipital protuberance," or the bulge at the lower section of the back of the skull.

This statement, which Morgan said later proved to be false, was included in the Warren report. Critics of the report immediately noted a major inconsistency between that alleged entry point and several features of the Zapruder film which showed a frame-by-frame sequence of the shooting. Critics said the film

showed the president's head in a near vertical position when the bullet hit and also showed him lurching backward, leading to speculation the bullet came from the front.

The angle of the bullet became controversial. Some contended it couldn't have been fired from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle in the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository and entered the skull where the pathologist said it did.

Morgan said the Warren Commission, which named Oswald as the assassin, made no effort to explain the contradiction, allowing it to provide controversy for several years.

When he was given two days to examine the X-ray photographs, Morgan found them of poor quality, severely over-exposed. Of the 14, he said, only three were of the head wound. He said one had pencil marks on the negative itself showing "where somebody thought the bullet had gone."

The penciled line

pointed to the mistaken pathologist's conclusion that the bullet entered the base of the skull and exited at an upward angle out of the right of the forehead.

But Morgan said he found the actual entry wound was 120 millimeters away from the penciled line, more than four inches higher on the back of the head.

The lurching of the president's body backward, he said, was caused by body spasms after the massive wound was inflicted.

Morgan said the Zapruder film, the ballistics tests, the projected line of fire and the angle of entry of the fatal bullet all were consistent with the explanation that a single shot fired from above and behind killed the president.

"The Warren Commission's diagnosis was correct," he said, "even though the evidence cited was inconsistent."

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas

Page 12A

Date: 8-20-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: FELIX R. MCKNIGHT

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

0

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/25/72

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-5033) (RUC)

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

8/8/72.

Re Legat, Rome, Letter to the Bureau dated ^{file 7062}

B. APPROX
11/31

On 9/20/72, EDWARD R. SLEMMER, 136 South
Fulton Street, Allentown, Pa., was contacted by SA
DAVID A. ROWE. Mr. SLEMMER advised he is a 41 year
old school teacher, presently unemployed and recuper-
ating from a recent operation. He stated that he
has been interested in the assassination of President
KENNEDY and has read the report of the President's
Commission concerning this assassination.

Mr. SLEMMER indicated that a number of questions
had arisen in his mind concerning the assassination and
he has made a number of inquiries throughout the United
States and abroad in an effort to resolve these questions.
He also advised that one question was whether the rifle
used by OSWALD was purchased with the magazine or if the
magazine was purchased at a separate location. SLEMMER
stated that he was interested in trying to trace the
route of the magazine from Italy in an effort to answer
this question.

SLEMMER indicated the only research he had
conducted concerning the assassination was to read the
report of the President's Commission. He noted that his
research in this area was a "hobby" to keep him occupied.

REC-42 62-109060-7066

EX-117

SEP 26 1972

Smith

- (2) - Bureau
- 1 - Philadelphia (62-5033)

DAR:mem

*0-7 Legat Rome
for info
9-28-72*



5 OCT 5 1972

1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 9/25/72

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are four newspaper
clippings described as follows:

- (1) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 9/9/72 captioned
"Depository funding draws fire"
- (2) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 9/10/72 captioned
"Schoolbook Depository Building: A memorial
to what?"
- (3) "The Dallas Morning News" of 9/11/72 captioned
"Book Building Solutions Sought"
- (4) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 9/11/72 captioned
"Group might try to buy depository"

Bureau. The above articles are for information of the

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(3)

REC-42 62-109060-7067

EX-117

10 SEP 28 1972

[Handwritten signature]

57 OCT 5 1972

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Book Building Solutions Sought

An unspecified number of "private, interested Dallas citizens" is forming a group to review suggestions for, and possibly buy, the old Texas School Book Depository Building. The Dallas News learned Sunday.

City Councilman Fred Zeder said a 7:30 a.m. breakfast meeting has been scheduled for the group Monday. He declined to name the location. The group has no chairman.

Zeder said the group may raise funds to buy the building and "do something appropriate" or "get some suggestions of what might be appropriate."

The building at Elm and Houston is the location from which Lee Harvey Oswald is accused of shooting and killing President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Zeder, who feels there is "no saving grace" to the building, said the site might be used as a park, for a school, or as a memorial or museum for the city so "people can understand the true background of Dallas."

COUNCILMEN ZEDER and Russell Smith will present a resolution to the council Monday designed to change an earlier resolution, passed Tuesday, made by Councilman Garry Weber.

~~That~~ resolution put a freeze on the city issuing any permits to change the site and asked that the building be placed under the National Historical Sites Commission.

Zeder and Smith opposed the resolution and will ask the council to rescind it or rescind all but the freeze on permits.

The new proposal, to be made by

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

"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 1

Date: 9-11-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: JACK B. KRUGER

Title:

Character:

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Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

62-109060-7057

SEARCHED

Zeder and seconded by Smith, also will invite private enterprise to make proposals concerning the building and site.

Weber issued a statement Sunday saying "I am unable to understand Zeder's and Smith's continued opposition" to his resolution.

"I hope they will realize that we are all in basic accord on our goals and will join with the majority of the council to do what is best for Dallas.

"MY RESOLUTION," Weber said, "does not involve any tax expenditures at this point. It does not mean the building will or must be preserved."

Weber said the National Historical Sites Commission, if given jurisdiction on the building, "may well decide to raze it and make some other fitting use of the site.

"All my resolution is designed to accomplish is to make certain the depository building will never fall into the hands of private promoters or of any who would use it for purposes detrimental to Dallas, or to the memory of President Kennedy."

Weber said he wants the building and the site made public property so that elected officials, responsible to the people, "can make the best judgment of its final disposition."

Both Zeder and Smith felt Weber's resolution sought to preserve the site as is. Smith said Sunday that millions of dollars would be spent refurbishing it and "then when we do get it, I'm not sure what we're going to do with it except make it a shrine to Oswald."

Smith also said, "Neither of us has any qualms about going along with the freeze on permits and demolition until the council decides what it wants to do."

He feels the building has no value as a historic site. "President Kennedy never stepped inside the building; it just has a window a sniper sat in."

WEBER SAID SUNDAY "a 10-year charade" of activities has surrounded the building and site, giving Dallas "a black eye nationally."

"For 10 years, it's been kicked around," he said. "If we don't take this action, there's the possibility it will go to another promoter."

Weber's resolution called for application for federal funds to maintain and preserve the site under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Schoolbook Depository Building:

A memorial to what?

By FRED M. ZEDER II
Dallas City Councilman

ON THE DAY that President Kennedy was shot, Dallas plunged deeply into the sorrow of the world. But the sorrow of Dallas went perhaps deeper than the rest of the world; and perhaps that sorrow lingers more poignantly here.

The people of the city were dealt a blow, the likes of which few cities in the world have had to bear: their home was called "the city of hate," "the city without a heart." The impression given the world was that this was a city of one-minded right wing extremists, dedicated to a reactionary philosophy of violence.

This impression was false then. It is false today. But it is also the impression that remains in the minds of too many people of the world.

WE ARE NOT going to forget the tragedy of Nov. 22, 1963. We are not going to forget that it happened here. That's why local tax funds were used to construct the block-square Kennedy Memorial in downtown Dallas.

But last Tuesday, the Dallas City Council voted 9-2 to freeze any construction or demolition permits for the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building:

to take steps toward having that building placed on the National Registry of historic monuments, and to seek a federal grant for the preservation and maintenance of the building as a memorial.

A crumbling, condemned, ugly, eight-story memorial to what? To the fanatic foul deed of a sick little man? To the fact that for about three seconds of its entire history, one corner of one floor may have provided a sniper's perch for Lee Harvey Oswald?

SURELY, THIS building can never be a memorial to John Kennedy, who never set foot in it, who never knew it existed. And a dilapidated architectural monstrosity is hardly an appropriate memorial to the youthful, zealous ideals of John Kennedy.

We have heard the argument that the historic value of TSBD is similar to that of Ford's Theater, or the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. The comparisons fail.

Ford's Theater had a long and significant history in the American theater before President Lincoln was assassinated there. Following the assassination, the theater was closed for several months, then reopened as an office and

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas

Page P-3

Date: 9-10-72

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SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

SEP 13 1972
FBI - DALLAS

storage building for a government bureau.

It was not until February 1968 that Ford's Theater was reopened to its original purpose. But even now, it does not stand as a memorial to the assassination: it stands as a working theater, housing the National Repertory Theater of the United States. TSBD can claim no previous or later contribution to history; nor can the dilapidated building serve any valuable working function.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that the bloodspattered chair and program held by Abraham Lincoln when he died are not in the theater today, but at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Mich. The dedication of the theater as printed in the National Park Service brochure reads "In commemoration of Abraham Lincoln, devoted patron of the theater, concerts and opera, demonstrated in his love for the performing arts." Ford's theater today is only incidentally the location of the assassination of a President.

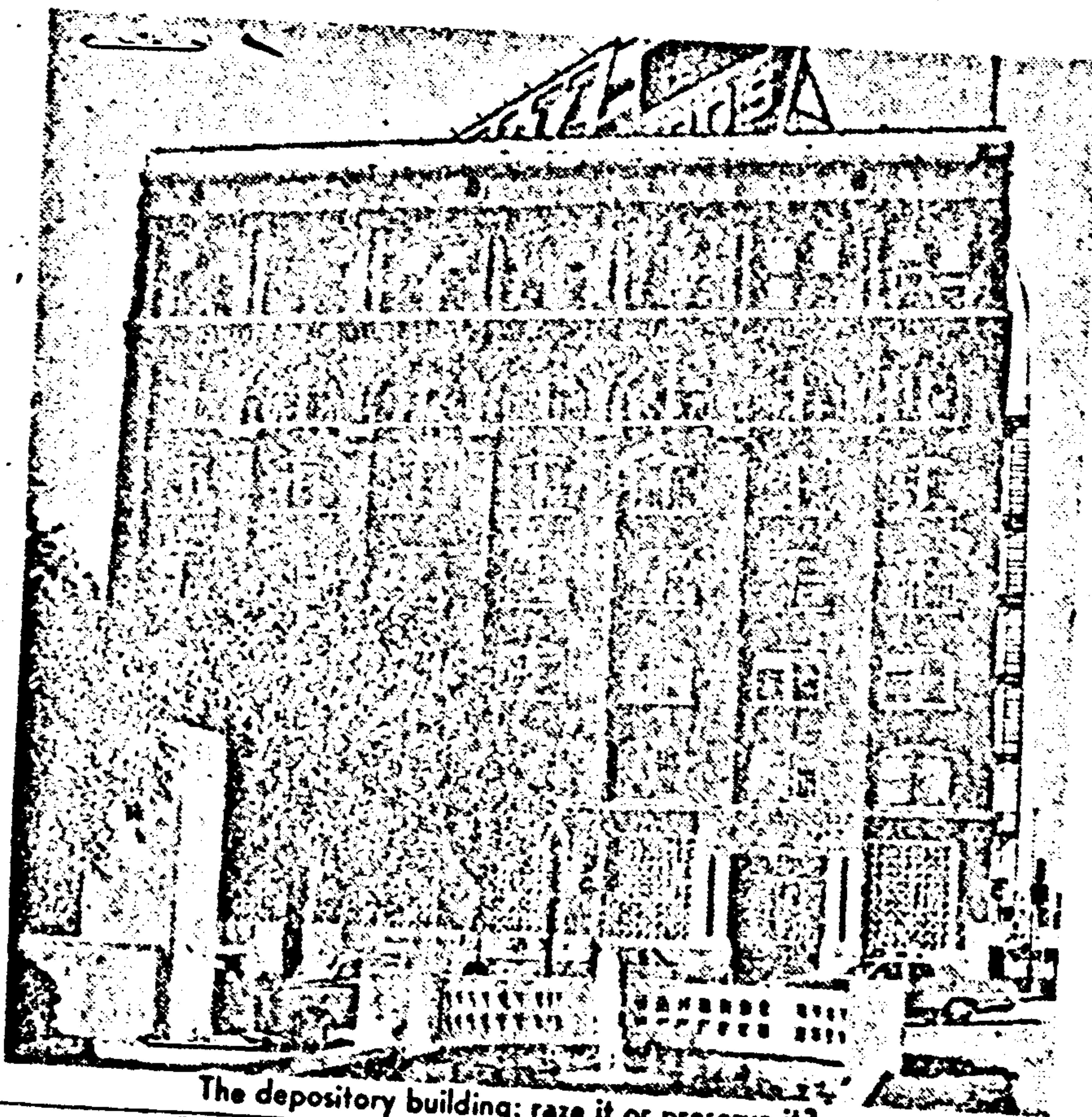
Visitors to the Anne Frank apartment in Amsterdam will find it a testimonial to a brave and gallant spirit, and not as an exploitation of the tragic murder of 6,000,000 Jews.

The Texas Schoolbook Depository bore no relevance to the life of John Kennedy. It happened to provide a vantage point over the motorcade route—no more.

I HAVE NOT HEARD the City Council of Memphis, Tennessee, recommending that the dingy lodging house and the window from which James Earl Ray fired the shot that killed Martin Luther King be memorialized. Nor has Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles, suggested that the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in which Sirhan Sirhan assassinated Robert Kennedy be enshrined. Nor has a bronze plaque been struck to identify the University of Texas Tower as the place where Charles Whitman's madness was vented.

None of these places made a contribution to history. They were locations of convenience. And their momentary convenience made them momentarily infamous. The same is true of TSBD.

By declaring it a National Monument then, who would be memorialized—the slayer or the slain?—would we be



The depository building: raze it or preserve it?



Fred M. Zeder II

creating a tourist attraction or a shrine?

A CITY IS more than a population count or a geographical location. A city is its people, people with ideas and ideals. The ideas and ideals of the people of Dallas represent a constant striving for excellence in the quality of life. But, to too many people of the world, Dallas is still the "City of Hate." And our City Council has voted 9-2 to immortalize that libelous legend, with a memorial to mad violence.

It is my profound hope that the Council and the people of this city will give this action a second thought. Let us tear down the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building and replace it with something of reverence and beauty; a park, a school, some kind of living memorial to the ideals of all men who seek a better world.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Depository funding draws fire

A push to rescind a Dallas City Council decision to seek federal funding for purchase of the Texas School Book Depository building is being mapped by two councilmen.

City Councilman Russell Smith said Saturday that he is working with Councilman Fred Zeder on the move.

Smith said they object to spending any tax money—whether federal, state or local—for the building.

Councilman Garry Weber won approval Tuesday of a resolution which would seek National Historic Preservation Act funds for the building.

Weber's resolution, which was opposed by Zeder and Smith in the 9-2

vote, also put a freeze on any applications for demolition or alterations on the building while the city is contemplating federal funding.

Smith said he has no objections to the freeze.

"Weber said he wanted time to figure out what to do to the building, and I don't object to that," he said.

"But, Zeder and I jointly are proposing that the city not seek the taxpayers' money but that if anything is done at all, it should be through private sources," said Smith.

"I would like for the citizens to let the council members know this weekend their feelings on the issue," said Smith. "I feel the vote of 9-2 is not re-

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas

Page 1B

Date: 9-9-72
Edition:
Author:
Editor: FELIX R. MCKNIGHT
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

62-107010-2

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
SEP 18 1972
FBI - DALLAS

fective of the attitude of all the citizens, who I don't think want tax money spent on an empty shell of a building."

Smith objected to the section of the City Council resolution stating that the building had achieved historical significance and should be maintained as a monument of national interest.

"The only memorial is that window that Lee Harvey Oswald sat on, and the building has no moral value to the Kennedy family," said Smith, who was a member of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission which sought private funding for the existing memorial in the county government complex.

Smith said the placement of the

building under control of the National Registry of Historical Places would duplicate the existing Kennedy memorial.

Zeder and Smith must act at the upcoming council meeting on Monday, under the City Council rules of procedure.

Zeder, who said he was against "any memorializing of that day of infamy with that structure" at a meeting Tuesday night, said he would rather see the building razed and turned into a park.

Zeder said he had conferred with New York City architect I. M. Pei, who designed the new City Hall now under construction, about alternate plans for the site.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Group might try to buy depository

City Councilmen Fred Zeder and a group of private citizens met Monday "to see that something proper" is done with the building which formerly housed the Texas School Book Depository in downtown Dallas.

Zeder is an avowed foe of tax money being used to purchase the building from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired the shots which killed President John F. Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

The Times Herald has learned the group may be trying to raise money to buy the building at Elm and Houston.

Zeder, who feels there is "no saving grace" to the structure, said the site might be used as a park, for a school, or as a memorial or museum for the city so "people can understand the true background of Dallas."

Zeder and Councilman Russell Smith opposed a resolution last week by Councilman Gary Weber which put a freeze on the city issuing any permits to change the site usage and asked the building be placed under the National Historical Sites Commission.

Zeder and Smith were expected to ask the council Monday afternoon to withdraw it or to withdraw all but the freeze on permits.

Zeder is expected to introduce a resolution which would allow private citizens to make proposals about the building and the site.

Weber's resolution called for application of federal funds to maintain and preserve the site under the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966.

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas

Page B-3

Date:

9-11-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: FELIX R. MCKNIGHT

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

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SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 13 1972
FBI - DALLAS

62-109060-767

FBI

Date: 11/13/72

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning interview of Mrs. JENNY MOSES at Shreveport, Louisiana, concerning captioned matter. Enclosed for Dallas and San Antonio is one copy each of same letterhead memorandum.

The attached letterhead memorandum is self-explanatory. It should be noted that during interview with Mrs. JENNY MOSES, she admitted she has recently been under psychiatric care at Shreveport, Louisiana. Interviewing Agent was SA RONALD W. BEINNER.

T-113

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 1) (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans
- RWB-gca
- (7)

REC-71 62-109060-7068

12 NOV 16 1972

RECEIVED

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 13, 1972

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

On November 10, 1972, Mrs. Jenny Moses, Apartment 812, Villa Marquis Apartments, 7107 Jewella Road, Shreveport, Louisiana, telephonically contacted the Shreveport, Louisiana Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and requested to speak with a Special Agent of the FBI. She said it was important for her to speak with an Agent, for she had vital information and that she would speak with an Agent only if a meeting could be arranged at a public restaurant. She said she had important information concerning the events of November, 1963.

Arrangements were made for a meeting at Sambo's Restaurant, 1107 West 70th Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, between Mrs. Moses and a Special Agent of the FBI, at which time Mrs. Moses voluntarily furnished the following information:

Mrs. Moses stated that during February, 1963, she resided with her family at Devine, Texas, a suburb of San Antonio, Texas, at which time she was employed as a private secretary to Robert Mc Daniel, the President of H. E. Butt Construction Company at San Antonio, Texas. In February, 1963, she had been employed there for about nine months.

Moses advised that shortly after beginning her employment for Robert Mc Daniel, she learned that he was a personal friend and business associate of then Vice President Lyndon Johnson. Vice President Johnson called Mc Daniel frequently at which time she took the calls and

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3 6 JAN 13 1973

ENCLOSURE

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

transferred them to Mc Daniel. While doing this, she personally spoke with Vice President Johnson numerous times.

During one day in February, 1963, she took a call from the Vice President and transferred it to Mc Daniel, who was in his office which adjoined hers. The door was left open and she overheard part of the conversation between Mc Daniel and Johnson. Moses said she heard both Mc Daniel and Johnson speaking in loud angry voices. She said she was able to overhear Johnson, who was yelling, say "Get rid of the 'son of a bitch,' I don't care how, how much it costs, but get rid of the 'son of a bitch' by the end of the year." After this telephone call, Mc Daniel came into her office and she said, "What was that all about?", and Mc Daniel said, "I just got orders to assassinate President Kennedy." Mc Daniel told her that Vice President Johnson told him that he had talked to President Kennedy regarding the high bid on a \$2,000,000 grain storage deal that somehow involved Billy Sol Estes. Johnson was refused by Kennedy and became furious.

Moses stated her conversation about this particular telephone call lasted about fifteen minutes with Mc Daniel and it was never discussed since. She said she did not believe it at the time, but since the occurrence of other events, she is convinced that Mc Daniel was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy on the behalf of Lyndon Johnson. She recalled Mc Daniel telling her during this conversation that Kennedy would be dead in six months. Mc Daniel added that he would assassinate his mother for \$2,000,000.

Moses further advised that Mc Daniel, acting for the H. D. Butt Construction Company, fronted for Lyndon Johnson in many business deals where Mc Daniel was financially backed by Johnson. She could not furnish specific information concerning deals made, but is certain this is true from telephone calls between Johnson and Mc Daniel during her employment with Mc Daniel.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Moses also stated that the San Antonio firm of Jaffie and Martin was also involved in business deals for Johnson.

She recalled that Mc Daniel made several trips to Pecos, Texas, after receiving the above described telephone call from Johnson. Mc Daniel in 1963, was about 55 years of age.

Moses said she has had no contact with Mc Daniel since that time. She moved with her family to Many, Louisiana, in December, 1963, and lived there for a little over a year and subsequently moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, in May, 1965. She has not come forward with the above information until now as she believes former President Johnson has been and is in a position to learn of any developments in the Kennedy assassination investigation and that she would be in a position of serious harm, if the above information became known. She added that she did not feel she had enough information and could support same. Moses made several comments concerning her personal feeling that Johnson had Kennedy killed as he was the one to have the most to gain from the death of President Kennedy. She said she was advised not to say anything by her husband and other members of her family. However, since the attempt on Governor Wallace's life, she felt she had to come forward as she has.

Mrs. Moses said in recent months she has received psychiatric care from Dr. David Kimbell, at Shreveport, Louisiana. She said Dr. Kimbell had told her not to say anything concerning the matter. She subsequently went to Louisiana State Senator J. Bennett Johnston who was just elected to the United States Senate, and was told to report her information to the FBI.

Mrs. Moses stated she would be willing to take a lie-detector test concerning the above information.

The following descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Jenny Moses
Race	White

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Miss J. [unclear] [unclear]

Sex Female

Date of Birth November 27, 1934

Place of Birth Falk, Arkansas

Height 5'3"

Weight 110 pounds

Hair Blonde

Eyes Blue

Social Security Account Number -- 439-48-3089

Marital Status Married

Husband
O. L. Moses
(Employed, Texas International Petroleum Corporation, presently working offshore of Louisiana on an oil rig.)

Louisiana Driver's License Number 1835075
Picture number - 99
Examining office - 08

Residence 7107 Jewella Road,
Shreveport, Louisiana

Employment Secretary,
Ballard's Inc.,
Sipple Street,
Shreveport, Louisiana

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 nor duplicated within your agency.

Mr. Marshall

11/20/72

F. F. O'Connell

DISPOSAL OF EXTRA COPIES OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend the disposal of surplus copies of investigative reports prepared in the following cases:

Jack L. Ruby
ETAL - Civil Rights
Bufile 44-24016

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning
Bufile 62-109060

Lee Harvey Oswald
IS-R-Cuba
Bufile 105-82555

Presently a total of 719 extra copies of Bureau investigative reports are contained in file or stored on the Bulky ramp in the Records Branch in the foregoing cases. Additionally, six copies of the President's Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Bufile 62-109060-236) are maintained in the Records Branch and occupy voluminous space. Some of these copies were returned to the Bureau by other government agencies when no longer needed. Attached is a tabulation identifying the serial number, name of reporting agent, date of report, number of copies in file and number of copies of reports maintained on the Bulky ramp in each of these cases.

Enclosure

1 - 44-24016
1 - 62-109060
1 - 105-82555

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

167 NOV 30 1972

CTB:mj

(6)

DEC 5 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1119

Memorandum O'Connell to Mr. Marshall
Re: DISPOSAL OF EXTRA COPIES OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

These extra copies of reports occupy six 5-drawer cabinets of valuable filing space which can be recovered if copies are no longer needed. The identical duplicate copies of documents maintained in the same file are "non-record material" and Archival authority is not required to destroy them.

RECOMMENDATION:

That authority be granted for the destruction of duplicate copies of reports in the aforementioned cases and for the excess copies of the President's Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

JACK L. RUBY
Bufile 44-24016

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAMP
658	Manning C. Clements	12/6/63	1	2
804	Manning C. Clements	12/19/63	1	2
810	Manning C. Clements	12/14/63	1	2
847	Manning C. Clements	12/21/63	1	2
890	Manning C. Clements.	12/31/63	1	1
1874	DHB	6/26/64	4	8
2005	PBD	8/13/64	1	6
			<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>
	TOTAL EXCESS COPIES OF REPORTS			<u>26</u>
	TOTAL EXTRA COPIES			<u><u>26</u></u>

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 Bufile 62-109060

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAMP
2143	Robert P. Gemberling	12/18/63	1	4
2725	"	3/23/64	1	6
2793	"	3/30/64	1	4
3083	"	5/15/64	1	4
3329	"	6/19/64	1	4
3477	"	7/16/64	1	3
3613	"	8/11/64	1	5
3630	"	8/7/64	1	4
3745	"	8/28/64	1	3
3781	"	9/18/64	1	1
3859	"	10/21/64	1	5
3930	"	12/10/64	1	6
4005	"	4/22/65	1	6
TOTAL EXTRA COPIES OF REPORTS				<u>55</u>

ENCLOSURE

62 109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Bufile 105-82555

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAMF
416	John T. Reynolds	12/6/63	1	4
454	Warren C. DeBrueys	12/2/63	1	1
455	"	12/8/63	1	3
463	David J. Reid	12/1/63	1	4
464	David M. Harris	12/2/63	1	5
481	Marion C. Street	12/2/63	1	6
505	Robert P. Gemberling	11/30/63	1	3
527	Raymond J. Fox	12/1/63	2	4
560	John James O'Flaherty	12/6/63	3	4
604	Donald G. Harris	12/2/63	2	4
624	Thomas B. Estep	12/5/63	1	2
625	Henry A. Welke	12/6/63	1	6
639	Gerard James Norton	11/30/63	2	4
641	Birl Wilson	12/2/63	1	5
642	W. H. Williams II	12/3/63	1	6
644	Gerard James Norton	12/4/63	2	4
645	John M. Kemmy	12/4/63	1	4
651	Ewald I. Carlson	12/2/63	1	6
654	John M. Kemmy	12/1/63	1	8
655	James J. O'Connor	12/3/63	1	5
663	Richard C. Thompson	12/5/63	2	5
675	Birl Wilson	12/12/63	2	4
691	George W. Hutchison	12/10/63	1	6
694	Daniel W. Fults	12/11/63	1	6
696	Charles S. Harding	12/12/63	1	6
700	Henry F. Grady	12/10/63	1	6
703	Raymond J. Fox	12/5/63	1	6
731	John James O'Flaherty	12/13/63	1	6
732	John M. Kemmy	12/6/63	1	6
736	Lawrence M. Cooper	12/5/63	2	5
740	John James O'Flaherty	12/9/63	1	5
743	Dennis W. Shanahan	12/10/63	1	6
744	John James O'Flaherty	12/11/63	1	5
749	John M. Kemmy	12/9/63	1	6
752	Albert J. Rushing	12/6/63	2	4
753	"	12/10/63	3	4

754	Lionel L. Belanger	12/10/63	3	4
756	Edward F. McFadden	12/12/63	3	4
761	Leo E. Peprutty	12/2/63	1	7
767	John M. Kemmy	12/12/63	1	6
786	Grover C. Twiner	12/1/63	1	5
787	"	12/5/63	1	6
788	James F. Morrissey	12/9/63	1	6
790	John M. Kemmy	12/17/63	1	6
791	Stephan M. Callender	12/10/63	1	4
793	Raymond J. Fox	12/7/63	1	6
798	John James O'Flaherty	12/17/63	1	6
955	Stephan M. Callender	12/16/63	1	5
970	"	12/19/63	1	4
1079	Carl E. Graham	12/2/63	1	5
1098	Stephan M. Callender	12/24/63	1	5
1116	Henry A. Welke	12/3/63	2	4
1117	John James O'Flaherty	12/3/63	1	5
1120	J. Stanley Rutz	12/20/63	2	4
1121	John James O'Flaherty	12/20/63	2	5
1123	John M. Kemmy	12/23/63	1	6
1126	Raymond J. Fox	12/27/63	1	5
1129	John T. Reynolds	12/30/63	1	5
1169	Stephan M. Callender	12/12/63	1	5
1212	Robert P. Gemberling	12/23/63	1	3
1213	James J. O'Connor	12/31/63	1	6
1214	John James O'Flaherty	1/2/64	1	6
1233	John M. Kemmy	12/31/63	1	6
1238	Charles J. Wyland	1/6/64	1	6
1244	Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12/30/63	1	6
1329	Robert P. Gemberling	1/7/64	1	3
1375	John T. Reynolds	1/10/64	1	5
1446	"	1/20/64	1	5
1567	Robert P. Gemberling	1/22/64	1	3
1899	RET	2/7/64	5	17
1953	John T. Reynolds	2/13/64	1	5
2027	Robert P. Gemberling	2/11/64	1	3
2069	John James O'Flaherty	2/18/64	2	5
2098	Robert P. Gemberling	2/7/64	5	5
2101	RET	2/24/64	6	15
2102	RSC	2/19/64	2	15
2158	JEM	2/20/64	1	6
2462	John M. Kemmy	2/28/64	1	4
2463	James F. Morrissey	3/11/64	1	5

2576	John M. Kemmy	3/11/64	1	5
2579	Robert P. Gemberling	3/10/64		2
2585	RET	3/6/64	3	18
2606	James J. O'Connor	3/10/64	3	15
3103	"	4/4/64	1	4
3145	John M. Kemmy	4/10/64	1	5
3278	Stephan M. Callender	4/16/64	1	6
3302	Chester C. Orton	4/14/64	1	4
3439	SMC	4/3/64	1	6
3464	Robert P. Gemberling	4/15/64	1	4
3583	James F. Morrissey	4/29/64	1	4
3593	John M. Kemmy	4/30/64	1	1
3687	Edward P. Gazur	4/14/64	1 1/2	6
3899	Robert P. Gemberling	5/28/64	1	4
3909	RLL	5/18/64	1	1
4070	John M. Kemmy	6/1/64	1	4
4095	Stephan M. Callender	6/22/64	1	5
4112	James J. O'Connor	6/10/64	1	6
4245	James R. McCance	6/25/64	1	4
4354X	Robert P. Gemberling	7/2/64	1	4
4511	"	7/17/64	1	4
4584	"	8/5/64	2	4
4592	John M. Kemmy	7/24/64	5	2
4677	Robert P. Gemberling	8/10/64	1	4
4700	James F. Morrissey	8/21/64	1	6
4827	Robert P. Gemberling	9/19/64	1	4
4837	Stephan M. Callender	9/3/64	1	7
4981	"	9/23/64	2	6
4993	Harry H. Whidbee	9/25/64	2	4
5061	Robert P. Gemberling	10/8/64	1	6
5312	"	11/27/64	1	6
5375	"	1/15/65	1	6
5408	"	4/19/65	1	5
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXCESS COPIES			<u>45</u>	<u>593</u>
TOTAL EXTRA COPIES MAINTAINED				<u>638</u>

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/30/72

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM. One copy of the LHM is being furnished to Dallas for information.

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to Phoenix, and it is requested that one copy thereof be furnished to Secret Service, Phoenix.

Two copies of an FD-376 are attached for the Bureau and one copy for Phoenix.

The indices of the Norfolk Division contain no information identifiable with EDWARD JACK BRYANT or the complainant, GRACE YVONNE DECKER, aka.

No further action is contemplated concerning this matter by the Norfolk Division.

BSD

EX-117

REC-14

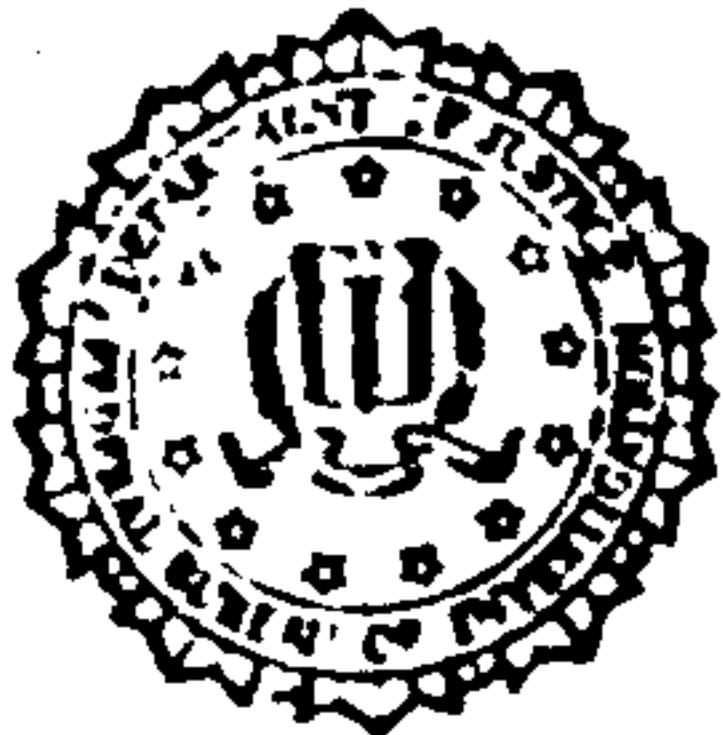
*1 cc LHM to Secret Service
11/17/72 12-5-72
Copy kept to be taken*

- ② - Bureau (enc. - 8)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (enc. - 1) (info)
- 1 - Phoenix (enc. - 2) (info)
- ② - Norfolk (1-66-820)

62-109060-7069

HAW:mlb
(5)

51 DEC 14 1972 / 11/1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Norfolk, Virginia

November 30, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Assassination of President
RE: John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona (enc. - 1)
Enclosure(s) (1)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

November 30, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

Re Edward Jack Bryant.

Under date of November 21, 1972, Mrs. Grace Y. Decker, 3125 Montana Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, addressed a letter to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the letter she claimed that Edward Jack Bryant, formerly of Yuma, Arizona, was a member of a group of conspirators who plotted to assassinate President Kennedy. She desired to be interviewed.

62-107000-1069

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/72

1

Mrs. GRACE YVONNE DECKER, 3125 Montana Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, was contacted at her residence. The interviewing Agent identified himself as a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and her letter was orally acknowledged.

She related that during the summer of 1963, she was the housekeeper for EDWARD JACK BRYANT, who resided at an unrecalled address on Northwest 2th Avenue, Yuma, Arizona. She described BRYANT as a white male, then aged about 40, 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds, formerly in the United States Air Force, who at the time was a card dealer at the Lido (now Card Dot), located in Winterhaven, California. He subsequently went to work in the canteloupe fields near Yuma.

While she was working for him, they engaged in conversation about President KENNEDY, about whom she expressed approval.

BRYANT asked her if she had ever heard of KARL MARX and then asked her, "Your boy, KENNEDY, is his word law?". She remarked that his word was law, and he thereupon became enraged, uttering obscenities toward KENNEDY. BRYANT claimed he, BRYANT, once forced a man to kneel down and he shot him in the head. He further claimed he had been run out of Venezuela for running guns.

Mrs. DECKER stated that over the years "people have read my mind", and she arrived at the assumption that BRYANT might have been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY.

She wrote United States Marshal L. SERTELL, Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1966 about her assumption, but he never responded. She stated that because her "mind was again being read" she decided to tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the matter at this time.

She explained that although BRYANT disliked

On 11/27/72 at Norfolk, Virginia File # NF 89-17

by SA HENRY A. WELKE:mlb

Date dictated 11/28/72

-2-

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.

President KENNEDY, he made no specific threats against his life and his role, if any, in the assassination is just her assumption and her feelings are not based on facts.

Mrs. DECKER does not know BRYANT's present whereabouts and has not heard of him since about 1964. She could furnish no additional information concerning him.

Mrs. DECKER volunteered that she has travelled to many parts of the United States employed as a singer, house-keeper and waitress, including Yuma, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and the state of Florida. She has been treated for excessive use of narcotics. She is being divorced by her husband, WILLIAM DECKER, Norfolk, Virginia, who has custody of their five children. Her maiden name is GRACE YVONNE SMITH. In her various employments she has used the names JANE ALLEN and JANE MARIE SANDERS.

She further volunteered that she has had mental difficulty in the past, and she added that she thought that her information regarding BRYANT would be of value to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency, nor duplicated within your agency.

FBI

Date: 12/8/72

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Baker	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Purvis	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Farrow	_____
Mr. Neenan	_____

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

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

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

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper clippings described as follows:

- (1) "The Dallas Morning News" of 11/16/72, captioned "Oswald's Effects Sought in Appeal".
- (2) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 11/16/72, captioned "Appeal by Oswald's widow will be studied by court".
- (3) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 11/22/72 captioned "Nightmare error flashes back"

The first two of the above described articles deal with an appeal to the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals over the amount paid for certain personal effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to his widow.

The third described article reflects the comments of DONALD WAYNE HOUSE, who was detained on the afternoon of the assassination for interrogation concerning the assassination.

The above articles are furnished the Bureau for information.

ENCLOSURE
2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas

DEC 19 1972
F-405

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Case Argued

Oswald's Effects Sought in Appeal

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—An attorney for the former wife of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald argued Wednesday that the government is trying to make her pay for Oswald's sins.

A federal appeals court here took under consideration how much Marina Oswald Porter should be paid for personal effects seized by the government.

A 3-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral arguments from the Justice Department and accepted written arguments from an attorney for Mrs. Porter.

The government has agreed to pay \$3,000 for the items, but Mrs. Porter—re-married since her former husband was identified by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President John F. Kennedy—is seeking \$17,729.37.

THE JUDGES must decide, they indicated in questions from the bench, whether Mrs. Porter should receive an amount based on the value of the items to collectors or merely their face value, plus an additional sum for the personal sentimental value they might have.

There is no challenge to the right of the government to confiscate and keep the items.

A federally appointed special master determined that \$17,729.37 was the fair market value of the items, which consist mainly of such personal things as letters, a diary, family photographs, a marriage license and the contents of Oswald's wallet.

The \$3,000 figure was arrived at through stipulation by both Mrs. Porter's attorney and the Justice Department as the fair amount for similar items not enhanced in value because of their worth to collectors.

"The circumstances of this case require that the elements of fair market value of the property involved here resulting from association of the property with the assassination of the President must be excluded from the measure of just compensation," a district judge in Texas said in a ruling appealed by Mrs. Porter.

A BRIEF by Erick F. Klein Jr. of Dallas said the public might be opposed to Mrs. Porter getting the larger award, but he "cannot appreciate or countenance the intrusion of such emotions, unconscious or otherwise" in court rulings in the matter.

Klein said this represents the second time Oswald has in effect been tried and convicted without evidence, but that, unlike the Warren Commission, government lawyers are going "even further and are attempting to visit the assumed and judicially unproven 'sins of the father' upon his widow and children."

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

"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 1D

Date: 11-16-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: JACK B. KRUGER

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

Being Investigated

63-1010-7070

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Appeal by Oswald's widow will be studied by court

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — A federal appeals court has taken under advisement arguments that the government owes presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's widow \$500,000 for seizing some of her husband's personal effects.

Attorneys for Marina N. Oswald Porter argued in a closed-door session of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Wednesday the \$3,000 granted their client by a federal district court in Dallas was not enough.

They asked the circuit court to throw out the lower court's decision and award Mrs. Porter \$500,000 in compensation for the property she claimed the government reduced the value of by damaging it and by publishing Oswald's diary and other documents which appeared in the Warren Commission report.

The Texas court had declared the \$3,000 sufficient to cover the value of the 500 articles taken by the government in its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Congress later passed a special act to preserve the items taken from Oswald's home so the evidence would not be lost, stolen or destroyed.

The property mostly comprised personal effects such as letters, the diary he kept in Russia, family photographs, his marriage license and other documents.

In the brief filed by her attorneys, Mrs. Porter claimed the Texas court's ruling in the case was "the second time the government has accused, tried and convicted Lee Harvey Oswald of a crime without evidence."

"In this instance, however, they have gone even further and are attempting to visit the assumed and judicially unproven sins of the father upon his widow and children," the brief continued.

Mrs. Porter claimed again in the suit that her husband was neither an assassin, a murderer, a criminal, nor wrongdoer of any kind.

A spokesman for the circuit court said a decision by the court could be expected some time next week.

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas

Page 3-11

Date:

11-16-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McNight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

63-70600-7070

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald look-alike jailed Nightmare error flashes back

By **JOHN MOULDER**
Staff Writer

Donald Wayne House wasn't even aware of the date when a fellow worker nudged him.

"You got one more day to go," the buddy said.

House didn't understand.

"Tomorrow was the day you got arrested for killing the President."

Suddenly everything flashed back, things he thought he had forgotten.

The date was another Nov. 22, nine years ago Wednesday.

Police carrying shotguns led

House through a growing mob of people, mostly newsmen, into the Fort Worth city jail. House wore handcuffs.

TV networks told the world a suspect had been arrested in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

He became a footnote in history because of a confused set of circumstances on a confused day. And because he was a look-alike for Lee Harvey Oswald.

House doesn't worry about it any more.

"I had forgotten about it," he said.

"I only get reminded of it when somebody pops off as they did today."

He remember it in House's hometown of Ranger because that's where

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

"The Dallas Times
Herald", Dallas,
Texas

Page 1-A

Date: 11-22-72

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

62-107-7079

he ~~lived~~ on Nov. 22, 1963 and that's where he lives now. And when they kid him about it, it's good-naturedly.

House, now 31, is married and the father of two children—Donna, 7, and Randy, 4.

He is a maintenance man now for the Texas Highway Department, working out of THD's Eastland office. He was working on the West Texas highways in the current storm when co-workers reminded him Tuesday of the assassination day.

The weather was bad in Ranger nine years ago. House had a day off from his construction job. He decided to drive to Fort Worth to visit a cousin.

He didn't even know President Kennedy was visiting in Fort Worth and Dallas. When he got to Fort Worth, he decided to drive to Dallas to visit with an Army buddy.

When he got to Dallas, he heard Kennedy was in town. He waited with the crowd to get a glimpse of the President, whom he had long admired. The motorcade passed. House got into his auto and started toward Fort Worth.

He heard sirens and was curious. He turned on his car radio and heard the flash: "President Kennedy and Governor Connally have been shot!"

He drove on toward Fort Worth and

stopped at a Grand Prairie service station for gas. Two women at the station also had

heard the news flash. They asked House if he knew anything about it.

House had heard a description broadcast of a man sought in the assassination. He gave the description to the women. He wasn't aware the description fit himself—as well as Lee Harvey Oswald.

One of the women telephoned police.

Minutes later he saw a flashing red light of a patrol car and pulled over on Riverside Drive in Fort Worth. He thought he had committed a traffic violation.

The policemen ordered him out of the car, made him put his hands against the car. The officers searched him. He looked around. Policemen were pointing shotguns at him.

Then his world flip-flopped.

"You're being arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy," the policeman said.

They took him to the police station. They began interrogat-

ing him. "I didn't do it; I didn't do it," House repeated.

They grilled him for three hours, then put him in a cell for an hour.

Finally a turnkey came to his cell and said:

"They've caught another boy. His name is Lee Harvey Oswald. They're pretty sure he did it."

The jail door opened for Donald Wayne House.

The reporter crowd had thinned as he left the police station.

But a jail matron ran up to him, hugged his neck and kissed him.

"I'm glad you didn't do it," she said.

And there were no hard

feelings on House's part.

"I was facing the nation there for a while," he mused.

He moved to Strawn in Palo Pinto County and worked hauling dynamite after the incident. Later he moved to Dallas for six months. Then he returned to his hometown of Ranger. He went to work for the Texas Highway Department seven years ago.

"It's all over," House says about his being arrested for the death of the President he admired.

"I wish it hadn't happened," he said, "but it did."

But House said he'd like to get a few things off his chest.

"I think things are pretty

bad when people can't go out in political campaigns without getting gunned down," he said. "It's wrong for a politician to have to go out into the public eye and be scared.

"It's a free country and it should be that way.

"My opinion is that there should be stiffer laws. There were bad court rulings when they took the guns away from the police and gave the guns to the criminals."

FBI

Date: 1/31/73

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Baker	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: *PSA* SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 1/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper clippings described as follows:

- (1) "The Dallas Morning News" of 1/22/73 captioned "Old Depository Is Reconsidered".
- (2) "The Dallas Times Herald" of 1/22/73 captioned "U. S. may operate book depository".

The above newspaper clippings reflect the Texas School Book Depository Building is being considered as a possible historical site to be operated by the Federal Government in view of the fact this is the building from which LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly fired the shots that killed President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on 1/22/63 at Dallas, Texas.

The above articles are furnished for the Bureau's information

Mc

ENCLOSURE 2

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 1 - Dallas
 RPG:jls
 (3)

REC-76 62-109060-7071

FEB 1 11 35 AM '73

FEB 2 1973

53 FEB 8 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____
 Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. may operate book depository

The Texas School Book Depository Building, focal point of visitors and target of controversy, is expected to be considered in February by the Texas historical review committee for addition to the national registry of historical places.

If so, the building from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly shot President John F. Kennedy in 1963 could be taken over by the National Park Service for operation and maintenance.

A similar request was turned down last year by the committee when the building was owned by Aubrey Mayhew. But Mayhew defaulted on loan payments and the site was returned to the previous owner, D. Harold Byrd of Dallas.

The Dallas City Council asked for the historical committee's consideration of the site last September but the committee voted it down and the city refused to appropriate any funds to improve the site.

Truett Latimer, executive director of the state Historical Survey Committee, said the recent request was submitted by "someone in the Dallas city manager's office."

If the request is approved by the state historical committee, an advisory body headed by University of Texas professor Drury B. Alexander, then Latimer would recommend it to the National Park Service.

Should the proposal be accepted by the National Park Service, it would then go the Secretary of Interior.

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

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas

Page A-9

Date: 1-22-73

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

62-109060-7071

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

JAN 22 1973
FBI - DALLAS

Henry

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Historical Site

Old Depository Is Reconsidered

By MICHAEL FRESQUES

A state historical committee will reconsider adding the former Texas School Book Depository building to the national registry of historical places next month, The Dallas News learned Sunday.

The committee turned down the building's application a year ago when the site was owned by Aubrey Mayhew. However, Mayhew lost the building last summer when he failed to make the loan payments and the depository reverted to the original owner, Dallas oilman D. Harold Byrd.

The City of Dallas recently resubmitted the application.

Blake Alexander, chairman of the review committee, said Sunday, "I think a lot would depend on how the building was to be used. Before, it was much too commercial a venture."

The building from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy in 1963 has been suggested as a site for a national museum on one extreme and being torn down on another.

The state historical review committee,

if it approves the site, would forward the request to the national registry, which usually approves state requests.

The City Council last September voted to seek the recognition for the building but declined to vote any city money to preserve it.

If the building does gain status as a national site, application can be made for the National Park Service to take over maintenance and possible improvements.

The National Park Service recommends historical site designations to the Secretary of the Interior's advisory board. And if the advisory board approves, the request goes to the Secretary of the Interior.

If the secretary approves, the proposal goes to Congress which has the final say.

Alexander said very few applications are even approved on the National Park Service level.

"If the National Park Service would maintain it, it might be reasonable to keep it, in what you might say, good taste."

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

"The Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas"

Page 1-A

Date: 1-22-73

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

62-109000-70 71

ENCLOSURE

Airtel

2/12/73

To: SAC, Washington Field

1 - Mr. Arendt

From: Acting Director, FBI 62-

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
OO: DL

Enclosed for Washington Field, Dallas and Boston is one self-explanatory letter directed to Senator Biden from Allen R. King, Newton, Massachusetts. King cannot be identified in FBI indices.

On 2/12/73, Chazy Dowalaby, Senator Biden's Office, telephonically advised FBIHQ that King had just visited the Senator's Office and had a 23-second home type movie concerning the assassination and which he thought the Senator should see. The Senator was unavailable; however, King said he would be in Washington, D. C., for 2 weeks and would be staying at 1615 21st Street N. W., telephone 265-4017.

Washington Field contact Allen concerning captioned matter.

Enclosure

- 1 - Dallas (Information) (Enclosure)
- 1 - Boston (Information) (Enclosure)

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Parviz
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Mr. Bowers
- Mr. Hennigan
- Mr. Herwig
- Mr. Mintz
- Mr. Neenan

HWA:kib
(6)

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 10
FEB 12 1973
FBI

REC-64

62-103

62-109060-702

FEB 13 1973

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Dear Senator Biden,

I'm writing to you because it is time the American people learned the truth concerning President Kennedy's murder and also concerning Senator Kennedy's and Dr. King's assassinations. I have evidence that will positively destroy the fiction of Lee Harvey Oswald, lone assassin - a fiction foisted on the nation to conceal the truth and protect the real murderers - the warfare state that exists within the government. So long as these murderers remain at large, truth and justice in this country are nothing more than grotesque mockeries of reality, malleable instruments to maintain the power of the superstate.

Corrupted elements of the government distorted the facts, destroyed vital evidence, and tried to discredit those who contradicted the official version of the assassination. Two conspiracies were at work in the president's death. The first conspiracy killed the president and the second conspiracy attempted to cover up the existence of the first.

You have the power to help expose the true meaning of these political assassinations and punish those responsible. I will be in Washington the second week of February and would like very much for you to see the evidence. I realize you must be skeptical, but I assure you the evidence is indisputable. The problem is getting people to listen. I urge you or your staff to just look at the evidence. I look forward to hearing from you sometime before February 7 and I am,

sincerely yours,

February 6, 1973

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. A.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Cowley	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rogers	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____
Mr. Harrison	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mr. Huns	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

Mr. Huns
Mr. Herwig
Mr. Parsons

Mr. L. Patrick Grey
Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
20535

Dear Mr. Grey,

On July 6, 1972, I wrote to you to inquire about the destruction of films taken at the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, at Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

I appreciated your prompt reply of July 17, 1972 to my questions.

On February 5, 1973, I received a recently de-classified report from the National Archives which seems to clear up the question of which agency was involved in the destruction of autopsy films.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of my correspondence with the Secret Service regarding this matter. I will keep you informed when I receive a reply.

Sincerely

Fred W. Newcomb

4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California
91403

Enclosures

- 1 - two page letter
- 1 - one page letter
- 1 - page #11 of an 11 page report entitled:
Report of Inspection by Naval Medical Staff
on November 1, 1966 at National Archives
of X-Rays and Photographs of Autopsy of
President John F. Kennedy.

ack
JWD:jl
2-15-73

ENCLOSURE

REC-32

62-109060-7073

4 FEB 16 1973

CORRECTION AGENCY

#18

PAGE TWO

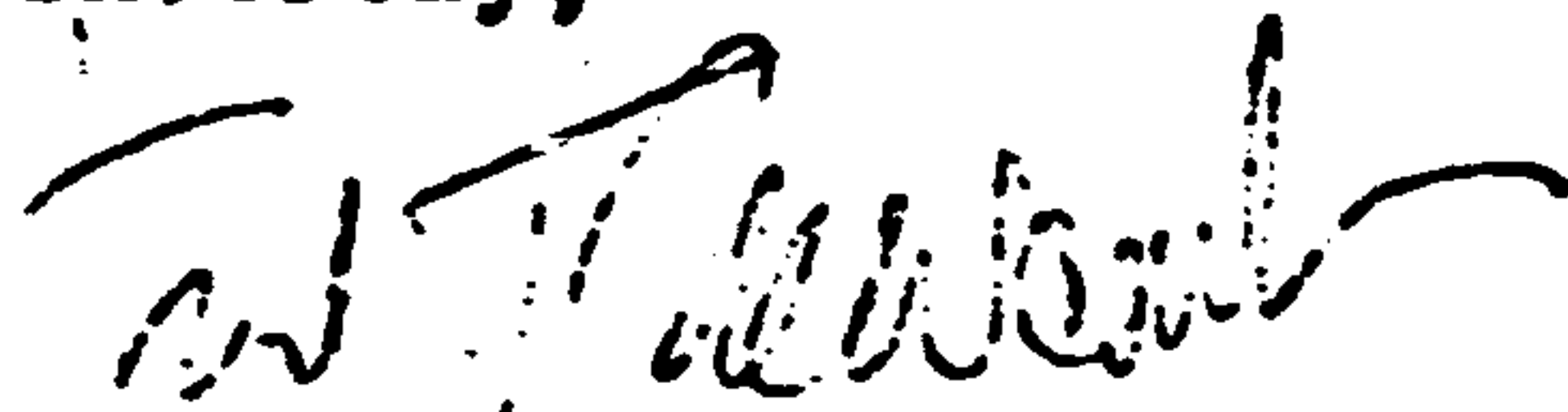
In light of this report and the reply by Mr. Warner from your office to my letter of July 6, 1972, it would seem that a serious conflict has occurred in this matter.

I cannot imagine a circumstance, in an autopsy of this importance, where it would become necessary to destroy films, since, in some cases, blank, unexposed film on hand at this autopsy was saved and catalogued.

In this regard, I have reason to believe that a request to destroy film at this autopsy would not have come from the family of the late President.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding this apparent conflict of the record.

Sincerely,



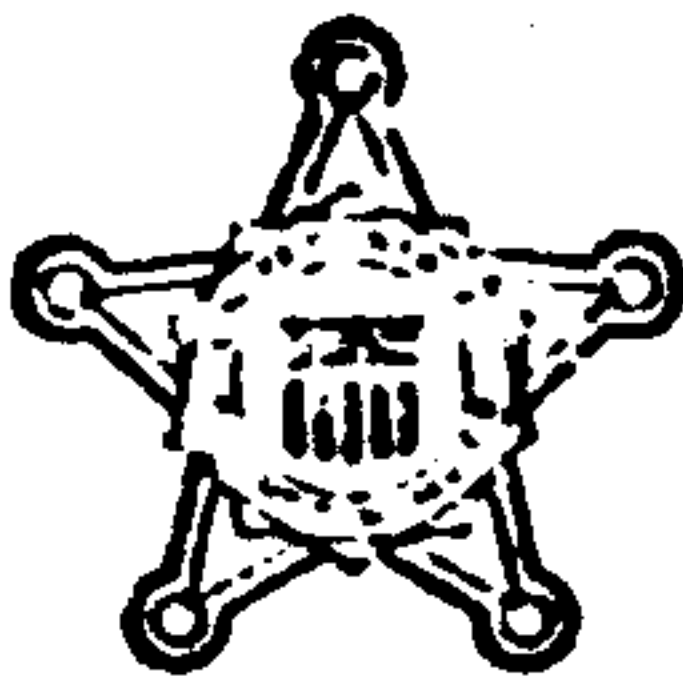
Fred T. Newsomb

FTN:mkn

Enclosures (2)

4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California
91403

February 6, 1973



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 21, 1972

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California 91403

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

This is a reply to your letter of July 6, 1972, concerning alleged destruction of film by a Secret Service Agent.

The fact that Secret Service agents were present at the autopsy of the late President John F. Kennedy is factual as reported by the Warren Commission. However, no film or other item related to this incident was destroyed by any member of the Secret Service. All items in the possession of the Secret Service pertaining to the assassination were turned over to the members of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

John W. Warner, Jr.
Assistant to the Director

62-10111-7071

(4) One roll of 120 film (processed but showing no recognizable image) which we recall was seized by Secret Service agents from a Navy medical corpsman whose name is not known to us during the autopsy and immediately exposed to the light. This item is numbered as item 4 in Appendix B to the letter dated October 29, 1966 referred to above.

Upon completion of our examination, identification, marking, arrangement and listing of all of these photographic materials as described above, we left these materials with Dr. Rhoads. The X-rays and photographs described and listed above include all the X-rays and photographs taken by us during the autopsy, and we have no reason to believe that any other photographs or X-rays were made during the autopsy.

James J. Humes
James J. Humes
Captain, M. C., USN

Nov. 10, 1966
date

J. Thornton Boswell
J. Thornton Boswell, M. D.
Cdr. MC. USN (Ret.)

Nov 10, 1966
date

John H. Ebersole
John H. Ebersole
Captain, M. C., USN

Nov. 10, 1966
date

John T. Stringer
John T. Stringer, Photographer
Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

10 Nov 1966
date

February 15, 1973

EX-105

REC-32

62-109060-7073

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
4640 Noble Avenue
Sherman Oaks, California 91403

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

This is to acknowledge your communication of February 6th. The interest which prompted you to bring this information to my attention is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

MAILED 5
FEB 15 1973
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent encloses material pertaining to his inquiry regarding the alleged destruction of films taken at the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy on 11-22-63 at Bethesda Naval Hospital and consists of a reply from U. S. Secret Service denying that any film was destroyed by them, a statement alleging certain films were seized by Secret Service Agents and exposed to the light and a letter from Newcomb to Director Rowley of the U. S. Secret Service regarding this apparent conflict. By letter 7-17-72 we advised that FBI Agents present at the autopsy never had in their possession any film and have no knowledge of any film having been destroyed.

JWD:ljl (3)

FEB 12 4 23 PM '73

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

FEB 26 1973 TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Gebhardt

2/21/73

J. W. Brown

- 1 - Mrs. Noonan
- 1 - Mr. Kinley
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - J. W. Brown
- 1 - Tour Room (Info)
- ① - 62-109060

MIKE PANAS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REQUEST TO TALK TO MR. GRAY

RE: PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

NO DATE GIVEN

BACKGROUND:

By registered letter dated 2/10/73, captioned individual, 625 East Ninth Street, New York, New York 10009, advises he knows the person who killed President John F. Kennedy. He claims having been to Washington, D. C., four times and FBI Agents denied him appointments. He requests an appointment to talk with Mr. Gray.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

On 5/8/67, one Michael Panas, same New York address, date and place of birth 7/13/17 at Bezbrudy, Poland, appeared at the New York Office and said the upstairs apartment tenant had gone to Russia in July, 1963, met Lee Harvey Oswald, and heard that Oswald was to get \$500,000 to kill President Kennedy. (Oswald left Russia in June, 1962, and took up residence in Fort Worth, Texas.) - In the 1967 interview, Mr. Panas indicated the tenant planned to kidnap his daughter during her trip to Germany. The captioned individual also stated he (Panas) tried to commit suicide in February, 1959, by shooting himself in the head. He further admitted being in an unknown mental institution for six months with continuing treatments while still in a highly excitable and very nervous condition during the interview. U. S. Secret Service advised of Mr. Panas, LHM disseminated, and FBIHQ required no further action in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no appointment with Mr. Gray or acknowledgment of letter be extended to captioned individual.

EJK:ysc (10)

54 FEB 23 1973

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 23 1973

F B I

Date: 2/21/73

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

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

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

[Handwritten signature]

Re Bureau airtel to WFO dated 2/12/73.

On 2/13/73 SA JOHN A. RUHL attempted to contact ALLEN R. KING through the telephone number given 265-4017. He was not available.

On 2/16/73 KING called to advise that he would not show instant picture to the FBI. In his conversation KING indicated that he had done an exhaustive analysis of the Warren Committee Report and concluded that this Committee as well as the FBI had made errors in their findings. It is his conviction that KENNEDY was the victim of a conspiracy among four assassins. He mentioned as proof that a street sign which appeared in certain pictures taken at the scene of the accident was not evident on subsequent pictures.

WFO contemplates making no further efforts to contact KING.

EX-117

REC-3

62-109060-7074

2 Bureau
1-WFO

7 FEB 21 1973

JAR:jp
(3)

59 FEB 21 1973

[Handwritten signature]

UNIFORM CR. REP.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Baker _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, F.S. _____
- Mr. Purvis _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

TO : Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: 2/21/73

FROM : J. W. Brown *JWB*

- 1 - Mrs. Neenan
- 1 - Mr. Kinley
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - J. W. Brown
- 1 - Tour Room (Info)
- 1 - 62-109060

SUBJECT: MIKE PANAS
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK
 REQUEST TO TALK TO MR. GRAY
 RE: PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
 NO DATE GIVEN

BACKGROUND:

By registered letter dated 2/10/73, captioned individual, 625 East Ninth Street, New York, New York 10009, advises he knows the person who killed President John F. Kennedy. He claims having been to Washington, D. C., four times and FBI Agents denied him appointments. He requests an appointment to talk with Mr. Gray.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That no appointment with Mr. Gray or acknowledgment of letter be extended to captioned individual.

REC-77. 62-109060

Off-7075

SI-115

RJG/crm

B FEB 22 1973

EJK:ysc (10)

55 MAR 6 1973

JWB

MB

Mike Panas
625 East 9 Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

Feb. 10th, 1973

Mr. Patrick Gray
FBI Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

Assurance by the FBI...

Dear Sir;

I Mike Panas know who is the person that killed President John F. Kennedy. I had been to Washington four times and FBI agents did not want to give me an appointment.

I would like to have an appointment with you so we could talk.

Respectfully yours

Mike Panas

Mike Panas

ct

REC-10
EX-103

62-109060-7076

5 FEB 22 1973

J. W. ...

691

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

55 MAR 6 1973