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Info. Bureau

SAC, Newark (100-11111)

NY 100

Director, FBI (100-334341)

RECEIVED
SECRETARY

Letterhead memorandum dated 5/15/64 containing two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 5/5/64.

Subject, while in a tavern in East Orange, New Jersey, on 5/1/64, claimed that he was a communist and had been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He was overheard by two police officers to state that he was a communist but these officers did not hear any reference to the assassination of President Kennedy by DuRoi. One of the interviewing police officers stated that DuRoi was possibly in need of psychiatric care. Copies of the 5/1/64 letterhead memorandum were disseminated by Newark locally and a copy has been forwarded to Secret Service Headquarters.

Handle promptly.

NOTE:

Subject, while in a tavern in East Orange, New Jersey, on 5/1/64, claimed that he was a communist and had been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He was overheard by two police officers to state that he was a communist but these officers did not hear any reference to the assassination of President Kennedy by DuRoi. One of the interviewing police officers stated that DuRoi was possibly in need of psychiatric care. Copies of the 5/1/64 letterhead memorandum were disseminated by Newark locally and a copy has been forwarded to Secret Service Headquarters.

TDC/mca
(4)

FILED IN
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

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

58 MAY 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

442127

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Handwritten signatures and initials

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - CUBA

Handwritten initials/signature

Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/14/64, instructing that Dallas interview H. R. BRIGHT, WIGGAM CRAWLEY and NELSON BUNKER HUNTER, who had been identified by JOSEPH P. GRINNAN as contributors to a fund used in payment for an advertisement appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" November 22, 1963, as requested by the President's Commission.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interviews with the three individuals as requested, which interviews were conducted by SA's W. MARIAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL.

Authority for interview of any of these individuals in the presence of their attorney was obtained telephonically from Section Chief BILL BRAMIGAN on May 15, 1964.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

162 100-10461 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

3860

ORIGINAL FILED IN

61 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 12, 1964, requested that Mr. H. R. BRIGHT, Mr. EDGAR CRISSEY and Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, who had been identified as contributors to the fund used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, be interviewed. This was a full-page advertisement signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. HARVEY ROBERT BRIGHT, who is also known as "BUM" BRIGHT, an independent oil operator of the firm of Bright and Schiff, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed, commencing at 10:48 A.M., and was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he had a right to consult with a lawyer before making any statement.

BRIGHT stated he desired to be interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT PAYNE, who sat in on the interview.

Mr. BRIGHT stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had had no contact or dealings with them at any time.

BRIGHT stated that sometime prior to the time the full-page advertisement, which was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, he had been solicited to contribute to such an advertisement. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the persons who had contacted him, terming them "A" and "B". He said that "A" first called him and asked him if he would make a contribution to such an advertisement and BRIGHT agreed. He said that later, "A" and "B" came to

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

his office in the Mercantile Continental Building in Dallas, which was two or three days or perhaps a week prior to the time the "Dallas Morning News" ran this advertisement. "B," according to BRIGHT, stated he did not have the money to put up for the advertisement and Mr. BRIGHT stated he put up "B's" money for him and considered it in the nature of a loan. He said he currently carries it on his books and it is believed that "B" owes him \$300.00 or \$400.00 now, but did not remember whether all of this was for the advertisement. BRIGHT stated he wrote out a check for "B's" contribution for the advertisement, as well as for his contribution, and that "B" signed notes for the amount owed BRIGHT. BRIGHT stated he had not collected any money from "B" and that the money contributed for the advertisement was his own and was not supplied by any other persons. He advised he did not solicit any funds from others in connection with this matter. He remarked that he might have "bankrolled" "B" for this contribution as he did not know whether "B" was going to pay him back or not. On the other hand, he said "B" might make the full contribution and then he, BRIGHT, would not be a contributor. He said he would have to contact "B" to determine if "B" would pay the entire amount of the contribution. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the people who had contacted him as well as the amount of his contribution and that of "B." BRIGHT stated that the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, had been read to him over the telephone, but declined to give the name of the individual who read it to him.

The interview was terminated at 11:05 A.M.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. EDGAR R. CRISSEY, an insurance man associated with E. F. White & Associates, 1115 Fidelity Union Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas, was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he could consult with a lawyer prior to making any statement.

CRISSEY stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and never had had any contact with either of

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

them. CRISSEY collected contributions, he related, for the insertion of an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963, which advertisement was edged in black, and signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. CRISSEY stated he had never known WEISSMAN, but solicited contributions at the request of a friend, JOE GRINNAN. CRISSEY stated he contributed \$15.00 in cash for this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" and had collected, in all, approximately \$135.00 from two or three other people. He declined to give the names of these individuals, stating the money was collected as a matter of confidence and he promised them at the time that their names would not be divulged. He stated that these people who had contributed to him, he was sure, did not know OSWALD or RUBY. The approximately \$135.00 collected by him was turned over to JOE GRINNAN for expense concerning the insertion of the advertisement.

JOE GRINNAN contacted CRISSEY about one week prior to November 22, 1963, stating he desired to place the advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," and requested him to solicit funds for an advertisement to be placed in the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY understood that the Legal Department, of the "Dallas Morning News," had reviewed the advertisement prior to its being run in the November 22, 1963, issues of the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY stated that they had very little time in which to obtain contributions and he understood that BUNKER HUNT had contributed and a person known as "BUM" BRIGHT, with offices in the Mercantile Continental Building, was also a contributor.

CRISSEY stated the last thing they wanted was for something to happen to President KENNEDY, terming the insertion of the advertisement as being ill-timed. He said that no organization sponsored the advertisement that he knew of, although it was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, whom he did not know.

CRISSEY stated the article was written by a man whose name he did know at the time, but whose name he had forgotten. CRISSEY stated he saw a proof copy of the advertisement prior to its being run in the newspaper. He believed the newspaper

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

advertisement cost approximately \$1,500.00, and stated he did not wish to reveal the names of persons who contributed.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 4508 Lakeside Drive, Dallas, Texas, with offices on the 7th Floor, Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, an independent oil operator, at the outset of the interview requested that his secretary call his attorney prior to being interviewed. He was, therefore, interviewed in the presence of his attorney, IVAN IRWIN.

HUNT readily admitted having contributed cash to JOE GRINNAN for the purpose of placing an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News." This advertisement appeared on November 22, 1963, and was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee. HUNT termed it an article which asked some embarrassing questions of President KENNEDY. He said he could not recall the amount he contributed, but believed it to be between \$200.00 and \$300.00. He gave the contribution to JOE GRINNAN in cash, merely reaching in his pocket and pulling forth the contribution. He demonstrated this by reaching in his pocket and exposing a roll of bills while being interviewed. He said JOE GRINNAN contacted him several days before the "Dallas Morning News" ran the advertisement and told him by telephone that the "Dallas Morning News" would publish this advertisement. He later came by the HUNT office and received the money, Mr. HUNT related.

HUNT was unable to state whether he had read the article prior to publication, but stated that GRINNAN might have read some of it over the telephone or might have told him about it. He stated the article was a criticism of President KENNEDY in a dignified way. He stated the money contributed by him was his own money and he did not solicit or obtain contributions from any other person.

HUNT stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and stated he had never had any contact with them. He did not know the names of others who had contributed toward the cost of the advertisement and did not know BERNARD WEISSMAN, whose name appeared on the advertisement. He stated that he understood, from reading the papers, that WEISSMAN came from New York.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

HUNT did not know of any organization who had sponsored the advertisement and did not know anything concerning the American Fact-Finding Committee. He did not know who prepared this advertisement for publication and remarked that the timing of the advertisement was not too good.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED
ARE UNCLASSIFIED

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SECRET

DATE: 5/19/64

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-5-77 CEZ

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

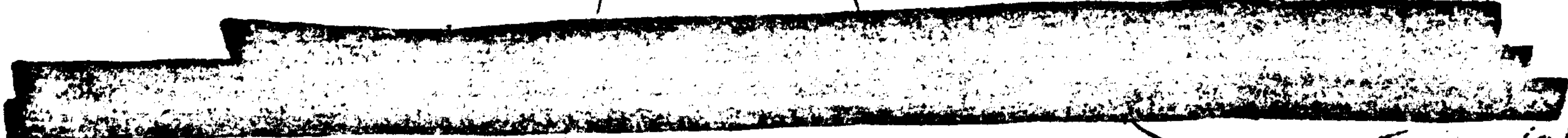
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

D. J. Brennan

You previously have been advised that the book "Who Killed Kennedy?" written by Thomas G. Buchanan, has created considerable attention in Europe. You may be interested in the following information which was volunteered to Agent Papich on 5/19/64 by John McCone, Director, CIA:

McCone advised that about three weeks ago he was talking to Fleur Meier, the former wife of Gardner Cowles, the owner of Cowles Publications. She has been spending considerable time in Europe and she emphasized to McCone that Buchanan's book is something which should not be disregarded by U. S. authorities because many Europeans are accepting Buchanan's story as being factual. She stated that Buchanan has not only impressed people with his book but has also been impressive in the press and T. V. interviews.

McCone advised that he then conferred with Chief Justice Warren and suggested that the Commission would want to examine the book very carefully and make certain that all of Buchanan's allegations had been adequately covered. His point was that if the Commission did not review the book, it would always be subject to some criticism and second guessing. Warren commented that it might be to the Commission's advantage to call Buchanan for testimony. McCone told Warren that before such action were taken, the Commission should seriously consider all the possible consequences. He pointed out to Warren that an invitation to testify before the Commission would give Buchanan the ideal opportunity to hold more press interviews solely for the purpose of propagandizing his book.



- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- SJP:mii

- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SECRET

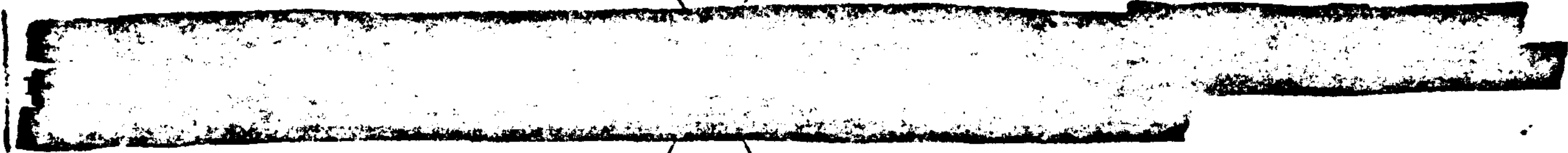
(6) *File* JUN 2 1964

RECORDED
JUN 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Brennan to Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - Cuba

SECRET



5

ACTION:

For information.

Wc

Q

✓

*EPC
New York*

ED

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
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| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
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| Callahan | _____ |
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| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Malley
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Malley and I went over to see Mr. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, shortly after 11 a.m. today. I took with me a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Commission, with the corrections we had made as to typographical errors, et cetera. I told Mr. Rankin we would be glad to go over the transcript with him, as it was apparent that the reporter who took down the testimony had made some mistakes and had even left out some of the thought in the testimony; that this was understandable as the Director spoke at a rapid rate. We mentioned that Mr. Redlich of the staff had called Mr. Malley this morning to state that he thought there were some corrections that needed to be made in the testimony, inasmuch as he had been present when the Director testified and the transcript was not entirely accurate.

Mr. Rankin suggested that I leave the transcript with him so that he could go over it personally, and he said that he would be in touch with me by Monday, 5/25/64, in the event there was a need to discuss any changes. I told him that, of course, there had been no changes in the substance of the Director's testimony. Rankin said that the transcripts of testimony will be published and, consequently, he wanted to be sure that the testimony properly reflected the Director's thoughts. He asked if the Director had gone over it, and I told him that he had and that the testimony, as we had corrected it, properly represented the Director's testimony. He reiterated that he thought it was important, as the testimony would be made public, that it should properly represent the Director's thoughts.

62-107136- UNREC.

NOT RECORDED

Mr. Rankin requested that we advise the Director that he, Rankin, felt that the Director had done an excellent job in testifying before the Commission. Rankin further said, "As you know, the Commissioners like the Director."

With reference to that portion of the testimony dealing with the Director's suggestions on the security of the President, and the memorandum of 12/2/63 which we sent a copy of to the Commission, Mr. Rankin remarked that the Commission had not previously advised us of the fact that a request had been made of Secret Service for a copy of the memorandum we had given to Secret Service, and the request had been denied, on the instructions of Mr. Jenkins of the White House. I told Mr. Rankin that,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107136-16

AHB:CSM (6)

JUN 1 1964

5/21/64
[Signature]

Mr. Tolson

in view of this, it would be necessary for us to advise Mr. Jenkins that we had subsequently furnished a copy of this memorandum to the Commission. He agreed, and suggested that we advise Mr. Jenkins that the Commission had requested the Director's views on the security of the President at the time the Director testified, and had requested that a copy of this memorandum be made available to the Commission; that in view of the fact that the FBI was, of course, under instructions to cooperate fully with the President's Commission, the Director furnished a copy to the Commission. Mr. Rankin said that if there are any repercussions from the White House, such repercussions will then be directed at the Commission, rather than at the FBI.

Mr. Malley inquired of Mr. Rankin as to whether the Commission would furnish us a copy of the testimony of the two Dallas police officers relative to their alleged conversation with Special Agent Hosty on 11/22/63, while Hosty and Lieutenant Revill were on their way to the office of Captain Fritz. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission has been rigid in its rule that the testimony of witnesses will be made available only to the witnesses themselves, and it is up to the witnesses whether they make the transcripts available to anyone else. He did remark that he, Rankin, felt that the statements of Revill and Detective Brian were a put-up job, particularly as Brian did not back up Revill's statement. He said, further, that Brian told the Commission that Revill had asked him to put some statements in Brian's memorandum which Brian felt he could not do. Rankin said there was a division of feeling on the part of the commissioners as to whether the police officers were telling a true story. Rankin said that Brian further admitted that he had dictated another memorandum which had been destroyed, presumably because it had been filled with handwritten corrections.

In the discussion on getting copies of the transcripts of testimony of witnesses, Mr. Rankin said that Secret Service had requested a copy of my (Belmont's) testimony, and the Commission had refused to furnish it, in line with its policy. I inquired why they wanted it and Rankin said Secret Service is floundering somewhat with the problem of what to do with the information we have sent over to them, and is seeking to establish criteria on what information they want. Therefore, they would like to see what criteria we are using in disseminating this information. Rankin said he told Secret Service that they should ask the Bureau if they want this information. I told Mr. Rankin we had not received any request from Secret Service.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Rankin again mentioned his feeling that some persons in Secret Service are attempting to unload on the Bureau, on the basis that if the Bureau had given them information on Oswald they would have acted upon it. I asked Rankin whether this was Mr. Rowley's position, and he said it was not.

During the Director's testimony, Allen Dulles brought up the subject of a book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Gun. We asked Rankin whether he had this book, and Rankin furnished us a copy. The author is Nerin E. Gun. It is 215 pages long, was printed in France, and is in the French language. We have sent it to the Domestic Intelligence Division, with the suggestion that they check with Central Intelligence Agency and see if there is an English edition, so that we will not have to wrestle with the French language.

With reference to the proposed trip to Dallas, which was scheduled for last weekend, and rescheduled for this weekend, Mr. Rankin advised this morning that he is considering holding a conference of FBI and Secret Service representatives, and his own staff, to decide whether such a trip is necessary, and to try and curtail the amount of work to be done in Dallas if such a trip is made.

I must say that, from talking with Mr. Rankin today, as well as on previous occasions, his approach on this whole matter is objective and fair, and he has been very friendly. During the discussion he advised that some of the Commission members had indicated that the present duties of Secret Service should be turned over to the FBI, at least in the field of protecting the President. He said that he had pointed out that the Director traditionally has taken the position that the FBI should be kept a small organization and its duties and responsibilities should be limited, as he (the Director) felt it is highly undesirable to center too much power in any one agency, or to develop what might be termed a national police force. I told Mr. Rankin he was correct in this, and over the years the Director had sought to avoid the concept of a national police force or the centralization of power. Mr. Rankin said this has not come to the point that it is an issue, but it might be that members of the Commission would again raise this point during the conclusion and recommendation phase of their report; in this case Mr. Rankin would see to it that the Director was consulted by the Commission. I suggested to Mr. Rankin that the simplest way to handle this, if it does become an issue, is for the Commission to send a letter to the Director, and I was sure he would express his views forthrightly and succinctly.

Mr. Tolson

ACTION:

I will advise you as soon as Mr. Rankin informs me of the results of his review of the testimony.

We will attempt to get an English version of the book, "The Red Roses of Dallas;" and review it, and furnish our comments to the Commission.

Handwritten notes:
12/2/63
Rankin

If you agree, Mr. DeLoach will advise Mr. Jenkins that a copy of our memorandum of 12/2/63 was furnished to the President's Commission, and the circumstances surrounding this.

Handwritten initials:
V. J. [unclear]
V.

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: Supervisor RICHARD D. ROGGE

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

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

Re telephone call to Supervisor RICHARD D. ROGGE,
5/19/64.

There are enclosed two newspaper clippings described
as follows:

Clipping captioned, "Police Check on Letter and
Photo Clues," from "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas,
11/24/63;

Clipping captioned, "OSWALD Linked to Mail-Order
Rifle," from the 11/24/63 issue of "The Dallas Times-Herald,"
Dallas, Texas.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-2)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 10
62-104060-3112
17 MAY 21 1964
Handwritten notes: "Have with D. ...", "6555 +", "6556 +"

C C- Wick

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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

MAY 26 1964

100 of airtel & Xerox of clippings
- Michael A. ...

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Linked to Mail Order Rifle

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

/"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Similarity to Death Gun Tightens Murder Case

By GEORGE CARTER, Staff Writer

Dallas police, wrapping up an "airtight" case against accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald Saturday night, matched his handwriting with that on an order form for a rifle like the one which fired the fatal shots at President John F. Kennedy.

Police also revealed they have photographs showing Oswald with the rifle and with the pistol recovered from him when he was arrested.

But as police prepared to transfer Oswald, an avowed Marxist, to the county jail on Sunday, they indicated there is little hope at this point of obtaining a confession of the President's murder.

After the last interrogation of Oswald Saturday night, Police Chief Jesse Curry also announced that assault-to-murder charges have been filed against him in connection with the shooting of Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the car with President Kennedy Friday.

Earlier murder charges were filed against Oswald for the slaying of a Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of the President.

"Basically, the case is closed," said Chief Curry at the final press conference of the night. "We had a good case this morning, and we have a better case tonight."

SPECIMENS MATCH

Chief Curry said the FBI had compared the handwriting on the order of a rifle from a Chicago firm (dated last March 20) with that of the man accused of murdering the President. The handwriting specimens matched.

Date: 11/24/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

 Being Investigated

He said the rifle cost \$12.78 and was mailed in the name of A. Hidell to a Dallas post office box.

Final ballistics reports have not been made to determine whether the rifle found in the building from which the fatal shot was fired is the same one used to kill the President.

"But I understand the report will be favorable," the Dallas police chief said, adding later that the report is due Sunday.

In another development, the chief disclosed that police recovered photographic transparencies of Oswald taken from a house in Irving which showed him with the rifle and pistol taken from him at the time of his arrest.

'BE MILITANT'

In the photographs, Chief Curry said, Oswald is holding papers on which are visible the words "Be Militant" and "The Worker."

The chief said Oswald had been confronted with the photographs, but had little to say about them.

Chief Curry said Oswald will be put into the custody of Sheriff Bill Decker sometime Sunday.

When reporters asked when the transfer to the county jail would take place, he said, "You better be around here about 10 a.m."

Chief Curry said Oswald still has not admitted owning the rifle found at the warehouse.

"I don't think we've made any progress in getting a confession," he said.

Asked why he was pessimistic about obtaining a confession, the chief answered: "Well, we have been in this business a long time, and you can just tell by talking to some fellows. He might have a change of heart, but I would be surprised."

AID OFFER SPURNED

Earlier Saturday Oswald apparently spurned an offer of the Dallas Bar Association for legal assistance.

Louis Nichols, president of the DBA, said after a brief visit with Oswald at the city jail that he was convinced the accused assassin and self-described Marxist was not being denied counsel.

He quoted Oswald as telling him his first choice as a lawyer was John Abt of New York City and his second choice would be a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

If he were unable to obtain the services of these lawyers, Oswald reportedly told Mr. Nichols, he might call on the local bar association to help him at a later date.

ABT DUBIOUS

United Press International reported from New York that Mr. Abt said Saturday night, "I don't see how it would be possible to undertake a case of this magnitude."

He spoke in an interview with the American Broadcasting System.

While not flatly refusing to take the case, Mr. Abt noted that he had a "very heavy litigation schedule" and that undertaking Oswald's defense "would not be fair to my other clients."

TOLD AID NEEDED

Mr. Nichols, not a criminal lawyer himself, said he went to the jail to see Oswald after he was told Oswald had been unable to obtain counsel.

But after a 3-minute visit with the prisoner, Mr. Nichols said he was convinced the man was not being denied counsel.

He said Oswald did not discuss the shooting with him.

"He seemed perfectly rational. He did not appear to be defiant. Members of his family will attempt to reach Abt," Mr. Nichols said.

BROUGHT DOWN AGAIN

A few minutes after Mr. Nichols left the jail, Oswald was brought downstairs to the office of Capt. Will Fritz, apparently for another round of questioning.

The grinning prisoner, wearing a T-shirt, was besieged by reporters as he was led into Capt. Fritz' office.

When asked if he wanted anything, he said, "Well, I'd like a change of clothes. I would like the basic, fundamental, hygienic rights like a shower."

As he left Capt. Fritz' office at 1:05 p.m. after being questioned about an hour, Oswald still maintained his innocence.

"I don't know where you people get your information," he said to reporters. "I haven't committed any acts of violence."

Later at Chief Curry's press conference, when he was asked about Oswald's request for a shower, the chief said: "I didn't know he had asked for a shower. We have a shower upstairs if he wants to use it."

Oswald, who once lived in Russia and even tried to get Russian citizenship in 1959, was charged Friday night with the sniper assassination of President Kennedy and the fatal shooting in Oak Cliff minutes later of a Dallas policeman, 39-year-old J.D. Tippit.

Gov. Connally was wounded in the shooting just before 12:30 p.m. Friday in which President Kennedy was slain by one or more rifle shots fired from a sixth-story window at the corner of Elm and Houston streets. His condition Saturday was reported satisfactory.

CAUGHT IN THEATER

Oswald was arrested an hour later after a wild scuffle with police in an Oak Cliff theater. Officer Tippit already had been shot to death at 10th and Patton streets in Oak Cliff.

City detectives, Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, sheriff's deputies and a representative of Dist. Atty. Henry Wade were all involved in the lengthy interrogations of Oswald.

In late afternoon Saturday, anticipating Oswald's rumored transfer from the city jail to county jail, hundreds of Dallasites lined the west side of Houston street near the driveway to the Dallas County Jail. On the opposite side of Houston street at least 50 TV cameras moved into range.

Dallas Transit Co. reported that traffic in the area—and nearby, where the President was shot—was so heavy that buses were running up to 35 minutes behind schedule.

Speculations swirled around Oswald's background, and especially his alleged pro-Russian and pro-Castro feelings.

Capt. Fritz said Oswald has said he is pro-Castro and is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Liberties Union.

A foreign-made rifle, some shells and a pistol were all sent to Washington Friday night for fingerprint checking. The rifle and shells were found in the sixth-floor room from where the deadly shots were fired as the presidential motorcade moved toward Stemmons Freeway just after Friday noon. The pistol was taken from Oswald when he was arrested in the theater.

Chief Curry said Lt. Carl Day of the Police Department's identification bureau believed that partial palm prints found on a packing box at the sixth floor window were definitely Oswald's.

Police also learned that a 19-year-old Dallas man who drove Oswald to work from his home in Irving Friday morning noticed he was carrying a long object wrapped in brown paper. It was the approximate length of a rifle and the man said Oswald told him it was window shades.

MANY QUESTIONED

Many witnesses were being questioned by Capt. Fritz and others throughout Saturday. Among them were believed to be the driver of a bus which Oswald rode one block from the shooting scene, and a cab driver who may have taken Oswald to an address on Beckley where he had a room.

Police theorize Oswald then changed clothes, went outside and shortly encountered Officer Tippit.

Oswald was an employe of Texas Book Depository, occupant of the seven-story building at Elm and Houston from where the shots were fired.

Another employe of the firm was interviewed at length Saturday after appearing voluntarily. Capt. W.P. Gannaway of the Police Department's Special Services Bureau said this man's name has been in the subversive files of the department since 1955. He was not jailed and police said he was not arrested.

Chief Curry said Oswald had lived in Dallas about two months.

A controversy almost blossomed Saturday when The Times Herald learned that the FBI interrogated

Oswald and his Russian-born wife less than two weeks ago. Police Chief Curry said, regardless, Oswald had never been recorded by the Dallas police as either a subversive or a criminal. Later, Chief Curry called a press conference to emphasize there were no differences between his department and the FBI.

Capt. Fritz said that Oswald, during interrogations and in front of the press as well, had asked for a lawyer. On one of the prisoner's many trips through the halls he halted suddenly before a TV reporter, leaned toward the microphone and said in a low voice, "I want to talk to Mr. Abt."

United Press International, in a dispatch out of New York, identified the man as John J. Abt, and said: "During the 1940's and 1950's his name was almost synonymous with the legal defense of the Communist party in the United States."

LETTER REVEALED

In the fast-moving developments, Oswald's service record as a Marine aroused added interest. A 1961 letter from the Pentagon's personnel files shed a new light on the Dallas crimes.

Dated Jan. 30, 1961, it was written in longhand from Minsk, in the Soviet Union, and was signed by Lee Harvey Oswald. It was addressed to then Secretary of the Navy John Connally and asked a reversal of Oswald's undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps.

The letter raised the question of whether the primary target in Friday's tragedy was Gov. Connally or President Kennedy.

In part, the letter stated: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fide U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Check on Letter and Photo Clues

By JAMES EWELL
and CARL FREUND

Dallas police Saturday collected mounting physical evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Capt. Will Fritz said a letter ordering a 6.5 mm rifle with a telescopic sight from a Chicago mail order house last March 20 is in Oswald's handwriting.

And photographs found in the home of Oswald's Russian-born wife at Irving link him with the rifle believed used in Friday's assassination.

OSWALD, CHARGED with murder in the slayings of the President and Patrolman J. D. Tippit, also faced more court troubles Saturday when an assault to murder charge was filed in connection with the wounding of Gov. John Connally.

Earlier Saturday, a fingerprint expert obtained still more evidence when a print matching Oswald's was discovered.

Curry also announced that a paraffin test showed Oswald had fired a gun recently, and his wife told police the suspect had a rifle in his garage Thursday night. But it was missing Friday.

Under Texas law, however, a wife cannot testify against her husband.

Regarding the mail order for the rifle, Curry said:

"THE FBI HAS just informed us they have the order letter for the rifle. The handwriting on the letter is the same as Oswald's.

"The address on the order letter was a post office box in Dallas of Oswald's. The letter ordering the rifle was under the name of A. Hidell and sent on March 20 of this year. The price was \$12.78," the chief said.

Curry said the photos show Oswald with both the rifle used to kill President Kennedy and the pistol used to kill Tippit on an Oak Cliff street.

"This case is cinched," said a confident Fritz. Oswald, however, continued to maintain his innocence.

CURRY TOLD reporters that the latest evidence "just about winds things up at the city police level."

Meanwhile, Oswald was expected to be transferred from the city jail to a solitary cell—basically for his protection—in the Dallas County jail sometime Sunday morning. Saturday night a crowd began milling outside the city hall basement entrance where he supposedly will exit for the trip to county jail.

Oswald, throughout his confinement in city jail, has been kept alone in a fifth floor cell guarded by an officer. Cells on both sides and across the corridor were emptied of prisoners as a precaution, police said.

He had his first breakfast in jail Saturday morning, consisting of the usual fare for city prisoners: Oatmeal, apricots, bread and coffee.

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

1 "The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/24/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack E. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

~~DIST.~~ ATTY. Henry Wade again told reporters, "I think we have sufficient evidence to prove Oswald was the man who killed the President."

But Wade declined to discuss the physical evidence at hand.

Wade noted that three witnesses have identified Oswald as the person who killed Tippit shortly after President Kennedy was slain.

Curry, who said, "We had a good case this morning and it is even stronger tonight," said he is confident the rifle recovered from the Texas School Book Depository Building's sixth floor is the assassination weapon, although he said final ballistics reports have not been received.

THEY SAID also that three spent shells found near the officer's body matched those in the revolver which Oswald carried when arrested in the nearby Texas Theater.

"After shooting Officer Tippit, he ran across a field and reloaded the revolver," Wade related. "Police recovered the spent shells."

In other developments:

1. The News learned investigators have at least two witnesses who saw Oswald on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston about the time shots were fired from a window on that floor.

2. Wade said that, while he does not anticipate additional arrests in the near future, he is not ruling out "the possibility" that others were involved.

3. The district attorney said there is no evidence to indicate any conspiracy involving foreign nations in the assassination.

4. Fritz said a bus transfer slip confirms Oswald's admission that he drove from the area where President Kennedy was shot to Oak Cliff, where Of-

ficer Tippit was slain, in a bus and a taxi. (There had been various reports that a man fitting Oswald's description was seen entering a station wagon.)

5. Wade said Oswald refused to take a lie detector test.

6. The district attorney said he will ask a psychiatrist to examine Oswald "as a matter of procedure" but emphasized investigators have no evidence which would indicate the former Marine is insane.

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL DIVISION

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (157-916)

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

M. Marks

Re Bureau telephone call to Philadelphia 5/10/64,
and Bureau airtel to Philadelphia, dated 5/12/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original of a
three-page letter and one copy each of an FD-302 concerning
information furnished by KNABLE, an FD-302 concerning
information furnished by CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, and an
investigative insert regarding HARRY KNABLE.

B

Enclosed to Dallas are twenty-five copies each of the
above FD-302's and investigative insert.

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (ENCLOSURES - 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (ENCLOSURES - 75) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

TRA:mjz/bsp
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

*cc for airtel
via 044*

REC 37 62-109060-3113

EX-1113
18 MAY 18 1964
via 044
5/20/64

58 MAY 27 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

C C Wick

PH 157-916

For the information of Dallas, HARRY H. KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephonically contacted the Bureau on 5/10/64, advising that he had written an open letter regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. KNABLE requested that he be contacted at the Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and requested that the Agent contacting him identify himself as Mr. "H."

On 5/10/64, Special Agent TERRY R. ANDERSON telephonically contacted HARRY H. KNABLE at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and made arrangements to meet with KNABLE at his room.

Date May 13, 1964

1

HARRY HAROLD KNABLEB. 9-3-1897
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HARRY H. KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was contacted at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., at his request on May 10, 1964. HARRY KNABLE

D.C.
1/3

KNABLE advised that he had the solution to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963, and stated that he had all of the facts set out in the following letter which he had written on May 9, 1964:

"5/9/64

"An Open letter

"Who killed JACK F. KENNEDY. The killer is JACK RUBY, formerly a hired killer for the Western Mob. TITIS

"#1. RUBY's friend is BOB BAKER, who said he would get even and he did, by hiring this Dope, to do the job, and he loved JACK as much as Jac---- great lady not a tear a heart of Steel without an ounce of love for JACK, JOE paid the Virginia Mrs to stay. U.S.

"#2. JACK F.K. was invited to the \$100 dinner by Hook Nose the Phoney who always is ready to make a deal that will Benefit him, and this one did.

"#3. CARL ROSENBLUM a lady lover and friend of J.F.K. complained about B-B Double Crossing his friends in the Vending Machine Business, the President ordered the Inverestation on B-B through his brother the Attorney General who took his time, he and J.F.K. had an argument about RUBY KEELER and B.B. U.S.

"#4. Mr. LEE OSWALD was a Customer in JACK RUBYS Clip joint and all of those kind of joints should be cleaned out. JACK RUBY loaned, LEE OSWALD money when he needed any. U.S.

On 5/10/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916
62-109060-3113
by SAs TERRY R. ANDERSON & JOHN C. MURPHY/jp Date dictated 5/11/64

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

ENCLOSURE

"So JACK told LEE OSWALD the kind of gun he needed and supplied the money. The Gun was bought at a mail order house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov 22, 1963 about 2 P.M, RUBY and LEE OSWALD was in the Window of the Building where LEE OSWALD worked. When the car Passed the Given spot with one Secret Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J. in his Generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show Must go on. When JACK RUBY shot those three shots to hit JACK F.K., One hit the Governor who was hated by JACK RUBY, LEE OSWALD ran and RUBY after him, when he was close enough he fired at OSWALD missed and hit the Police Officer.

"JACK RUBY is the Killer

"By the Way JACK F.K. gave 100,000,000 to England to Develope this Island for Legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator Smathers.

"#5. LEE OSWALD ran to a Moving Picture house for Protection, RUBY told the police the killer was in the Movies, they went in and got him, he had no fire Arms on him or an knife.

"LEE OSWALD never killed a Bed Bug, let alone a human, an honest Tax Payer lays buried in texas, while the killer of two lives.

"LEE OSWALD wanted to talk but he was told later, when you get an Attorney, but their was no effort to get the Attorney.

"Why was RUBY allow in the jail when they were moving an innocent man to a save jail, what a body of men are the Secret Service a waste of the Tax Payers money from top to Bottom.

"LEE OSWALD was Killed because he wanted to tell the truth and his mother is honest, send his wife back to Russia I demand.

"Thats the truth.."

After furnishing the above letter, KNABLE advised that he had no further comments on the letter, but he was sure of the facts in the letter as he had written them.

KNABLE did, however, talk and ramble aimlessly about his experiences in the First World War and his numerous contacts in politics. He stated that he is well known in Washington, D.C., and in Philadelphia, Pa.

KNABLE was reluctant to furnish background information concerning himself, and began to ramble about corruption in Philadelphia. He also complained about not being able to buy whiskey in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday as he needed whiskey to help his throat, which was injured with mustard gas in the First World War.

Shortly after the arrival of the Agents, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Detective Bureau, also arrived at the hotel room. At this point, KNABLE advised that he would talk no more to the Special Agents, and that he had said everything he wanted to say. He indicated he had information he wanted to give to Detective HARBAUGH.

Date May 15, 19641

On May 11, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa., advised that HARRY H. KNABLE had telephoned Colonel E. WILSON PURDY, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police, at his home on May 10, 1964, insisting that he talk to him regarding urgent matters..

HARBAUGH advised that KNABLE told him his version of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and also rambled about corruption in Philadelphia.

HARBAUGH noted that KNABLE had contacted the Pennsylvania State Police a number of times in the past several years, and was considered to be a mental case.

HARBAUGH also advised that KNABLE attempted to borrow money from him on May 10, 1964, and became indignant with him when he refused to find him a bottle of whiskey.

On May 12, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH advised that his office had trouble with HARRY HAROLD KNABLE again on May 11, 1964.

He stated that KNABLE made numerous telephone calls to the Governor's Office in the forenoon of May 11, 1964, attempting to make an appointment to see Governor WILLIAM W. SCRANTON. On the afternoon of May 11, 1964, KNABLE appeared at the Governor's Office personally and insisted that he talk with the Governor immediately.

Detective HARBAUGH stated that the Pennsylvania State Police were called to the Governor's Office to assist in bodily removing KNABLE from the Governor's reception room.

HARBAUGH said that KNABLE was irrational on May 11, 1964, and seemed to be mentally depressed with an urgent desire to furnish information to the Governor. He added that KNABLE refused to discuss his reason for wanting to see the Governor.

On 5/11/64 and 5/12/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA TERRY R. ANDERSON: BSP Date dictated 5/14/64

PH 157-916
WSB:RSP
(1)

RE: HARRY HAROLD KNABLE

On June 25, 1963, Investigative Clerk JOHN F. GUNDERMANN, JR. checked the records regarding HARRY KNABLE at the Voters Registration Commission, Philadelphia, Pa. These records reflected that HARRY KNABLE resided in an apartment on the third floor at 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. His occupation was that of a salesman. He was described as a white male, 5' 4" tall, with brown eyes and mixed brown and gray hair. He was born September 3, 1897, at Philadelphia, Pa.

During the period 1942 to 1964, KNABLE has contacted the Philadelphia, Pa., and the Washington, D. C., Offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a number of occasions, and has furnished various complaints and allegations of violations of the law. In most of these instances, he was generally vague and sometimes incoherent.

On September 7, 1954, HARRY KNABLE, who stated he resided at 1952 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., contacted the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised that he had just returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he had been poisoned at Bishop's Restaurant. He said he had important information concerning the Fascists who are trying to take over our Government.

KNABLE rambled at great length concerning Fascism and miscellaneous matters. He stated his wife's name was JULIA BARLOW KNABLE, to whom he had been married for twenty-one years. He said he had finally decided to leave her inasmuch as he had discovered that the Fascist Army of America planted her in his home several years ago to spy on him.

On November 20, 1956, Assistant United States Attorney WARREN D. MULLOY stated that he had been advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE had been jailed in Washington, D. C., by the Secret Service for attempting to annoy President EISENHOWER.

100-60-3113
ENCLOSURE

PH 157-916

(2)

MULLOY said he had been further advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE is a former patient at the Byberry Mental Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; and that when KNABLE becomes obstreperous, he will immediately become amenable if asked if he would like to go back to Byberry.

On April 19, 1958, Mr. SAM P. HIRSCH, Manager, Floyd Karrig Shoe Store, 1412 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Philadelphia, Pa., that on April 19, 1958, HARRY KNABLE, 5313 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., came into his store with a package which he wanted HIRSCH to mail to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. The open package contained two pairs of sneakers and one shirt.

HIRSCH further stated that KNABLE had been in his store once before, and is apparently a "nut." He advised the only way he could get rid of KNABLE was to accept the package for mailing.

On January 29, 1963, KNABLE appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised he wished to furnish information concerning various crimes in Philadelphia, Pa. He was unable to furnish any specific information. He mentioned he was a leader in Democratic politics in Philadelphia, Pa., and was an insurance broker; but he could not recall the name of the company for which he worked. He exhibited an IBM card, indicating he had a license to sell insurance in the State of Pennsylvania in 1951 and 1956.

On March 3, 1963, HARRY H. KNABLE, 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., called the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and wanted an Agent immediately as his shoes were burned by mustard gas. He also said he had additional information to furnish before leaving for Washington.

On April 5, 1963, KNABLE again appeared at the Philadelphia Office, and asked for the "Chief" or his assistant. He advised he was from Washington, D. C., and rambled on and on in a nonspecific manner.

P: 157-916

(3)

On May 5, 1964, Brigadier General ROBERT T. SHULTZ, Aide to former President EISENHOWER, advised Special Agents JOHN C. MURRAY and FRANK HANLON that he had received numerous telephone calls from HARRY KNABLE of Philadelphia, Pa. During these telephone calls, KNABLE claims he is a Congressional Medal of Honor winner; and after talking for a short time, becomes very abusive, at which time General SHULTZ ends the conversation by hanging up.

On May 14, 1964, General SHULTZ telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE that KNABLE had attempted to call him that date, and had become so abusive to the telephone company operator, that she had broken the connection after advising him that General SHULTZ was out to lunch.

General SHULTZ advised that according to his records, the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service at the White House has a file on HARRY H. KNABLE.

On May 14, 1964, WALTER YOUNG, Protective Research Section, Secret Service, White House, telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE as follows:

(1) HARRY HAROLD KNABLE, white, male, age 66 in 1964, 5' 3", 140 pounds, who wears rimless glasses, has been visiting Washington, D. C., and attempting to see either the President or the Vice-President since 1947. Several times the Secret Service has had him committed as a mental case, with the last time being in 1958.

On June 30, 1958, at a hearing under the District of Columbia Mental Health Act, KNABLE was found to be in need of mental assistance; however, he was released to the custody of his wife, JULIA BARTOW-KNABLE. KNABLE is usually well dressed, and sometimes wears an American Legion Uniform.

YOUNG stated that they feel KNABLE is more of a nuisance than a physical threat, based principally on his size, age and physical condition.

①

Lucayan Beach

5-9-64

An Open Letter

Who killed Jack F. Kennedy.

The killer is Jack Ruby, formerly a hired killer for the Western Mob.

1. Ruby's friend is Bob Baker, who said he would get even and he did, by hiring this Dope, to do the job, and he loved Jack as much as Joe — great lady not a tear a heart of steel without an ounce of love for Jack, Joe paid the Virginia Muse to stay.

2. Jack F.K. was invited to the \$100 dinner by Hook Nor the Phoney who always is ready to make a deal that will benefit him, and this one did.

3. Carl Rosenblum a lady lover and friend of J.F.K. complained about B-B Double Crossing his friends in the Vending Machine Business, the President ordered the Investigator on B-B through his brother the Attorney General who took ^{his} time, he and J.F.K. had an argument about Ruby Keller and B.B.

(2)

Lucayan Beach

#4 Mr. Lee Oswald was a customer in Jack Ruby's Clip joint and all of those kind of joints should be cleaned out.

Jack Ruby loaned, Lee Oswald money when he needed any.

So Jack told Lee Oswald the kind of gun he needed and supplied the money.

The gun was bought at a mail order house and sent it C.O.D. to Texas. On

Nov 22, 1963 about 2 P.M., Ruby and

Lee Oswald was in the Window of the

Building ^{where} Lee Oswald worked. When the car passed the given spot with one Secret Service

man the Chauffer because L.B.J in his

generous way arranged to get them drunk

but as they say in show business the show

must go on. When Jack Ruby shot three three

shots to hit Jack F.K., One hit the Governor

who was hated by Jack Ruby, Lee Oswald

ran and Ruby after him, when he was

close enough he fired at Oswald missed and

hit the Police Officer..

Jack Ruby is the killer

By the way, J. Lee F.K. gave 100,000,000 to England to Develop this Island for legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator Smathers.

(5) Lucayan Beach

Lee Oswald ran to a Moving Picture house for Protection, Ruby told the public the killer was in the movies, they went in and got him, he had no fire Arms on him or a knife.

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Lee Oswald wanted to talk but he was told later, when you get an Attorney, but there was no effort to get the Attorney.

Why was Ruby allow in the jail when they were moving an innocent man to a safe jail, what a body of men are the Secret Service a waste of the Tax Payers money from top to bottom.

Lee Oswald was killed because he wanted to tell the truth and his mother is honest, send his wife back to Russia I demand.

That's the truth

Date May 13, 1964

1

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KNABLE advised that he had the solution to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963, and stated that he had all of the facts set out in the following letter which he had written on May 9, 1964:

"5/9/64

"An Open letter

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On 5/10/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SAs TERRY R. ANDERSON and JOHN C. MURPHY /mjz Date dictated 5/11/64

"house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov. 22, 1963 about 2 P.M., RUBY and LEE OSWALD was in the window of the building where LEE OSWALD worked. When the car passed the Given spot with one Secret Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J. in his generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show must go on. When JACK RUBY shot those three shots to hit JACK F. K., one hit the Governor who was hated by JACK RUBY, LEE OSWALD ran and RUBY after him, when he was close enough he fired at OSWALD missed and hit the Police Officer.

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PH 157-916

3

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F B I

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/14/64 and Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 5/18/64, both relating to Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, DORIS LEE CRANE, and Mrs. E. W. GIAVER.

Los Angeles should submit appropriate inserts to Dallas and UACB appropriate LHM should be submitted to the Bureau.

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - Dallas

PEW:vm
(7)

*W. Mitchell
C. Wickler*

REC-37 62-109060

3114

17 MAY 22 1964

EX-103

H. J. [unclear]

C C Wick

58 MAY 27 1964

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
|------------|---|
| Tolson | ✓ |
| Belmont | ✓ |
| Mohr | ✓ |
| Casper | ✓ |
| Callahan | ✓ |
| Conrad | ✓ |
| DeLoach | ✓ |
| Evans | ✓ |
| Malley | ✓ |
| Rosen | ✓ |
| Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tavel | ✓ |
| Trotter | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Holmes | ✓ |
| Gandy | ✓ |

TO : Mr. Belmont *Walt*

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *A. Rosen*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 5/11/64 made certain recommendations concerning personnel to be sent to Dallas over the coming weekend to obtain additional technical data needed by the President's Commission. One of the items recommended was that Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service be requested to make arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

This matter was discussed with Inspector Kelley of Secret Service today and he advised that arrangements were being worked on today and he would see to it that one of the Secret Service automobiles, seven-passenger open car, would be available in Dallas no later than Saturday for the work to be performed in Dallas.

Kelley also advised Malley that J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission had requested that he, Kelley, be available in Dallas for the work to be done there and also desired Secret Service Agent John Hollett, who has participated in a great deal of photography and measurements for Secret Service, be available.

This morning Malley received a call from Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission staff who stated that Mr. Rankin was agreeable to handling a large portion of this project on Sunday morning, May 17. He requested that the Dallas Police Department be advised that it would probably require the greater part of the day on Sunday to complete the project. He was desirous of knowing if this was agreeable with the Dallas Police Department.

After appropriate contact with the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas Office advised that the Police Department was in full agreement with handling this project on Sunday and stated it would be perfectly agreeable to utilize the entire day if necessary to complete the project and they would make appropriate arrangements for handling the traffic problem. REC 37

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Gauthier
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - Lee Harvey Oswald file

FX-103

Handwritten signature

JRM:mpd (13)

15 MAY 22 1964

58 MAY 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3115

Handwritten initials

Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

The Dallas Office also advised that they had been in touch with County Surveyor Robert H. West and he advised he would be available Sunday for whatever services were needed. West indicated he would appreciate being advised in advance of as much detail as possible as to the work he would be required to perform in order that he could be appropriately prepared to carry out his duties.

In addition to the above items, Mr. Specter desired that a dummy of a size similar to that of President Kennedy be available in order that certain photographs and other examinations could be made, making use of this dummy. Such a dummy is available and will be available in Dallas in order to handle this project.

Mr. Specter indicated that numerous questions were being raised by various Commission staff members and that he was working out more details relative to the entire project and would like to have a conference with personnel who would be going to Dallas prior to any departures from Washington. He advised that he would notify Malley as soon as possible what date this conference could be held and the time for such a conference.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

SM

Rosen

JD

Q

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
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| Malone | _____ |
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| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of May 8, 1964, referred to the letter from the President's Commission dated May 7, 1964, advising that Mr. J. Lee Rankin would be personally available in Dallas to supervise additional work the Commission desired with reference to the taking of films, measurements and other items which would deal with the placing of an automobile on the Elm Street thoroughfare which would simulate the location of the President's car at the time the shots were fired.

As a result of the visit of Commission members on May 8 and 9, 1964, they were satisfied from their personal observation that events could have taken place as had been described but they still desired additional photographs and measurements to be taken in order to pinpoint as nearly as possible the locations where the shots were actually fired.

Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt have studied the letter of May 7 from Mr. Rankin and estimate that the work desired will require a maximum of two to three working days. This would include preliminary work being done prior to Mr. Rankin's arrival in order that the actual checks requested by the Commission could be made in the shortest possible time and with the least amount of inconvenience from the standpoint of traffic control. It is noted that the letter from the Commission refers to plotting trajectories from the railroad overpass. This work should be handled by a firearms expert and Assistant Director Conrad has indicated that SA Robert Frazier would be available for this purpose.

With regard to the actual request of Mr. Rankin, it is noted that Mr. Rankin was previously advised that the Bureau did not desire to participate in a re-enactment of the President's assassination. Instant request is not for a re-enactment as such, but does request additional technical data for the Commission's use in their final report. Mr. Rankin feels the steps requested are necessary to properly complete this project. Mr. Rankin, in his letter,

62-109060-90

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58 MAY 28 1964

EX-103 REC 37 3116

- 62-109060
- 1 - 105-82555 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan 1 - Mr. Gauthier
- 1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

15 MAY 22 1964

JRM:AOB
(13)

MAY 25 1964

*means Rosen to Belmont
5/12/64 JRM*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

has requested the FBI to make all the necessary arrangements for this project and has directed a copy to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service in order that they will be aware of the request as well as to furnish any assistance that the Bureau might desire. If the Bureau refuses to carry out this request it places the Bureau in a position where considerable criticism may result.

In handling this request it will be necessary to utilize an automobile similar to the car that the President was traveling in, namely, a seven-passenger open car and Inspector Kelly of Secret Service has indicated that Secret Service will make arrangements to have such a car available in Dallas if desired.

It will also be necessary to have available a qualified surveyor and in previous work done in Dallas, a county surveyor, Robert H. West, was utilized and arrangements for this were made by Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (3)

1. That Mr. Rankin be advised the Bureau will make arrangements to handle the request set forth in his letter of May 7, 1964. If approved, the Dallas Office will be issued necessary instructions for arrangements that will have to be made in Dallas, including the arrangements for handling traffic while photographs are being taken and other work is being performed. Because of traffic conditions on this busy thoroughfare, efforts will be made to perform this work in the early morning hours of Sunday, May 17, 1964, providing it can be worked out with Mr. Rankin.

2. That Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, and Frazier, along with whatever technical assistants Messrs. Gauthier need, be utilized to proceed to Dallas to handle this project.
and Shaneyfelt

3. Inspector Kelly of Secret Service will be requested to make necessary arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

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

Handwritten signature

On 5-7-64, we received a request from the President's Commission that this Bureau make all necessary arrangements for a partial re-enactment of the assassination in Dallas, Texas, on May 18 and 19, 1964. This project specifically deals with the shots fired at President Kennedy and technical data, measurements and photographs relating thereto as developed through investigation. This will involve placing cars in the highway at various points at scene of assassination.

The Commission by reference to various motion pictures taken of the actual assassination itself along with other technical data previously furnished, is endeavoring to pinpoint the exact time when and location where the shots were fired and the exact location where President Kennedy and Governor Connally were when they were hit. This study will include mathematical calculations and probable trajectory of projectiles fired.

BACKGROUND:

The advisability of this Bureau participating in a re-enactment has been discussed in my previous memoranda, and Mr. Belmont pointed out the undesirability of such action, principally due to the resultant publicity which will undoubtedly accompany any such venture, and our views were brought to the attention of Mr. Rankin.

REC 37 107060-3117

As you are aware, J. R. Malley is currently in Dallas with members of the Commission and Inspector Tom Kelly of Secret Service for an on-the-spot inspection. He is scheduled to return sometime Saturday, May 9.

ACTION:

Mr. Malley is aware of the Commission's request, and when he returns to Washington, appropriate recommendations for handling this request will be made.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Lenihan |
| 1 - Mr. Conrad | 1 - Mr. Gauthier | 1 - Mr. Wick |
| 1 - Mr. Callahan | 1 - Mr. Frazier | RDRhw (14) |

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

72 MAY 27 1964
COPIES SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Handwritten notes:
Belmont 5/11/64
Rosen
Malley
Kelly

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 7 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Commission has been making a careful study of the various motion picture films taken at the scene of the assassination. In this project we have had the valuable assistance of members of your Bureau, particularly Inspector James R. Malley, Inspector Leo Gauthier and Special Agent Lyndal A. Shaneyfelt. As a result of the information obtained from these films the Commission would like the cooperation of your Bureau in the performance of certain additional investigation at the scene of the assassination.

I will personally be available to supervise this work and will have such other staff members present as may be deemed necessary. We would hope to be able to perform this work in Dallas on May 18 and May 19. The purpose of this letter is to set forth the steps which we feel are necessary to properly complete this project.

I. PROBABLE RANGE WITHIN WHICH THE FIRST TWO SHOTS OCCURRED

Our examination of the Zapruder films indicates that Governor Connally was hit at some point prior to frame 240. (All references to frames in the Zapruder films are on the basis of a numbering system worked out with FBI personnel who have been working on this project.) Doctors familiar with the Governor's wounds concluded that after frame 236 his body was not in a position to have received the wound from a projectile fired from the sixth floor southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Governor feels he was hit at approximately frame 230; some members of our staff feel that it could have been as late as 240. There is general consensus, however, that it could not have been later than 240. Governor and Mrs. Connally also testified that the Governor was hit by the second shot.

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MAY 13 1964

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EXP. PROC.

MAY 7 1964

EX-103

REC 37

15 MAY 22 1964

3118

7/10/64
s/s/...
6

The FBI laboratory examination of the Zapruder camera establishes that it operates at a speed of $18\frac{1}{3}$ frames per second. Weapons experts have testified that the minimum time required to operate the assassination weapon is $2\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. It would appear, therefore, that a minimum of 41 frames would have to elapse between the first and second shots ($18\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$).

The Commission is aware that it is impossible to determine the exact point at which the first two shots were fired. We request the following on-site investigatory steps, however, in order to determine whether it was possible for a person located in the sixth floor southeast corner window of the TSBD building to fire two shots at the Presidential car, the second of which occurred no later than frame 240:

(1) A point should be marked on the road corresponding to frame 199 on the Zapruder film, which is the last point at which the assassin could have fired from the window and still have been able to fire again by frame 240. A car should be photographed on this spot from the point where Zapruder was standing so that this photograph can be compared with frame 199 to make certain that the location is accurate. This should be done with the Zapruder camera, which has been retained for this purpose. A Polaroid should also be used for immediate comparison.

(2) After a car has been placed at this point on the road it should be photographed from the assassination window to determine whether the assassin had a clear shot at the occupants of the rear seat, with particular reference to the tree which at some point blocks the view from this window.

(3) If the car had not passed the tree at frame 199, when viewed from the window, the car should be moved forward to the point at which there is a first clear view from the window and photographed at this point from both the window and from the place where Zapruder was standing so that we may determine what frame in the Zapruder film corresponds with this location.

(4) If the car has in fact passed beyond the tree at frame 199, it should be moved back to the point where it first cleared the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to establish the corresponding frame reference.

(5) The car should also be placed at the point where there is the last clear shot before it goes behind the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to determine the frame reference at this point.

(6) All the above points should be mapped on a survey. Lineal distances should be measured on the ground between these various points. Trigonometric readings should be taken to determine the distances from these various points to the assassination window and the surveyor should also determine the angle with the horizontal which is made when a line is plotted from each of these points to the assassination window.

II. PROBABLE LOCATION OF THE THIRD SHOT

Unlike shots one and two, the third shot has been fixed at a particular frame in the Zapruder films (frame 313), as well as a particular frame in two other films (frame 24 of the Nix film and frame 42 of the Muchmore film). A car should be placed at the point which we believe to be the approximate location corresponding to these frames and then photographed from the point where the three cameramen were standing to establish the accuracy of this location. Distances should be measured from this point to the various points described in part I and angles and distances established between this point and the assassination window. The car should also be photographed at this point from the assassination window to establish the view which the assassin had when he fired the third shot.

III. PLOTTING TRAJECTORIES FROM THE RAILROAD OVERPASS

From each of the ground points established in parts I and II trigonometric readings should be taken from a point on either end of the overpass to chart the path which a bullet would travel if fired from those points on the overpass to the rear seat of the car. It should be determined whether a bullet could reach the rear seat without hitting the windshield, and the angle with the horizontal which would be made by a bullet fired from these points to a car located at each of the points on the ground as determined in parts I and II.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service with a request that the Secret Service provide such assistance in this work as the Commission and your Bureau may require. The Secret Service has furnished the Commission with photographs, surveys and measurements which we have used in our examination of the films and which will no doubt be useful to your Bureau in completing this project.

We would like your Bureau to make all necessary arrangements for this project. Members of the Bureau assigned to this project should contact either Mr. Norman Redlich or Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission staff if additional information is required.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/18/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ~~ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY~~
~~PHOTOGRAPHING OF EXHIBITS FOR~~
~~THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION~~

- Toison
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Signature: W. D. Griffith]
 [Signature: Conrad]
 [Signature: Griffith]
 [Signature: Conrad]
 [Signature: Griffith]

Friday, 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission's staff telephonically contacted me concerning our continuing problem of photographing exhibits for The Commission. He said that staff members are now preparing Commission Exhibits for submission to the Government Printing Office (GPO) looking toward the formal printing and recording of The Commission's findings. The Commission has accumulated a large number of exhibits many of which did not originate with the FBI. Some of these exhibits are multipage documents and reproducing them photographically could involve substantial effort and expense. The purpose of Mr. Eisenberg's call Friday was to tell me of certain revised requirements which should facilitate our photographing (reproduction) problem.

Previously The Commission had required three 8" x 10" photographs of each exhibit and particularly where the exhibits were made up of a number of pages the preparation of this number of photographic enlargements presented a substantial problem. I have previously been in touch with Mr. Eisenberg concerning the problem of reproducing a large number of exhibits in a short period of time and he told me he would go over the problem in detail with the GPO and furnish revised requirements. Based on Mr. Eisenberg's advice the following photographing (reproduction) procedures will henceforth be followed in handling Commission requests:

The Commission will require one photograph (8" x 10") of each nondocumentary exhibit along with two Xerox copies of such exhibit. No photographs of documentary-type exhibits will be required but instead three Xerox copies of each document will suffice.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

WDG:mb
(10)

REC-49

3/19

15 MAY 22 1964

MAY 20 1964

Handwritten signature
SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
Photographing of Exhibits for
The President's Commission

The above requirement substantially reduces our reproduction problem. In any instance where we furnish a photograph of a nondocumentary exhibit (i. e., object shot) we will have one additional photograph prepared as the Bureau's file copy along with three Xerox copies, one each for Laboratory, Domestic Intelligence Division and Dallas, over and above the reproductions furnished to The Commission. In instances where we furnish only Xerox copies of reproductions to The Commission we will, in addition, prepare four such Xerox copies for the file and for other administrative purposes.

Personnel of the Administrative Division's Photographic Unit have advised that these revised reproduction procedures will substantially ease the photographing and reproduction problem with respect to these Commission exhibits.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

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

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

Handwritten initials/signature

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/13/64, enclosing two copies of a letter received by the Bureau allegedly written by GEORGE B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, dated 5/9/64, at Fort Worth, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted at Fort Worth, Texas, by SA EARLE HALEY in an effort to identify GEORGE B. WOODS, Attorney at Law:

On 5/15/64, the city directories and telephone directories for Fort Worth, Texas, were checked for the past five years with negative results.

On 5/15/64, the following individuals and organizations were contacted to determine if any record could be located concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS with negative results:

Credit Bureau of Greater Fort Worth;

Identification Records, Fort Worth Police Department;

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-35

Handwritten notes: 1 - retained 62-109060-3120
Handwritten signature: [Signature]

MAY 22 1964

58 MAY 27 1964
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten initials/signature

DL 89-43

Identification Records, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office;
Mr. WILLIAM L. HUGHES, JR., Assistant U. S. Attorney;
Mr. ROBERT S. TRAVIS, Assistant U. S. Attorney;
Mr. JOHN A. LOWTHER, U. S. District Court Clerk.

On 5/18/64, the following persons were contacted to determine if they had any information concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS, Fort Worth, Texas, or if such individual was known to them, with negative results:

Mr. ANDRE FOURNIER, Chief Deputy Sheriff;

Mr. GRADY HAIRE, Chief Investigator, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office.

On 5/19/64, Mr. ROBERT MADDOX, Attorney, past President of the Fort Worth Bar Association, was contacted, and advised he was unable to identify anyone by the name of GEORGE B. WOODS.

F B I

Date: 5-22-64

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| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

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

R. [Signature]

Re Bureau airtel 5-19-64, regarding the letter received by the Attorney General from ANDREW I. VOLSKY

Calif

Enclosed for Dallas are twenty-five (25) copies of an FD-302 in which VOLSKY upon interview advised that he had no information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY except that data he had received from public source material.

- ③ - Bureau
 - 2 - Dallas (Encls. 25) (89-43)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- JPH:aab
(7)

B

C. C. Wick

REC-42

62-109060-3121
6-111

MAY 26 1964

Approved: 66 MAY 27 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 5/21/64

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

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

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

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. STEVENS on May 21, 1964:

BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL, General Delivery, Mount Enterprise, Texas, a white male, born March 8, 1908, unemployed except for odd jobs, advised he preaches on the street, and has "visions from the Lord" telling him of impending disasters. He received a "vision" about November 8, 1963, telling him President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He told WILLIAM FERGUSON, County Attorney; ROBERT ALLEN, Assistant County Attorney; and, TOMMY HASKINS, JR., Tax Collector and Assessor, all Henderson, Texas, who refused to notify President KENNEDY. He also wrote President KENNEDY a letter, but received no answer.

About 11:00 A.M., November 22, 1963, he received another "vision" showing him the building in Dallas where the assassination would take place. He called the Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, about 11:30 A.M., November 22, 1963.

- 3 - Bureau
 - 2 - New Orleans
 - 3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43) (1 - 62-3372)
- RJS/ds
(8)

1 cc retained as tickler file
6-1-64
D. C. Wick
62-109060-3122

Approved: MAY 27 1964 80
Special Agent in Charge

Sent REC-42 M Per _____

MAY 25 1964

DL 89-43

and furnished them with this information. FERGUSON, ALLEN and HASKINS, now deny he told them of this "vision".

Above story appears in Henderson "Daily News" May 19, 1964, and BIRDWELL has mailed copies today to "Washington News", Washington, D. C., and "Shreveport Times", Shreveport, Louisiana.

Managing Editor, above paper, wrote above story, even though he says he thinks BIRDWELL is a mental case.

WILLIAM FERGUSON and TOMMY HASKINS both advised BIRDWELL is a mental case, and that alleged conversations did not occur. ALLEN is not available for interview.

Bank President, Mount Enterprise, Texas, states BIRDWELL's mother and aunts have been in mental institutions and BIRDWELL is a mental case, also. He states BIRDWELL claims he has "visions from the Lord", but never makes these "visions" known until after the event has already occurred.

Check with telephone company revealed BIRDWELL made no telephone call to Dallas Sheriff's Office November 22, 1963, as claimed.

BIRDWELL also states about a week ago he had a "vision from the Lord", telling him "three old seamen" would kill President JOHNSON if they ever got a chance, and nothing more to the vision.

U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, notified May 21, 1964, concerning threat to President JOHNSON.

Above information being included in next report, and letterhead memorandum being prepared immediately, which will be disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, as well as Bureau.

Copies furnished New Orleans in event inquiry received from "Shreveport Times".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 5-20-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER *LJG*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

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

Reference memo Gauthier to Callahan 5-1-64 wherein the Bureau was advised that the Commission instructed the Bureau to have the scale model exhibit of the Dallas Police Department garage returned to Washington, at which time the Commission would make a determination concerning the disposition of this exhibit. Our Dallas Office arranged for the return of this exhibit, and on 5-19-64 Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission was advised that the visual aid had been received and was stored in the FBI's supply room.

Mr. Willens requested that the exhibit be maintained in its shipping crate and kept by the Bureau until further notice. He understands that the exhibit is the property of the President's Commission and that this Bureau would be most happy to store the exhibit for them until further notice.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bod
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

✓ *JM* *5/20* *CPD* *100-44384*

REC-42

Temple

3123

MAY 26 1964

82 JUN 1 1964

[Handwritten signatures]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 6, 1964


FROM : A. Rosen

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

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

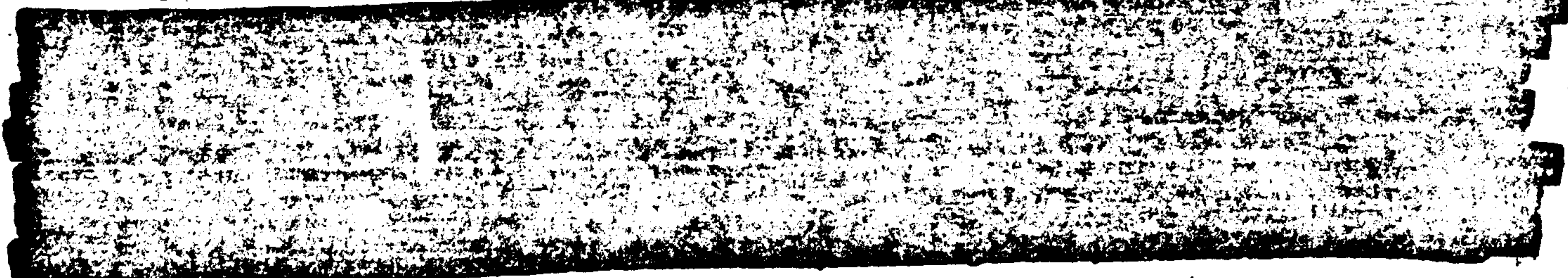
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PURPOSE:

To advise you Negro attorney Arthur Davis Shores, National Legal Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), furnished information to our Birmingham Office on 5-2-64, alleging one Jerry Coleman furnished information that Governor Wallace of Alabama was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.  Efforts to locate Coleman negative.

BACKGROUND:

Arthur Davis Shores is a Negro attorney from Birmingham, Alabama. He was born 9-25-04, and is National Legal Counsel for the NAACP. 



DETAILS:

Birmingham by teletype 5-2-64, advised Shores alleged that on Friday, 4-24-64, an individual identifying himself as Jerry Coleman came to Shores' office inquiring for Shores, and in his absence, furnished a receptionist information that Governor Wallace, two days before the assassination of President Kennedy, went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby \$35,000 which was to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop." Coleman is reported to have proof of his allegation.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - 44-24016
- 1 - Mr. Kleinkauf 1 - 105-82555

REC-42

Handwritten: 62-1000-3124

RDR:hw
)13 (

Handwritten: MAY 20 1964

15 MAY 26 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials:
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W...

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

primarily because he worked in "the Governor's office." Coleman allegedly asked Shores to get in touch with him at 353 Smith Street in Detroit, Michigan.

Shores could not recall the name of the receptionist who reportedly took this information, and he also stated Coleman went to see U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton of Birmingham, furnishing her the same information. U. S. Commissioner Charlton never heard of Coleman and never received the information alleged.

According to Shores, on Sunday, 4-26-64, this same individual called him long distance from Detroit, however, he was not available but his wife remembers the call.

Our Detroit Office has advised that the alleged address in Detroit for Coleman is nonexistent and that no record identifiable with one Jerry Coleman could be located in the Detroit area. Efforts to substantiate Shores' allegations negative to date.

ACTION:

Our Mobile Office is contacting the Governor's office to see if Coleman was ever employed there and our Birmingham Office is endeavoring to develop additional information on this alleged incident.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that the allegations made by Shores have no basis in fact. It appears quite unusual that he can not recall the name of a receptionist in his own office. His purpose in furnishing this information is not known,

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter is being followed closely by the Bureau, and, when the results have been received, it will be appropriately reported and furnished to the President's Commission.

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no info
7/11
5/4/64

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

MAY 4 1964

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

FBI DETROIT

503 PM URGENT 5-4-64 LB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), BIRMINGHAM

(89-45), AND MOBILE

FROM DETROIT (62-3550) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BIRMINGHAM TEL, MAY TWO, LAST.

ADDRESS THREE FIVE THREE SMITH ST., DETROIT, MICH., NON-EXISTENT. NINETEEN SIXTY THREE DETROIT CITY DIRECTORY LISTS JEAN COLEMAN, THREE ONE THREE SMITH, AND JAMES COLEMAN, FIVE SEVEN TWO SMITH. JERRY COLEMAN NOT KNOWN AT THESE ADDRESSES AND JEAN COLEMAN LEFT SMITH ST. ADDRESS OVER A YEAR AGO. DETROIT, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., AND HAMTRAMCK, MICH., VOTERS RECORDS NEGATIVE RE JERRY COLEMAN.

CITY DIRECTORIES, TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES AND CROSS REFERENCE DIRECTORIES, DETROIT, AND ALL SUBURBS, NEGATIVE CONCERNING ANY INDIVIDUAL POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH JERRY COLEMAN IN RETEL.

END PAGE ONE

66 MAY 27 1964 ⁸⁰ Royce

REC-42

15 MAY 26 1964

62-109060-3125

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

B

PAGE TWO

DE 62-3550

BIRMINGHAM SUTEL IF FURTHER IDENTIFYING INFO DEVELOPED
CONCERNING COLEMAN.

MOBILE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., CONTACT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO
DETERMINE IF COLEMAN EVER WORKED IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE THERE AND
DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION.

INSERT FOLLOWS.

END.

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL AK

FBI DALLAS

BH JS JS

FBI BIRMGHAM

MO FLK

FBI MOBILE

CO