

MARGARET HAMILL

great wealth and widely known in the U.S.' ; she added that her father, Joseph Kennedy Jr. was a Naval aviator, killed on duty in England in 1944, and hinted that her family situation was very complicated, that her mother was dead, without mentioning her name, and that she was forced to live under assumed names, because this had been imposed on her by the Kennedy family ;

"-he knows that, since the age of seven, his wife had been placed by a sister of her father, named Caterina, in the custody of Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and that this custody was to last two or three months, and that instead it had lasted till her marriage. ;

"-subsequently he learned that his wife's father had sent to Mrs. Rosensweig many documents concerning his wife's birth ; he saw such documents which, subsequently, were taken away from his wife by 'two policemen' and knew that, in the years 1948 to 1952, his wife had gone to Boston, where her grandfather was Mayor, in order to trace her father's family, without success ;

"We have also questioned Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe, who accompany the Hamills in their European trip.

"Mrs. Rosensweig stated that :

"-in 1940 she met in Virginia Miss Caterina Kennedy, sister of the late President of the U.S. and became her friend ;

"-in 1942, when visiting with her, the said Miss Kennedy introduced to her Brother Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. who, having been commissioned in the U.S. Navy and being about to depart for Europe, asked her whether she was willing to take with her his daughter, then 7 years old, and added that the child was named Josephina Patricia, was born at Hull on 7.25.1935, that her mother had died in Spain in 1937 during a Civil War air raid, and that she was absolutely forbidden to disclose anything about this to anybody ;

MARGARET HAMILL

"-she accepted and, in the same year 1942, at the Los Angeles Station, an unknown person turned over to her a seven-year girl, carrying some documents, showing her name to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy and that she had been baptised with the Catholic rite ;

"-the custody, which then lasted for years, was to last a few months, and therefore she had not bothered to obtain fuller information on the girl and on her family situation ;

"-in 1951 she turned over to the girl the documents in her possession, which were later taken away by persons unknown ;

"-on 10.31.1924, in Norfolk, Va., she had given birth to a daughter, Emil Anna, registered with her first husband's surname LEWIS. This daughter moved to New York in 1939 and nothing was heard from her ; since Miss 'Kennedy's' birth had not been registered, she gave the latter her lost daughter's birth certificate, to facilitate her obtaining a passport ;

"-she read a letter addressed by Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy to his daughter, telling her that he was coming home and that he would, without delay, regularise her position.

"Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe stated that :

"-she met 'Miss Kennedy' about two years ago ;

"-the latter told her that she was President Kennedy's niece ;

"-she always considered her as such, since her features have many points of resemblance with the Kennedys' ;

"-on the occasion of the recent trip to Dublin, she was present at a meeting between 'Miss Kennedy' and Mrs. Mary RYAN, 'the sister of the late President's father' ; she claims that this meeting was most cordial and affectionate, convincing her that it was a meeting between relatives, rather than acquaintances ;

MARGARET HAMILL

"-she knows that 'miss Kennedy' had lived since her early years with Mrs. Rosensweig, and that her father, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. had died in the War in England in 1944 ;

"-she confirmed that, together with Mrs. Rosensweig, she declared to the officials of the U.S. Embassy in Dublin that 'miss Kennedy's' name is Josephine Patricia Kennedy, for the purpose of the issuing of a document 'which could replace her passport, since Miss Kennedy claimed that the one issued to her in New York had been stolen or lost'.

"Please be advised that this Office, in view of the precarious financial conditions of the aforesaid U.S. nationals (who at present have no means of subsistence in Italy and have contracted debts totaling over three million Lire, even though the creditors for the time being have refrained from instituting legal actions, as the debtors have undertaken to pay them in January 1965), as well as in view of the fact that all of them have failed to file the prescribed 'sejourn declaration', thus violating the provisions of Article 142 of the Code of Public Safety Laws, has requested Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Rosensweig and Miss Volpe to leave Italy by and not later than October 15.

"The Hamill passports with the aforesaid notations and the photostatic copy of Page 5 of Mrs. Hamill's passport have already been delivered, on your request, to your Mission, which has replaced them with the passports bearing No. Z 324286 (Mr. Hamill) and No. Z 324287 (Mrs. Hamill), issued in Rome on September 29, 1964.

"The Rome Police Headquarters takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the U.S.A. the expressions of its highest consideration.

"for THE QUESTORE
Sgd. (illegible)"

Mr. O'Dowd also provided a copy of a letter from Melvin M. Belli, dated September 18, 1964, at San Francisco, California, to Mrs. Josephine Kennedy, Hotel Quirinale, Rome,

MARGARET HAMILL

Italy. This letter indicates the firm of Belli, Ashe, and Gerry is handling a case for Mrs. Josephine Kennedy.

A review of the files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI fails to reflect any information identifiable with the names Theresa Volpe, Nina Matchkaloff, Myleen Merrill, Josephine Patricia Kennedy, Mrs. Raye Rosensweig, Richard Alexander Hamill, April E. Hamill, Grace P. Hamill, Ann Jean O'Neil, Mrs. Raye Lewis, John Fostini, Lydia Lewis, Margaret Fostini, Lydia Fostini, Cesare Giroi, Margherita Giroi, Lydia Hamill Lewis, Martherita Millo, Carlton J. Powers, and Emil Anna Lewis.

The files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI do reflect Margaret and John Patrick Hamill were the subjects of [redacted] investigation] conducted by the FBI in 1961.

[redacted]

Information in Washington Field Office files also reflect that during 1954 one Mrs. Johnny Hamill claimed possession of a forged passport in the name of Lydia Lewis Hamill.

No information whatsoever is available indicating Margaret Hamill has ever been in direct contact with the Washington Field Office of the FBI at any time.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

Director, FBI (62-109060)

Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

10/9/64

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/64, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Romelet dated 8/24/64

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are numerous articles on 17 forms FD-350. These articles all concern the Warren Commission report and were published in Italian language newspapers in Italy.

Set out below are excerpts from the above-mentioned articles. Rome Office is remaining alert for any further information in connection with this matter:

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 1.

The Mystery Remains in Dallas.

"The Warren report does not convince me," says Governor Connally.

"No report in the world will ever convince me that I was shot by the same bullet which hit Kennedy," said Governor Connally, thus placing in doubt a basic point of the "reconstruction" of the assassination by the Warren Commission.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 2.

More Doubts than Before.

Now that the "report" on the assassination of Kennedy has been published, one understands why Judge Earl Warren had been unhappy to accept charge of the investigating Commission and why he had publicly declared "probably a part of the truth will not be made public during this generation." Moreover, one must ask himself if the portions which have been made public are true or if they are, rather, just an accumulation of omissions and contradictions.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 17)
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - Rome (62-168)

JCH:hcs

(4)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED

100 OCT 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

Rome 62-168

The Commission, which was presided over by a person above any suspicion, Warren, and made up of three declared racists and a representative of the Secret Services, has condemned Lee Harvey Oswald as the only assassin of Kennedy during the course of a proceeding behind closed doors, on the basis of secret testimony, and with the exclusion of a defense attorney for the accused, all in contrast to normal American procedure. As strange as it may seem, from the "report" it is seen that the Commission was unable to take into consideration the declarations made by Oswald to the police because the FBI and the Secret Service, which interrogated Oswald for more than 12 hours during the course of two days, made no record either in writing or on magnetic tape of what Oswald was saying. (It goes without saying that the declarations of the accused at the time of his arrest are fundamentally important for his trial, therefore, we must assume that the police organs did not consider it opportune to record Oswald's statements since they did not think that Oswald would be tried.) Moreover, the Commission has considered it opportune not to conduct the investigations on its own, relying instead on the FBI (even though it has been suspected that Oswald was an Agent of the FBI).

One should not be surprised, therefore, if the "conclusions" of the "report" coincide with the same theses which the FBI and the police of Dallas advanced ten months ago, and that is, that Oswald was the only assassin of Kennedy.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 2.

A Document Destined to Enlarge the Argument concerning the Assassination of Kennedy.

(Comment: After having summarized the Warren report the article states as follows:)

This is a resume of the 888 page "Warren Report," of its conclusions concerning the facts in Dallas. The first observation to be made concerning these "conclusions" is that they follow faithfully the theses of the FBI set forth last October that "Oswald is the assassin. Oswald acted alone."

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"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 3.

The Commission Has Lied.

British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell declared that the report of the Warren Commission "is an unpleasantly incompetent document and covers its authors with shame."

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 3.

It is Filled with Speculation and Weak Conjecture declares Attorney Mark Lane.

The Commission did not conduct its own investigations, but relied principally on the FBI, the Secret Service, and the Dallas police for all its information. The representatives of these agencies have tried to have the witnesses alter their declarations so as to show that Oswald was the sole assassin.

In truth the report of the Commission contains no surprises because it sustains almost entirely the theses of the Dallas police and the FBI. Actually, it raises many more problems than it resolves.

"L'Unita," organ of the Communist Party of Italy, Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 1, continued on page 3.

The Only Responsible One, the Deceased Oswald, Cannot Defend Himself.

The Warren Commission, which dissolved itself immediately after delivering the report to President Johnson, was made up of seven persons. The Commission took its name from its chairman, Judge Earl Warren, Chief of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Besides Warren, the Commission was made up of Allen W. Dulles, former chief of the American Counter-Espionage Services (CIA); John McCloy, banker and diplomat; Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the Senate Committee for the Armed Services and a noted racist exponent; Senator John Sherman Cooper from Kentucky; Representative Hale Boggs from Louisiana; and Gerald R. Ford from Michigan, chief of the Republican Group in the

Rome 62-168

House of Representatives and head of the Goldwater organization in his state, noted for his ties with the FBI.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 3.

"The Thriller Continues."

If the summaries of the Warren report, which have been published by the press, are accurate, the predictions of those who had foreseen a document which contained no surprises seem to be correct. The document is, at the same time, something more and something less than had been expected. Something less because it seems evident that the members of the Commission have systematically and deliberately avoided a confrontation with the thousands of mysterious and disquieting aspects of "The Thriller" of Dallas. Something more, because, with some candidness, they are attempting to bury the event which has shaken the entire world by confirming the version issued by the police.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 11.

Oswald "Did not Think Up the Crime by Himself."

Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, declared at Wichita Falls, Texas, that he believed that the idea for the crime did not "mature spontaneously in the mind of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"My brother was undoubtedly influenced from outside sources," Robert said.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1,
continued on page 11.

Connally belies the Warren Report (He was in the Kennedy car).

While the American press proclaims full satisfaction with the conclusions of the Commission which investigated the assassination of Kennedy, public opinion in the whole world expresses disillusionment and wonder at the whole series of questions which remain without convincing answers concerning the tragic plot of Dallas.

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"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 11.

London.

We Believed that the FBI Was a Serious Thing.

The one thing which above all has struck the English press after the publication of the Warren report are the criticisms which are being made against the police charged with the security of the President of the U. S. We express our incredulous wonder for the catastrophic negligence of those responsible for the security of the President states the Daily Mail. We are used to regarding the FBI and the American Secret Service as models of efficiency and readiness. This idea must be drastically reviewed.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/29-30/64, page 2.

Have the Police Caused the Depositions of Oswald to Disappear?

It is believed that they contained elements proving the innocence of Oswald or the existence of accomplices. The declarations of the police of Dallas are accepted.

One element in particular is noteworthy - the total absence in the voluminous record of any documentation concerning the interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas after his arrest. The presumed assassin of Kennedy remained in the Dallas jails for two days, during which he was subjected to numerous interviews by the local police and the FBI. There is not a single trace of the information developed during these interviews in the Warren report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/26/64, page 7.

Will the World Finally Learn How and Why Kennedy was Killed?

Twenty-five urgent questions in a newspaper concerning the "mysteries" which accompanied the investigations of the crime in Dallas. How numerous witnesses have committed "suicide" and why many others have disappeared. The report is 500 pages long.

Rome 62-168

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/27/64.

The Warren Report will be Published Today.

The U. S. Government is preparing an exceptional publicity campaign for the Warren Commission report.

Thanks to this massive effort, the American leaders apparently hope to remove the painful impression which has arisen throughout the world concerning the "mysterious" aspects of the crime in Texas and to give anew a cloak of prestige to the institutions which have been compromised. But the indications of the last week, according to which the Warren Commission has attempted to "validate" the theses that Oswald alone was guilty, causes one to believe that the publication of the report will achieve just the opposite results.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 1.

Governor Connally declares "The Warren report Does Not Convince Me." There were Three Shots. Who "helped" Lee Oswald? The man who was beside Kennedy impugns the conclusions of the Warren report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 12.

The Counter Deductions of Paese Sera on the Warren Commission report. The "report" raises more doubts than it resolves. The paraffin test: Did Oswald wash his face with his feet. Incredible: The FBI interrogated Oswald for 12 hours without taking a statement! The stupefying swiftness of the striking down of Oswald and the fantastic course followed by a bullet. Lapalisse explains why the shots fired "must" be three. One certain guilt - the police.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 13.

The petition of Attorney Mark Lane. The "proceedings" against Oswald were illegal; prejudiced judges; exclusion of the defense; refused testimony. Ruby was not even specifically asked if he knew Agent Tippit. When a witness testified in a manner contradictory to the thesis of the FBI, the Commission concluded that "he was mistaken."

Rome 62-168

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 13.

A Proceeding Similar to that of Dreyfus.
Bertrand Russell declares that the Commission lied.
The noted philosopher affirms that it is necessary
to continue to seek the truth.

"Avanti," organ of the Socialist Party of
Italy, Rome, Italy, 9/29/64.

Something Must Still be Clarified.

The 888 page Warren report has not entirely
clarified the mystery of the assassin and the violent
death of Oswald. The Commission had to admit that
it was not able to categorically exclude the parti-
cipation of other individuals from the dual killings,
but noted that no concrete proof was available to
support this thesis.

"Avanti," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 2.

The Conclusions of the Warren Commission. The
Presence of a Third Man cannot be categorically ex-
cluded.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1.

Connally Rejects the Conclusions of Warren.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 8.

Sustained Objections to the Warren Report.
Explosive Declaration of Governor Connally: "I
was wounded by the second and not by the first
bullet". The judges are convinced of the guilt of
Oswald, but have no proof. The methods of the
scientific police turn out to be almost useless.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1.

Connally Denies the Warren Report.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 11.

Skepticism and sarcasm in Paris. It is
affirmed that Kennedy was the victim of a fate,
which De Gaulle avoided during the critical years
of the Algerian drama.

Rome 62-168

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64.

Disquieting Document.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/30/64, page 12.

The Warren report "will help Johnson," Lippman affirms that the conclusive verdict awaits the historians. In the report there is lacking a reference to the climate of hate unchained against Kennedy.

"Rinascita," organ of the Communist Party of Italy, Rome, Italy, 10/3/64.

The Warren Report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 10/5/64.

According to Senator Russell the revelations of the widow of Lee Oswald are not trustworthy.

MR. TROTTER

10-12-64

A. K. Bowles

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R, CUBA

Domestic Intelligence Division has advised of a request received from President's Commission for authorization to declassify a number of documents in order that it can publish such documents at an early date. One of the documents was identified as "FBI Identification Record dated 6-4-64, [REDACTED] - OFFICIAL USE ONLY."

Attached is a copy of the identification record in question. It is noted Isadore Miller was arrested by Dallas Police Department in 1938 for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Apparently Miller was an associate of Jack Ruby. Copy of Miller's identification record was furnished with other material to President's Commission by letter dated June 15, 1964, pursuant to request from the Commission.

Miller's identification record contains the Director's printed signature as do all copies of FBI identification records we disseminate. If Miller would later challenge public disclosure of his arrest record to detriment of his personal reputation, the FBI and not the Commission would be held accountable. Therefore, it is felt we should refer the Commission to the original arresting agency (Dallas Police Department) if it desires to publish arrest data concerning Miller.

RECOMMENDATION:

That FBI advise President's Commission authority to declassify identification record of Isadore Miller, [REDACTED] is not granted, but suggest the Commission may wish to obtain arrest data concerning Miller from original arresting agency (Dallas Police Department) if publication of Miller's arrest data is desired.

105-82555

- ① - 62-109060 (Assassination) of Pres. J.F.K.
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

58 OCT 15 1964

162-109060
NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 15 1964

10-16-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-14-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Warren A. Larson for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination) *of Pres. J. F. Kennedy*

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sen
(13)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 23 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 OCT 26 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Lennan
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Ray

October 15, 1964
By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of
President
J. Kennedy*

OCT 15 2 53 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, on October 14, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished by Miss Rowcotsky and had Commission Exhibit numbers 1979 and 188d.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith two photocopies of each of the above Commission exhibits. The two exhibits, which were furnished, are also returned herewith.

REC-56 62-109060-3842
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

OCT 20 1964

BY COURIER SVC
41 OCT 15
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (8)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (4)

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

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

62-109060

DNR

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(See NOTE next page)

XEROX

OCT 22 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

XCA

RR 7629

NOTE:

SA Robert A. Frazier contacted Miss Rowcotsky concerning this request by telephone on 10/14/64 and she indicated the Commission wanted only two prints for their files and that the originals are to be returned with the photocopies.

(See Roy H. Jevon's memo to Mr. Conrad dated 10/14/64)

10-15-64

COMMISSION
EXHIBIT

DESCRIPTION

1979

Dallas Transit Co. map of Dallas

(2 side)

2188d

Blueprint of blocks one through
thirteen, Dallas, Texas

XEROX
OCT 20 1964

62-109060-3842

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/19/64

REC-28

WA

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

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

Re WFO airtel to Bureau 10/14/64 enclosing for Dallas 25 copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to MARGARET HAMILL.

va DC Calif Italy Iceland

Inasmuch as this information has been submitted to the Bureau via letterhead memorandum and it will not be necessary to subsequently report such information, all but two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being destroyed by Dallas.

L

For the information of the Bureau, Los Angeles, New York and WFO, the Dallas indices do not reflect any reference to MARGARET HAMILL or any of her known aliases.

REC-28

62-109060-3843

17 OCT 20 1964

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info)
- 1 - New York (89-75) (Info)
- 1 - WFO (89-75) (Info)
- 2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
 (8) C C Wick

app

58 OCT 30 1964

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

10-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (105-3191)
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-15-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Benjamin O. Keutzer for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Keutzer which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem

(13)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

199 OCT 26 1964

58 OCT 27 1964

Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy

also
see 12188-4799

Mrs. Charlotte J. DeLong
342 So. Columbia Ave., #103
Los Angeles 17, California

October 14, 1964

Dear Mr Hoover,

I don't stay angry.
Do secure ~~Legacy~~ of an
"Assassination" by Norbert Murray 479 pages
not documented, covers a wide expose?

No time for detail, ask
Goldwater office about Nixon (condition) in
debate with late Pres., learned of it yesterday.
Also of this book. Ditto E. Warren, security
papers, who handles them? Mrs E.W. cited left.

Bought lent to Dr J Murphy
"Victor Lasky JFK The Man and The Myth."
Pub "The Pro-People Press."
436 E 75th st N Y 10021.

Charlotte J DeLong
Charlotte DeLong

20

ack by [unclear] 10-20-64

ST-105

no ack

45 62 1090 [unclear] - 384

OCT 21 1964

J dl

58 OCT 23 1964

FBI

Date: 10/7/64

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
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 _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ✓

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

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

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 10/7/64, concerning Texas Attorney General's supplemental report on the assassination.

Enclosed are four newspaper clippings concerning the release of the Texas Attorney General's report on the assassination, which are described as follows:

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, 10/5/64, captioned "Carr Report Cites Curry, FBI Difference"

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/5/64, captioned "Carr Probe Supports Warren Study - Special Report Defends Dallas" Gov John Texas

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/6/64, captioned "Police Not Told Enough - Connally Urges More Federal Cooperation - Cites Carr Probe on JFK Slaying"

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jte
(5)

ENCLOSURE

17 OCT 11 1964

3845

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-33925-100-10461-27

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

OCT 22 1964 Special Agent in Charge

50 OCT 22

DL 100-10461

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/6/64,
captioned "Report Cites Difference Between Chief Curry - FBI"

WAGGONER X Curry
It is pointed out in referenced Dallas teletype
the actual Texas Attorney General's supplemental report on
the assassination consists of only twenty pages, and, for
the most part, does not deal in specifics. The newspaper
publicity indicates that in addition to the twenty-page
supplemental report, there were correspondence and several
volumes of exhibits collected by local and state officials
which would be placed in the State Archives.

Dallas, Texas
The enclosed newspaper articles refer to the fact
that Police Chief *JESSE E. X CURRY* waited five months after the
assassination of President KENNEDY to tell the President's
Commission about a controversial memorandum, which memorandum
recorded an alleged conversation between Lt. *JACK X REVILL* of *TEX*
the Dallas Police Department and FBI Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.
According to the newspaper articles, correspondence between
Chief CURRY and J. LEE RANKIN of the President's Commission
about this controversial memorandum was released as part of
the Texas Attorney General's supplemental report; however, no
mention is actually made of same in the actual twenty-page
supplemental report.

The articles continue that in a letter to J. LEE
RANKIN dated May 28, 1964, Chief CURRY explained that after
the appointment of the President's Commission, he was
reasonably sure he would appear before that body and decided
to present the controversial memorandum personally at the time
of his appearance. He further added he felt that the Commission
would possibly desire the statement to be notarized, and he had
this done on April 7, 1964.

DL 100-10461

The newspaper articles continue that in his letter to the President's Commission, Chief of Police CURRY told how the FBI had asked him to retract a statement to the press concerning the controversial conversation between SA HOSTY and Lt. REVILL. One of the articles states that when Chief CURRY read the memorandum of Lt. REVILL on November 22, 1963, he realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained and on that date, before newsmen, he stated he had received information that the FBI knew of OSWALD's presence in Dallas and the Dallas Police Department had no information of OSWALD in its files. The article indicates that Chief CURRY's statement to this effect was based on the information reported by Lt. REVILL. The article continues that within a few minutes of Chief CURRY's statement to the press, he received a telephone call from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN in which I allegedly stated that the Bureau was extremely desirous that Chief CURRY retract his statement. The article states that Chief CURRY's letter to Mr. RANKIN states that he then appeared before the press again and retracted his original statement to the extent that he did not, of his own personal knowledge, know that the FBI knew of OSWALD's presence in Dallas and that if the FBI did know, they were under no obligation to pass such information on to the Dallas Police Department.

With respect to this article, the Bureau's attention is called to the fact that on the night of November 22, 1963, it was called to my attention that Chief of Police CURRY had been on national television and that he had either said or indicated that the FBI knew OSWALD was in Dallas and had interviewed him recently and that apparently CURRY was trying to place all the blame on the FBI.

I, thereafter, telephonically contacted Chief CURRY on November 22, 1963, and pointed out to him that we had not interviewed OSWALD in Dallas and that we were under no

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obligation, as he was apparently indicating, to furnish him information on all security subjects in the area; that we had no indication that OSWALD was likely to kill the President; and that we were extending to him full cooperation. Chief CURRY advised me that he was repeating information that someone had told him and that he could not remember who had told him. He stated the next time he was on television, he would rectify this error.

It should be noted that Chief CURRY did go back on television and said he was only repeating information that someone had told him and he could not remember who. He stated the FBI had no obligation to furnish him such information and that the FBI was cooperating with him one-hundred per cent.

It would appear from this letter that CURRY wrote to RANKIN that he is now claiming that his information was based on Lt. REVILL's memorandum, which was never mentioned to me and certainly disagrees with published reports of this alleged retraction in "The Dallas Times Herald" and "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Carr Report Cites Curry, FBI Difference

STAFF SPECIAL
AUSTIN — Police Chief Jesse Curry waited five months after the assassination of President Kennedy to tell the Warren Commission about a controversial memo about Lee Harvey Oswald because he wanted to present the report in person. It was disclosed Monday.

The memo involved a conversation between Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department and FBI Agent James Hosty. On the afternoon of Oct. 22, 1963, Revill reported to Chief Curry that Agent Hosty had told him the FBI knew of Oswald and that Oswald was capable of killing the President.

FBI officials have denied Agent Hosty ever made such a statement.

Correspondence between Chief Curry and J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the Warren Commission, about the memo was released Monday as part of Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr's supplemental report on the assassination.

The attorney general's report stated that Rankin asked Chief Curry why Lt. Revill's report was not made known to the Warren Commission before Chief Curry testified on April 22.

In a letter to Rankin dated May 28, Chief Curry explained:

"After the appointment of the Warren Commission, I was reasonably sure I would appear before that body, so I decided to present that report personally at the time of my appearance. I felt that the commission would probably like for the statement to be notarized, so I had this done on April 7, 1964."

chief why Lt. Revill's report was not placed in the city police intelligence unit's file.

Chief Curry answered in his letter that he instructed Lt. Revill to keep this report confidential. The latter explained that Lt. Revill kept his copy of the report locked in his desk, placing it in the files after Chief Curry had returned from his appearance before the Warren Commission.

RETRACTION SOUGHT

The police chief also told in his letter how the FBI had asked him to retract a statement to the press concerning the controversial conversation.

"When I read the report on Nov. 22, 1963, I immediately realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained," the letter read.

"On that date, before newsmen, I stated that I had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that the Police Department had no information on Oswald in its files. This statement was based on the report of Lt. Revill.

"Within a few minutes of my statement to the press, I received a telephone call from Mr. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas office of the FBI, in which Mr. Shanklin stated that the bureau was extremely desirous that I retract my statement," Chief Curry's letter continued.

"I then appeared before the press again and retracted my statement to this extent: I stated that of my own personal knowledge, I did not know that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that if they did, they were under no obligation to the Dallas Police Department to pass

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

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

P. 1

Date: 10-5-64
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Carr Probe

Supports

Warren Study

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

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

P. 1

Special Report Defends Dallas

By MARGARET MAYER, Austin Bureau

AUSTIN—Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr agreed with the Warren Commission Monday that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone and not as part of any conspiracy, was the assassin who shot and killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22.

The attorney general also made a strong defense of Dallas in his special report to Gov. John Connally.

Carr said all sources of information on the assassination have been tapped, and there is no need for an additional state inquiry.

His report to the governor described Oswald as one who espoused the Marxist cause and as "an enemy of the political philosophy of Texas."

DALLAS DEFENDED

"The evidence clearly refutes the early insinuations emanating in some quarters that the political climate of Dallas was responsible for this tragedy," Carr added.

The attorney general concurred in findings of the Warren Commission. He said he was satisfied the commission "explored fully all available avenues of information and has left no stone unturned in an effort to ascertain the full truth."

A 20-page supplemental report on the assassination was presented to Gov. Connally by the attorney general Monday afternoon.

SMU Law School Dean emeritus Robert G. Storry of Dallas and attorney Dean J. Lawrence of Houston, special counsel to the attorney general in the investigation, joined in the presentation.

Correspondents between the attorney general and his special counsel and the Warren Commission and several volumes of exhibits collected by local and state officials will be placed in the state archives.

"SEVERE STRAINS"

The attorney general's report isolated three reasons for what it called "severe strain" on orderly procedures of the rules of law in Dallas following the arrest of Oswald and in the trial of Os-

wald's murderer, Jack Ruby.

● "The news media—radio, television, reporters and special writers—virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways—and public rooms of the city jail. . . . The city manager and chief of police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, hard feelings and chaos would have resulted."

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● "While local officials recognize the subsequent events, including the killing of Oswald by Ruby, magnified the deficiency in security measures, they do not accept the full responsibility for such conditions, because of the fact that they had no knowledge whatever of Lee Harvey Oswald and his background until after the assassination on Nov. 22, when they were advised of his presence in Dallas and his past activities by the federal authorities."

ISSUES MADE PUBLIC

● "Interviews and comments elicited by the news media from police officers and the prosecuting attorneys concerning the facts and legal issues were made public before arraignment or indictment of the suspects. Mass media coverage of the verdict of the jury was allowed, with permission of the court, in the Ruby trial; and the opportunity was provided for the leading defense counsel to seize the microphones from cooperative news media and, in a vindictive manner, castigate the jury, judiciary, and the City of Dallas with discredit to himself and the legal profession of which he is a member."

The report recommended that representatives of the state bar, the news media and local and state officials establish a working relationship designed to prevent disorder and to improve judicial ethics in the future.

It also recommended that law enforcement agencies, federal, state and local, improve the coordination and exchange of information on criminal or subversive suspects.

Correspondence in the attorney general's file states that a Texas court of inquiry, to be conducted by the attorney general's department, was requested by President Lyndon B. Johnson soon after the assassination.

REASONS FOR PROBE

The attorney general noted in his report that there were impelling reasons for a state investigation: among them being "the recognition that the authorities of the state in which these heinous crimes were committed, and whose governor was one of the victims, were prepared and determined to ferret out the full facts."

This was necessary, he stated, in the face of "baseless conjectures of some newspapers in other parts of the nation that some effort might be made in our state to suppress the truth."

The Warren Commission subsequently was appointed by President Johnson and correspondence in the file included the request by Chief Justice Earl Warren that the state's court of inquiry give way to the commission's investigation.

"We are most anxious, as I am sure you are, to take no steps which could impede investigation or which could lead the public to mistaken conclusions based upon partial factual information," Justice Warren wrote the attorney general.

POSTPONEMENT SOUGHT

It was suggested that a public inquiry in Texas might be more harmful than helpful and further that it be postponed.

Atty. Gen. Carr said it was his conclusion, shared by his special counsel, that the commission's investigation would be intelligent and effective and that duplication of effort should be avoided. He noted also that Texas authorities did not have the broad investigative resources that were available to the Warren Commission.

The report concluded: "So far as I have been able to determine, the Warren Commission has fully explored all available avenues of information and has left no stones unturned in an effort to ascertain the full truth. I have been considerably impressed by the resourcefulness and exhaustiveness of its labors . . . I have not the slightest hesitancy in concurring in the conclusions of the Warren Commission that (1) Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy and fired the shots that wounded Governor Connally and killed Officer J. D. Tippitt, and (2) the acts of Lee Harvey Oswald were not pursuant to any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

Attorney General Carr said he took pride in the assistance rendered the Warren Commission by Dallas officials.

"Their responsible acts of leadership and courage in guiding a great city through this crushing experience has gained the respect and admiration of all understanding people," the report stated.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

POLICE NOT TOLD ENOUGH Connally Urges

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

More Federal Cooperation

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

P. 1

Cites Carr Probe On JFK Slaying

By MARGARET MAYER, Staff Writer

AUSTIN—Gov. John Connally says exchange of information between state and federal law-enforcement agencies is "something of a one-way street" with the state giving more cooperation than it receives.

He added his endorsement to recommendations of Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr for coordination of law-enforcement operations.

Col. Homer Garrison Jr., director of the State Department of Public Safety, has "at all times" tried to cooperate with city and county officers and the FBI, Gov. Connally stated.

There is some feeling — at least with respect to information passed on to federal agencies — that cooperation is something of a one-way street. We must work out a better means of communicating the information state officials need from federal agencies.

Failure of the FBI to notify any state or local official of Lee Harvey Oswald's record and presence in Dallas prior to the visit of President John F. Kennedy was cited in the attorney general's report on the assassination as mitigating responsibility of Dallas police.

orski of Houston, both special counsel to the attorney general, joined in presentation of the state's supplemental report on the assassination to Gov. Connally Monday.

The Carr report agreed with the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

It also made a strong defense of Dallas' political climate at the time, saying:

"The evidence clearly refutes

the early insinuations emanating in some quarters that the political climate of Dallas was responsible for this tragedy."

The attorney general said he generally concurred with the Warren report. He said the commission "explored fully all available avenues of information and has

left no stone unturned in an effort to ascertain the truth."

As did the Warren report, the state report cited the crush of newsmen in the police station the

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The report continued:

"The city manager and chief of police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, hard feelings and chaos would have resulted.

"While local officials recognize that subsequent events, including the killing of Oswald by Ruby . . . magnified the deficiency in security measures, they do not accept the full responsibility for conditions, because of the fact that they had no knowledge whatever of Lee Harvey Oswald and his background until after the assassination on Nov. 22, when they were advised of his presence in Dallas and his past activities by the federal authorities."

BELLI CRITICIZED

The report also criticized chief defense counsel Melvin Belli's antics after the Ruby verdict as a "discredit to himself and the legal profession of which he is a member."

The state report, as did the Warren report, urged the bar and news media to establish a working agreement to improve judicial reporting in the future.

Dean Storey and Jaworski will assist Atty. Gen. Carr in working out means of accomplishing the report's recommendations.

One of these recommendations was for "improvement of coordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects."

Dean Storey remarked that information on Oswald should have been passed on to key state and local law enforcement officials by the FBI regardless of the president's visit.

"We do not feel the Dallas police can be criticized justly or should they accept full responsibility for the events of Nov. 22 because of the fact that the police department had not been advised prior to the assassination by those who knew — namely the FBI — that Oswald was in Dallas and was working along the parade route," Atty. Gen. Carr told reporters.

17 VOLUMES

The report presented to Gov. Connally consisted of 17 volumes of evidence and exhibits gathered by the state, plus a 20-page summary of the attorney general's findings.

All of the evidence contained in the volumes was passed on at one time or another to the Warren Commission, the attorney general

made clear. He said the state report was not designed to overlap the report of the Warren Commission but as a supplemental report, showing how Texas authorities had performed their responsibilities in the investigation.

Copies of the 20-page summary will be printed in volume and will be available to the public free of charge from the attorney general's office.

Two complete copies of the 18-volume report will be placed in the state archives for the public's use.

Atty. Gen. Carr reiterated the conclusion drawn in his report to the effect that "no useful purpose" would be served by a state court of inquiry into the assassination. "Should future developments indicate further investigation is required, a state court will be convened for the purpose, he stated.

Gov. Connally praised the attorney general for "a superb job" and expressed his personal gratitude to Dean Storey and Jaworski for the time they volunteered to the task.

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Report Cites Difference Between Chief Curry, FBI

STAFF SPECIAL

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Rankin also asked the police chief why Lt. Revill's report was not placed in the city police intelligence unit's file.

Chief Curry answered in his letter that he instructed Lt. Revill to keep this report confidential. The latter explained that Lt. Revill kept his copy of the report

locked in his desk, placing it in the files after Chief Curry had returned from his appearance before the Warren Commission.

RETRACTION SOUGHT

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"When I read the report on Nov. 22, 1963, I immediately realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained," the letter read.

"On that date, before newsmen, I stated that I had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that the Police Department had no information on Oswald in its files.

This statement was based on the report of Lt. Revill.

"Within a few minutes of my statement to the press, I received a telephone call from Mr. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas office of the FBI, in which Mr. Shanklin stated that the bureau was extremely desirous that I retract my statement," Chief Curry's letter continued.

"I then appeared before the press again and retracted my statement to this extent: I stated that of my own personal knowledge, I did not know that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that if they did, they were under no obligation to pass on the information."

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

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

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JULIUS FRANSEN, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHDC

COPY MAY 28 LETTER TO EARL WARREN FROM DALLAS CHIEF POLICE J. E. CURRY: IN A LETTER TO ME DATED MAY 21, 1964, MR. J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, RAISED SEVERAL POINTS CONCERNING LT. JACK REVILL'S REPORT OF NOV. 22, 1963, IN HIS CONVERSATION WITH FBI AGENT JAMES HOSTY ON THAT DATE. THE FIRST QUESTION POSED BY RANKIN WAS WHY REVILL'S REPORT WAS NOT MADE KNOWN TO THE COMMISSION PRIOR TO MY APPEARANCE BEFORE THAT GROUP. WHEN I RECEIVED THE REPORT I IMMEDIATELY REALIZED THE GRAVITY AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE

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THIS STATEMENT WAS BASED ON THE REPORT OF REVILL. ^{ON} HIM
A FEW MINUTES OF MY STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, I RECEIVED
A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. GORDON SHANKLIN, SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE OF THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE, IN WHICH SHANKLIN
STATED THAT THE BUREAU WAS EXTREMELY DESIROUS THAT I RETRACT
MY STATEMENT TO THE PRESS. I THEN APPEARED BEFORE THE PRESS
AGAIN, AND RETRACTED MY STATEMENT TO THIS EXTENT: I STATED
THAT "OF MY OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE" I DID NOT KNOW THAT
THE FBI KNEW OF OSWALD'S PRESENCE IN DALLAS, AND THAT IF
THEY DID THEY WERE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO THE DALLAS POLICE
DEPARTMENT TO PASS ON THE INFORMATION. AFTER THE APPOINTMENT
OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, I WAS REASONABLY SURE I WOULD
APPEAR BEFORE THAT BODY, SO I DECIDED TO PRESENT THE REPORT,
PERSONALLY, AT THE TIME OF MY APPEARANCE. I FELT THAT
THE COMMISSION WOULD PROBABLY LIKE FOR THE STATEMENT TO
BE NOTARIZED, SO I HAD THIS DONE ON APRIL 7, 1964. RANKIN'S
NEXT QUESTION CONCERNED THE DATE THAT THE REPORT WAS PLACED
IN THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT'S FILES. I INSTRUCTED REVILL
TO KEEP THIS REPORT CONFIDENTIAL. HE SAID THAT AFTER HIS
COPY WAS RETURNED TO HIM, HE KEPT IT LOCKED IN HIS DESK
DRAWER UNTIL AFTER I RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON WHERE I DELIVERED
THE REPORT TO THE COMMISSION. HE THEN PLACED HIS REPORT
IN THE FILES. RANKIN FURTHER ASKED IF I KNEW OF ANY ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
THAT HAD NOT BEEN ^{made} AVAILABLE TO THE COMMISSION. I KNEW OF
NO SUCH INFORMATION

KYLE THOMPSON, UPI AUSTIN.

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