

JFK

ASSASSINATION

62-109060

SECTION 53

RELEASE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson	
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"/>

On March 17, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, by telephone referred to the letter from the Commission dated March 12, 1964, wherein requests were made for detailed photographs, a plat of the area where Officer Tippit was killed and other items. It is noted Mr. Gauthier and additional personnel went to Dallas on March 16 to prepare the requested material. Mr. Willens stated that the Commission had requested that this material be available by April 1, 1964. He stated that in view of a rescheduling of Commission hearings, he desired to know whether it would be possible to have the requested material prior to April 1. As alternate dates for the hearings he mentioned March 26 and March 30.

The work being handled with reference to the Commission's request was discussed with Mr. Gauthier in Dallas and he advised that in view of the progress which has now been made on this project, it would be completed and could be delivered to the Commission for use on March 30, 1964. Mr. Gauthier understands that the Commission desires to use the material on March 30 and it will therefore have to be delivered prior to that date.

After checking with Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Willens was advised that the material would be available to the Commission in sufficient time for the Commission to make use of it on March 30.

- 1 - 62-109090
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:mpd (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2690

REC-17

MAR 23 1964

XEROX

MAR 24 1964
MAR 25 1964

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 - Initials: *OK*, *AR*, *W*, *W*
 - Checkmarks:
 - Dates: *3/18/64*
 - Other marks: *10/12*, *6/11/64*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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

While discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on March 16, 1964, Mr. Rankin brought up the matter of an independent examination of the rifle slug which was found on the stretcher which President Kennedy's body was on in Dallas, as well as bullet fragments found in the President's body during the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda.

Mr. Rankin advised the Commission certainly relied on the examination conducted by the Bureau Laboratory; however, there was strong feeling in the Commission that an independent examination would be advantageous because of the fact that the Bureau had conducted the principal investigation into the assassination of the President as well as having handled the Laboratory examinations. Mr. Rankin advised he was aware of the possibility of a difference of opinion on the part of an outside examiner but nevertheless they felt this independent examination necessary. He indicated he would request the Bureau to handle the delivery of the rifle, bullet and bullet fragments to an independent examiner.

Mr. Rankin was advised that a letter had been prepared by the Bureau and sent to the Commission on March 13, concerning this matter, expressing the Bureau's views concerning this procedure. Mr. Rankin advised he had not seen the letter as yet; however, it was the desire of the Chief Justice for the Bureau to maintain as much control over items of an evidentiary nature as possible to make certain they were not lost. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that prior to making any final decision as to the procedure to be utilized he might desire to review the Bureau's letter which thoroughly outlined the Bureau's position and Mr. Rankin advised he would do so. The Bureau's position as outlined in the letter of March 13, is that any material to be examined by an independent examiner should be delivered to the Commission by the Bureau and the Commission make all necessary arrangements for handling the delivery of the material to the independent examiner.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd;jgs (9)

3 APPROVED
 10/11/64
 7

Teletype to Callahan
 3/18/64
 JRM

And this is what I want.

162-107126-1 UNREC
 NOT RECORDED
 199 MAR 26 1964
[Signature]

5 MAR 26 1964

SLIP

50 -9
Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of the President

In a separate interview

Mr. Willens stated that probably the first of next week or shortly thereafter teams of attorneys assigned to the Commission staff would be going to Dallas, Texas, to take depositions from a number of witnesses regarding various aspects of the over-all investigation. He advised situations may arise where the Commission representatives would need assistance from our Dallas Office and inquired as to the names of individuals who could be contacted by members of the Commission staff. Mr. Willens was furnished the names of the SAC and ASAC and was told that any requests of the Dallas Office should be handled through them. Appropriate instructions are being issued to the Dallas Office relative to handling contacts by representatives of the Commission staff with the Dallas Office.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

Q

I want any requests made of our Dallas office to be first cleared here.

H

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Schroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. Hines

3/18/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 18 1964

8:06 P
RE
FBI READING ROOM
MAR 19 3 19 PM '64

67 1071000 - UNREC

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY INTEND TO HAVE ATTORNEYS IN DALLAS FOR NUMBER OF WEEKS TAKING DEPOSITIONS FROM VARIOUS WITNESSES CONCERNING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MATTERS RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. AT PRESENT IT IS KNOWN HOWARD WILLENS OF COMMISSION STAFF WILL BE IN DALLAS MARCH NINETEEN, ARRIVING AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE NOON AND WILL CONTACT YOUR OFFICE SOON AFTER ARRIVAL. WILLENS WILL BE JOINED OVER WEEKEND BY ADDITIONAL ATTORNEYS. HE HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT IN EVENT HE HAS ANY REQUESTS TO MAKE OF DALLAS OFFICE THEY SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO YOU OR ASAC. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION AND TO TAKE NO ACTION RELATIVE TO THESE REQUESTS UNTIL THEY ARE CLEARED WITH BUREAU.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-1071000-151

JRM:mpd (12) *JRM*
1 - Mr. Sullivan *R*
1 - Mr. Conrad *R*
1 - Mr. Branigan *R*
XEROX
MAR 20 1964

NOTE: Memo from Rosen to Belmont 3/17/64, same was prepared setting forth information concerning contemplated work of Commission in Dallas and instructions set forth in this teletype comply with Director's desires in handling personnel of Commission staff.

V. C.

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

MAR 20 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 DALLAS

514 PM CST URGENT 3-20-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. INFO CONCERNING.

REBUTEL MARCH FIVE LAST REQUESTING TRANSCRIPT OF ALL RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM LOCAL AND STATE POLICE DURING PERTINENT ACTIVITY RELATING TO ASSASSINATION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH SIXTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONTAINING TRANSCRIPT PERTINENT RADIO TRANSMISSIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

TRANSCRIPT OF DALLAS PD AND DALLAS SO RADIO TRANSMISSIONS BOTH OBTAINED TODAY. BOTH OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH AND EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SUBMIT SAME IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BY MARCH TWENTYTHREE NEXT.

END

PLS ACK FOR TWO MSGS PLS

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-25

EX-115

2691
6-PPR

72 MAR 25 1964

FBI

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATION

Date: 3/17/64

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

Via AIR MAIL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas

J.F.B. [Signature]

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum, Dallas is being furnished two copies of letterhead memorandum, reflecting interview conducted by SA TOM E. NEAL with PAT CARDER, Manager, Cuboid Department, Women's Shoes, first floor, Joske's Department Store. Two copies of this memo are being furnished U.S. Secret Service, San Antonio this date.

High [Signature]

PAT CARDER advised that the shoe department, Volks Department Store, Dallas, Texas, will have the name and address of Mrs. GORMAN who purchased a set of Cuboids Arch Supports from the shoe department on 11/21/63. The name and address of persons making these purchases are kept at the shoe department of the store where Cuboid Arch Supports are sold.

Lead card follow Dept

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will, through Volks Department Store, locate and interview Mrs. GORMAN concerning statements she made to PAT CARDER on 11/21/63 for any specific details she might have concerning the above.

San Antonio taking no further action in this matter.

3-Bureau (Encl 3)
2-Dallas (Encl 2)
2-San Antonio
TEN:cjn
(7)

REC-3 62-109060-2692

E.C. Wick

EX 104

[Signatures]

4 MAR 21 1964

72 M. Approved: 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Ma [Signature]
1 cc of each returned as Techy [Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
March 17, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas,
Texas.

On March 16, 1964 (Mr. PAT ^VCARDER, Manager, Cuboid
Department, Women's Shoes, first floor, Joske's Department
Store, San Antonio, Texas,) advised that at about 8:00 p.m.
November 21, 1963, he was demonstrating his product at Volks
Department Store, Dallas, Texas, and sold a set of Burns
Cuboid Arch Supports to a (Mrs. GORMAN.)

(Mrs. GORMAN, a woman age 50-55,) stated that she
knew all of the political factions in Dallas and made the
statement that the people engaged in Dallas city politics
were a bunch of left-wings. She stated that she could tell
things that would "curl your hair". From her conversation
she inferred that Communists were in the city government of
Dallas. Mr. CARDER stated she made the statement "all hell
is going to break loose here tomorrow". She did not mention
President KENNEDY or the parade that was to be held at Dallas
on November 22, the next day. (She indicated that her husband
was in the brokerage business) but did not indicate what type.

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

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DeLoach	<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"/>
Felt	<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: March 19, 1964

FROM A. Rosen

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

The Dallas Office called today and advised that United States Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders, Dallas, had telephonically advised attorneys from the President's Commission had arrived in Dallas today and were in his office. He advised they intended to interview between 50 and 100 witnesses within the next two to three weeks. Sanders requested the Dallas Office to locate six individuals that the attorneys advised they desire to interview on Friday morning and request these individuals to appear at the Office of United States Attorney Sanders.

In making this request, United States Attorney Sanders stated that if the Bureau would not handle this request, he would have to ask the assistance of the Secret Service in locating these witnesses.

The Dallas Office was advised that inasmuch as the United States Attorney's Office had the names of the individuals and the addresses, this did not appear to be a matter that should be handled by the Bureau; and that Mr. Sanders should be told that the location of witnesses for the President's Commission where the names and addresses were available, was a matter that should be handled either by the United States Attorney's Office or whomever they should designate, but that it was not a matter that the Bureau should handle.

The Dallas Office was further advised that in the event the United States Attorney's Office was unable to locate these witnesses and it became a matter of a fugitive-type investigation to locate the witnesses, then the Dallas Office could accept a request to locate the witnesses and advise the Bureau promptly.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

REC-26

2693

MAR 23 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

[Handwritten notes and stamps]

MAR 21 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Conrad

68 MAR 26 1964

[Handwritten signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-3

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3-13-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)

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

ReBuairtel 3-2-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the January 9-16, 1964, issue of "Candide". Miss V. MILDRED XIARHOS, Press Office, American Embassy, Paris, stated on 3-9-64 that "Le Nouveau Candide", which is the exact title of the newspaper, is a weekly paper which was founded in 1961. She described its political orientation as "ultra-Gaullist". The article by JOACHIM JOESTEN, mentioned in reference airtel, appears on page 9.

In summary, JOESTEN discusses two main topics:

1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not the slayer of Patrolman TIPPIT.
2. OSWALD probably was not the assassin of the late President KENNEDY.

In support of his first assertion that OSWALD did not kill TIPPIT, JOESTEN notes the following points:

1. OSWALD's clothing which he was wearing when he left his rooming house and which he still had at the time of his arrest, differs materially from the dress of the slayer as described by an eye witness.
2. In the account given by an eye witness of the TIPPIT slaying, the actions of the murderer do not appear to be those of a suspect fleeing the scene of the KENNEDY slaying.

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - New York, 100-20099)
- 1 - Dallas, 89-43)
- 1 - Bonn (sent direct) (100-414)
- 1 - Paris

53 MAR 26 1964
(7)

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

35

REC-3 62-109060-2694

MAR 20

Paris 62-148

3. The firing pin of the revolver in OSWALD's possession was bent and the weapon was in poor operating condition.

In support of his second statement to the effect that OSWALD probably was not the assassin of the late President KENNEDY, JOESTEN cites the following points:

1. OSWALD's reported behavior and composure in the book depot when police officers rushed in immediately after the shooting were not those of a man directly involved in the shooting.
2. After having left the book depot and when he was presumably enroute to his residence, OSWALD took a bus whose route headed toward the scene of the assassination. According to JOESTEN, this was not an action that could logically be expected of a principal involved in the murder.
3. The route followed by the KENNEDY motorcade turned right on Houston Street and left on Elm Street, which brought it near the book depot. This route was not previously announced and was not the normal route that an individual would expect the procession to follow toward the intended destination. JOESTEN concludes therefore that OSWALD could not have had prior knowledge of the route and therefore would have been unable to plan the assassination point located in the book depot.
4. JOESTEN states that there is no proof that the fatal shots came from the book warehouse and adds that the throat wound suffered by the late President appears to indicate that a shot was fired from in front of the motorcade from a position on the bridge.

The Bureau may wish to have the article translated in its entirety, and if this is done, it is requested that a copy of the translation be furnished to this office.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

From "Le Nouveau Candide," number 141, January 9-January 16, 1964, issue.

Why I Say: Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy

The Dallas Police Have A Man in Jail
Whose Name They Refuse to Disclose

By Joachin Joesten

Joachin Joesten is an American journalist who has written a book about Kennedy and several works on the intelligence services. In Dallas, he conducted his personal inquiry into the death of the President. He has no claims to having discovered the truth. However, he found a number of discrepancies, contradictions and absurdities which give the lie to the official version of the Dallas Police and of the FBI. He simply cannot believe in this "antiseptic" version of a crime committed by a maniac superimposed on another crime committed by another maniac. Naturally, we let him have full responsibility for his hypotheses. However, in Washington, the Warren Commission does not seem to lend credence to the FBI version and, in the various embassies, not a single diplomat seriously believes that Kennedy was the victim of a solitary assassin. Slowly, America is being seized by doubt.

Oswald is not the man who killed policeman Tippit. It is very unlikely that Oswald was the assassin of Kennedy. These are the two conclusions of the personal inquiry which I have conducted in Dallas.

I am not the only person who today entertains doubts about the official version of the Kennedy assassination. The Warren Commission, which was asked by President Johnson to shed full light on the Dallas affair, has let it be known that it is skeptical. It has just publicized that it does not accept any of the premises and any of the conclusions of the official FBI report which, as is known, places the blame on Oswald.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

ENCLOSURE

The Warren Commission is determined to start the inquiry all over by interrogating all witnesses once again, particularly those already questioned by the police. When the Commission was created, word went out that it expected to complete its report within two months. Today, the Commission members admit that it will take them at least one year of work. This period of time gives an idea of the doubts which are entertained even in official circles about the inquiry of the FBI and the Texas police.

A White Cotton Jacket

In all likelihood, one of the first witnesses called by the Commission will be Mrs. Helen Markham from Dallas. She was one of the eyewitnesses to the assassination of Tippit committed on November 22 at 1:15 P.M., 45 minutes after Kennedy was shot.

Upon being questioned on that very same afternoon by the reporters of the "Morning News" of Dallas, Mrs. Markham gave the following description of the assassin of Tippit: "... a man who must have been about 30 years old, with a crew cut, wearing a white cotton sports jacket."

According to the reporters of the above newspaper, this description was confirmed by the other eyewitnesses to the Tippit murder. Mrs. Markham furnished it without the least hesitation. The journalists say: "She had no trouble in recalling what the assassin looked like," and go on to quote one of Mrs. Markham's phrases: "I thought he was going to kill me too and at such a moment one looks with the full power of one's eyes."

Now then, Lee Oswald was not 30 years old, but only 24 and, if anything, looked younger. His hair was not cut in a crew cut, but he wore it flat and combed straight back. In particular he was wearing a dark olive-brown coat with a zipper and not a white cotton sports jacket.

Oswald's pictures taken shortly after his arrest show him wearing this dark coat with a zipper and, concerning this detail of his attire of a capital importance, I have had the confirmation of Oswald's landlady. This landlady is Mrs. Gladys Johnson whom I have questioned for three quarters of an hour. She told me that Oswald, the last time he left the house, shortly before Kennedy was shot, was wearing a brown coat. She told me: "he even went like this as he was leaving the house," and imitated the gesture of one who is closing the zipper of a jacket. "He zipped it up."

To Get A Conversation Going

The description of the assassin of Tippit does not correspond, therefore, to Oswald's description. Now then, the Dallas Police have not let it be known whether Oswald and Mrs. Markham had confronted each other and the latter recognized the suspect as the assassin of the policeman.

Mrs. Markham's testimony, as recorded by the "Morning News" journalists on the same occasion, contains another troublesome piece of information: the description that she furnished of the scene of the crime. "He (the assassin) walked toward the police car, bent over to speak through the window and started a conversation with the policeman. Then the policeman got out of the car, walked around the back of the car as though he wanted to say something to the man. Suddenly, they both stopped, looked at each other, and the man pulled out his gun and killed the policeman."

This description makes the official version of the assassination of Tippit doubly unlikely. It is unlikely, in the first place, from the standpoint of Oswald as the assassin. Can we imagine Oswald, if he truly was the assassin of the President, placing his elbows on the window of a police car to start a conversation?

It is unlikely also from the standpoint of police agent Tippit. According to the official statements of the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry: "Shortly after the description of the assassin of the President was put on the air, patrolman Tippit saw a man who seemed to answer this description."

A Section of Town Full of Little Streets

How can we possibly imagine that Tippit accosted this man without being on his guard and allowed him to pull out a gun first?

On the other hand, an inexplicable circumstance is for Oswald to be in the part of town where policeman Tippit was killed. Very probably, Oswald was trying to leave Dallas for Fort Worth which is at a distance of about 50 kilometers. Very probably, he wanted to travel by bus or hitchhike as he did quite often. His mother was living at Fort Worth and as was also his brother from whom he had already borrowed money in the past.

The logical thing for Oswald to do was to go down Beckley Avenue, where he lived, and turn right on West Jefferson Boulevard where he could catch the bus traveling National Route 80 in the direction of Fort Worth. It is on this section of Jefferson Avenue that the theater is located where Oswald was arrested.

However, Tippit's car was standing on the left of Beckley Avenue, on the east section of Jefferson Boulevard. Why would Oswald walk in a direction opposite to Fort Worth and why would he make his way into a section of town which is a maze of narrow streets without any important thoroughfares and a veritable mouse trap? The investigation did not say anything in this connection.

On the other hand, we can very well visualize how Oswald, walking toward the west along Jefferson Boulevard, was frightened when he saw police cars, with their shrieking sirens, rush past to get to the site where Tippit was assassinated, and how then he looked for a refuge in a movie theater where he was apprehended.

As to Oswald's arrest in the movie theater, we find new contradictions between the official police report and accounts of witnesses gathered by journalists on the same day.

It was established that Tippit was assassinated at 1:15 and that the alarm was given at 1:18. At 1:33, a cashier of the "Texas Theater" informed police that a strangely behaving individual was in the movie theater. She gave his description which corresponded to that of Oswald.

According to the official report of the Dallas police, policemen hurried into the movie auditorium two minutes later: at 1:35. Such a speed would not be surprising, since the area was swarming with policemen.

The Firing Pin Was Bent

But this information was false. On the day of the assassination of Kennedy, the "Dallas Morning News" indicated that Oswald was arrested at the "Texas Theater" at 2:00 o'clock. This time was confirmed indirectly a little later, by the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry. In a press conference, he stated that Oswald was arrested 90 minutes after the assassination of Kennedy. The crime took place at 12:30; so Oswald could very well be arrested at 2:00 o'clock, 27 minutes after a cashier alerted the police.

Such are the facts. Although each one of them, taken separately, is not decisive, their accumulation takes all the plausibility away from the version, according to which Oswald killed policeman Tippit. What did actually occur? The Warren Commission will let us know perhaps a year from now. Among all hypotheses one can possibly form, the following appears to me the most plausible.

At a moment when the heads of the Dallas police were informed of Oswald's presence in a movie theater, they felt that the combined evidence against him in Kennedy's murder was weak. The assassination of Tippit came most opportunely. It was easy to make Oswald responsible for it and thus mix up the cards.

It is to be noted that Oswald was legally charged only with the assassination of Tippit and not with that of Kennedy.

To make Oswald bear the responsibility for the murder of a policeman, it was enough to put in his hand the weapon of crime found in the vicinity of the place. Hence, the delay; hence, the scuffle in a movie theater.

A curious detail gives a certain weight to this hypothesis. A special FBI team sent to Dallas from Washington examined this famous revolver and established that the firing pin was bent. Such a disorder could not result from a simple shock, in the course of the scuffle, for instance, but would have to be made wilfully. Why would Oswald damage his revolver? On the other hand, we can understand that policemen, entrusted with "restoring" of this weapon to Oswald, apparently took the precaution of making it useless.

Personally, I am convinced that Oswald did not carry a revolver when he entered the "Texas Theater."

Elm Street Bus

According to the official version, Oswald took this weapon from his room at the same time as his jacket. When I asked the question of his landlady, Mrs. Gladys Johnson, the latter replied indignantly: "Sir, Oswald has never had a revolver here." Indeed, in examining his small room, his drawer, his modest closet, I realized that it would be very difficult for Oswald to conceal a revolver from indiscreet vigilance of Mrs. Johnson and the housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts.

Provided Oswald was innocent of the murder of Tippit, was he still guilty of the assassination of Kennedy? Journalists, who had the time to ask him several questions at the police headquarters in Dallas, were the first to feel doubt.

"Did you kill the President?" asked a reporter. Oswald looked at him in surprise. "But they did not talk to me about this. It is not about this that they questioned me," he replied, like a man who was asked this question for the first time in his life.

That which is still most puzzling, is the conduct of Oswald after the assassination of Kennedy. A policeman who was the first to enter the book depository, accompanied by the superintendent of the establishment, Mr. Truly, found Oswald drinking Coca-Cola, in front of an automatic dispenser. A policeman pointed his revolver at his stomach. "This man is one of my employees," said the superintendent. A policeman then abandoned Oswald, to proceed with the search of the building. "Oswald did not seem to be more excited than you or I would be after such a scene," Mr. Truly stated later.

What did Oswald do afterwards? He left the book depository by the back door, went up Pacific Avenue, turned to the right at Lamar Street and turned to the right again on Elm Street, where, undoubtedly in order to get to his residence, he boarded a bus which went in the direction of the railway viaduct, i.e., which passed by the place where Kennedy had just been assassinated. The congestion produced by the crowds and the arrival of police cars naturally blocked Elm Street. The bus could not advance any farther and Oswald got off to get to his lodging by some other means.

But had Oswald been the assassin of Kennedy, would he take a bus travelling in the direction of the scene of the assassination? Would he not foresee that a congestion would block the traffic? Would he not flee in another direction, knowing that his rifle remained in evidence near the window of the sixth floor?

The Plan of the "Morning News"

There was another reason to doubt the official version of the assassination. Oswald would not be able to foresee that Kennedy's car would pass under the windows of the book depository. They wrote in the newspapers after the assassination that it was a "logical route" for the presidential motorcade. On the contrary, this itinerary appeared to me completely illogical.

And I am not the only one to think this, for, a few hours before the assassination, the "Dallas Morning News" published a plan of the official route, different from that which Kennedy was to take.

According to this plan, the only one which was published before the assassination, the presidential motorcade would continue to follow Main Street up to the railway viaduct, subsequently turn to the right and take the Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart where Kennedy was to deliver his address (see our plan).

It would be extremely difficult for a rifleman, stationed at the book depository, to reach Kennedy, if his car followed Main Street.

But the presidential motorcade turned to the right at Houston Street, then to the left on Elm Street, to proceed along this road toward the viaduct. It was this detour which made Kennedy's car pass under the windows of the book depository. Oswald would be unable to foresee this detour.

No imperative traffic rule, no street sign ordered automobile drivers emerging from Main Street and going toward the right branch of the Stemmons Freeway to make this double turn for reaching the viaduct from the right.

How to explain the fact that the motorcade was made to follow such a tortuous route? This is one of many mysteries in the Dallas affair. I have below my own hypothesis which should be quite as good as the official version with its gaps and improbabilities.

If the Kennedy car would follow Main Street up to the viaduct, it would take on speed. This double turn, to the right, then to the left, resulted in slowing up the

motorcade and making it reduce its speed to 20 kilometers an hour. This slowing down could not but facilitate the execution of the crime. Apparently, we have to suppose that Kennedy was a victim, not of an isolated killer, but of a real conspiracy, in which Oswald was to be a scapegoat.

Unexplainable Wound

The report of the Dallas police, countersigned by the FBI, categorically rejected a conspiracy hypothesis. But the Warren Commission refuses to accept the official version on this point, since it specifically undertook the task of answering these questions:

1. Did the assassin act alone or with accomplices?
2. Is there any indication of a plot?

Oswald, with his unstable character, his restless life, his fits of violence, would present an ideal "screen" for the conspirators. The fact that Oswald tried to flee Dallas does not prove that he was the assassin of Kennedy. No doubt, he had in his cloudy past other reasons for fearing the police. After having seen a policeman with a revolver confronting him in the book depository, he could have thought that it would be better for him to clear out.

It has not even been absolutely proved that Kennedy was killed by bullets shot from the sixth story of the Texas Book Depository. The wound which Kennedy had on the level with his Adam's apple, will always remain unexplained. It is unexplainable if the rifleman struck from the back. It would explain itself if the bullet was shot from the front, by a killer stationed on the railway bridge, for example.

Was it not at this point that a mysterious suspect was arrested whom the Dallas police keeps in prison? For there is still in a cell in the city a man arrested near the scene of the crime. True, he is no longer implicated in the investigation of the assassination of Kennedy, but simply retained on charges of a "public disturbance!" Why is his name being withheld?

America waits for someone to get the truth on the assassination of Kennedy, but, at the same time, it fears this truth. This is perhaps the deep-seated explanation of this confusion and these mysteries.

* * *

Captions of illustrations contained in the article:

(1) A small photo in the upper left:

"Joachin Joesten."

(2) A large photo in the upper right:

"Oswald wore a brown jacket on the day of the crime. The assassin of Tippit wore a white coat."

(3) Photos of a policeman with a revolver, buildings, and a movie marquee:

"A Mystery of 27 Minutes"

"According to the official version, Oswald was apprehended at the Texas Theater (opposite) by officer McDonald (above), at 1:35. Actually, the arrest took place at 2:00 o'clock, twenty-seven minutes after the movie cashier gave the alert. Why was such a long delay necessary when the area was swarming with policemen? Is this one of the mysteries of the Dallas affair?"

(4) A drawing representing a street plan:

"Upon this plan we can find two anomalies in the Dallas affair. Why did the Kennedy car not continue along Main Street up to the bridge, a logical itinerary which was published in a Dallas newspaper? Why did Oswald come back in the direction of the scene of the assassination?"

The drawing includes the following designations:

(top, opposite an arrow pointing to the left): "Railway station."

(next line): "Railway right of way."

(next line, center): "Bridge."

(designations of points on the right of the drawing):

- (1) The route followed by Kennedy.
- (2) A logical route to follow.
- (3) The site of the assassination.
- (4) Texas Book Depository.
- (5) Oswald's itinerary after the assassination.
- (6) Here Oswald takes the bus.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT *Al*

DATE: 3-18-64

FROM : A. ROSEN *ARM*

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

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

Mr. Leon Hubert, Staff Attorney of the President's Commission, today requested that a basement plan drawing of the Dallas Police Department be reproduced and 75 copies furnished to the Commission. Copies will be used by witnesses to locate and preserve for record their positions during specified periods.

The plan drawing was obtained from Mr. Hubert by Exhibits Specialist Roy H. Rose on 3-18-64. Changes in the basic plan drawing will be made by Exhibits Section per Mr. Hubert's instructions and requested copies will be delivered to him on Friday, March 20.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

- RHR:dlg *dlg*
(8)
- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
 - 1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
 - 1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan
 - 1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

ARM
Q
EX-115 *ARM*

REC-3

2695

MAR 24 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.

Handwritten signature at bottom right.

FEL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 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	_____

12-53 PM CST URGENT 3-17-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), ALBANY (62-1646)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV.

TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS. MISC INFO CONCERNING.

REDLAIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH FOUR LAST.

REVIEW INFO POSSESSION DALLAS OFFICE INDICATES ASSASSINATION RIFLE, LABORATORY SPECIMEN K DASH ONE, HAS TOTAL LENGTH BUTT TO RIFLE END OF FORTY INCHES AND LENGTH OF BARREL TWENTYSIX AND ONE-HALF INCHES.

REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ITEM D DASH ONE ZERO TWO, AND D DASH ONE ZERO THREE, WHICH ARE CENTURY ARMS, INC., INVOICE NUMBER EIGHT NINE THREE FOUR, AND ATTACHMENT OF SEVEN PAGES LISTING SERIAL NUMBERS OF GUNS SHIPPED TO ALDENS OF CHICAGO, REVEALS TOP OF PAGE SEVEN, WHICH PAGE LISTS SERIAL NUMBER OF RIFLE AS "TWO SEVEN SIX SIX," CONTAINS NOTATION "ITALIAN CARBINE FORTY-SIX INCHES."

REC-40

62-109060-2696

BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF LAB SPECIMEN K DASH ONE TO ALBANY AS OBTAINED FROM EXAM BY LAB.

MAR 24 1964

EX 104

SEVEN

SIB

at Albany
3-19-64
S.F. 7:5

DL 100:10461

PAGE TWO

ALBANY, AFTER RECEIPT OF INFO FROM BUREAU, RECONTACT CENTURY ARMS, INC., AT ST. ALBANS, VERMONT, TO DETERMINE IF RIFLE SHIPPED TO ALDENS OF SAME PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AS SPECIMEN K DASH ONE. DETERMINE IF GUNS OF DIFFERENT LENGTH RECEIVED AND ANY OTHER INFO WHICH MIGHT PROVE GUN SHIPPED TO ALDENS COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH ASSASSINATION RIFLE.

ALBANY, IF INFO NOT AVAILABLE AT CENTURY ARMS, INC., WILL (THROUGH RCMP AT MONTREAL, CANADA,) CONTACT EMPIRE SPORTING GOODS, , FOR SAME PURPOSE.

COPY AIRMAIL TO CHICAGO.

END

WA JS

FBI WASH DC

AL DER

FBI ALBANY

DISCP

cc

3-19-64

EX 104

Airtel

To: SAC, Albany (62-1646)

From: Director, FBI (62-199060) — 2696

REC-40

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

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and Albany dated 2/17/64.

Reference teletype requests the Bureau to furnish Albany a detailed description of the K1 rifle recovered in connection with the above-entitled case. The K1 rifle is described as a 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian Military rifle, Model 91/38, Serial No. Q2766. Information received that only one of these rifles was marked with this serial number. The serial number is not complete without the letter "C."

The physical characteristics of the K1 rifle are as set forth below:

Weight - 7 pounds, 11 1/4 ounces
Length - (overall) 40.2"
Length of stock - 34.8"
Length of barrel and action - 28.9"
Length of barrel only - 21.18"

It is pointed out that the barrel length referred to above was measured from the face of the closed bolt to the muzzle. A photograph of the K1 rifle is enclosed. The sling and telescopic sight shown in the photograph are not original equipment.

MAILED 80
MAR 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

- Tolson _____
- Belmont 1 - Dallas (100-10461)
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

RAF: 3/19/64 1984
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Belmont *ABC*

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

DeLoach
Belmont

SYNOPSIS:

To advise you of the current exploits of the busybody Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, who has been characterized as a "bright nut," and who is conducting her own personal investigation of the assassination, and to recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission. Mrs. Martin is the subject of an article in the 3-12-64 issue of "Oklahoma City Times." This article glorified her personal exploits in investigating the assassination and recounts her contacts with numerous persons connected with the assassination, including Mark Lane ~~_____~~ Oswald's mother and J. Lee Rankin (who has been furnished background on Martin). Mrs. Martin has reached certain conclusions which are based primarily on discrepancies in published accounts of the assassination. These conclusions have been found to be false out-right, fabrications, or distortions. Mrs. Martin has been critical of the Director in the past, argumentative with our personnel as well as offensive and insulting. She has corresponded with the President's Commission in the past resulting in our furnishing the Commission extensive background on her.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission furnishing them with a copy of the clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times," recounting her latest exploits, inasmuch as the Commission has exhibited a prior interest in her.

Enclosure *sent* *V*

- 62-109060-3-12-4
- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
- 1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(11)

REC-53

2697

MAR 24 1964

ARM
EX-110
Q

6/1/1964

57 APR 2 1964

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

DETAILS:

Oklahoma City by airtel 3-13-64 forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times" entitled, "Sooner Digs into Kennedy Mystery." This article relates that Mrs. Martin, the wife of a grain elevator manager and mother of four children has expended a considerable sum of her own money investigating the assassination since 11-22-63. The article relates how Mrs. Martin without "pull" and only "sincere curiosity" has been closer to events than many newsmen. She reportedly has contacted numerous individuals in connection with the assassination, including Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (who characterized Martin as a "bright nut"), met Oswald's mother, corresponded with Mark Lane [REDACTED] interviewed unidentified witnesses to the assassination, and telephoned J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission (Rankin has been furnished background on Martin).

Reportedly, Mrs. Martin has carefully read and kept scrap books on the assassination. It was discrepancies in these accounts that prompted her to begin her personal investigation. Much of the information developed by her reportedly has been turned over to Mark Lane. The observations attributed to Martin in the article have been previously run out by the Bureau and found to have no basis, to be false, or outright fabrications, or distortions. The article concludes by stating Mrs. Martin's 18 year-old daughter has compiled a 31-page, typewritten report on the investigation which she claims is primarily for her children when they grow up or for the information of anyone so interested.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin. The latest being dated 2-10-64, which was not acknowledged. When contacted by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office during January, 1964, in connection with an official matter, she displayed an antagonistic attitude and gave the appearance of being mentally disturbed. She was not only critical of the Director, but appeared to be deliberately provoking an argument with our Agent as well as being offensive and insulting. Our most recent experience with her was when the President's Commission by letter 2-18-64, indicated she had sent several communications to the Commission indicating an interest in Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (Mrs. Marina Oswald resided with Mrs. Paine from 9-24-63 to 11-22-63). The Commission requested we furnish background on Martin

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

from our files so that they could evaluate her information. The Bureau by letter 2-26-64 furnished the Commission with the requested information including the fact we have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past. We have not heard from the Commission since that date on Martin.

Mark Lane is the self-appointed "defense" attorney of Lee Harvey Oswald, who has been retained by Oswald's mother to help her prove that Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent. Lane is known to be closely associated with communist dominated organizations and is currently conducting a nation-wide speech tour endeavoring to show Oswald is innocent, based on his own investigation.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Martin's personal investigation has developed no information of value to our investigation. Her opinions and conclusions are admittedly based on erroneous press reports. We have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past, and it is not felt we should dignify her inept findings or encourage her obvious efforts to obtain free publicity by recontacting her. The Commission is in possession of sufficient background data to be able to evaluate her reliability, and in the absence of a specific request to the contrary, no further contact in this matter is recommended.

REC-53

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

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, PORTLAND (89-21) (P)

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

Re Boston airtel to Bureau, 3/11/64; Portland airtel to Bureau, 3/13/64 and Bureau airtel to Portland, 3/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert relative to EDWARD FRANK BRAY.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25)
1-Portland

WSB:jlm
(6)

REC-53

Handwritten notes:
JAW
P
100 returned as telegrams

C G Wick

EX-114

67-167 (New) 2698

MAR 23 1964

Handwritten signature

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

72 MAR 25 1964

FBI

REC-53

Date: 3/20/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)(P)

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

(OO: DL)

Re: CARL ANDERSON

Re: Dallas airtel 3/13/64. The following is being submitted at this time as a matter of information:

(WILLIAM A. BRUSHOFF, 3111 NW Verde Vista Terrace, Portland, Ore., a retired vice-president of the Patrick Lumber Co., long-time, reputable lumber concern in Portland,) advised on 3/16 and 3/19/64, that (CARL ANDERSON) has been employed by him as a gardener, off and on, for the past six or seven years. (Mr. BRUSHOFF) said he never knows when (ANDERSON) is going to show up at his home for work and has never known where he resides or how to get in touch with him. (ANDERSON) is believed to move about frequently among the cheaper hotels in the city and when he gets ready to work, will appear at (Mr. BRUSHOFF's) home, or some other residence in the same neighborhood.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas (89-43)
2-Portland

WSB/msg
(7)

C. Wick.

REC-53

EX-112

62-109060-2699

4 MAR 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

72 MAR 25 1964

At the outset of his remarks, (Mr. BRUSHOFF) said that he felt he should point out that (ANDERSON) obviously is [REDACTED] a fact that he, (BRUSHOFF,) has recognized throughout the period that (ANDERSON) has worked in the vicinity. (Mr. BRUSHOFF) recalled that (ANDERSON) had been considerably shaken by the assassination of the President and had come to him at the time visibly upset.

Mr. (BRUSHOFF) continued that through his association with (ANDERSON) and knowledge of him, he is certain that (ANDERSON) possesses no pertinent information concerning the events surrounding the assassination.

On 3/19/64, a letter, apparently from the same (CARL ANDERSON,) was received at the Portland Office. It was postmarked 3/18/64 at Portland and bore only the return address, "from (Carl)." As in the Dallas letter, certain words throughout were illegible; there were no periods for ends of sentences and the following is the nearest Portland could come to deciphering the letter:

"Portland, Oregon

"Dear Sir:

"May I say Hellow. I hop I havent sed any thing Rong To all The People. They Gust Pass away with old age or sicknis or of sum kind. Pleas let things Go fore a while I was Gist Trying To Bring World Powers in. Expect it can be Don By gust Siting Tight for a while. I were gust Trying To help Kennedy. I can not Go against His Power. He is the most Intelegant person This world Has Ever had. He can Still Talk. He was Gust Trying to contact His famiely. He Translayed mesages Threw world Power. it Takes Real Idignified Intelegant President To Do That kind of worke. it Be folish fore them To go against the President Kennedy Power and Try To Take me To Texas. Thay can find out more By

PD 89-21

Seting Tite fore while, give Time fore Things
To Prove out mor _____. it isent Eazey on
Perso To get _____ of world Power. it
can Reck your nerve or Strike Person Dead or
Stop Person from Talkan. Thates what hoped To
night. So I Thoigt Id Beter write. Pleas for-
ward This letter To Texas. Pleas let Mis
Kennedy nerves Rest. No won is going To Du
her no Harm or any wone Else. I Thank you.

"Respectfully Sincerly

"/s/ (Carl Anderson")

Portland OREGON

On 3/20/64, (Mrs. RUSSELL GOULD, 3138 NW Verde Vista
Terrace,) advised that (ANDERSON) also works occasionally for
her as a gardener, showing up apparently only "when he needs
money to go on." She likewise did not know how to locate
(ANDERSON) She provided information similar to that supplied
by (Mr. BRUSHOFF) as to (ANDERSON's) [REDACTED] Both
placed his age as in the sixties.

Inquiry at Portland Retail Credit Association,
Portland Police Department, and Multnomah County Sheriff's
Office (Portland) and a review of Portland city and telephone
directories disclosed a large number of (CARL ANDERSONs) but
no information identifiable with the (CARL ANDERSON in this
matter could be located.

(Mr. BRUSHOFF and Mrs. GOULD) have advised that when
(ANDERSON) next shows up at their homes, they will notify the
Portland Office immediately. Meanwhile, Portland, is continuing
its own efforts to locate and interview (ANDERSON) and immediately
upon completion will place results and above information in the
proper form.

AL/AR

FBI

Date: 3/10/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[Handwritten scribbles]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) -P-

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

[Handwritten signature]
411880

G496

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, manager Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on 3/8/64, telephonically contacted the Phoenix Division from Yuma, advising sometime during the evening of 3/6 or 3/7/64, a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note had been taken in at one of the pari-mutuel windows. When the proceeds were counted on the morning of 3/8/64, one of the clerks detected this bill to bear certain notations which ALLORE thought might be connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the pari-mutuel clerk who might have received the bill originally.

A receipt was furnished Mr. ALLORE for the \$5.00 note, SN L 217 815 99C, Series 1960C, who requested the bill be returned when its use was no longer required.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to effect appropriate examination in an attempt to determine if the notations on the bill do pertain to the assassination.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RAM)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (RAM)
- 1 - Phoenix

REC-24 62-109060-2700

JCP/vtp
(6)

MAR 22 1964
27

[Vertical stamp: RECEIVED]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

90

PX 89-42
JOP/vtp

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, and Federal Reserve Note, Serial L 21781599 C. Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of above mentioned FD-302. Some of the notations appearing on the \$5.00 bill are not readable and will not be reported until Laboratory examination is received.

3 copies sent to
Mr. Rogge 3/19/68
JOP

Date 3/10/64

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, produced a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1960 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the night's betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained penciled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

On 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # EX 89 42

by SA JACK C. PCLLOCK/vtp Date dictated 3/8/64

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.

62-109868-2700
ENCLOSURE



1 Mr. Stokes Room 645 PB
1 - Mr. Rogge Room 5730

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOI X7A

To: **FBI, Phoenix (89-42)**

Date: **March 19, 1964**

REC-24 62 109060-2700

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1964
FBI PHOENIX

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

2

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **105-82555 -**
Lab. No. **D-444880 AX**

Examination requested by: **Phoenix**
Reference: **Airtel 3/10/64**
Examination requested: **Document**
Remarks:

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1964
FBI PHOENIX

Q496 is temporarily retained in the Laboratory pending a determination as to when it can be properly released.

MAILED 20
MAR 19 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 copies - Lab report)
1 - Dallas - Enclosure (Lab report)

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

JCC:fa (9)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

**REPORT
of the**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: **FBI, Phoenix**

Date: **March 19, 1964**
 FBI File No. **105-82555**
 Lab. No. **D-444880 AX**

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

Specimens received **3/12/64**

**Bank Note*

Q496 One \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L 21781599C, bearing penciled handwritten and hand printed notations on front and back

Result of examination:

Specimen Q496 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The text of the message written on the face of the bill is as follows: On the left side of the bill is the wording "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the bill itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." In the lower left corner of the bill beneath the printed "12" is the word "o'clock."

Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the bill is the wording "Use a British Rifle. Shoot at Dallas Texas."

On the right side of the bill is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure."

On the back of the bill is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade. Kill Kennedy dead."

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writings are available in the Laboratory did not prepare the writings on Q496. No known specimens of JACK RUBY are available for comparison purposes.

Q496 is retained.

JCC:fa (9)

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: NEIL E. STRAWSER
CBS NEWS
INQUIRY RE ASSASSINATION EXHIBIT

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	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over routing slip]

Neil Strawser with CBS News stopped by my office late yesterday and said that one of their newsmen had been over in the VFW Building and had apparently gotten into a restricted area where he saw a "mock-up" of the Dallas assassination locale. Strawser said it was presumed the FBI prepared this and they wondered if they could get a picture of it or obtain some details regarding this exhibit.

Strawser was told that we could be of no help to him whatsoever and could not make any comment at all.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

[Handwritten initials: JH, T, etc.]

[Handwritten notes: 5-11, CAB, etc.]

HPL:dgs
(4)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

REC-24

2701

EX 104

MAR 24 1964

MAR 22 1964

FBI

Date: 3/12/64

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

via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

J. C. ...
...
J. R. Malley

ReBureau airtel to Dallas 2/26/64 regarding the motion picture cameras of ORVILLE NIX and Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE.

On 3/11/64 Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE, 2980 Randy Lane, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and stated she desired her camera be returned to her by the middle of April, 1964, as her brother is going to Europe and she has promised him the use of her camera.

The Bureau is requested to make the foregoing information known to the President's Commission in order that arrangements for the return of Mrs. MUCHMORE's camera can be made as requested.

The Bureau is requested to advise Dallas of the results of contact with the President's Commission.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3-20-64 FFU

LHS
show

R. K. ...

...

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:les
(5)

EX 104 REG-24

100-10461-2702

XEROX

24

APR 24 1964

[Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Webb

REC-24 EX 104

March 20, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109000-2702

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

MAR 20 1 32 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

An eight millimeter Keystone motion picture camera belonging to Mrs. Marie Muchmore is in the possession of the FBI Laboratory. This camera was used to take some motion pictures of the assassination that have been previously viewed by the Commission. Mrs. Muchmore has requested that her camera be returned to her by the middle of April, 1964, inasmuch as she has promised the camera to her brother who is going to Europe.

You are requested to advise this Bureau whether this camera can now be returned to Mrs. Muchmore. If you determine that the camera cannot be returned to Mrs. Muchmore, please advise what arrangements should be made with her.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 20
COMM-FBI

105-82555

Legal Room

NOTE: This matter was discussed orally by Mr. Malley with Mr. Howard P. Willens on 3/17, who stated he would check into the matter and advise. Mr. Willens has now gone to Dallas, Texas, and has not advised concerning this matter. It is, therefore, believed that Mrs. Muchmore's request should be made a matter of official record.

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

NEW: gm
11) XEROX
MAR 24 1964
MAR 30 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED
RECEIVED
RECEIVED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

3/20/64
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1964

Reference is made to the attached copy of a letter dated 3/12/64 to The President's Commission. For your information, the items listed as "b" and "c" have been assigned number D-154. For the completion of your files, one photographic copy of D-154 is transmitted herewith.

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730 (sent direct)

162-109860
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

MAILED 20
MAR 20 1964

JCC:em
(11)

19 MAR 27 1964

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

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2787

March 12, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Council
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting various items relating to the testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters and cab driver William Wayne Whaley, before the President's Commission.

Enclosed per your request are two copies each of the following documents:

1. Results of interview of Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Department, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, setting out details concerning "Lunger Bus Run Number 1213," with details relating to transfer points.
2. Results of interview of Mr. F. F. Yates, Division Superintendent, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, including details regarding the issuance of bus transfers and the distinctive punches issued to drivers.
3. Results of interviews of Mr. J. E. Cook, Foreman, Dallas Transit System Garage, dated March 10, 1964.
4. Results of interview of Mr. J. T. Hurry, Superintendent of Maintenance, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964.
5. Results of interview of Mr. C. W. Eltrich, City Transportation Company, dated March 10, 1964.

62-109000

1 - 62-109060

1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

6. Bound volume bearing the caption, "Bus and Taxi Exhibits," which contains the following items:

a. Seven photographic views of Dallas Transit System bus number 433.

b. Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points.

c. Transfer slip number 4451.

d. Seating arrangement for bus number 433.

e. Four photographic views of City Transportation Company cab number 36.

f. Driver's manifest dated November 22, 1963, for cab number 36.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated March 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter requested the above information to be furnished no later than 3/11/64 to assist in the testimony of McWatters and Whaley. The Commission was advised by Bureau letter 3/10/64 that its failure to afford us sufficient time to obtain the above information might prevent us from meeting the above deadline. It was pointed out that we desire to render complete assistance at all times; however, it would be helpful if they would submit their requests in sufficient time to give them proper handling. This matter was handled by the Bureau in the most expeditious manner possible. The enclosed material completely satisfies the request made in the Commission's 3/6/64 letter.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

To: **FBI, Dallas (100-10561)**

Date: **March 26, 1964**

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS**

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No.

REC-25
62-109060-2703
PC-79977 JB

Examination requested by: **Dallas and
The President's Commission**

Reference: **See Below**

Examination requested: **Glass Fractures**

Remarks:

The Q568 windshield was obtained from the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C., on 3/20/64, by SA Cortlandt Cunningham and was returned on 3/25/64, by SA Robert E. Neill.

Specimen Q568 has been identified in the Laboratory as Item No. C307, which number will appear on photographs furnished to your office for completion of your file.

This report confirms the letter dated 3/23/64, to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C., a copy of which was furnished to your office.

It is not necessary for your office to prepare the report contained herein for dissemination to The Commission since the results were furnished to The Commission by letter dated 3/23/64.

Two copies each of two photographs of the windshield are enclosed. Three copies of each of the two photographs are being furnished to The Commission by the Bureau.

The results of the examination of Q568 are being furnished by the Bureau to the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C., by separate letter.

Enclosures (6) (Two copies each of two photographs, 2 Lab report)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAILED 27
MAR 26 1964
COMM-FBI

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

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

OLK:GLA(11)

Handwritten signatures and initials

**REPORT
of the**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: **FBI, Dallas**

Date:

March 26, 1964

FBI File No.

62-109060

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Lab. No.

PC-79977 JB

Specimens received **3/20/64**

Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine

Results of examination:

The windshield, Q568, is laminated safety glass which consists of two pieces of glass bonded together by a plastic inner layer.

The windshield has been struck by an object at the point at which cracks in the glass join. This point is within an area circled in red on the windshield. The cracks, which radiate from this point, are present only in the outer layer of glass. Minute fragments of glass are missing from the outside surface of the outer layer of glass at the confluence of the cracks. In addition, scrapings, previously identified as specimen Q15, were obtained from the inside surface of the windshield in the immediate area of the point of impact and these scrapings were previously identified as lead.

When laminated glass is struck, the piece of glass opposite the side of impact is put into a state of tension which results in cracks in the glass opposite the side of impact. These cracks radiate from the point of impact.

It was therefore concluded that the cracks resulted from the windshield having been struck from the inside; that is, from the rear of the vehicle.

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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CLK:GL (11)

RECORDED
3/25/64 KC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

~~LEE HARVEY OSWALD~~
Re: ~~S R CURR~~
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
RPT: TO FBI DALLAS (100-10561)

File # *62-109060-2103*
Lab. # PC-79977 JS

Examination requested by: *President's Commission*

Examination requested: **Glass Fractures**

Date received: *3/20*
~~3/25~~ ~~XXXXXX~~

Result of Examination:

Examination by: *KILLION*

Per. del. by SA Cortlandt Cunningham of Laboratory on 3/25/64

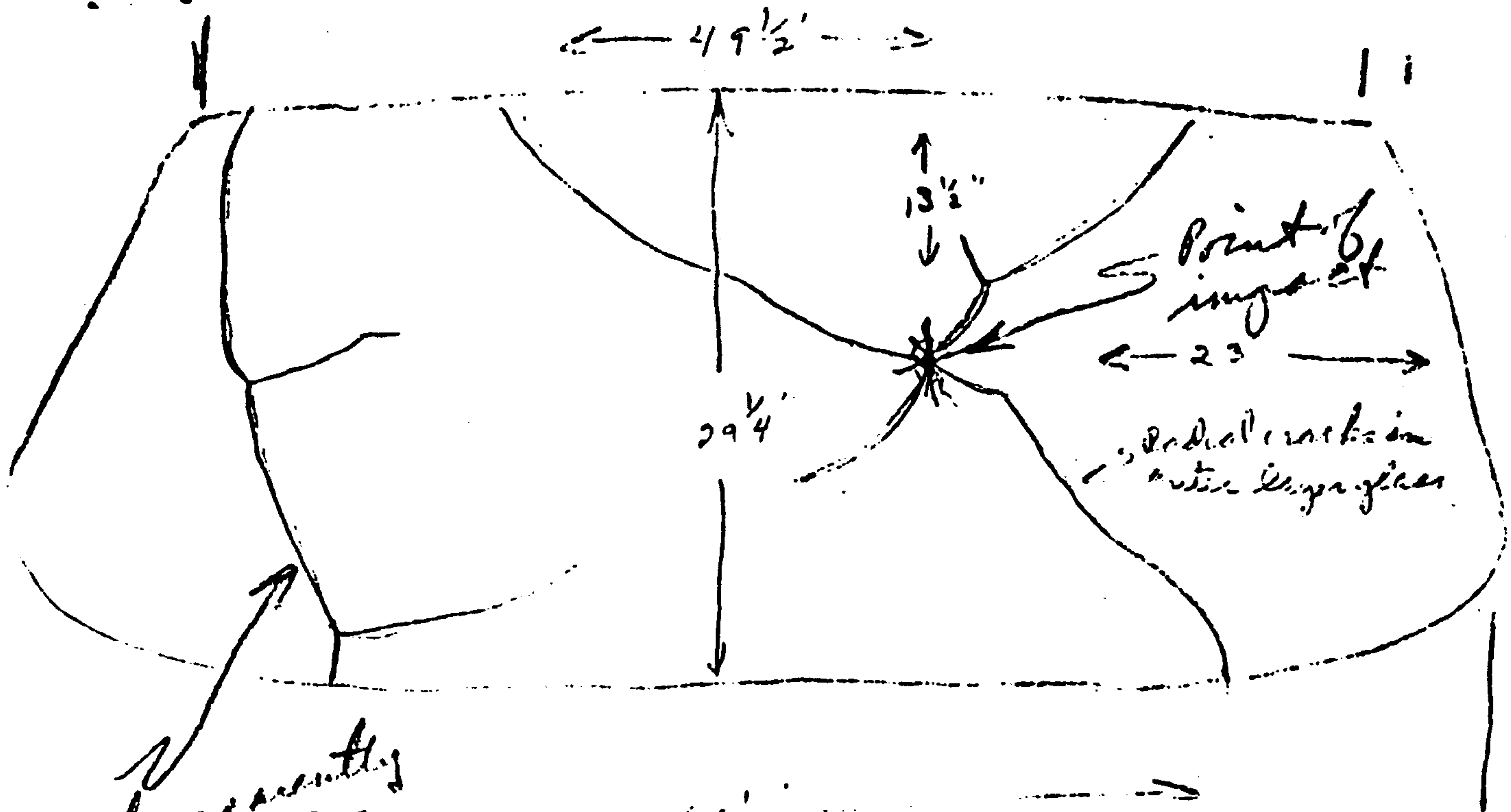
Specimens submitted for examination

Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom left of the page.

Windshield

(Commission #351)



Cracks apparently
resulted from
blow. likely

Outside view

65" (Measured ground cross)

— cracks

Laminated

Cracks on outside layer of glass. No cracks
struck from inside inside layer.

OK

Minute part missing point of impact
on outside.

E

E

Agency submitting evidence U. S. SECRET SERVICE, WASH., D. C.		Date 3/25/64
Delivered by SA CORTLANDT CUNNINGHAM		Laboratory # PC-79977 JS
Accepted by SAME		
Suspect LEE HARVEY OSWALD	Victim PRESIDENT KENNEDY	
Offense	Place and date of offense	

Brief Facts covering case

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED EXAMINATION OF WINDSHIELD OF PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE TO DETERMINE DIRECTION OF FORCE CAUSING CRACKS IN WINDSHIELD

SECTION 4 REPORT
3/25/64

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No exams this case	Evid. located Room # _____	Report to be directed to FBI, DALLAS
Copies to		Evidence to be returned to
Date of hearing, grand jury, trial, or reason why expeditious handling is necessary		

Evidence

Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine (C307)

Y

(This space for blocking)

REC 12

2703

5 Mar 25 1964

SEVEN

EX-114