

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/14/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILM

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 12/1/64. By letter dated 12/1/64, we advised Mr. Rankin of the Warren Commission that we planned to have available a copy of a film to CIA on a loan basis. This is the film which had been furnished to the Bureau by Zapruder who subsequently sold the film to "Life" magazine. The Bureau has not made the copy of the film available to any other agencies without first obtaining approval from the Commission.

On 12/7/64, Mr. Rankin advised Mr. Malley of the Bureau to hold up the release of the film to CIA. He indicated that he was conferring with "Life" concerning this matter. Mrs. Gene Roman, CIA, was informed by the Liaison Agent on 12/7/64, that the release of the film was being held in abeyance at the request of Mr. Rankin. The letter dated 12/4/64, which had been approved for transmittal to CIA with the film was not delivered. On 12/14/64, Julia Bide, Secretary to Mr. Rankin, advised Mr. Malley that she would be in contact with the Bureau and CIA concerning this matter. Mrs. Roman of CIA was so advised by the Liaison Agent on 12/16/64.

On 12/14/64, Mrs. Roman advised the Liaison Agent that a representative of "Life" magazine in Washington, D. C., had contacted CIA in order to verify that the Agency was interested in utilizing the copy of the film in possession of the Bureau. CIA explained to this individual the purpose of the request; namely, that it was to be used for training purposes and that the showing would be restricted to CIA personnel. The "Life" representative indicated that he would pass this information to his superiors in New York City.

ACTION:

In view of the above, the film is not being transmitted to CIA. The release will be made unless the Bureau receives proper authorization. *in writing*

The film is being returned to the Laboratory for retention.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Liaison Agent

162-100000-1
NOT RECORDED

DEC 24 1964

5-005

ORIGINAL FILED

FBI

Date: 12/15/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (P)

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

Re Bureau airtel dated 12/9/64.

Investigation at Rochester, New York completed.
GERALD TAYLOR's exact address not determined, but he is
believed to be residing in Dallas, Texas.

Airtel with leads for Dallas and Oklahoma City
should reach Bureau, Dallas and Oklahoma City by 12/17/64.

- 3 - Bureau (AM)
- 2 - Buffalo
- RGA;bas
- (5)

*THIS COMMUNICATION
REFERS TO INVESTIGATION
CONCERNING ONE ROBERT QUINN*

REC 45
REC

62-109060-3933

DEC 17 1964

CC - Wick

Approved: _____

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

KOR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/3/64

WCB

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

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

R. P. ...
L. ...

OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 11/27/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau, a copy of a document entitled, "How President Kennedy Really was Killed," furnished the Los Angeles Office by GEORGE C. THOMSON, 1528 Canada Boulevard, Glendale, California, in which he refutes certain information contained in the Warren Report. It is being furnished the Bureau only because THOMSON advises it will be published. The initial printing, he states, will be 10,000 copies, and the Bureau may receive inquiry regarding it. The document need not be returned to the Los Angeles Office.

THOMSON appears to be a person of some means, a prolific writer apparently obsessed with the idea that OSWALD is not responsible for the death of President KENNEDY. His general demeanor raises a question as to his mental health. He telephonically advised the Los Angeles Office on 12/1/64, that he was continuing his analysis of the Warren Report, and was making the enclosed document available to the Bureau for the latter's assistance, in the event of possible inquiries received by the Bureau.

100-109060-110

ENCL. RETURNED
ENCLOSURE

*7 More copies to Belmont
12-11-64 and 12-15-64
12-15-64 KOR/pak*

- 2 - Bureau (Encl 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Los Angeles

PBD/bjk
(4)

*Memo Forwarded
Mr. Conrad 12/9/64
R.H. K.*

61-3934

16 DEC 7 1964

SIX

CRIME RESEARCH

34 DEC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad

1-Mr. Jevons

DATE: 12/9/64

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

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

The Los Angeles Office has forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated 12/3/64, a document entitled "HOW PRESIDENT KENNEDY REALLY WAS KILLED!" This document was furnished to the Los Angeles Office by George C. Thomson, a resident of Glendale, California. This document contains approximately 100 pages in which Thomson attempts to refute certain information contained in the Warren Report. The Los Angeles Office stated this document was being furnished the Bureau because Thomson advises it will be published and since he states the initial printing will be 10,000 copies and the Bureau may receive inquiry regarding it. (Los Angeles' letter and this document are attached.)

Los Angeles describes Thomson as a person of some means, a prolific writer apparently obsessed with the idea that Oswald is not responsible for the death of President Kennedy and his general demeanor raises a question as to his mental health.

In my memorandum of 11/27/64, you were advised that we had reviewed a 30-page document submitted to the Los Angeles Office by Thomson entitled "A SMALL MATTER OF ARITHMETIC." These two documents are along the same lines in attempting to refute certain aspects of the Warren Report.

A review of the current document shows that Thomson again dwells on matters which have been thoroughly covered by the Bureau in its investigations and Laboratory analyses and are obviously based on fallacious observations and incomplete information on his part. For example, Thomson states on page 20 of the document that Oswald carried a vintage Italian rifle that Benito Mussolini would not have had around. The fact is the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle such as the one used by Oswald

Enclosures (2)
62-109060

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

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rogge

(CONTINUED - OVER)

21 DEC 22 1964

3935

APR 2

8 DEC 2 1964
RHS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

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

62-109060

was carried by Italian troops during Mussolini's time. Thomson also states that Oswald was good at only long shots, whereas in fact, none of Oswald's shots could be considered long shots for a scope rifle, such as was used in this case. In discussing the murder of the Dallas policeman, Thomson says there was considerable doubt about the "slugs" fitting Oswald's revolver. The fact is the cartridges used in the murder of the Dallas police officer were .38 Special caliber and would chamber in Oswald's revolver as was demonstrated during the course of the examination of these items. As another example, Thomson concluded that the bullet which hit Governor Connally and which was found on the stretcher weighed in excess of any 6.5 mm ammunition made by Western Cartridge Company. It is a known fact that the Western Cartridge Company loaded bullets of this weight in its 6.5 mm cartridges.

These are but a few examples of Thomson's faulty thinking in this matter. Obviously, Mr. Thomson has not made the effort to substantiate his observations in support of his argument.

In view of the obvious misinformation on the part of Thomson concerning the details in this case and the question as to his mental health, the facts set forth in Thomson's document do not constitute a valid argument and insofar as the technical aspects are concerned, no further consideration need be given by the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information in the event inquiry is made of the Bureau concerning Thomson's views in this case.

✓
A. J. W.

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W. J. Miller

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	✓

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Dec 15 1964

HJM:C

129-1

REC-15
Nick

M FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

Attached is a copy of a telegram recently referred to the Criminal Division by the White House. Please give this matter such attention as you deem appropriate in light of the statement in the telegram suggesting the information involved is already available to your Dallas office.

Attachment:

1000 # xerox of envelope and airtel and sent to DL/BR

EXP. PROC.

35 DEC 15 1964

DEC 17 3 30 PM '64

ENCLOSURE

REC-15 62 100000-3936

17 DEC 15 1964

*Airtel
RDR/mw
12/11/64*

[Handwritten signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

RECEIVED

Date: December 2, 1964

TO: Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice ORIGINAL DIVISION

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President
- B. Draft for presidential signature
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature
- D. Other:
 - (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
 - (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling X
 - (3) For your information
 - (4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No

REMARKS: No acknowledgment has been made at the W. H.

By direction of the President:

Jack Valenti

Special Assistant to the President

100-72470-1

10 DEC 4 1964

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL DIVISION

100-3926

NOV 29 PM 2 27

WA051 DL PD

MF DALLAS TEX 29 1025A CST

THE PRESIDENT

• THE WHITE HOUSE

EMERGENCY ABOUT PRESIDENT J F KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. PLEASE

LET ME KNOW WHEN I CAN HAVE APPOINTMENT WITH YOU AND THE WARREN COMMISSION.

F B I HAVE INFORMATION IN DALLAS THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS MATTER. REACH ME AT THIS NUMBER

MEMBER OF THE YOUNG MINISTERS ALLIANCE REV GRUDY SANDERS JR

~~GRUDY SANDERS JR~~

11-29-63
KID
TEK

4211 CANAL ST HA8-7273.

62 10/29/63 3936

12/17/64

AIRTEL

- 1- W. C. Sullivan (J. H. Glascoch) (O. H. Bartlett)
- 1- C. D. DeLoach
- 1- Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3936

REC-15

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

Enclosed for your assistance is one copy each of the following self-explanatory communications: letter from the Department dated 12/14/64, White House routing slip to the Department dated 12/2/64, telegram to White House dated 11/29/64.

No information identifiable with "The Young Ministers Alliance" could be located in Bureau files.

Reference is made to your airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 12/1/64 captioned "Rev. Grady Sanders, Jr.; TROPUS." Copies of this letterhead memorandum were disseminated to the Headquarters of the U. S. Secret Service on 12/3/64. It appears the subject of referenced communication is identical with the individual who sent the enclosed telegram to President Johnson on 11/29/64. see 62-109119-13433

Based on your previous investigation it appears Sanders is suffering from some form of mental illness. However, since he has indicated knowledge of the assassination he should be located, his communication to President Johnson acknowledged, and he specifically interviewed concerning his implied knowledge of the assassination.

Enclosures (3)

62-109119 (TROPUS)

RDR:mas

(7) See Note Page 2

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 RDR
 [unclear]
 [unclear]

MAILED 5
 DEC 17 1964
 COMM-FBI

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

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109119-13433
 COPY FILED IN 62-109119-13433

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The results of investigation along with sufficient details concerning this matter being referred to the Bureau should be included in an appropriate letterhead memorandum to act as a supplement to referenced letterhead memorandum dated 12/1/64. A copy of this letterhead memorandum should be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service locally. Your cover communication should be captioned the same as this communication to facilitate handling at the Bureau. No subsequent reporting of this matter is necessary or desirable.

NOTE:

Sanders a 34 year old, 300 pound Negro contacted our Dallas Office twice on 11/29/64 and related each time a rambling incoherent story of being drugged. He has alleged he knew the late President Kennedy and has admitted being a patient in at least three mental institutions and was unable to furnish any information of value on either contact. While it is quite apparent Sanders is mentally unbalanced this matter is based on a referral from the White House and further Sanders has implied knowledge of the assassination. The results of investigation when received will be disseminated to Secret Service. No other dissemination appears warranted inasmuch as the White House nor the Department indicated that they desired to know the results of our investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bishop	<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 *al*

DATE: December 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. H. Jevons)
- 1 - C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

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

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached airtel to all SACs be approved and disseminated.

BACKGROUND:

Y *Ed* *9/1*

George Cecil Thomson, a civil engineer of Glendale, California, first came to our attention on 10/3/64, shortly after publication of the President's Commission Report on the assassination. Since that time, Thomson has communicated with us on numerous occasions as well as with prominent individuals in Government and public life; for example, members of the Commission and former Vice President Richard Nixon.

Thomson claims he has discovered some vital evidence proving Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent. We have interviewed him on several occasions and have found him to be "wild eyed," highly nervous and his general behavior suggests he may be suffering from a mental illness.

Since his first contact with us, he has now published a 106-page treatise which he has entitled, "How President Kennedy Really Was Killed" or "The Quest For Truth!" This treatise primarily takes issue with the scientific examinations made with regard to the assassination weapon and the theories concerning the sequence of the shots which killed the President. His treatise has been thoroughly examined by our Laboratory and found to be based on fallacious and incomplete information and is of no value.

Enclosure

62-109060

RDR:pah
(9)

REC-34

3937

14 DEC 22 1964

XEROX
APR 27 1965

SIX

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

APR 28 1965

8 8
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

For additional details concerning Laboratory analysis of Thomson's findings, see Jevons to Conrad memoranda dated 11/27/64 and 12/9/64.

An unusual aspect of Thomson's treatise is that while he is, in effect, criticizing scientific findings of our FBI Laboratory, throughout his treatise he is complimentary of the FBI and, in fact, has dedicated it to us. He has drawn the conclusion that the assassination was part of a plot to eliminate the FBI. It is apparent Thomson does not see the inconsistency of his criticism and praise in the same document.

Los Angeles, by communication dated 12/3/64, advised information was received that Thomson plans to publish his treatise and that initially 10,000 copies will be disseminated. Since it is possible copies will be disseminated to prominent officials and individuals throughout the country who in turn will bring it to the attention of our various field offices, it is felt the field should be appropriately alerted.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel to all SACs be approved and disseminated, alerting the field to Thomson.

sent 12-16-64
all SACs advised
12-16-64
V.
JFK
R. J. ...
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

December 15, 1964

AIRTEL

- 1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
- 1 - I. W. Conrad (R. H. Jevons)
- 1 - C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

To: All SACs

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 3937

REC-34

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

REC'D - READING ROOM
 DEC 15 11 25 AM '64

Since publication of the report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, the Bureau has been contacted by and received a considerable number of communications from George Cecil Thomson, a 51-year-old civil engineer who resides at 917 Brierwood Lane, Glendale, California. Thomson is also the owner and operator of the Thomson Engineering Company, 1528 Canada Boulevard, Suite 208, Glendale, California.

It appears Thomson is obsessed with the idea that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy and he has prepared a 106-page treatise on the subject wherein he endeavors to prove his theories. This treatise is entitled, "How President Kennedy Really Was Killed" or "The Quest for Truth" and primarily takes issue with the scientific examinations conducted and the results thereof. His work has been thoroughly analyzed and found to be based on fallacious and incomplete information and is of no value to the assassination investigation.

COMM-FBI

Based on information in the treatise, Thomson appears to be a prolific letter writer who has communicated with numerous high Government officials and prominent individuals to whom he claims to have furnished his treatise. Thomson has been interviewed by Bureau personnel and his demeanor raises serious question as to his mental health.

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

APR 28 1965
 14 DEC

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

XEROX
 APR 27 1965

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 14 11 01 AM '64

62-109060-27
 XEROX COPY FILED

Airtel to ALL SACs

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

This is being brought to your attention since information has recently been developed by our Los Angeles Office that Thomson has made arrangements to initially print 10,000 copies of his treatise, presumably for widespread dissemination. Should you receive any inquiries concerning Thomson or his treatise, make no comment other than to state Thomson has been in contact with the Bureau in the past and that we are aware of the contents of his treatise. The contents of this communication may be duplicated according to the needs of each receiving office.

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above dated 12/11/64, RDR:pah.

FBI

Date:

12/16/64

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

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (RUC)

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

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, dated 10/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies, for Dallas, two copies, and for Oklahoma City, two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum in captioned matter, bearing the sub-caption "GERALD 'JERRY' TAYLOR." In addition, enclosed for the Oklahoma Office is a copy of a Letterhead Memorandum entitled, "GERALD 'JERRY' TAYLOR," dated 10/23/64 at Cleveland, Ohio.

In addition to contacting Mrs. JERRY QUINLAN and Mr. LOREN CONLEY, the following persons were also contacted in an attempt to ascertain the present address of GERALD TAYLOR, so he may be interviewed:

Mrs. ROBERT TAYLOR, mother of GERALD TAYLOR, 756 Dewey Avenue;

Mrs. BARBARA DE VEY, 805 Flower City Park;

Miss CAROL TAYLOR, 756 Dewey Avenue, both sisters of GERALD TAYLOR.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (Encls. 7)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (AM) (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Oklahoma City (AM) (Encls. 3)
- 1 - Buffalo

RGA;krd C. C. Wick (8)

58 DEC 20 1964

DEC 22 1964

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

100 of each - 10/16/64 - 10/16/64

200-100-1111
U.S. 11-1-12-15-18-21
115-10-100-3938

BU 62-1827

None of these individuals knew the present whereabouts of GERALD TAYLOR, except to state that he was evidently living at some unknown place in Dallas, Texas.

Miss CAROL TAYLOR, sister of GERALD TAYLOR, advised after consulting some records that in 1962, GERALD TAYLOR, together with his wife SHIRLEY and their children, resided at 219 West Pembroke Street, Dallas 8, Texas. She further advised that one ROBIN TAYLOR, who is the brother of GERALD TAYLOR, would probably know the exact present address of GERALD TAYLOR, and that ROBIN TAYLOR, to the best of her knowledge, is residing at 2174 East Newton Place in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She added that in the event ROBIN TAYLOR cannot be contacted at that address, he can undoubtedly be contacted through a Mrs. RUTH RUNYAN, who lives at an unknown address in Tulsa, Oklahoma, but who has a telephone listed in the Tulsa Telephone Directory. She also advised that one ROGER TAYLOR, who also presently resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and who is listed in public records in that city, may possibly know the present address of his brother GERALD TAYLOR in Dallas, Texas, and that he also would undoubtedly know how to locate ROBIN TAYLOR, mentioned above, also of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, 141 Dearcop Drive, Rochester, N.Y., another brother of GERALD TAYLOR, advised that he had a falling out with his brother GERALD TAYLOR, approximately a year ago, when GERALD TAYLOR was in Rochester, N.Y., and that he has heard nothing from him or about him in over a year. He stated that as far as he knows, he is residing somewhere in Dallas, Texas. He also stated that from some source he cannot now recall, he has received information that GERALD TAYLOR has now been separated from his wife and is probably living alone someplace in Dallas, Texas. He advised, however, that the current address of their brother ROGER TAYLOR, is 1323 North Norwood Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma. He added that in all likelihood, ROGER TAYLOR would be aware of the present address of ROBIN TAYLOR and that ROBIN TAYLOR makes some visits to Dallas, Texas, to visit his brother GERALD TAYLOR and ROBIN evidently would know the exact residence of GERALD TAYLOR.

In accordance with the instructions contained in reairtel, no report or insert is being submitted in this matter, in view of the submission of a Letterhead Memorandum.

BU 62-1827

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will make inquiry at appropriate public sources in an effort to locate and interview GERALD TAYLOR.

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA

1. Will contact ROGER TAYLOR at 1323 North Norwood Avenue, and ascertain the present address of GERALD TAYLOR in Dallas, Texas.

2. Will contact Mr. ROBIN TAYLOR, another brother of GERALD TAYLOR, at either 2174 East Newton Place or through a Mrs. RUTH RUNYAN, who has listed telephone in the Tulsa Directory, to ascertain the present address of GERALD TAYLOR in Dallas, Texas, so that he may be interviewed.

It is requested that Oklahoma City immediately furnish Dallas with the current address of GERALD TAYLOR, so that he may be interviewed, in accordance with Bureau instructions.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
December 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

This memorandum supplements investigation contained in the memorandum dated October 23, 1964, at Cleveland, Ohio.

~~Mrs. Robert X. Quinlan~~
Mrs. GERALDINE QUINLAN, who refused to give her resident address in Rochester, New York, but who advised that she can always be located at the Critic's Restaurant located on West Main Street at Bull's Head, where she is employed part time, or at the Terrace Gardens Bowling Hall, located on Ridgeway Avenue, where she is employed full time, stated that she had been acquainted periodically with GERALD TAYLOR since they were both at the Hillside Home as children in Rochester, New York.

Mrs. QUINLAN added that she does not know where GERALD TAYLOR is presently residing, does not know his resident address, but believes that it is probably someplace in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. QUINLAN added that although she cannot be specific concerning the dates involved, to the best of her recollection, GERALD TAYLOR left Rochester, New York, and settled in Dallas, Texas, a few years ago, where he met and subsequently married a girl by the name of SHIRLEY (last name unknown), whose father is connected in some way, possibly as a Minister, with some religious sect located a few miles outside of Dallas, Texas.

DN

62-109060-3938

ENCLOSURE

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

✓ Late in the ^Ssummer, or early in the fall of 1963, TAYLOR and his wife and three children, ages two, three and four, came from Dallas, Texas, to Rochester, New York. GERALD TAYLOR evidently came to Rochester for the purpose of looking for profitable employment in Rochester, because he had just lost his job in Texas.

They ultimately rented a house located on Fulton Avenue, Rochester, in the general vicinity of the residence of a mutual friend by the name LOREN CONLEY. TAYLOR's efforts to obtain suitable employment in Rochester, were not too successful with the result that prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, TAYLOR went back to Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of either finding suitable employment in Dallas, or for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance from his father-in-law. She did not know how he traveled from Rochester, to Dallas, however, she does know definitely that he hitchhiked back from Dallas to the Northwestern part of Pennsylvania, where he contacted her telephonically, with the result that her, Mrs. QUINLAN's, husband, Mr. ROBERT QUINLAN, drove from Rochester to someplace in Northwestern Pennsylvania and picked up GERALD TAYLOR and returned him to Rochester, New York. Evidently TAYLOR's trip to Dallas was not successful as far as obtaining employment was concerned and he ultimately obtained some employment at the Woolworth Company in Rochester as a result of efforts made in his behalf by Mr. ROBERT QUINLAN. He remained at Woolworth Company and resided in Rochester, with his family, until the latter part of January or early February of 1964, at which time, TAYLOR, his wife and three children, returned to Dallas. She advised that she has not heard from him nor has she seen him since he left Rochester in late January, or early February of 1964, and consequently, does not know his present address. She added she presumes he is still living in Dallas or in a small town in which the religious community, mentioned above, is located, and that he is presumably living with his wife, SHIRLEY, and their three children.

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

Mrs. QUINLAN advised that she can recall that she, as well as her husband, ROBERT QUINLAN, who is now living in Tiffin, Ohio, as well as Mr. LOREN CONLEY, mentioned above, kidded JERRY TAYLOR about being in Dallas at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY. She added, however, that all of this, of course, was done in a joking manner and that she certainly did not, and inasfar as she knows, no one else ever intimated or thought in any way whatsoever, that GERALD TAYLOR had anything to do with the assassination of the former President KENNEDY. She further advised that she cannot recall GERALD TAYLOR ever making any statement or performing any action which indicated an animosity towards former President KENNEDY.

Mr. LOREN CONLEY, 20 Fulton Avenue, Rochester, New York, advised that he also first became acquainted with GERALD TAYLOR at the time that they were both living in the Hillside Home as young children in Rochester, New York. He also advised that GERALD TAYLOR and his family, which consisted of three children, ages two, three and four, and his wife, whose first name he thought was SYLVIA, came to Rochester from Dallas, Texas, in the late Summer or early Fall of 1963. He evidently came here because he could not either find or maintain suitable employment in Dallas. GERALD TAYLOR and his family remained here until the end of January, 1964, at which time they all returned to Dallas, Texas, where they again took up residence.

Mr. CONLEY stated that he does not know where GERALD TAYLOR is living at the present time, but he has heard from a source that he cannot now recall, that GERALD TAYLOR is no longer living with his wife and three children, but is living with an unknown man, at an unknown address, in Dallas, Texas. Mr. CONLEY gave the same account as did Mrs. GERALDINE QUINLAN relative to the trip made by GERALD TAYLOR from Rochester, New York, to Dallas, Texas, and return around Thanksgiving time of 1963. Mr. CONLEY stated that he definitely recalls that GERALD TAYLOR was not in Rochester, New York on Thanksgiving Day of 1963, because he definitely recalls that GERALD TAYLOR'S wife and three children were actually living at his house at that time, and the four of them had Thanksgiving dinner with the CONLEY family.

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

✓ Mr. CONLEY stated that the purpose of GERALD TAYLOR's trip to Dallas, Texas, in the fall of 1963, was evidently to find more suitable employment in Dallas, Texas, because he was experiencing extreme difficulty in Rochester, obtaining any employment of any duration, so that he could care for his family.

✓ Mr. CONLEY also stated that he can recall that on at least one occasion, either he or Mrs. GERALDINE QUINLAN, or some other people who were in their company, making a joking statement about GERALD TAYLOR being in Dallas at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

✓ Concerning any information he may have relative to GERALD TAYLOR's attitude toward the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, CONLEY stated that he does recall that while TAYLOR was in Rochester during the fall of 1963, he did make some statement indicating that he did not like President KENNEDY and that he did not have any use for him.

✓ Mr. CONLEY stated that as far as he knows, GERALD TAYLOR's wife came from a small town approximately eight miles from Dallas and that his father-in-law is evidently a self-appointed Minister of the Gospel of a small religious sect located in the town. He did not know the name of the town, nor the name of GERALD TAYLOR's father-in-law.

FBI

Date: 12/5/64

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 plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

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

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

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

465279

7-276

ReBuairtel dated 11/3/64.

There are enclosed the original letter dated 12/12/63 addressed "Honorable JOHN CONNALLY, Governor State of Texas - Austin, Texas," signed with initials "BRJ", and the original envelope addressed "Mr. JOHN CONNALL, Governor State of Texas Austin Texas," with return address "3. J. JAMES General Delivery McAlester, Oklahoma" and postmarked December 16, 1963, at McAlester, Oklahoma.

The above letter was made available to SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON by Mr. NEWT HUMPHREYS, Agent in Charge, Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, on 12/2/64. Mr. HUMPHREYS requested that the letter be returned to him as soon as possible and indicated he desired it back in 10 days.

REC-6 62-109060-3939

In accordance with the desire of Mr. HUMPHREYS, requested that the FBI Laboratory conduct the necessary examination and return the above-described letter and envelope to San Antonio so that they may be returned to Mr. HUMPHREYS within 10 days.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
- 1-Dallas (89-43) (Inf.) (AM RM)
- 1-Okla. Cty (89-41) (Inf.) (AM RM)
- 2-San Antonio

ENCLOSURE sealed

GMHC/dnb
(7)

Lab. Report D.C. 11/11/64
C.C. ROSEN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rogge (5730)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Cadigan
- 1 - Lab File

To: FBI, San Antonio (89-67)

Date: December 14, 1964

Registered Airmail

4/1
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No.

62-109060 - 3737
D-465279 AX

Examination requested by: San Antonio

References: Airtel 12/5/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Four photographs of D-276 are transmitted herewith to the Dallas Office to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding "D" number photographs.

The submitted evidence, D-276, is attached for return to Mr. Newt Humphreys, Agent in Charge, Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, who requested its return within ten days after December 2, 1964.

Enclosures (3) (D-276, 2 Lab report)

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41) Enclosure (Lab report)

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (5) (4 photographs of D-276, Lab report)

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

JME: BAS (12)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

See Nora Rice

DEC 14 1964

DEC 14 10 01 AM '64

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: **FBI, San Antonio (89-67)**

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

Date: **December 14, 1964**
FBI File No. **62-109060**
Lab. No. **D-465279 AX**

Specimens received **12/8/64**

D-276 Envelope postmarked "MC ALESTER, OKLA. DEC 16 1963 4 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mr. John Connally Governor State of Texas Austin Texas", and accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Governor Connally: Lyndon Johnson was desperate..." and ending "...his mission - just in case- BRJ"

Result of examination:

Because of the inadequacy of the typewriter characteristics present and the fact that the letter of D-271 is a carbon copy, a definite conclusion was not reached as to whether the envelope and letter, D-276, and the envelope and letter, D-271, were or were not typed on the same typewriter.

However, significant characteristics appearing in the typing on the documents, D-276, which were prepared on a machine equipped with a Smith-Corona pica type spaced ten letters to the inch, appear also in the typing on the documents, D-271.

The letter and envelope, D-276, do not contain a watermark. The envelope of D-276 is an airmail envelope measuring approximately 9 1/2 inches by 4.16 inches and is printed in red and blue. The paper of D-276 measures approximately 8 1/2 inches by 14 inches.

The submitted evidence, D-276, is attached for the San Antonio Office for return to the Texas Department of Public Safety. Photographs are retained.

NOTE: Mr. Belmont has approved the return of this evidence.

JME:BAS (12)
12/13

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

Mr. Evans

12-11-64

T. J. McAndrews

FORMER POTENTIAL SECURITY INFORMANT

At 12:20 A.M., 12-11-64, [redacted] made a person to person call from Dallas, Texas, to Mr. DeLoach and was referred to SA Arthur R. Ware, Night Supervisor, Special Investigative Division.

[redacted] stated he had information that 17 individuals, wardens and inmates, were in the hospital ward on the fifth floor of the Dallas County Jail and from there witnessed the assassination of former President Kennedy. He alleged that none of these individuals have been interviewed on this matter. [redacted] said that their information would indicate a search should be made of the top of the Dallas Post Office building.

Bureau files show [redacted] was a potential security informant, Dallas Office, on racial matters from 1-15-58 to 3-27-58. He was discontinued when he made inflammatory remarks re integration [on a radio program]. He was arrested in Arkansas in 1959 for drunk and disorderly and carrying concealed weapon (gun). In 1959 and 1960 he made several telephone calls to Mr. DeLoach, sometimes while under the influence of liquor, and frequently made exaggerated and false claims about his association with the Bureau.

[redacted] appears to be most unreliable and a potential psychopathic case.

ACTION:

This memo should be referred to the Crime Records Division for information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- ① - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Ware

SEE ADDENDUM GENERAL
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
PAGE 1A

ARW:1hm

ORIGINAL FILED IN 12-1-63-29-21

With regard to the allegation related by [redacted] no information concerning this matter has been previously received by the Bureau and no one known to have been incarcerated in the Dallas County Jail has ever come forward to volunteer information. The feasibility of making an observation from the fifth floor of the Dallas County Jail is not known; however, it appears quite remote that anyone further removed than the immediate vicinity of the assassination could furnish any information of pertinence. However, in view of the allegation a teletype is being sent to Dallas instructing them to determine the feasibility of such an observation and if so, promptly interview the informant and initiate logical investigation to establish the identity of alleged witnesses to the assassination.

FBI

Date: 12/17/64

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (62-358) (P)

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

There is enclosed an article appearing in the London "Sunday Times" 12/13/64 by Professor HUGH/TREVOR-ROPER of Oxford University. ROPER's premise is that agencies concerned in the investigation of the assassination suppressed or destroyed evidence. This is obviously based on information from MARK LANE (Bufile 100-409763). ROPER is a member of the "Who Killed Kennedy Committee" which was formed in England during one of LANE's trips. This is reported in my letter on MARK LANE dated 8/31/64.

The Press Section of the American Embassy, London, states they intend to furnish material to friendly press sources for articles refuting ROPER's article.

On 12/16/64 Mr. SCOTT, the Editor of "Security Gazette", with whom this office maintains good relations, referred to the ROPER article and asked if Mr. HOOVER would prepare a reply to it. I told Mr. SCOTT that Mr. HOOVER would not prepare such a reply as under no circumstances would he want to dignify such "tripe" with a personal reply. Mr. SCOTT was referred to the Warren Commission Report and to other published material in the event he desired to make such a reply.

This is submitted for the Bureau's information.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
 - 1 - London
- CWB:vw
(5)

NOT RECORDED
123 DEC 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ or _____

64 DEC 23 1964 Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-152

12/21/64

Handwritten signatures and initials: M. J. [unclear], D. J. [unclear], [unclear]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE ASSASSINATION of President Kennedy was a great shock to the whole world. To the American people it was more than a shock: it was a humiliation. The shooting of the President, followed only two days later by the shooting of the supposed assassin, Lee Oswald, seemed to show that the leading power of the West, the guardian of its security and culture, rested precariously on a basis of insecurity and violence. In order to reassure the world, President Johnson set up a commission of inquiry charged to discover the true facts. In order to reassure the American people, he must have hoped that the true facts would reveal—especially in an election year—no basic strains in American society. This is, in fact, what the commission has done.

Its report, the Warren Report* has answered the factual question. The assassination is explained. The report also resolved the emotional problem: the assassination is explained away. Oswald, we are assured, shot the President for purely personal motives, explicable by his psychological case history. Jack Ruby shot Oswald on a purely personal impulse, similarly explicable. No one else is involved. The police, which watches over the city of Dallas, may have made errors; so may the secret service, which watches over the security of the President. These errors must be regretted and corrected in future; but American society is unaffected; the episode can be forgotten; or at least, if it is remembered, it leaves no taint in the American reputation, no trauma in the American soul.

Let me say at once that there is no reason why this explanation, so massively documented, should not, theoretically, be true. Many assassinations, or attempted assassinations, have been the act of isolated, unbalanced individuals. The public has always been too prone to see conspiracy in what is really the effect of nature or chance. The Warren Commission was composed of responsible public men

whose official, undoubtedly collected a great deal of matter. Its chairman, however reluctantly, he may have accepted the chair, was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Therefore no one should dismiss the report lightly. On the other hand, we need not altogether abdicate the use of reason in reading it.



IF I DISSENT from its findings, it is not because I prefer speculation to evidence or have a natural tendency towards radicalism: it is because, as a historian, I prefer evidence. In this case I am prepared to be content with the evidence actually supplied by the Commission. That evidence is certainly copious enough. Behind the summary, so gleefully and faultlessly endorsed by the Press, lies the full report, and behind the full report lie the twenty-six volumes of testimony on which it claims to lead to the comfortable conclusions of the report. It convinces me that the Commission, for whatever reasons, simply has not done its work, or, rather, it has done half its work. It has reassured the American people by its findings but it has not reassured the world by its methods; it has not established the facts; behind a smoke-screen of often irrelevant material it has accepted impermissible axioms, constructed invalid arguments, and failed to ask elementary and essential questions.

At this point I must declare my own interest. In June, 1964, before the Warren Report was issued, I agreed to serve on the British "Who killed Kennedy?" committee. I did this because I was convinced that the composition of the Warren Commission and the procedure which it announced were ill-calculated to produce the truth. They did not guarantee a full examination of the evidence, and there was some reason to fear the relevant evidence might never come before the Commission. The purpose of the committee was to guard against the danger that dissenting evidence might be suppressed.

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

SUNDAY TIMES

London, England

Date: 12/13/64

Edition:

Author: HUGH TREVOR-ROPER

Editor:

Title: KENNEDY MURDER INQUIRY IS SUSPECT

Character: ASSASSINATION OF or PRES. KENNEDY

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

62/1/100

ENCLOSURE

between political authority and expediency, but at the same time there was no need to prejudge the issue. Truth can emerge even from an official report, and the political composition of the Commission and its defective methods need not necessarily prevent it from reaching valid conclusions, provided that it showed itself capable of independent judgment. I was therefore perfectly willing to examine the report, when it should appear, on its merits, to let it stand or fall, in my judgment, on its handling of the evidence. It is by that standard that I now consider it an inadmissible report. In order to demonstrate this, I shall concentrate on a few central facts which, to me, under the whole report suspect.

First of all there is the attempted arrest of Oswald by Patrolman Tippett. Any reader of the report must be struck by this episode. According to the report, the Dallas police issued the order which led to his attempted arrest before any evidence had been found which pointed personally to Oswald. We immediately ask, on what evidence did they issue these orders? To fill the gap, the report mentions one witness, Howard Brennan, who, we are told, saw the shots fired from the sixth-floor window and made a statement to the police "within minutes" of the assassination. This statement, says the report, was "most probably" the basis of the police description radioed (among others) to Tippett.

Now this chain of events is obviously of the greatest importance. It also contains obvious difficulties. Not only does the alleged statement of Brennan seem far too precise

lural, did the police broadcast the vague description of the man, but make no immediate attempt to search the precisely identified room? That room was searched only later, in the course of a general search of the whole building. On the other hand, if the police description was not based on Brennan's statement, it follows that the police used other evidence which they have not revealed to the Commission. Either of these consequences raises further questions of great importance. By calmly accepting the comfortable phrase "most probably," the Commission saved itself the trouble of asking these further questions.

When we turn from the prelude to the aftermath of Oswald's arrest, the same pattern repeats itself. After his arrest, Oswald, we are told, was warned by Captain Fritz, chief of the homicide bureau of the Dallas police, that he was not compelled to make any statement, but that any statement which he made could be used in evidence against him. After that, Oswald was interrogated, altogether for twelve hours, by the F.B.I. and police, mainly by Captain Fritz. And yet, we are told, Fritz "kept no notes and there were no stenographic or tape recordings." This, I do not hesitate to say, cannot possibly be true. How could any statement made by Oswald be used against him if his statements were unrecorded?

Even in the most trivial cases such a record is automatically made—and this case was the assassination of the President of the United States. If no record was available to the Commission, there can be only one explanation. The record was

pressed its silence. There was another source on which the Commission might have drawn: the medical evidence of the President's wounds. Unfortunately, here too we quickly discover the same pattern of suppression. On medical evidence alone, the doctor who examined the President concluded that he had been shot from the front, and all police investigations were at first based on that assumption. This meant that the President—if indeed he was shot from the back depository—must have been shot either as his car approached the building or, if the building had been passed, at a moment when he had turned his head towards it. When both these conditions were ruled out by photographs, the police concluded that the shots must have come from behind, and the doctor was persuaded to adjust his medical report to this external police evidence.



WHEN THE Commission "critically re-assessed" the evidence, it naturally had a duty to re-examine the

medical evidence undistorted by police theories. Unfortunately it could not do so: the purely medical evidence was no longer available. The chief pathologist concerned, Dr Humes, signed an affidavit that he had burned all his original notes and had kept no copy.

Only the official autopsy, compiled (as is clearly stated) with the aid of police evidence, survives—and the Commission, once again, has accepted this evidence without asking why, or on whose authority, the original notes were destroyed. Police evi-

weapon into this contradictory to printed by seems strange should have bag, too, destroyed. "discoloured laboratory so "a repl factured u "for valid witnesses." police destruction and fabrication. well have but we have assertion to complete expression as is the destination himself.

Oswald under police Ruby, an Dallas police association police is at Report, at that he either the connivance how did he the details importance unable or the Commission press then told is the Ruby refused means of rogated it suddenly, forward a half an hour had admitted had entered ramp just Oswald—a self-admitted

evidence from police or F.B.I. sources, it never subjected this evidence to proper legal or intellectual tests. Never looked beyond that evidence, never pressed for clear meaning or clear answers. The claim of the Commissioners that they "critically reassessed" the police evidence is mere rhetoric. Their vast and slovenly report has no more authority than the tendentious and defective police reports out of which it is compiled. And of the value of those reports no more need be said than that even the Warren Report can only acquit the Dallas police of worse charges by admitting its culpable inefficiency.

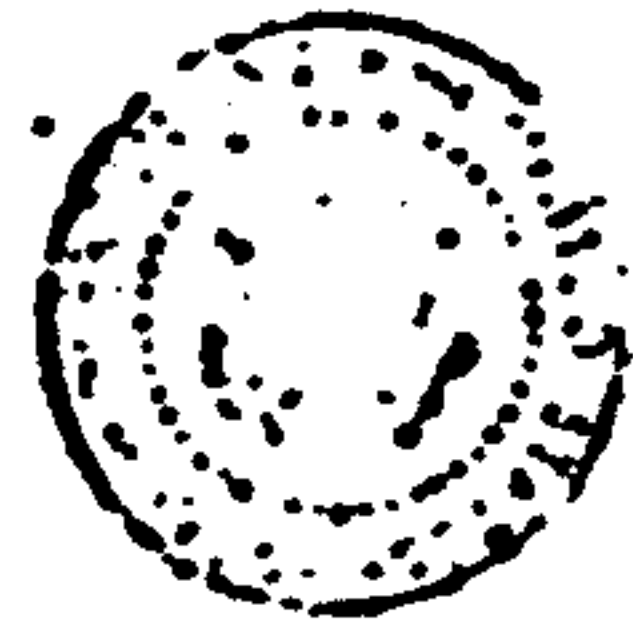
Where then does the Warren Report leave the problem of President Kennedy's assassination? My own belief is that the problem remains a mystery. Nothing in the Warren Report can be taken on trust. There is no evidence that Oswald took the gun into the book depository, nor that he fired it. He may have done so, but it is still to be proved. The evidence laboriously presented by the F.B.I. and the Dallas police against Oswald is no stronger than the evidence incidentally admitted against themselves by their suppression and destruction of vital testimony. The best that can be said of the Warren Commission is that it has given publicity to the prosecutor's case. The case for the defence has not been heard—and until it is heard, no valid judgment can be given.

More significant is the question, why has the report been so uncritically hailed by the Press of America and even of Britain? I find this a disturbing fact: it suggests a failure of the critical spirit in journalism. In part this is explicable by mere technical necessity. A work like the Warren Report (or the Roman Report) appears to be well-documented. It is issued under respectable public names. It is too long to read—and its authors, recognising this fact, obligingly serve up to busy journalists a "summary and conclusions" in which the chain of reasoning is concealed. The journalist who has to express a hastily but emphatic judgement glances at the document, weighs it, reads the summary, and then plumps for a safe opinion. That may not necessarily be an endorsement of the document—but it will be a safe orthodoxy.

There is an orthodoxy of opposition, even of "liberalism," which is no less smug and unthinking than the orthodoxy of assent. Sometimes the two orthodoxies coincide. It seems that in respect of the Warren Report they do coincide. The Warren Report has satisfied the Left, because it exonerates the Left: it gives no countenance to the theory of a Communist plot. Equally, it has satisfied the Right because it exonerates the Right: it reveals no

"fascist" plot either. Moreover it pleases both great parties in America: on the eve of an election either of them might have been split by uncontrolled accusations. Fortunately the report does not touch either party, even at its extreme edges. Nor does it touch the sensitive soul of the American people. Unfortunately, it may not touch the real facts either.

That acceptance of the Warren Report is emotional, not rational, is shown in many ways. Several of its most vocal supporters have had to admit, in controversy, that they have not read the text. Even those who have avoided this admission often show a surprising unfamiliarity with its contents. And anyway, documented or undocumented, the attacks of the orthodox on the heretics have been of a virulence incompatible with reasonable belief. When Lord Russell argued his dissent, he was attacked by "Time" magazine, and in England by the "Guardian," as a senile dotard whose beliefs could be dismissed unexamined. His supporters were declared to be psychological cases. The "New York Herald Tribune," having published a personal attack on him, refused in advance to publish any reply.



MARK
The American lawyer whom the Warren Commission refused to admit as counsel for

Oswald, appointing instead an "observer" who was content merely to observe, has made a series of formidable criticisms of the report. They are documented, reasoned and, in my opinion, generally conclusive. For his pains, he has been subjected to an incredible campaign of vituperation in the American and even the British Press. To the Press, it seems, the report is a sacred text, not to be questioned by the profane. And yet, behind the Press, there still stands the public: a public which, I believe, is becoming increasingly sceptical both of the Press and of the report.

The American public does not much discuss the report. The same psychological causes which excite the Press to shrillness drive the public into silence: for both shrillness and silence are protections for uncertainty. When I offer to discuss the report with Americans, many of them even then offer. Some say frankly that they have not read the report but are determined to accept its conclusions: they are reassured. But many are sceptical. In fact, a recent poll showed that a majority of Americans were sceptical. No doubt the majority had not read the report either—but in such an atmosphere there is hope that the matter is not yet closed. Orthodoxy is not yet final; necessity may still be heard.

WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

Professor of ...
Oxford, ...
...
...
...
...

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3942

PAGE NO. 1+2+3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

94

CIA

REFERRAL

NO 89-69
TPK:jab

AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

The following investigation was conducted by
SA T. P. KELLEY:

On December 17, 1964, EDWIN R. DE FOREST, News Editor, KWKH Radio, Commercial Bank Building, Shreveport, Louisiana advised that he has charge of "Party-Line" program and they had numerous callers on this program who did not like policies of President KENNEDY but he does not recall any statement, "If President Kennedy comes to Texas, we'll murder him, we'll get him, if he comes to Texas," and if such a statement had been made he would recall it. He further stated that the tape recording of this program is destroyed about every two weeks and therefore tapes that are over two weeks old have been destroyed.

ENCLOSURE

3943

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Dallas (Your file 89-43 DATE: 1/11/65)

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 62-109060)

Room No. 5722

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

- 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency. Advise status re efforts to locate and interview Harold Dee
- Riley per instructions in Jackson to Bu airtel dated 12/3/64.

- 2. DATE airtel letterhead memo submitted
- report letter

See Harvey Oswald case (Bufile 105-82555). Interview of Riley was negative.
Reporting employee will be submitted by 1-15-65 in

- 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

- 4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation Prosecution

- 5. Submit airtel letter
- report letterhead memo

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FBI - DALLAS	

FBI

Date: 12/29/64

REC-103

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DeRoach

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (62-358) (P)

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

LeRouge

9.11.4
Remyairtel 12/17/64 enclosing an article by
HUGH TREVOR-ROPER.

There is enclosed for the Bureau an article
by JOHN SPARROW in the London "Sunday Times" for December
20. THIS article answers in detail the ROPER article and
is submitted for the Bureau's information.

B. G. L. 11/16

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
 - 1 - London
- CWB:vw
(5)

9.11.4

J. M. ... 200

REC-103

62 109060-3944

JAN 4 1965

ENCLOSURE
338

STAR
ROUGE

6 JAN 12 1965

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



John Sparrow, B.A., Latin scholar, bibliophile, practicing barrister for 14 years, sensational contributor to "Lady Chatterley" controversy

PROFESSOR HUGH TREVOR-ROPER'S article on the Warren Report is described in its headlines as "astonishing." It certainly astonished me. I write this article not in order to pick a quarrel with a colleague for whose intellect and ability I have the greatest admiration, and with whom I am (and hope to remain) on the friendliest terms, but because I think that he has done to the Report and to its authors an injustice that should be exposed without delay.

When I read Professor Trevor-Roper's article I had just finished reading the Report itself. His account of it seems to me a travesty, so marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies that it is hard to believe that it was written by so honest and intelligent a man as he. It is deplorable that such a document should carry the authority of the Professor's name; most of his readers probably will not set eyes on the Report and will base their opinion entirely upon what he says of it; while many who have read neither the Report nor his article will be infected by the atmosphere that it creates, and conclude "There must be something fishy somewhere, if Professor Trevor-Roper says so."

Nothing is easier to create than an atmosphere of suspicion, nothing—so long as the crackpots and the credulous continue to abound—more difficult to dispel.

I think the Report provides overwhelming evidence for the acceptance of its conclusions, that it deals fully and fairly with a complex and confusing story, and that it shows no bias and no desire to shirk uncomfortable

questions. If in the course of more than 800 pages (based on twenty-six volumes of evidence) some imperfections were to be found, that would not be surprising, and even if the points that the Professor seeks to make were well founded, I see no reason to adopt his sinister suggestions in order to account for them.

The Warren Report is not only an historic official document; it contains a vivid record, all the more moving for its tone of colourless restraint, of a drama and a tragedy; it tells a story of detection as enthralling as any thriller in fiction; and it gives a fascinating series of pictures of American life, including life-sketches of the protagonists—the mixed-up rebel Oswald and the flamboyant night-club proprietor Ruby—that take a permanent place in the gallery of American psychological types. I hope that the Report will be widely read, and if those who read it judge between Professor Trevor-Roper and its authors his structure of sinister and shadowy suspicion will collapse like a pricked balloon.

Professor Trevor-Roper has

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

"SUNDAY TIMES"

London, England

Date: 12/20/64

Edition:

Author: JOHN SPARROW

Editor:

Title: JOHN SPARROW ON THE WARREN REPORT

Character:

or

Classification: CRIMDEL

Submitting Office: London

ENCLOSURE

3944

not a good word to say for the Report. He attacks not only the efficiency of the Commission ("their vast and slovenly Report") but their *bona fides*: their Report is "suspect"; they have put up a "smokescreen"; they were "reluctant" to press the cross-examination of essential witnesses. He hints that all this was due to antecedent bias; the composition of the Commission was "highly unsatisfactory" (no grounds stated, no individuals named) and it was "incapable of independent judgment."

According to the Professor, the bias of the Commission showed itself in its "choice" (his word) of evidence: it chose to receive "most of its evidence from police or F.B.I. sources"—as if circumstances had not determined that the bulk of its evidence must be based upon the reports of police investigators. The most astonishing charge of all is that it "never looked beyond that evidence," i.e., the evidence of the police and F.B.I.; that is the Professor's way of stating that out of the 550 witnesses from whom the Commission received testimony, more than 400 had no connection with the police or the F.B.I. and that only one in three of the 94 witnesses who actually appeared before it were members of those bodies. At point after point in their Report the Commission support their findings by the evidence of these independent witnesses: how then can the Professor say that they "never looked beyond" the F.B.I. and the police? From this instance, which can be checked, one may gauge the reliability of the Professor's unsupported aspersions.

Apart from such general denigrations of the Report the Professor's article consists of criticisms of a few specific points, shot through with repeated shafts of sinister innuendo. His innuendoes are never defined or clarified; he does not accept the findings of the Commission, but he does not advance any theory of his own or attempt to evaluate alternative possibilities, so it is impossible to meet them. I can only say that he seems (and this is confirmed by his endorsement of Mr Mark Lane's criticisms, which he finds "generally conclusive") to hint at a conspiracy, to which the Dallas police were privy, to use Oswald as a stooge and then eliminate him by means of Ruby. The Professor's innuendoes would seem to implicate also the F.B.I. and the staff of the Bethesda Naval Hospital, and he more than once writes as if the Commissioners themselves lent willing aid to cover up any trace of a conspiracy. The possibilities of conspiracy are in fact fully investigated in the Report, and its negative finding seems to me conclusive.

However, one cannot argue against vague innuendoes, and I turn to the specific points. The Professor is ready to let the Report "stand or fall on its handling of the evidence," and it is only fair to judge his article by the same test.

"I as a historian," says Professor Trevor-Roper, "prefer evidence"; but it is not enough to prefer evidence; a historian should be able to recognise it when he sees it, to interpret it correctly, to present it fairly, and to evaluate it sensibly.

The Professor does not satisfy these tests. He repeatedly says that there is "no evidence" that something occurred when he means that there is no proof of its occurrence. Further, he treats circumstantial evidence as if it were no evidence at all, saying that there is "no evidence" of an event when, though there is no direct evidence of it, there is circumstantial evidence that most readers would regard as overwhelming. For instance, he says: "There is no evidence that Oswald took the gun into the Book Depository, nor that he fired it." The Report sets out a mass of circumstantial evidence that points to Oswald's having taken the gun to the Depository; there is evidence that the gun was his; that he kept it in his garage; that on the morning of the murder he carried from his house to the Depository a large brown paper bag; that such a bag, apparently made up in order to contain the gun, was found in the Depository close to the gun immediately after the murder was committed. Oswald was questioned on the way to the Depository about this parcel, and gave an explanation (about "curtain rods") that was to all appearances fictitious. The Professor not only makes no reference to all this evidence, but flatly denies that any such evidence exists.

When he says that there is no evidence that Oswald fired the gun, the Professor is denying not only a mass of circumstantial evidence but the direct evidence of a bystander who saw a man firing and described him in fairly precise terms that fitted Oswald. Opinions may differ about the strength of this evidence, but not surely about its existence. Those who have not read the Report will presumably accept it from Professor Trevor-Roper that there really is no evidence that Oswald fired the gun or took it to the building.

The Professor does not present evidence fairly. For instance, he makes great play with the fact that the Report says that the description of Oswald radioed by the police within a few minutes of the murder was "most probably" based on particulars given by a bystander called Brennan. On the uncertainty inherent in the words "most probably" (which shows, he suggests, that the police did not wish to commit themselves to saying that they had used Brennan's statement and that the Commission helped them to cover up with this "comfortable phrase"), the Professor erects an immense structure of damaging innuendo. If he had turned to Page 5 of the Report he would have seen it clearly stated that the police message was "based primarily on Brennan's observations."

Of course, the Professor

did not deliberately suppress this passage, ~~so~~ fatal to his argument; but one cannot say that he presents the evidence fairly by omitting it. (He bases another argument on the supposition that Brennan's statement was indeed the origin of the radioed message; this depends, ultimately, on his own use of the "comfortable" word "later" with reference to the searching of the Depository, and a precise examination of the timings exposes its weakness).

Again, take the question of the medical opinion about the President's wounds; here once more the Professor's seeming eagerness to make a case against the authorities leads him positively to misstate the evidence.

Immediately after the assassination, a rumour got about that at least one of the shots that hit the President came from the front (and therefore not from the Depository). If that was so, Oswald must have had an accomplice. The Commission gives conclusive reasons for rejecting this rumour in an Appendix devoted to "Speculations and Rumors," and no one, I think, now believes it. In support of the rumour, it was said that, according to the doctors, the "entrance" of one at least of the President's wounds was in the front of his head or neck, its "exit" in the rear. The Professor raises this question of the "entrance wound," not (apparently) in order to revive the "accomplice" theory, but in order to discredit the doctors and the police. "On medical evidence alone," he says, "the doctor who examined the President concluded that he had been shot from the front." When it was realised that a frontal "entrance" wound was inconsistent with his having been shot from the Depository, "the police concluded that the shots must have come from behind, and the doctor was persuaded to

"The doctor who examined the President ~~is a~~ figment of the Professor's, as is his reference to a "conclusion" resulting from such an examination. Half a dozen doctors at the Parkland Hospital strove for half an hour to keep the President alive; none of them had time or occasion to examine him or analyse the cause or nature of his wounds; none of them "concluded that he had been shot from the front"; all their reports (written on the day of the murder) are reproduced in the Commission's report; none of them contains any reference to a wound of entrance or of exit, and none of them shows any trace of having been altered or adjusted.

The rumour about a "frontal entrance" arose from a Press conference held in the hospital on the afternoon of the murder in conditions described as "Bedlam" at which one of the doctors, Dr Perry, mentioned that as being one among the hypothetical possibilities that might account for the President's wounds.

Later, taking into account the evidence of the post-mortem, when the President's body was examined for the first time, Dr Perry agreed with the conclusion that the frontal wound must have been a wound of exit.

That is the sequence of events that Professor Trevor-Roper summarises by saying that "the doctor who examined the President concluded that ~~he~~ had been shot from the front," and

that "the doctor was persuaded to adjust his medical report to this external police evidence."

Can misrepresentation go further? Well, I am afraid it can. My next example of the Professor's "handling of evidence" is so remarkable that, to do it justice, I must quote him in full:

According to the Report, a specially constructed paper bag was afterwards found in the room from which Oswald is alleged to have fired the shots, and the Commission concludes that it was in this bag that Oswald introduced the fatal weapon into the building. Since this conclusion is in fact contrary to the only evidence printed by the Commission, [this—I must inform those who have no access to the Report—is the Professor's way of saying that two witnesses who saw Oswald with the bag on his way to the Depository miscalculated its length] it seems strange that the police should have to admit that the bag, too, has since been destroyed. It was, we are told, "discoloured during various laboratory examinations" and a "replica bag" was manufactured under police orders for valid identification by

witnesses." In other words, the police destroyed the real evidence and substituted their own fabrication. The replica may well have been a true replica, but we have to rely on a mere assertion by the police. Finally, to complete this record of suppression and destruction, there is the destruction of the most important living witness, Oswald himself.

The innuendo is, of course, that the police destroyed the original bag because its shape and size did not fit their theory, and "fabricated" a replica that suited them better. This is made to lead up to the more serious innuendo that they "destroyed" the most important witness, Oswald himself.

Now, it is scarcely credible, but it is the fact, that the Professor's statement that the police destroyed the original bag is simply untrue; it is, to use his language, a "fabrication" of his own. In fact, the police, so far from destroying the original bag, handed it in, together with the replica, to the Commission as an exhibit, and a photograph of the bag, correctly captioned and showing its measurements, is reproduced on Page 132 of the Report, and referred to in the text.

Of course this misrepresentation on the Professor's part was not deliberate, he just misread the evidence, or misinterpreted it, being obsessed with what he calls a "pattern" of "suppression" and "destruction" of evidence by the police, a pattern that exists not in the facts but in his own mind.

I wish that space allowed me to go at length into each of the three or four remaining charges of "mishandling evidence" on which he bases his criticism of the Report. I can only deal briefly with the two other alleged instances of destruction of evidence.

The first is admitted, but it was not the work of the police. After the report on the post mortem on the President's body had been signed by the three naval surgeons who conducted it, one of them destroyed the notes from which it was compiled, treating them, no doubt, as superseded by the full Report. I see nothing sinister in this; even the Professor does not suggest that it was done by or at the instigation of the F.B.I. or the Dallas police (the post mortem took place in a naval hospital in Maryland within two hours of the arrival of the body); and his suggestion that the autopsy itself was "distorted by police evidence" is entirely gratuitous.

The other charge concerns the interrogation of Oswald. This was conducted, as the police have admitted, "just against all principles of good interrogation practice." It

took place in a tiny room, most of the time in the presence of seven or eight persons, with a milling crowd of journalists in the passage outside. No verbatim note was taken of what the prisoner said; but instead, we have nine reports (reproduced by the Commission) which were made during or after the interrogation period and which summarise the substance of what Oswald said.

Which is the more likely, in the pandemonium prevailing in the Dallas police building at that time—that the ordinary note-taking procedure went by the board, or that a note was taken and subsequently destroyed, with the complicity of every witness (not all of them were policemen) who had been in the room at the time?

That the latter alternative is possible must be admitted, but to me at least it presents greater improbability than the former. The Dallas police force strikes me as a hot-headed, publicity-loving organisation, ill-fitted for cool, efficient, successfully planned, conducted, and concealed, conspiracy.

This is a question of the evaluation, not the interpretation or presentation, of evidence; one hypothesis must be weighed against the other. According to Professor Trevor-Roper, there is nothing, really, to weigh: the former hypothesis, he declares, "I do not hesitate to say, cannot possibly be true . . . there can be only one explanation. The record was destroyed by the F.B.I. or the police."

Surely a little hesitation was called for on this all-important point? It is out of this unhesitating assertion of his own, coupled with a naval surgeon's destruction of his rough notes, and his own mythical destruction of the paper bag, that the Professor constructs the "pattern" that forms the main subject of his strictures on the Report.

It is easier, as I have said, to throw out a number of sinister innuendoes in a brief article than it is to refute them in the same space; for while they can be suggested in a few words, they have to be refuted in detail. But I hope I have said enough to show that the charge of mishandling evidence—and it is the handling of evidence that he accepts as a just criterion in this matter—comes ill from Professor Trevor-Roper. He may, perhaps, take comfort from the reflection that it is not the first time that a respected figure has come a cropper in ~~the~~ through slipping up upon a paper bag.

FBI

Date: 1/5/65

Handwritten initials/signature

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/17/64 in
regard to Reverend GRADY SANDERS, JR.

For the information and assistance of the
Washington Field Office in covering the lead set forth
hereinafter in this communication, there are enclosed
herewith copies of the following communications for its
assistance:

- (1) Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/17/64;
- (2) Letter from the Department to the Director dated 12/14/64;
- (3) White House routing slip to the Department dated 12/2/64;
- (4) Telegram to the White House dated 11/29/64 from "REV. GRUDY SANDERS JR.", Dallas, Texas;
- (5) Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12/1/64 captioned "Reverend GRADY SANDERS, JR., TROPUS";

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 6) (RM)
1 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

REC-23

62-109060-3945

EX 110

6 JAN 6 1965

Handwritten initials/signature

09 JAN 11 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Vertical handwritten note on left margin

DL 89-43

(6) Letterhead memorandum dated 12/1/64, Dallas, Texas, entitled "REVEREND GRADY SANDERS, JR."

On December 31, 1964, Mrs. MARY PERRY, rooming house proprietor, 4211 Canal Street, Dallas, Texas, advised SA RICHARD J. BURNETT that Reverend GRADY SANDERS, JR. departed Dallas, Texas, by air on the Sunday immediately following Thanksgiving (thus, November 29, 1964) for Washington, D. C. She stated that Reverend SANDERS is presently a patient at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. PERRY, who described Reverend SANDERS as a "mental case", stated that it is her understanding that he was picked up by the "authorities" in Washington, D. C., upon his arrival in that city on either Sunday, November 29, 1964, or the following day and was immediately placed in the hospital. To the best of her knowledge, Mrs. PERRY believes that he is still a mental patient at that hospital.

The Washington Field Office is requested to verify Reverend SANDERS' presence at St. Elizabeth's Hospital; interview him and submit the results of its interview in the designated form as requested by the Bureau on Page 2 of enclosed copy of Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/17/64.

LEAD:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact Reverend GRADY SANDERS, JR., reportedly a patient at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and interview him as detailed above.

FBI

Date: 1/12/65

REC 66
1/12/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas

Re Detroit airtel and LIM to Bureau and Dallas,
dated 3/17/64, and Dallas airtel and LIM to Bureau and
Detroit, dated 3/26/64, captioned as above.

Referenced Detroit airtel forwarded to Dallas
eight color photographs obtained from HARRY SCHNEIDER,
24532 W. Mc Nichols, Detroit, Mich.

Referenced Dallas airtel forwarded these color
photographs to Bureau.

On 1/12/65, Mr. SCHNEIDER contacted the Detroit
Office and requested to know if these photographs could be
returned to him.

Bureau and Dallas are requested to advise Detroit
if photographs have served their purpose in this matter and
if so, Bureau is requested to return them to Detroit so
they can be returned to SCINEIDER.

- ③ - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (Info) (100-10461) REC-66
- 1 - Detroit
- LMC/kyh
- (5)

*Antoine
1-19-65
RDR/ant EX-108*

62-109060-3946

JAN 19 1965

C C Wick

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

1-18-65

1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Detroit (62-3550)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

3946

REC-66

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, -----

11-22-63

EX-108

DALLAS, TEXAS

ReDEairtel 1-12-65, concerning eight color photographs obtained from Harry Schneider.

The attention of Detroit and Dallas is directed to Bureau letter dated 4-7-64, to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of The Presidents Commission, wherein enlarged copies of the photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider were furnished to the Commission.

Copies of this letter were furnished to Detroit and Dallas with similar enlargements and Detroit was also furnished the eight original photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider.

Inasmuch as Detroit appears to be unable to locate the photographs in question, the Bureau is enclosing, herewith, eight color enlargements of the photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider.

JAN 18 1965

Dallas is instructed to check their files to determine if by chance the photographs, intended for Detroit, were inadvertently sent to your office. If so they should be immediately transmitted to Detroit for return to Mr. Schneider.

The enlarged copies enclosed herewith need not be returned to the Bureau if not needed by Detroit.

Enclosures (8)

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

RDR:tmt

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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

COPIES BY TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'Rogge' and 'RIS'.

NOTE:

During the assassination Schneider furnished eight photographs depicting various scenes of President Kennedy's presence in Dallas on 11-22-63, as well as some miscellaneous pictures. Schneider obtained these pictures from his son-in-law who was the manager of a photo plant in Dallas. Copies have been furnished to the Commission. It appears that the photographs furnished by Schneider may have inadvertently been sent to Dallas or misplaced. It is felt the enclosed photographs should satisfy Mr. Schneider, if necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAS, Legat Mexico (Your file _____) DATE: 1/11/65

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 62-109060)

Room No. 5722

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

- 1 Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
Advise status re efforts to locate and interview
- Dr. R. S. deAyllon

- 2 DATE airtel letterhead memo submitted
- report 90-day progress letter will be submitted Feb. 5, 1965
- letter

Reporting employee _____

- 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted. Dr. R. S. de Ayllon has ceased to contact representative this office, possibly for health reason. Efforts
- 4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation Prosecution
- 5. Submit airtel letter report letterhead memo by _____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

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

JAN 14 1965

WESTERN UNION

REC-111

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

Handwritten notes:
C...
J...

Handwritten notes:
S...
m...

BIA003 1245A EST JAN 14 65 0A006

O GLE042 NL PD GLENDALE CALIF 13

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT TACIT APPROVAL OF A MONSTROUS CRIME
IS A CRIME ITSELF PLEASE ADVISE IF THIS IS INCORRECT

GEORGE C. THOMSON.

10 JAN 18 1965

EX-108

JAN 25 1965

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2-147
Newsp
P...

Handwritten notes:
REC-64
EX-108

FBI

REC 8

Date: January 15, 1965

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (62-358) (P)

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

Remyairtel, 12/29/64.

There is enclosed an article from the "Sunday Times",
January 3, 1965, which is a reply by Hugh Trevor-Roper to the
article by JOHN SPARROW; mentioned in referenced Airtel. Also
enclosed is article from "Sunday Times", January 10, which is
SPARROW's reply to Trevor-Roper.

On January 13, 1965, Mr. JIM PETTIS, USIS, American
Embassy, London, advised that JOHN SPARROW had been invited to
participate in a debate with MARK LANE in London on the
assassination. Embassy officials talked with SPARROW, and
SPARROW then decided that he would not participate in such a
debate as it would only lend dignity to LANE's position.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- 1 - Liaison Section (sent dir) (EC) 8
- 1 - London

CWB:ec
(5)

62-109060-3948

11 JAN 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
Special Agent In Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE WARREN REPORT CONTROVERSY VITAL QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED

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

Pg. 9

"The Sunday Times"

London, England

Date: January 3, 1965

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LONDON

How was
the President
shot?
Did Oswald
have
accomplices?

ENCLOSURE

13-11-19-11-11



Trevor-Roper



Sparrow

Hugh Trevor-Roper replies

On December 13 Professor Trevor-Roper wrote for The Sunday Times, his highly critical historian's analysis of the Warren Report on President Kennedy's assassination. He found "discrepancies" between the report and the 26 volumes of evidence published with it. He asked why witnesses had not been pressed in cross-examination, why the police had destroyed the paper bag in which the assassin presumably carried the gun, why the doctor who examined the President did not keep his notes and subsequently "adjusted" his report. He suggested that the Commission had put up a "smokescreen."

The following week, after others had accused Trevor-Roper of bias and misjudgment, John Sparrow, Warden of All Souls, made on this page a searching assessment of his fellow Oxonian's criticisms, accused him of, among other things, misrepresentation in regard to the doctor's change of mind as to whether the lethal bullet entered from the front or rear, of presenting the evidence of identification by Brennan unfairly by omitting a further reference to it in the report, and of "Innuendo" in regard to the paper bag, which he claimed was not in fact destroyed but handed to the Commission.

MR SPARROW contests my criticism of the Warren Report on two main grounds. He accuses me generally of seeking to undermine the Report by innuendo without offering any positive theory of my own, and he challenges my particular evidence. I certainly did not wish to gain any ends by innuendo, and if I did not advance a rival theory, it was because I have nothing so positive to advance. Lack of confidence in one set of conclusions does not require positive support for another. But before coming to the detail, perhaps it is best to recapitulate, very briefly, what I said and what I did not say. I did not propose, or mean to suggest, a vast conspiracy: I explicitly stated that I distrust conspiratorial solutions. I did not state that the conclusions of the Warren Report were necessarily wrong: I explicitly stated that, though unproved, they could be right. I did not doubt the *bona fides* of the Commission. What I said was that its composition was "highly unsatisfactory." By this I did not, of course, mean to ascribe "antecedent bias": I meant that its members were nearly all busy politicians. One of them was so busy that he attended only two out of its forty-four sessions.

I also said that its methods were ill-calculated to guarantee the truth; that it had relied mainly on what would have been, in any trial of Oswald, "prosecution witnesses"—i.e., witnesses found by the police; and that it had shown insufficient independence of the prosecuting agencies—i.e., it had accepted with too little question their material and their interpretation. Its conclusions are therefore, basically, a prosecutor's case. Such a case is often found to be true; but its truth would be more readily accepted if witnesses had been cross-examined, if defence witnesses had been summoned, or even if the Commission itself had pressed more heavily on the weaker joints of the evidence offered to it.

The Commission itself is obviously sensitive to this charge. It protests that, although no defence counsel was allowed, adequate provision was made to ensure fairness to the "defendant." The President of the American Bar Association, Mr Walter Craig, was invited to participate for that purpose, and he did so, we are assured, "fully and without limitation," being allowed to cross-examine and recall witnesses and make proposals. Mr David Nizer, who introduces the published Report with such a flourish of trumpets, is enraptured by this "exquisite blend" of thorough probing with protection of individual rights "in accordance with the great traditions of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence."

Who would guess, from these statements, the real facts? For according to the official record, Mr Craig only attended three of the forty-four sessions of the Commission, and none of the separate hearings, and only opened his mouth—not on behalf of Oswald—at one of those three. It is precisely such discrepancies between the published Report and the testimony behind it which shake my confidence in its conclusions and make me

wish that its procedure had been different.

Now to take Mr Sparrow's particular points. I said that there was "no evidence that Oswald took the gun into the Book Depository, nor that he fired it." Mr Sparrow contests this. But what in fact is the evidence? Only two witnesses saw Oswald enter the building. Both of them testified that he carried a parcel, but both equally testified that the parcel was such that it simply could not have contained the gun, even dismantled. The Commission accepts their evidence that he carried the parcel, but rejects their detailed and insistent description of the parcel. As Mr Sparrow puts it, both witnesses "misestimated its

length." This begs the question. Anyway, they did not merely estimate: they described, circumstantially, explicitly, exclusively. This is what I mean by the Commission's "choice of evidence."

Nobody identified Oswald as having fired the gun. Admittedly one man, Howard L. Brennan, described the marksman in terms sufficiently precise to be, in the Commission's words, "most probably" the basis of the search for Oswald. But it is interesting that whereas, in other connections, several persons identified Oswald (whom they had generally seen on television) in police line-ups (which he complained were unfairly arranged, and which were admitted by the police to be "unusual" in form), the one man who could not identify him was this same Mr Brennan whose description had been so precise. (The report, on page 250, says that he did identify him, but this, as Brennan's testimony shows, is inaccurate.) As I wrote, Oswald may have introduced and fired the gun. But there is no positive evidence that he did either, and my words are strictly true.

Mr Sparrow next takes me up on the Commission's phrase "most probably": words which, in the circumstances, seemed to me unpardonably vague and "caused me to describe the Report as "slovenly." He points out that, elsewhere, the Report uses the word "primarily." This little fact had not escaped me. But I had also noticed that this word (which is anyway hardly less vague than "most probably") occurs only in the Summary, not in the Report itself. I therefore ignored it. It is merely a summariser's faulty rendering and does nothing to correct the vagueness of the Report.

Now we come to the medical evidence. I think this is really fairly clear. It is not merely a question (as Mr Sparrow would have it) of a "rumour" arising out of a Press Conference. This is the impression given by the Report; but for clarity we should go behind the Report to the testimony (vols. III and VI). There we see that the doctors at the Parkland Hospital were generally agreed. They regarded the wound in the President's throat as an entrance wound, and they only allowed that it might equally have been an exit wound on the strength of outside evidence. As Dr Perry put it, "With the facts which you have made available and with these assumptions, I believe that it was an exit wound."

Even so, they only accepted this interpretation: that the bullet was "of low velocity," so low "that you might think that this bullet barely made it through the soft tissue, and just enough to drop out of the skin on the opposite side." And yet the Commission, having accepted the conclusion, did not accept this necessary condition of it. It could not do so, because its further theory required it to believe that this same bullet, so far from just dropping out of the front of the President's neck, went on to pass right through the body of Governor Connally: a belief, incidentally, quite incompatible with the testimony of Governor Connally himself, who insists that, after hearing the first shot, which hit the President, he had time to turn round, first to the right, then to the left, before being hit himself. It is thus true to say that there is a discrepancy between the original medical evidence and the police theory.

By the time Dr Humes conducted his autopsy, the throat wound had been distorted by the tracheotomy at Parkland. He was thus unable to see its original form. He also had the advantage of the police evidence. That his autopsy was "distorted" by this evidence is shown by the document itself (Exhibit 397). It is not a purely medical document. It begins with a narrative of the assassination from the Book Depository, as reported by the police and then describes the wounds in relation to it.

On one point I must eat humble-pie. In respect of the paper bag I regret that I made an error. I neglected the cardinal rule, "Always check your references," and must pay the price. I withdraw the statement completely, and yield to Mr Sparrow the discoloured remnants of that paper bag on which I have publicly slipped up.

Finally there is the, to me, astonishing fact that, after warning him formally that his statements might be used in evidence against him, the police claimed to have no record of Oswald's statements in the course of a twelve-hour interrogation. I thought this so eccentric that I did not hesitate to suppose that the record must have been destroyed. Mr Sparrow prefers to accept the police explanation, that the failure to make a record was exceptional: that in the confusion of the time "all principles of good interrogation" were forgotten.

But the police, who made this excuse, did not stick to it. On another occasion they told the Commission that they never took notes, so that their neglect of "all principles of good interrogation" was not

exceptional, when the President of the United States was murdered, but regular, in all the 500 shootings whose victims are brought yearly to the Parkland Hospital. So we can take our choice. We have a free choice, because here, as elsewhere when interrogating the police, the Commission did not press the point. Defending counsel, I think, would have done so.

This indeed is my principal complaint against the Commission. In the chain of reasoning constructed by the police several essential links are very weak. There is the mystery of the original message which motivated Tippit—and indeed the whole Tippit episode. There is the mystery of Oswald's marksmanship: three rapid and deadly shots from a bolt-action rifle through an upper window. Qualified witnesses have deposed that the feat was impossible. "If I couldn't do it myself," declared a former naval ordnance man, "eight hours a day, doing this for a living, constantly on the range, I know this civilian couldn't do it." There is the mystery of the rifle itself. Why did the experienced police-officer who found it—a graduate in engineering who admitted that he was familiar with rifles, having been "in the sporting goods business"—report, not casually but in writing, both to his superiors and to the F.B.I., that it was a Mauser 7.65 when a different make and calibre were clearly inscribed on it?

All these problems may be soluble. But the Commission never pressed these weak links. It was content with general, even evasive, answers which slid over their weakness.

Above all, there is the problem of motive. Why should a Marxist, who expressed admiration for Kennedy, have laid so deep a plot to kill him? Unable to find a rational explanation, the Commission has accepted a psychological explanation. But it has only created a psychological mystery. If Oswald were an idealist or an exhibitionist, we would have expected him, on arrest, to have boasted of his act of justice, claimed his full publicity. In fact, he obstinately denied the fact. Such denial might be natural in a hired assassin who reckoned on protection. It is difficult to understand in a "loner."

If there are weaknesses within the testimony used, there are also problems about testimony that was unused or unpursued. Some known witnesses were not heard by the Commission, or at least, if heard, were heard in spite of, not through, the police. Such was Warren Reynolds, a witness of the Tippit affair, who was mysteriously shot in the head two days after being interviewed by the police. He survived and gave evidence, but it was General Walker, not the police, who got him to do so: the police sought to discount his evidence in advance.

Two other possible witnesses, one known to Oswald, the other to Ruby, died violently before being able to testify. Some evidence given to the police, on the day of the assassination, was not pursued because "it did not fit with what we knew to be true." Of course much of the evidence which was not brought before the Commission

is, by definition, hearsay. For that reason I have been careful to cite none of it. But it need not have been ignored. The pursuit of hearsay sometimes leads to the discovery of evidence. And even the evidence that did come before the Commission was not fully digested by it. How could it be? We only have to look at the dates. The Commission began its work in February. On September 15 it was still taking evidence. And yet the final Report was handed to the President on September 24 and was on the book-stalls, printed and bound, two days later. Clearly its main conclusions had been reached,

and its separate chapters composed, before the last witnesses had been heard.

Nevertheless, from that mass of fascinating detail, and perhaps from other evidence, conclusions will one day be drawn. Whether those conclusions will be the same as those of the Commission is, in my opinion, an open question. Mr Sparrow would have me believe, as the only logical alternative to swallowing the Report whole, in a vast conspiracy involving police, F.B.I. and all their witnesses. I do not accept such an alternative, or such logic.

It seems to me that whatever may have been

established, certain specific questions have been left unanswered. Not knowing how far we can trust the police evidence, we do not know how fully we have been informed. The solid pieces of evidence, which have been arranged in one pattern, may easily, if that is defective, have to be rearranged in another. Meanwhile, precise conclusions are necessarily uncertain. We do not know precisely how the President was shot. We do not know whether Oswald had accomplices. We do not know the real motives, or connections, of Ruby. And these, after all, are the essential questions.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Warren Report: JOHN SPARROW

suggests that Professor Trevor-Roper has been

Making mysteries

about Oswald

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

Pg. 8

"The Sunday

Times"

January 10, 1965

London, England

Date: January 10, 1965

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LONDON

ENCLOSURE

From the Warden of All Souls
Sir,—Long controversies, especially when inevitable compression renders argument difficult to follow, are tedious and unedifying. I prolong this one mainly "for the record" and because I think that its subject is of the first importance and that misleading criticism of the Warren Report should not be left unanswered, even if lack of space prevents its being answered fully.

Professor Trevor-Roper has withdrawn quietly from his main positions. He now imputes no bias to the Commission and disclaims any suggestion of "a vast conspiracy"; and he can no longer maintain either his allegation that the Commissioners "never looked beyond" police and F.B.I. testimony or his conclusion that the evidence against Oswald is "no stronger" than that against the F.B.I. and Dallas police. This last conclusion must collapse together with the refuted allegations of "suppression and destruction" on which he based it. His assumption that the police must have taken, and therefore must have suppressed, verbatim notes of Oswald's interrogation turns out to be a myth, like the alleged destruction by the police of the "vital testimony" of a bag; so does the "destruction" by Dr Humes of "all his rough notes"; the notes, like the bag, were in fact preserved and put in evidence.

Concerning his treatment of

evidence, Professor Trevor-Roper says he has had to "eat humble pie." I am afraid I have to offer him a second helping; his further article is as full of inaccuracies as his first.

He suggests two "mysteries":

(1) the "mystery" of Oswald's marksmanship; (2) the "mystery" of the rifle. "They may," he says, "be soluble." He could have solved them himself by referring to the evidence.

(1) He argues that Oswald, firing so rapidly, could not have hit his target three times. He should know that only two of Oswald's shots hit the President. He bases this "impossibility" on the opinion (unsworn) of "a retired ordnance man" (unidentified); he does not mention the sworn contrary evidence.

(2) He asks how Weitzman, who found the rifle, could have mistaken it for a Mauser, when a different make was "clearly inscribed" upon it. In fact, the make was not inscribed on it at all. In any case Weitzman never examined or even touched the rifle; nor did he, as alleged, "report in writing" that it was a Mauser; he simply said that he thought it was one, because "in a glance, that's what it looked like" (as, indeed, it did: Report, p. 645). Again, the "mystery" is a myth.

The same pattern, of inaccuracy and (unintended) misrepresentation recurs in Professor Trevor-Roper's com-

ments on (1) the autopsy report, (2) Brennan's identification of Oswald, and (3) the evidence about Oswald's taking the bag to the Depository.

(1) The autopsy, he says, was "distorted by police evidence," and the autopsy report "clearly stated" that police evidence was used in its compilation. *There is in fact no such statement in the report; the few prefatory sentences describing the assassination are stated to have been based on newspaper (not police) reports which cannot have been seen until after the autopsy (the rough notes of which are available) was completed.*

(2) (a) Brennan, according to Professor Trevor-Roper "could not identify" Oswald at the line-up; he further denies that Brennan ever made a positive identification, thus flatly contradicting the Report. *In fact, Brennan did positively identify Oswald before the Commission as the man he saw fire the shots (p. 145); he swore that he recognised him at the line-up and could have identified him then to the police but was afraid to do so, for reasons which he stated.*

(b) He complains about the "vagueness" of the Report's statement that Brennan's description of Oswald was "most probably" or "primarily" the basis of the police's broadcast message about the suspect. (His innuendo is that they really used another description already in their possession.) The evi-

dence makes it clear that Brennan's description was the ultimate source of the broadcast message; but it was doubtful through how many intermediaries it reached the broadcaster, and this made the Commission, rightly, cautious in their phrasing.

(3) He still insists that there is "no evidence that Oswald took the gun into the Book Depository": "two witnesses," he says, "saw Oswald enter the building. Both of them testified that he carried a parcel, but both equally testified that the parcel was such that it simply could not have contained the gun." In fact only one witness saw him enter the building. True, two witnesses saw him with the bag, and their rough estimates were about six inches short of the true length; but so far from giving "circumstantial, explicit, exclusive" descriptions of it, one said, "I did not pay much attention to the package," and the other had a sight of it only through a window and a "slightly" opened door. The Commission concluded that they simply misjudged the length: after all, they had no reason to look carefully at it.

The alternative hypothesis would require two bags in the Depository — one containing Oswald's rifle, brought in by someone other than Oswald, and a second (which has vanished) brought in by Oswald containing curtain rods (which have vanished also). Two bags

simply do not make sense: one sees why Professor Trevor-Roper was so eager to believe that one of them was a police substitute for the other.

It is only by consistently refusing to envisage the consequences involved by his objection, and neglecting all evidence inconsistent with them, and by treating circumstantial evidence as non-probities, that Professor Trevor-Roper is able to write as he does. I should like to expand on this but must content myself with two points.

(1) The reports of the Parkland doctors: he persists in the statement that they "regarded the wound in the President's throat as an entrance wound": I can only say that this is simply contradicted by the evidence (Dr Carrico Vol. III, p. 362; Dr Perry Vol III, p. 373). (2) Oswald's motive: "Why should a Marxist, who expressed admiration for Kennedy, . . . plot to kill him?" Oswald's admiration for Kennedy was not, after all, so very deep; asked if he agreed that the President was "Ruffian and a thief" he could only answer that he "would not agree with that particular wording." No: Oswald hated America and all it stood for, and the President represented America. Oswald killed him in pursuance of that paranoid personal feud.

John Sparrow

Oxford

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

REC-55
1/22/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

1-10-65
R/R

Re Bureau airtel to all SACS, 12/15/64, concerning
GEORGE CECIL THOMSON and his treatise entitled "How President
KENNEDY Really Was Killed" or "The Quest for Truth".

The January 19, 1965, edition of the "Fort Worth
Press", a daily Fort Worth, Texas, newspaper contains an ad
reading as follows:

"How President Kennedy
REALLY Was Killed
'THE QUEST FOR TRUTH'
BY GEORGE C. THOMSON
Orders Taken By Mrs.
Margarett Oswald
Box 9578 Fort Worth
\$2.00 Add 25¢ Postage"

copy

h

As noted from the above-described ad, MARGUERITE
OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is apparently taking
orders for THOMSON's treatise.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its
information.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC-55 62-109060-3949

JAN 21 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

8 JAN 27 1965

Spangile

100-109060-1-10-65

Arthur P. Foster, Jr.
Pastor

8
METHODIST CHURCH
BRUNI, TEXAS

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Justice Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It was while I
that I last heard from
you many times before
otherwise, you have my
in Caledonia, pastor of

I was present
sident was killed, and
see Mr. Curry and Fritz
Gswald was there. Ferse
hate and bitterness th
time with respect to t
brings shame and disgr
its Churches. May the t
return to respect for

My mission he
your many years of ser
you health and happine
I can be of service to
feel free to let me k

With underst
I remain,

Arthur P.
P.O. Box
Caledoni

January 22, 1965

62-109000-3950

REC-101

Mr. Arthur P. Foster, Jr.
Post Office Box 63
Caledonia, Mississippi

Miss Foster

Dear Mr. Foster:

I received your letter of January 15th and want to thank you for your kind wishes and generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

JAN 27 2 13 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

It was indeed thoughtful of you to offer your assistance to this Bureau and I am enclosing literature which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 23 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
12-7-64 U.S. News and World Report
12-21-64 U.S. News and World Report
Our Heritage of Greatness

NOTE: He was written 11-28-62 and was forwarded Bureau reprint material. No derogatory information in Bufiles. Reprint material being sent is not duplicated.

DTP:alb (3)

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

58 FEB 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ETP
DTP

John

1/27/65

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

REC-13
[Handwritten initials]

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel to all Offices, 12/15/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a fifty-page treatise entitled "The Quest For Truth" which was furnished to the Los Angeles FBI Office personally by GEORGE CECID THOMSON, 917 Briarwood Lane, Glendale, California, on 1/19/65. Page five of the publication shows it was edited and published by George C. Thomson Engineering Company, 1528 Canada Boulevard, Suite 208, Glendale, California, and also, that it was copyrighted in 1964 by GEORGE C. THOMSON.

THOMSON stated he felt his efforts in attempting to prove LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not assassinate President KENNEDY were not being appreciated by the Bureau and other public officials, and that he was being "given the brush-off".

THOMSON was again assured that the information he has furnished has been furnished to proper authorities in Washington. He requested to be advised of the results of any analysis by appropriate officials, and was politely informed that this was impossible. He later contacted the Los Angeles Office telephonically and reiterated his feelings of dissatisfaction and sounded to be nearly in a hysterical state.

The enclosed publication is being furnished for information only and need not be returned to the Los Angeles Office.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - Los Angeles

PBD:jab

(5) C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
56 FEB 2 1965

21 JAN 22 1965

cc - enclosed re - [Handwritten notes]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

3951

[Handwritten initials]

FBI

Date: 1/22/65

REC-35

1/22/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (89-27)

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

Handwritten: ADVICE
HINTS
LEAD

[REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies; for Dallas three copies; and Atlanta one copy of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. An information copy is being furnished to Atlanta in view of the fact that [REDACTED] source of information set forth, resides within the Atlanta Division.

No further investigation being conducted by Knoxville at this time.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being transmitted locally to Secret Service.

- (3) - Director (Enclosures - 8)
- 3 - Dallas (39-43) (Enclosures - 3)
- 1 - Atlanta (Enclosure 1)
- 3 - Knoxville (1 - 89-27; 1 - JACK LEON RUBY; 1 - LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

REC-35 62-109060-3952

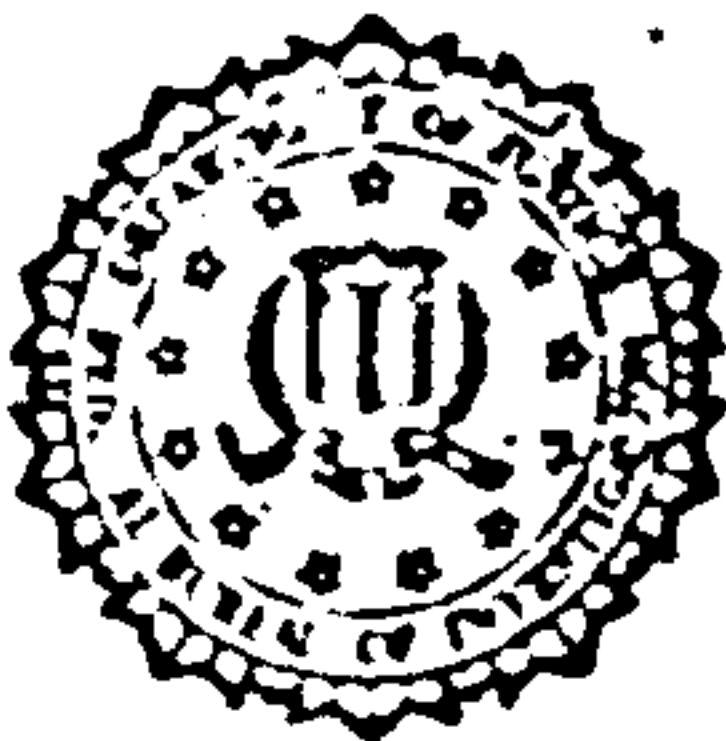
DLS/epm
(10)

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

FEB 3 1965

mit m

Vertical handwritten note: 100 of each [unclear]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Knoxville, Tennessee

January 22, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

[REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[Handwritten: 11-11-11]

[Handwritten: 19-14-17]

On January 21, 1965, RALPH E. EIDSON, Superintendent, Humane Society, 224 Highland Park Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that he was presently holding in custody as a run-away, [REDACTED] a white male, aged 17. [REDACTED] he stated, had been arrested the previous night at the Ellis Restaurant, 1400 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, by officers of the Chattanooga Police Department and, in view of his age, had been placed in the Juvenile Detention Home.

EIDSON advised on the same night he and Detective LARRY GAINES of the Chattanooga Police Department, interviewed [REDACTED] in order to obtain background information and to notify his parents.

[REDACTED] told EIDSON during the interview that he resided at [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, and that he had run away from home because of knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY and past association with JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD.

[REDACTED] told EIDSON he was acquainted with JACK RUBY and had frequented RUBY's night club in Dallas where he was given coffee, cokes and cigarettes by RUBY. He further advised that he had talked with LEE OSWALD on several occasions and OSWALD had indicated to him that if President KENNEDY came to Dallas he would be killed. He stated he had talked with OSWALD in the same block that President KENNEDY was shot approximately two to three hours before the assassination occurred.

2 cc LONES DESTROYED
1-26-65
GRR 1-26-65
JAN 10 1973

3752

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] stated the night before the assassination he had talked with RUBY and OSWALD in front of JACK RUBY's night club and had observed both RUBY and OSWALD enter the night club together.

On the following day he observed President KENNEDY's motorcade from near the point where the President was shot. He stated that because of his previous conversations with OSWALD he knew immediately after the assassination that OSWALD was the one who had shot President KENNEDY. He stated, however, that he did not report this information to either his parents or to the police authorities.

EIDSON advised that following his interview with [REDACTED] he telephonically contacted the Dallas, Texas, Police Department in the presence of [REDACTED] and was advised by an officer on duty that they had no missing persons report for [REDACTED]. Immediately following his conversation with the Dallas Police Department EIDSON stated [REDACTED] advised him that he had moved with his family from Dallas and that they were presently residing at Kensington, Georgia. He further advised that he had left his home in Kensington during the week of January 10, 1965, and traveled directly to Chattanooga, Tennessee, arriving on January 14, 1965. He stated shortly thereafter he obtained employment as a dishwasher at the Ellis Restaurant, Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he worked until taken into custody by officers of the Chattanooga Police Department.

[REDACTED] further advised EIDSON that he had quit school at age 16, after spending his last three years of formal education in a special education class for slow students.

EIDSON stated, in his opinion, [REDACTED] is mentally retarded, however, was unable to get [REDACTED] to admit that he was telling anything but the truth concerning his knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He added that information concerning [REDACTED] had been turned over to Travellers Aid, Chattanooga, and that arrangements for his return to the custody of his parents would be handled by Travellers Aid. In the meantime, however, [REDACTED] remained in custody at the Juvenile Detention Unit, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

[redacted] stated that the information he furnished to juvenile authorities was obtained by watching TV and reading newspaper articles following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

[redacted] stated that he had attended O. M. Roberts Elementary School, East Grand Street, Dallas, Texas, where he was in a special education class for slow students, and that upon reaching the age of 16 quit school. He continued that thereafter he obtained numerous jobs as a dishwasher, bus boy and delivery boy for various establishments in the Dallas area but was unable to keep any of these jobs for more than a short period of time. He stated that since moving with his family to Kensington, Georgia, he was unable to obtain any type of gainful employment until his arrival in Chattanooga.

The seriousness of furnishing false information such as he had earlier related was pointed out to [redacted]. He was strongly admonished about furnishing such information to any agency or individual in the future.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	[redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	10/18/47
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Fair
Scars & Marks:	None
Residence:	[redacted]
Occupation:	Kensington, Georgia Dishwasher, bus boy, delivery boy, farm laborer
Employer:	Ellis Restaurant, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Former Employers:	Brownie's Restaurant, Dallas, Texas

Former Employers: Vicks Flower Shop, Dallas;
Harry Bullard, Dallas;
Tyson Wood Products, Dallas;
R-Bar Ranch Grocery Store, Dallas.

Mother:

[REDACTED], aged 32

Step-father:

[REDACTED], aged 34
KENNESBETON, Georgia, unemployed

Father:

[REDACTED]; address unknown

Sister:

[REDACTED]; 515 Hilton
Dallas, Texas

Half-brothers:

[REDACTED], aged 5,
KENNESBETON, Georgia;

[REDACTED], aged 2,
KENNESBETON, Georgia

Half-sisters:

[REDACTED], aged 12,
KENNESBETON, Georgia

[REDACTED], aged 8,
KENNESBETON, Georgia

Arrest record:

Admits to none although states he
has run away from home on at least
three other occasions
462-71-7123

Sec. Sec. No.:

This document is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

REC-129

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

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

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

Reference is made to the following previous communications in this matter:

- Bureau airtel to Cleveland dated 10/7/64;
- Cleveland airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau dated 10/23/64;
- Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/26/64;
- Buffalo airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau dated 12/16/64;
- Oklahoma City airtel to Dallas dated 12/28/64 and 1/11/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum recording the results of the interview of GERALD TAYLOR on January 15, 1965, at Dallas, Texas. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished the Buffalo Office as enclosures for their assistance in conducting additional investigation.

As noted in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, TAYLOR advised that he was present in the home of GERALDINE QUINLAN at Rochester, New York, along with Mrs. QUINLAN and LOREN CONLEY on November 22, 1963, when they received word of the President's assassination from Mrs. QUINLAN's son.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 2 - Buffalo (62-1827) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEB 3 1965

DL 89-43

Both Mrs. QUINLAN and LOREN CONLEY have previously been interviewed by the Buffalo Office regarding TAYLOR's activities.

Investigation contained in enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT.

LEADS:

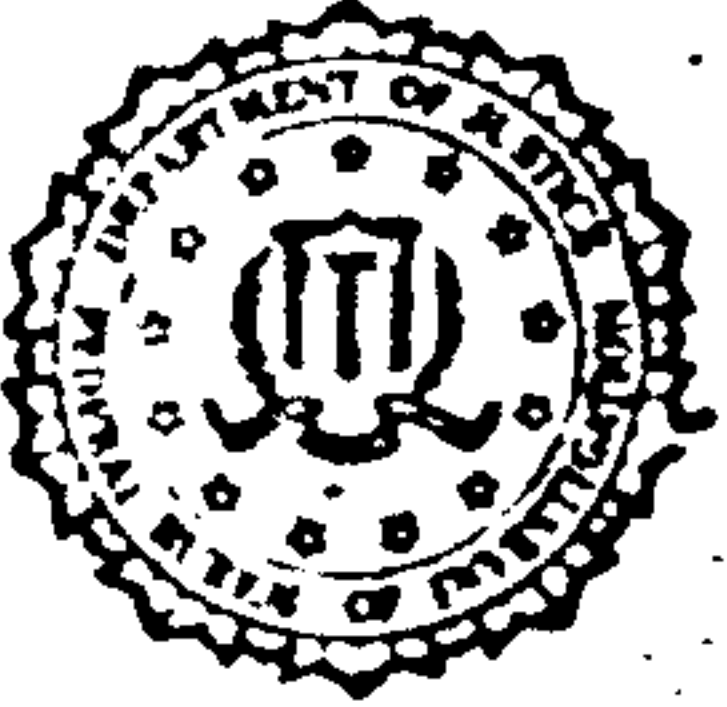
BUFFALO

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will reinterview both GERALDINE QUINLAN and LOREN CONLEY and determine if they were present together in QUINLAN home with GERALD TAYLOR when each first heard of assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

For the information of Buffalo, GERALD TAYLOR has not been informed that both GERALDINE QUINLAN and CONLEY have previously been interviewed in instant matter.

Expedite and submit results in letterhead memorandum form.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 20, 1965

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

This memorandum supplements investigation contained in memoranda dated October 23, 1964, and December 16, 1964, at Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, respectively.

Gerald Taylor, 737 West Ninth Street, Dallas, Texas, a night employee of Oak Cliff Bakeries, Dallas, advised on January 15, 1965, that at the time of President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, he (Taylor) was visiting a friend of his in Rochester, New York. He identified this friend as Geraldine Quinlan.

Taylor stated that in addition to Mrs. Quinlan, their mutual school day friend, Loren Conley, was also with them in Mrs. Quinlan's house when her young son entered with the news regarding the assassination of the President.

Taylor stated that the three of them watched television programs covering the assassination the rest of the day.

Taylor advised that he had formerly resided in Dallas, but due to lack of work had taken his family back to his native home area of Rochester, New York, in the early fall of 1963. He continued to look for work in the Rochester area, but could not find what he was interested in and returned alone to Dallas in either late October, 1963, or early November, 1963. He then sought employment in the Dallas area, but being unsuccessful, returned to Rochester, New York.

He continued that he then worked for several months in the Rochester area, but decided he would rather live in Dallas, and returned to this city in February, 1964.

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.

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4 JAN 10 1965

ENCLOSURE

62-111-3954

GERALD "JERRY" TAYLOR

Taylor stated that he has no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. He stated that he never knew either individual.

He stated that he has no personal knowledge of any of the events leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy or the subsequent murder of Oswald by Ruby.

In regard to his personal feelings regarding President Kennedy, Taylor stated that he certainly was not "pro-Kennedy" as he felt that the political policy of the Kennedy Administration was one of too much government control in private matters. He stated that he frequently would voice his displeasure with the Kennedy Administration to his friends. However, Taylor stated that even though he did not like Kennedy's policies, he never held any personal hatred toward the late President and most certainly never wished Kennedy any bodily harm.

Taylor added that he had no connection whatsoever with the assassination of the late President.