

# FBI can't determine authenticity of letter

By EARL GOLZ

The FBI cannot determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald wrote a letter to a "Mr. Hunt" two weeks before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a U.S. Justice Department source said Tuesday.

Three handwriting experts commissioned by The News concluded last week the letter is "the authentic writing of Lee Harvey Oswald and was written by him."

The FBI said without the original letter it would be "almost impossible to certify whether it is genuine or not," the Justice Department source said.

"And they (FBI) said that Oswald has a childlike handwriting and it's easily forged," the source said, "so they just can't tell."

The FBI declined to directly comment on the letter's authenticity. In 1964, the FBI repeatedly identified handwriting on documents as Oswald's during the Warren Commission investigation. The agency also determined in several cases that year that signatures of cranks on guest books around the country were not Oswald's.

When told of the FBI's reaction to the "Mr. Hunt" letter, one of the three handwriting analysts, Mary C. Harrison of Richardson, said she didn't "know what they mean" by labeling the script "childlike."

"If they (FBI) know anything at all about handwriting, they can tell that the same party wrote that letter," Mrs. Harrison said. "There is just no doubt

in my mind. And I can prove it by breaking it down stroke by stroke."

She said handwriting experts "go to court often on Xerox copies . . . I would go to court on it (Oswald letter) any day."

Mrs. Harrison and the other two handwriting analysts who examined the letter, Mary I. Duncan of Toronto, Canada, and Allan R. Keown of El Paso, are among about 100 certified members of one of the most respected handwriting organizations in the western hemisphere, the Independent Association of Questioned Document Examiners.

The terse note, dated Nov. 8, 1963, was addressed to "Dear Mr. Hunt" and signed by "Lee Harvey Oswald." It asked for "information concerning my position . . . I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else."

Oswald's wife testified before the Warren Commission, which apparently didn't know of the existence of the letter, that Oswald on Nov. 8, 1963, failed to pay a visit to her, as scheduled, at the Irving home where she was then living.

Oswald told his wife he failed to show up because "there was another job open, more interesting work . . . related to photography," according to Mrs. Marina Oswald's testimony before the Warren Commission in 1964. At the time he was working at the Texas State Book Depository Building, from where the Warren Commission concluded he triggered the rifle that killed Kennedy.

## De Mohrenschildt will filed

By EARL GOLZ

A document described as the last will of George de Mohrenschildt, dated March 27, 1975, was filed in probate court here Tuesday, bequeathing all of his property to his fourth and last wife Jeanne.

De Mohrenschildt's suicide a week ago in West Palm Beach, Fla., set off a controversy when a Dutch journalist asserted the 65-year-old Bishop College professor was a middleman between Lee Harvey Oswald and Dallas oilmen in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The journalist, Willem Oltmans, testified before the House Assassinations Committee after De Mohrenschildt shot himself in the head with a shotgun. De Mohrenschildt, who had befriended Oswald and his wife before Kennedy's slaying here on Nov. 22, 1963, had denied any prior knowledge of the assassination when he testified before the Warren Commission in 1964.

The News had disclosed before De Mohrenschildt's death he had agreed to enter the psychiatric unit of Parkland Memorial Hospital for the final eight weeks of 1976 after the former Jeanne de Mohrenschildt filed court papers to force his commitment.

He had earlier tried to commit himself as a mental patient at Terrell State Hospital before he entered Parkland, where he received electric shock treatments for a psychotic depressive condition.

The document filed Tuesday, if not challenged by April 13, will be admitted in Dallas County Probate Court No. 1 as the last will and testament of De Mohrenschildt.

The document names Jeanne Legon de Mohrenschildt as independent executrix of the will and gives her right to all of De Mohrenschildt's property, "real, personal and mixed, of every character and description."

Domestic relations court records here show George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt were divorced April 5, 1973.

The attorney named by De Mohrenschildt in the will to assist Jeanne as executrix in probating the estate was Pat S. Russell Jr., who was Mrs. De Mohrenschildt's attorney of record in the 1973 divorce proceedings.

Named as witnessing De Mohrenschildt's signature on the 1975 document were two law partners of Russell's at the time, Dennis L. White and Edith L. James.