

105-82555-Sub 1081

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

file

January 23, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

Re: ARTICLE ENTITLED "OSWALD AND THE FBI"
"THE NATION," JANUARY 27, 1964

Attached is a copy of the above mentioned article which we obtained from the Domestic Intelligence Division. While it is mainly of a propaganda nature, I assume that the divisions which have handled the Oswald matter will review it carefully for anything of pertinence.

M. A. Jones

UNRECORDED COPY FILED
JAN 27 1964
1-5514

Enclosure

Teletype to SA
1-25-64.
CEL:1cbMAJ:jo
(2)

This is a vicious article.
EX-113
4782

1. I want this analyzed.
2. In view of wind from Dallas back today re inquiry of Wade by Warren Commission. I think attached is lay to it forth. pattern is Warren's - fairly.
3. I think SAC should call Wade's Assistant Wm. Alexander & ask Wade re quotes attributed to them. X

REC-52
22 FEB 14 1964
SAC Elkhart
Letter dated 5:40pm 1/24/64

1-25-64 REK jdd/lc
CENC
4 FEB 0X
FEB 18 1964
FEB 20 1964

PAUL HINDEMI... Benjamin Boretz

NATION

January 27, 1964 . . 35c

PANAMA

Time Bomb Explodes

Martin B. Travis and
James T. Watkins

OSWALD and the FBI

Harold Feldman

RAFFERTY: New Hope of the Far Right

Gene Marine

105-82055-1975
ENCLOSURE

OSWALD and the FBI Harold Feldman

The Warren Commission should, if possible, tell us how President Kennedy was killed, who killed him, and why. But beyond that, it must tell us if the FBI or any other government intelligence agency was in any way connected with the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. At this moment, the possibility of such associations in the young man's life is intolerably a subject for speculation.

On the day after the assassination, the Dallas Chief of Police complained on television that the FBI had interviewed Oswald about a week earlier and had failed to inform the Dallas authorities of this fact — something the bureau would normally do after making contact with a suspicious Red. Drew Pearson also reported this but added, "In Washington, the FBI denied that they had interrogated Oswald recently."

However, Michael Paine, who with his wife helped take care of Mrs. Oswald and the two children, "claimed that FBI agents had visited Oswald more than one time after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City." Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico on October 3, 1963. This report also is contradicted by another:

The FBI picked up the trail again in Dallas after Oswald's return there on Oct. 3. He was not interviewed, but agents checked twice with Mrs. Ruth Paine, who told them that Oswald had gone to work on Oct. 13 in the Texas State School Book Depository. (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)

The Minority of One (January, 1964) tells us:

William M. Kline, chief of the U.S. Customs Bureau investigative services in Laredo, Texas, stated on November 25 that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of "a federal agency at Washington." (New York Post, November 25.) Eugene Pugh, U.S. agent in charge of the Customs office on the American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been

Harold Feldman is a translator and journalist, living in Philadelphia. As a translator, he has worked extensively for the Social Security Administration. Mr. Feldman is also a frequent contributor to psychoanalytic journals, one of his papers having been "The Hero As Assassin."

checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Mexico. Mr. Pugh admitted to the New York Herald Tribune that this was "not the usual" procedure. He said Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing the border, "but U.S. immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip."

One thing is clear: the FBI was in fairly constant touch with Oswald's activities. How far these contacts went is indicated in "the revelation that the Federal Bureau of Investigation tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's death." This report, which appeared in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* dispatch from Dallas December 8, went on:

The FBI attempt to recruit Oswald as an informant, an informed law enforcement source said, was made in September, just after he had moved to Dallas from New Orleans.

Oswald's mother said an "agent named Hosty" came to the Irving house and talked to the young man at length in his car.

An FBI agent named Joseph Hosty handles investigations of subversives for the Dallas field office.

The source said he did not know if the FBI succeeded in hiring Oswald; and the federal agency would not discuss the matter.

On January 1, Lonnie Hudkins of the *Houston Post*, published a story under the headline: "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." Hudkins found that Oswald did know agent Hosty. He had Hosty's home phone, office phone and car license number — this on the authority of William Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney. Alexander had attended the grilling of Oswald on November 22 and 23. Hudkins notes that if the FBI had Oswald under surveillance, the watch could not have been too close or they would have known about the rifle and other matters; but, as a sheriff deputy put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." Hudkins quotes Wade, himself a former FBI agent, as saying: "It may be true, but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

What the public hears of the

FBI's part in the Oswald case is usually a report that such and such a witness or authority has been asked, or ordered, to keep his mouth shut. Thus, Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., the man who conducted the autopsy on the President, seemed to be the best authority on the exact angle of entry of the murder bullets, but "Dr. Humes said he had been forbidden to talk." A thirty-four-year-old machinist named Malcolm Howard Price said he had looked through the telescopic sight of Oswald's rifle on a rifle range in suburban Dallas — but "Mr. Price declined to answer further questions because, he said, the FBI had asked him not to talk. The FBI here [Dallas] denied this." (*The New York Times*, December 10.) On December 6, the *Times* had observed:

Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dallas city and county police withdrew their help the same way. One high officer said he wished he could answer questions "because it would save us a lot of work."

The Western Union office in Dallas handled frequent messages for Lee Oswald, but inquiries there brought the reply that "any details or comment would have to come from Washington headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

It is in the light of this official coyness that we must consider the possible connection of Oswald with the attempted shooting of General Walker. Oswald's widow is said to have declared that he boasted of shooting at that day warrior. In view of her prolonged seclusion from the public, and even from relatives, under government supervision, we must infer that any statement alleged to be hers at this time is a deliberate "leak." It is interesting that a similar "leak" at the beginning of the case — that a rifle which Mrs. Oswald knew her husband had kept in a garage was missing on the morning of the assassination — proved to be false. The FBI is also reported to have found a document in Oswald's hand-

...ing that mentions his lack on Walker, but once again the document has not been produced for examination or reproduced in the press.

Incidentally, if "the loner" did try to shoot General Walker, we would be again confronted with questions like those raised about the killing of the President. "At the time of the Walker shooting," we read in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of December 7, "Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle. The weapon used to kill Mr. Kennedy was a 6.5 millimeter weapon, equivalent to about .270 caliber." Moreover, an eyewitness in the Walker affair informed police that he saw at least two men enter the getaway car after the shooting. (Oswald never learned to drive a car.)

Was the alleged assassin of President Kennedy employed by the FBI? We have seen a news report that the agency tried to recruit him and that it has refused to say whether he accepted the offer. At present, all we know is that his history, as we have been able to piece it together, is not inconsistent with such employment. Indeed, his financial record seems entirely inexplicable unless we make some such hypothesis.

If there is anything constant in Oswald's life, it is his need of money. After three years on a marine private's pay, he goes to Russia. There he works in a factory for the pittance of 80 rubles a month. He returns to America with a wife and child in mid-1962 and thenceforward works at a series of jobs paying the legal minimum wage or less — when he is not unemployed. For months his only acknowledged source of income is the Texas unemployment compensation of \$33 a week. His job at the School Book Depository, from whose warehouse he is supposed to have shot the President and Governor Connally, paid him \$1.25 an hour.

Surely he was a pauper, a fellow whose monetary resources could only keep him swinging between want and destitution. But if there is another thing about Lee Oswald as certain as his indigence, it is that he was often capable of expenditures that would have cramped the purse of a suburban status seeker.



Harry Moon

After years of subsisting on a marine's pay, from which he occasionally sent money to his mother, he undertakes a trip to Russia with a capital of \$1,600. How could he have put aside this nest egg? After years of low factory remuneration in the Soviet, he wants to return to the United States and, in a letter to his mother, estimates the cost at \$800. He borrows \$435.71 from the United States Embassy in Moscow but, *mirabile dictu*, he repays the loan between October, 1962, and January, 1963, during which time he was unemployed for several weeks and worked for a time as an unskilled developer of photostatic prints.

A Miss Pauline Bates, public stenographer, whom Oswald paid for typing his notes for a book about Russia three days after his return, has said that "he hinted he had gone to the Soviet as a U. S. secret agent." He allegedly told her then that "when the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way," an admonition suggestive of instruction, to an undercover man.

Back in America, as impecunious as ever, he finds the money to rent an office for \$30 a month, where he sets up in business as the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He buys a rubber stamp, he prints 2,000 leaf-

lets, he pays a \$10 court fine, buys a rifle and telescopic sight mail, gets them assembled and sighted — and in his room at his arrest the police find \$150. "A young man, untalented, it appears for anything but finding odd wads of money, goes to Mexico (for a week to get visas for a trip to Cuba and Russia that would have cost at least \$1,000. (The Cuban and Russian consulates did not sue the visas.) After the murder of the President, the police find his room, in addition to the wad of money, "several expensive cameos and rolls of film."

Where did the money come from? The FBI and the Dallas police fail to supply information on the subject. For the Russian period, we have the unsupported assertion of *Pravda* that Oswald was an American spy who made numerous contacts with the American Embassy. This might indicate a CIA affiliation. He wrote his mother that, on his return, he would spend a day or so in New York in Washington for "sightseeing." At that, all is dark except for one hint. An Associated Press dispatch of November 30 from Dallas says part:

"Someone telegraphed \$100 amounts of money to Lee Harvey Oswald for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy, it was reported today." It

Dallas Times Herald said:
"identified" source telephone
call \$10 to \$20 at a time.

Here apparently are some of the Western Union items about which the FBI has been so secretive — but why this secrecy? If the money came from the Communist Party, it is hard to understand why the FBI should cooperate in a Bolshevik plot. If it came from a right-wing or Fascist source, the FBI could not lose much by revealing it. But if the money came from a government source, then the agency's reticence is understandable.

Shortly before the assassination, Oswald seemed to be expecting better times:

Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was staying, said: "He seemed in exceptionally high spirits." When he visited his wife the weekend prior to President Kennedy's arrival in Dallas, Oswald told his wife "things are looking up" and that soon they would have enough to look for an apartment, buy furniture. (Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia, 12/15/63.)

If the FBI did not employ Oswald or work with him, then who wrote the letters he addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York? Oswald alone certainly didn't. Whoever wrote the letters to New York was coherent, commanded a good vocabulary, rarely misspelled a word, and punctuated decently. Oswald himself wrote English that a sixth-grader would blush to acknowledge. Here is a letter he wrote to his mother from Russia on June 28, 1963. I preserve the original spelling and punctuation:

Dear Mother,

Received your letter today in which you say you wish to pay me back the money you used last year, that, of course, is not necessary however you can send me some things from there every now and then.

If you decide to send a package please send the following:

One can Rise shaving cream (one razor (Gillet)

Packet novels westerns and science fiction — Time or Newsweek magazine

Chewing Gum and chocolate bars.

That's about all. Ho-ho

I very much miss sometime to read you should try and get me the pocket novel "1984" by Wells.

I am working at the local Radio plant as a metal worker. We live

only five minutes from there so it very convenient.

Well that's about all for now. I repeat you do not have to send me checks or money!

Love XX

Lee

P.S. Marina sends a big Hello to you also

Now compare this semi-literate effusion with the following addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee about two years later. (A New York Times report on the letters to FPCC indicates that they were handwritten, so presumably no public stenographer improved their style.)

Dear Mr. Lee:

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. chapter.

I hope you won't be too disapproving at my innovations but I do think they are necessary for this area.

As per your advice I have taken a P.O. Box (N.O. 20061).

Against your advice I have decided to take an office from the very beginning.

I am apparently meaning, as you see from the circular I had jumped the gun on the charter business but I don't think it's too important. You may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it to attract attention even if it's the attention of the lunatic fringe. I had 2,000 of them run off.

The major change in tactics you can see from the small membership blanks, in that I will charge \$1 a month dues for the New Orleans chapter only and I intend to issue N.O. F.P.C.C. membership cards also.

This is without recourse to the \$5 annual F.P.C.C. membership fee.

However, you will lose nothing in the long run because I will forward \$5 to the national F.P.C.C. for every New Orleans chapter member who remains a dues paying member for 5 months in any year. . . .

And so on for several more well-integrated paragraphs.

He now spells "receive" and "necessary" correctly. He has mastered the apostrophe. His ideas cohere. He tackles words like "innovations," "provocative," "recourse," "disapproving," "approaching" and "application" with success, something that would have been clearly beyond the powers of the voluntary exile in Minsk.

Until the authorship of the letters to FPCC is settled, I think it reasonable to suppose that Oswald did not compose them, at least not without help. Who, and where, is the invisible scribe? No associate of

a New Orleans period has been found, or even hinted at. If Oswald was employed by the FBI to operate in "Castro groups," as the news report suggests, it is also reasonable to suppose that in the letters to FPCC his pen was guided by the FBI.

It is no simple matter any longer for a radical American to get a passport from his government. If he is a known Communist or subversive, it is almost impossible. Let a man be known as a do-gooder, bleeding heart or a nonconforming screwball, and his application for travel will be greeted with jaundiced eye and dragging feet. But Lee Oswald got one readily as late as June, 1963.

One day last June, he applied for a passport and — despite his record — got it in a single day. He called himself a "photographer"; he said he planned to take a long trip abroad — perhaps including Russia — late this year. (Newsweek, 12/9/63.)

By that date, Oswald was known as a Soviet defector, had praised Castro on a radio program, and on November 2, 1959, had written an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." But his passport application was granted—and posthaste! "It still isn't clear how it was processed so rapidly," commented the New York Herald Tribune.

Oswald's apartment, too, was filled with fascinating things. Besides the batches of leaflets with the legend "Halls Off Cuba!" and bearing the unauthorized imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, police found seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers. How did he manage, in so short a time, to compile so extensive a list?

The FBI appears once more in Oswald's news life during the last two days before he was killed. One report details two telephone calls made by FBI agents to the Dallas Police on November 21, warning them of threats against Oswald's life. The threats materialized later the same day under circumstances which raised a forest of questions throughout the world.

Equally puzzling, his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack

Ruby just about seventeen hours before Ruby shot her son.

It was understood, however, that Federal agencies had acknowledged that she had been shown a photograph that night for identification, but spokesmen would not disclose whether it was that of Ruby. (The New York Times, 12/2/63.)

The next day the FBI denied that the photograph was that of Jack Ruby but they would not comment further. Mrs. Oswald repeated her statement and has demanded that the pictures be produced again.

The following item completes, for the moment, this side of the weird Dallas story.

Washington, Dec. 9 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation gave the Secret Service a "risk" list of

Dallas individuals in advance of President Kennedy's fatal trip, but the list did not include the name of Lee H. Oswald.

An official source explained today that Oswald's name, like many others in the Dallas file, had been omitted because the F.B.I. found nothing in Oswald's background to mark him as a potential assassin. . . .

Oswald was not under surveillance by the F.B.I. at the time of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas Nov. 21, the F.B.I. noted. Months of checking by the F.B.I. had indicated that Oswald was neither a spy nor a saboteur. That, it was said, covered the statutory area of F.B.I. responsibility. (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)

Lee Oswald, the twice-court-martialed marine who defected to Russia and renounced his American

citizenship, the pro-Cuba activist who had been arrested a few months earlier while distributing leaflets, this erratic "Marxist" who was employed on the route of the President's motorcade—Lee Oswald did not qualify for the FBI's exclusive "risk" list. And why? Because the FBI's "statutory responsibility" was limited to suspected spies and saboteurs!

This sudden legalistic attachment to its self-interpreted "statutory" obligations must cause very warm smiles indeed among the many individuals and organizations (including the NAACP and the Unitarian Church in Texas) which have come under the beady-eyed surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

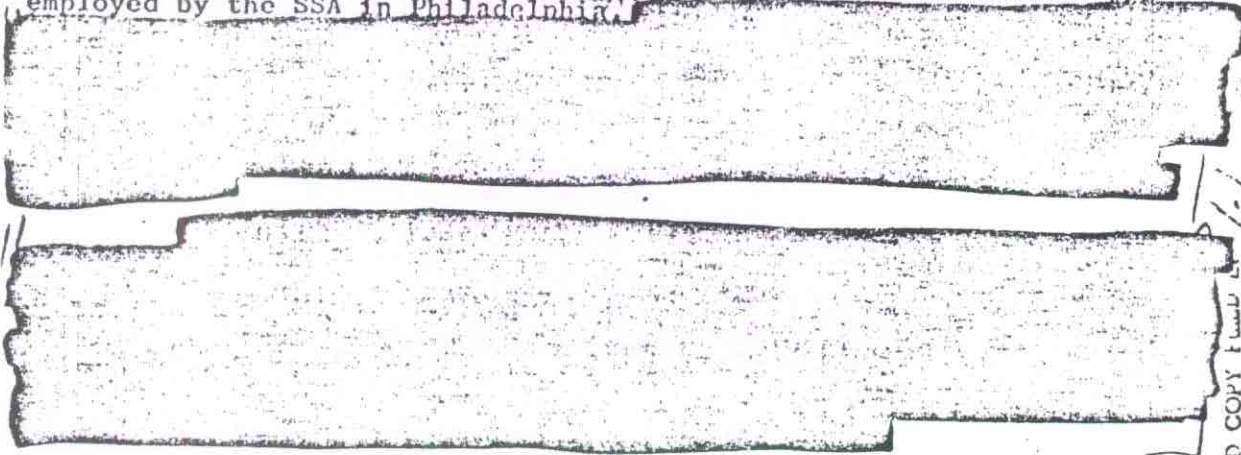
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

DATE: 1-25-64
1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Lenihan

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

"The Nation" magazine, which has a long history of writing scurrilous articles about the Director and the FBI, has printed an article in its 1-27-64 issue entitled "Oswald and the FBI" (pages 86-89) by Harold Feldman. It identifies Feldman as a translator and journalist living in Philadelphia who previously worked extensively for the Social Security Administration (SSA).

Our files indicate we conducted a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation of a Harold Feldman in 1949 when Feldman was employed by the SSA in Philadelphia.



"The Nation's" current article entitled "Oswald and the FBI," is another bitter attack upon the Bureau. Using utter falsehoods, rumors, gossip and newspaper reports taken out of context, the author leaves the impression that Oswald was an informant of the FBI. This is the line being taken by the Communist Party (CP) and other groups who are bitter in their opposition of the Bureau and is another attempt to discredit the Bureau. Oswald, of course, never was approached by us as a Bureau informant.

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105-82555
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REC-52

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61 FEB 24 1964

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Class. Prop. in accordance with...

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

Set forth below is a detailed analysis of the allegations and statements made by Feldman in his "Nation's" article:

Allegation

On the day after the assassination, the Dallas Chief of Police complained on television that the FBI had interviewed Oswald about a week earlier and had failed to inform the Dallas authorities of this fact -- something the Bureau would normally do after making contact with a suspicious Red.

Facts

The allegation is not entirely true and does not present the full picture. Dallas Police Chief Curry did make such statements on television approximately 11:25 a.m., 11-23-63. We immediately had SAC Shanklin contact Curry and tell Curry to get back on television and inform wire services these statements on his part were false. At 1:15 p.m., 11-23-63, NBC television quoted Curry as refuting such statements. We also confidentially requested our sources at United Press International and Associated Press to get Curry on record repudiating his false allegations. This was done. The fact is we did not interview Oswald one week earlier as alleged. We never interviewed
Allegation Oswald in Dallas or Irving, Texas prior to the assassination.

Michael Paine, who with his wife helped take care of Mrs. Oswald and the two children, "claimed that FBI agents had visited Oswald more than one time after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City." Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico on 10-3-63.

Facts

The statement that FBI agents had visited Oswald after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City is false. We did not interview Oswald following his return from Mexico until after his arrest in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Furthermore, we have interviewed Michael Paine and he never made such a statement to us.

Allegation

William M. Kline, Chief of the U. S. Customs Bureau investigative services in Laredo, Texas, stated on November 25 that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of "a federal agency at Washington." (New York Post, November 25.) Eugene Pugh, U. S. agent in charge of the Customs office on the American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Mexico. Mr. Pugh admitted to the New York Herald Tribune that this was "not the usual procedure. He said Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing

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Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
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the border, "but U. S. immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip."

Action

We have instructed the San Antonio Office to interview Kline and Pugh concerning statements attributed to them and to check U. S. Immigration, Laredo, Texas, to determine if they had folder on Oswald.

Allegation

Feldman alleges FBI tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's death. He references a report which appeared in a "Philadelphia Inquirer" dispatch from Dallas, 12-8-63, which reported: "The FBI attempt to recruit Oswald as an informant, an informed law enforcement source said, was made in September, just after he had moved to Dallas from New Orleans. Oswald's mother said an 'agent named Hosty' came to the Irving house and talked to the young man at length in his car. An FBI agent named Joseph Hosty handles investigations of subversives for the Dallas field office. The source said he did not know if the FBI succeeded in hiring Oswald; and the federal agency would not discuss the matter."

Facts

We have previously run down this allegation and interviewed the Philadelphia reporter, Joseph Goulden, who authored the article in the "Philadelphia Inquirer." Goulden told us he received this data from an unidentified law enforcement officer in Dallas but refused to identify such source. This same law enforcement officer also informed Goulden that Jack Ruby had obtained entrance into the Dallas Police Department by posing as a television cameraman's helper on the day Oswald was shot. Investigation has failed to corroborate such statement.

Agent James P. Hosty of Dallas, of course, did not interview Oswald in September, 1963, at Irving, Texas. Bureau's last interview of Oswald, prior to the assassination, took place at Oswald's request on 8-10-63 by Special Agent John L. Quigley when Oswald was in jail at New Orleans, Louisiana, charged with disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

Allegation

Feldman also references article of Lonnie Hudkins in 1-1-64 issue of Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S."

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

He indicates Hudkins received information on the authority of William Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, that Oswald had Agent Hosty's home and office phone and car license number; further that Hudkins indicated FBI coverage of Oswald was not too close or FBI would have known about the rifle, but as a sheriff's deputy put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." Hudkins quotes Wade, himself a former FBI agent, as saying, "It may be true, but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

Facts

The Dallas office has advised that the address book of Oswald's showed Special Agent James P. Hosty's office telephone number and his car license number one digit off. Agent Hosty furnished his name and office phone number to Mrs. Ruth Paine when he interviewed her concerning the whereabouts of Oswald on November 1, 1963. Agent Hosty did not give Mrs. Paine the license number of the Bureau automobile and presumes that she may have jotted such number down on her own initiative unknown to him.

The fact that Agent Hosty's name appears in Oswald's address book has not yet been set out in our Dallas reports. To date, only those items in Oswald's address book needing additional identification and investigation have been set out in our Dallas reports. Agent Hosty's name and other items in Oswald's address book not pertinent to our investigation have not yet been reported. However, in view of "The Nation" article and the interest the Commission is showing in such article, the Dallas office is immediately including in its next report all data in Oswald's address book not already reported, including the item concerning Agent Hosty.

*I think this was a mistake. **
We have interviewed both District Attorney Henry Wade and Assistant District Attorney William Alexander of Dallas concerning remarks attributed to them in Hudkins' article. Wade stated that reporter Hudkins was formerly a police reporter for both the Dallas "Times Herald" and the Dallas "Morning News." Wade stated Hudkins was a rather wild type of reporter and that he was in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy representing the Houston "Post." Wade remembers that some time in late December, 1963, Hudkins posed some leading questions to him, whether Oswald was an informant of the FBI, CIA or some Governmental agency. Wade stated he told Hudkins "I don't know anything about it" and that he possibly might have told Hudkins "even if he were, I don't think it ought to be publicized." Wade definitely denies the statement attributed to him by Hudkins.

* 2/19/64 -- This data reported in Dallas 2/11/64 report. ROL

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
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Assistant District Attorney William Alexander advised Dallas office that some time in December, 1963, Hudkins did appear and talk with him and he indicated that he was working on a real good story, trying to prove that Oswald was an informant of the FBI, CIA or some Governmental agency and that he had received information that Oswald's notebook which had been seized by the police had Agent Hosty's name and the telephone number of the local FBI office, and possibly a license number of a car and that Hudkins had asked Alexander if that did not mean Oswald was an informant of the FBI. Alexander claims that he told Hudkins that he did not know anything about Oswald's being an informant. When questioned about the notebook by Hudkins, Alexander told us that he told Hudkins "it looks like you have the story there." Alexander denied making any further statements to Hudkins.

Allegation

Feldman also intimates that what the public hears of the FBI's part in the Oswald case is usually a report that such and such a witness or authority has been asked, or ordered, to keep his mouth shut. The author then cites a number of individuals apparently contacted by him who failed to give him any information, including Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center who refused to furnish data on the autopsy of President Kennedy; Western Union authorities who refused to give information regarding data in their possession concerning Oswald; or witnesses who furnished data concerning Oswald or the assassination weapon.

Facts

It is entirely possible that Dr. Humes, Western Union officials and other people would not furnish information to reporters and to the general public. The FBI did not tell people to "shut up." Furthermore, records of the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda; Western Union records and the like could only be obtained through a subpoena.

Allegation

Feldman alleged that the statements of Oswald's widow regarding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker were a deliberate "leak" and that though the FBI is reported to have found a document in Oswald's handwriting that mentions his attack on Walker, such document has not been produced for examination or reproduced in the press.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

Facts

Our interviews with Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, have not been leaked by us to the press but have been reported to the President's Commission in accordance with the President's instructions. We also turned over the note left by Oswald which appears to tie him in on the attempt to kill Walker. However, at no place in the note does Oswald name Walker or indicate he planned to kill anyone.

Allegation

Feldman in questioning reports that Oswald had previously tried to kill General Walker states that an article in the 12-7-63 "Philadelphia Inquirer" reported that "Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle. The weapon used to kill Mr. Kennedy was a 6.5 millimeter weapon, equivalent to about .270 caliber."

Facts

Early reports indicated the bullet fired into General Walker's home was a .30-06. However, examination by FBI Laboratory revealed such report was not true and that the Walker bullet could not have been fired from a .30-06 rifle. The Walker bullet, however, could be fired from the Oswald rifle. It is the same caliber, same type of military bullet and the rifling impressions on this bullet are the same as those produced by Oswald's rifle. However, because of extreme mutilation and distortion of the Walker bullet and other factors, it was not possible to determine whether or not the Walker bullet actually was fired from Oswald's rifle.

Allegation

Feldman also attempts to show that Oswald had considerable money which enabled him to make expenditures which would have cramped the purse of a suburban status seeker. He states that Oswald had \$1,600 when he went to Russia to defect in 1959 and that his trip to Mexico in September, 1963, would have cost him at least \$1,000. He also alleges that Oswald repaid a State Department loan of \$435.71 between October, 1962, and January, 1963, "during which time he was unemployed for several weeks."

Facts

Oswald's mother claimed Oswald had saved about \$1,600 while in the U. S. Marine Corps. When he arrived in England, 10-9-59, he declared \$700. His transportation fare from New Orleans to Southampton, England,

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was \$215, plus \$5.75 tax. Oswald repaid the State Department loan between period 8-7-62 and 2-7-63. During the period of time in which the payments were made, Oswald is known to have earned about \$1525 through employment he obtained. In connection with Oswald's trip to Mexico in September, 1963, we determined that a round-trip bus ticket from New Orleans to Mexico City would only have cost Oswald approximately \$55.

While Oswald's income generally was very small, he managed, by utmost thrift, to live within it. In addition, Oswald contributed little to the support of his wife and children while they were residing at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Allegation

Feldman alleges that after the murder of the President, the police found in Oswald's room "several expensive cameras and rolls of film."

Facts

The Dallas Police Department has turned over to the Dallas office material belonging to Oswald which it obtained at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas, and from the last known residence of Oswald at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. This material included a Minox camera, a Stereo Realist camera, and a Suera-Two camera. The list price of these 3 cameras if purchased new would cost approximately \$325. If purchased used in the U.S. or if purchased in Europe, the cost would be considerably less. In addition, a quantity of exposed film, color slides and color film was obtained. This data has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and is being retained as evidence in this case. Included in this material were photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, wearing a pistol and holding the "Militant." Also, 24 negatives concerning Oswald's selective service card and Marine Corps certificate which he used to make new cards for false names.

Allegation

Feldman reports that an Associated Press dispatch of November 30 from Dallas says in part that someone telegraphed small amounts of money to Oswald for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy - \$10 to \$20 at a time. Feldman alleges FBI secretive about such payments and states if money came from a Government source, then FBI's reticence understandable.

Facts

made

We have/a very thorough and painstaking search for evidence showing Oswald received or paid out money via Western Union. We developed no information to corroborate such activity on his part.

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* 2/12/64 - Has been identified by Marshall Paine as - h. h. h. h. h.
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Allegation

Feldman goes to great length to compare Oswald's language, spelling and grammar in a letter he wrote to his mother from Russia with a letter he wrote to Mr. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He emphasizes that Oswald's spelling in his letter to Lee is correct and suggests that Oswald was aided by FBI in writing such letters which of course indicates he was under FBI control.

Facts

Feldman's reasoning here is ridiculous. Oswald possessed



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an English dictionary and used it in some of his correspondence. It is quite apparent Oswald, in his letter to Lee, is attempting to impress upon Lee that he is a great organizer and valuable asset to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Furthermore, we obtained copy of letter in question through an anonymous source and there are numerous misspellings in the letter not shown in Feldman's article.

Allegation

Oswald's apartment, too, was filled with fascinating things. Besides the batches of leaflets with the legend "Hands Off Cuba!" and bearing the unauthorized imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, police found seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers. How did he manage, in so short a time, to compile so extensive a list?

Facts

Feldman does not state which residence of Oswald's is involved here. The statement, however, is completely false. The search by Police authorities in Dallas and Irving, Texas, home of the Paines where Oswald's wife, Marina Oswald, was residing, did not produce such data. Itemized lists of evidence turned over to Bureau by Dallas and Irving, Texas, Police Departments contain no listing of seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers.

Allegation

Feldman states "The FBI appears once more in Oswald's news life during the last two days before he was killed. One report details two telephone calls made by FBI agents to the Dallas Police on November 24, warning them of threats against Oswald's life. The threats materialized later the same day under circumstances which raised a forest of questions throughout the world."

Facts

At 2:30 a.m., Sunday 11/24/63, Dallas Office received anonymous telephone call from a man who indicated he represented a committee that was going to kill the man that killed the President. This information was relayed to Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office at 3:00 a.m. 11/24/63. At 8:15 a.m. SAC, Dallas, personally followed this incident by informing Chief of Police Curry of the facts concerning the anonymous call.

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Allegation

Feldman states that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack Ruby just about 17 hours before Ruby shot her son.

Facts

It is true we exhibited a photograph to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald following Oswald's arrest in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Such photograph was not of Ruby but instead was a photograph of an unidentified individual in Mexico City whom Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) felt might be identical to Oswald. The photograph was shown to Mrs. Oswald to determine if the individual depicted in the photograph was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. *(It was not identical with Oswald)*

Allegation

Feldman concludes his article by quoting from a "New York Times" article for December 10, 1963, which he states reported the FBI gave Secret Service a "risk list" of Dallas individuals in advance of President Kennedy's fatal trip, but the list did not include the name of Lee H. Oswald; further, that an official source had explained Oswald was not under surveillance by the FBI at the time of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas November 21, 1963; and that months of checking by the FBI had indicated Oswald was neither a spy nor a saboteur.

Facts

The FBI made no such release as above. This was another of the leaks of the Department giving information to Tony Lewis of the "New York Times." Obviously, the release does not set forth the complete statutory area of FBI responsibility in dealing with spies, saboteurs, subversives, criminals or other individuals engaged in activities inimical to the interest of the United States. We did disseminate to Secret Service prior to the assassination information concerning two incidents possibly having a bearing on the personal safety of the President. No "risk list" as such was furnished to the Secret Service.

Criticism of Other Agencies

Feldman, in his article in "The Nation" does not restrict himself to criticism of the FBI. He infers that Oswald may have been a CIA agent and supports his reasoning from data published in the Soviet

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newspaper "Pravda" that Oswald was an American spy who made numerous contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow. He also reports that Miss Pauline Bates, a public stenographer who typed notes for Oswald shortly after latter's return from Russia stated that Oswald "hinted he had gone to the Soviet as a U.S. secret agent," and that "when the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way." Feldman interprets this as an admonition suggestive of instruction, to an undercover man. Feldman also criticizes the State Department for issuing Oswald a passport in June, 1963, for travel outside the U.S. despite his past record.

Regarding Miss Pauline Bates, mentioned above, we interviewed Miss Bates at Fort Worth, Texas, where she is employed on November 30, 1963. During our interview with Miss Bates she said Oswald talked very little while in her office and confined it mostly to interpreting his notes. She asked him why he went to Russia and he replied that he took an elementary course in the Russian language and became interested in going to Russia to see what the actual living conditions were like in that country.

Miss Bates also told us that after her contact with Oswald she mentioned the incident to her friend, Caroline Hamilton, who is a reporter for the "Fort Worth Press." After President Kennedy was assassinated, Miss Bates stated she was contacted by Caroline Hamilton regarding Oswald. Miss Bates also told us that on the afternoon of November 29, 1963, she had a recorded interview with the television network in her office. She also told us that the story by Caroline Hamilton which appeared in the "Fort Worth Press" on November 29, 1963, regarding her contact of Oswald is correct in every detail with the one exception that Oswald never stated he was working for the U.S. State Department. She explained Oswald stated the State Department was reluctant to give him a visa and told him he would be on his own while in Russia. From this statement, she at first assumed he was working with the State Department but later realized her assumption was false.

Mrs. Bates also told us that approximately 3:30 p.m. November 29, 1963, she received a phone call at her office from a woman who stated that she was Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Oswald. Mrs. Oswald told her "I cannot tell you where I am because I am under tight security. I heard an interview of you on the radio regarding typing Lee's diary. I remember him saying he had a public stenographer type some of his notes. I wish you wouldn't talk with anyone about this until I can talk to you. Otherwise you may hurt his widow and the children."

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During our interview with Miss Bates on November 30, 1963, she did not make a statement that Oswald "hinted he had gone to the Soviet Union as a U.S. secret agent."

ACTION

None, except that the Director will be separately advised regarding results of our inquiries by the San Antonio office described herein. A copy of the January 27, 1964, issue of "The Nation" wherein article regarding Oswald appears, is attached.

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