

February 5, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Committee
200 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

Please find attached a brief of Bill's view looking out the duty of the Attorney General in criminal cases. This is pursuant to your request for an explanation of the powers of the Texas Attorney General in criminal matters. You will note that our powers here are quite different from the powers of some Attorneys General in other states, such as California.

If you need further information along this line, please let us know.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:mo

THE DUTY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

The Attorney General's duty with respect to criminal cases arising under the laws of Texas is defined by the Constitution and statutes of Texas.

The office of the Attorney General and the offices of County and District Attorney are created by the Constitution and the duties of the Attorney General and District Attorney are prescribed.

Article IV, Section 20 of the Constitution creates the office of Attorney General and defines his duties and authority as follows:

"The Attorney General shall hold office for two years and until his successor is duly qualified. He shall represent the State in all suits and pleas in the Supreme Court of the State in which the State may be a party, and shall especially inquire into the charter rights of all private corporations, and from time to time, in the name of the State, take such action in the courts as may be proper and necessary to prevent any private corporation from encroaching any point or demanding or soliciting any species of taxes, tolls, freight or privileges not authorized by law. He shall, whenever sufficient cause exists, seek a judicial forfeiture of such charters, unless otherwise expressly limited by law, and give legal advice in writing to the Governor and other executive officers, when requested by them, and perform such other duties as may be required by law. He shall reside at the seat of government during his continuance in office. He shall receive for his services an annual salary in an amount to be fixed by the Legislature.

It is noted that the enumerated duties of the Attorney General are few:

THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General's duty with respect to criminal cases arising under the laws of Texas is defined by the Constitution and statutes of Texas.

The office of the Attorney General and the offices of County and District Attorneys are created by the Constitution and the duties of the respective offices are prescribed.

Article IV, Section 24 of the Constitution creates the office of Attorney General and defines his duties and authority as follows:

"The Attorney General shall hold office for five years and until his successor is chosen. He shall represent the State in all matters in which the State is interested. He shall be a party, and shall represent the State in the charter rights of all private corporations, and from time to time, in the name of the State, shall sue for and defend the rights of the State, and shall sue to protect the private property and interests of any person or persons or corporations, and estates of testates, heirs, or assigns, and estates of minors, wards, or incompetents, and shall defend the same in the name of the State. He shall, in his official capacity, advise in writing to the Governor and other executive officers, when requested by them, and perform such other duties as may be required by law. He shall receive as the sole compensation for his services an annual salary in an amount to be fixed by the Legislature.

It is noted that the enumerated duties of the Attorney General are few:

(1) He shall represent the State in the Supreme Court of Texas.

(2) He is charged with the legal duty of representing the State in matters concerning corporations.

(3) He shall give legal advice to the Governor and other executive officers.

(4) He shall "perform such other duties as may be required by law."

This last provision would seem to give him unlimited authority whenever the Legislature sees fit to place any additional duty or authority upon the Attorney General. However, this provision must be considered together with that part of the Constitution dealing with County and District Attorneys.

Article V, Section 21 of the Constitution provides for the offices of County and District Attorneys and prescribes their duties as follows:

"A County Attorney, for counties in which there is not a resident qualified District Attorney, shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office for the term of four years. In case of vacancy the Commissioners Court of the county shall have the power to appoint a County Attorney until the next general election. The County Attorneys shall represent the State in all cases in the district and inferior courts in their respective counties; and if any county shall be included in a district in which there shall be a District Attorney, the respective duties of District Attorneys and County Attorneys shall in such counties be regulated by the Legislature. The Legislature may provide for the election of District Attorneys in such districts, as may be deemed necessary, and make

provision for the compensation of District Attorneys and County Attorneys. District Attorneys shall hold office for a term of four years, and until their successors have qualified."

This section apparently places upon the County and District Attorney this duty and authority:

"(they) shall represent the State in all cases in the District and inferior courts in their respective counties."

Parenthetically, it is observed Article 5, Section 8 of the Constitution vests jurisdiction on all felony criminal cases in the District Courts and Sections 10 and 19 of Article 5 give jurisdiction of misdemeanor cases to the County and Justice Courts.

Equating the two constitutional provisions granting the legal representatives of the State, the Attorney General, would appear to have the power to represent the State in district and inferior courts only in matters pertaining to corporations where he is given the express constitutional duty to do so. From cases construing these two constitutional provisions, three rules concerning representation of the state can be deduced.

1. Except where there is specific constitutional authority (presumably only matters pertaining to private corporations), the Attorney General does not have the power to prosecute cases in the district and inferior courts whether the actions be civil or criminal in nature. State v. Moore, 57 Tex. 307 (1882); State ex rel Downs v. Harvey, 104 S.W.2d 56 (Tex.Civ.App. 1941); Garcia v. Laughlin, 208 S.W.2d 194 (1955).

2. The foregoing rule is modified whenever the Legislature creates new or "additional causes of action in favor of the State" and gives to the Attorney General the authority to represent the State with respect thereto; in such cases, the new or additional cause of action can be prosecuted by the Attorney General in the district and inferior courts as well as in the Supreme Court (and other inferior appellate courts). The additional cause of action must be one not cognizable under the law when the Constitution was adopted. State v. Smith, 200 N.W. 375 (1910); State v. Walker-Lewis Taxation Company, et al., 325 S.W.2d 269 (Tex.Civ.App. 1959). The cases cited are civil cases and there appear to be no cases by the Court of Criminal Appeals construing a new or additional criminal cause of action, but the rule announced is not expressly limited to civil actions. (It should be noted that language contradictory to this rule is found in State Board of Equalization v. Nathan, 263 S.W.2d 563 (Tex.Civ.App. 1957).

3. A corollary to the second rule would be that the Attorney General has no power to represent the State in the lower courts even where a new or "additional cause of action" is created without express language conferring this duty in the Legislation. (The cases cited under rules 1 and 2 are authorities for this corollary).

The foregoing discussion is concerned with the constitutional provisions relating to the duties of the Attorney General and cases construing those provisions; and as noted, it is the duty and prerogative of the District and County

Attorney to represent the state in district and other inferior courts wherein the Constitution places the jurisdiction of criminal cases. However, the statutes further define and dictate the role of the District and County Attorney with regard to criminal actions thereby additionally limiting the Attorney General in this aspect.

Article 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prescribes the duties of District Attorneys as follows:

"Each district attorney shall represent the State in all criminal cases in the district courts of his district, except in cases where he has been, before his election, employed as attorney. In any criminal proceeding in his district or before a judge upon habeas corpus, and he is notified of the same, and at the time within the county where such proceeding is had, he shall represent the State therein, unless prevented by other official duties. C.C. § 101."

Article 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure sets out the duties of the County Attorney, providing in part:

"The county attorney shall attend the terms of all courts in his county, show the writs of district court, and shall represent the State in all criminal cases under examination or prosecution in said county; and in the absence of the district attorney he shall represent the State alone, or when requested, shall aid the district attorney in the prosecution of any case in behalf of the State in the district court, and in such cases he shall receive all or one-half of the fees allowed by law to district attorneys, according as he acted alone or jointly....."

Accordingly, the statutes of Tenn., as well as the Constitution place upon the District and County Attorney the burden of representing the State in criminal prosecutions.

Only where a new criminal "cause of action" is created by the Legislature will the Attorney General have any duty.

and power, to act in original cases in the district and other inferior courts, and when what constitute a new 'cause of action' is not clear, especially in criminal matters. However, that the Attorney General has some added original powers since the adoption of the Constitution of 1878 is certain, although the extent of these duties is not nearly so definite; for example, the Attorney General has the right and the responsibility to pursue some criminal functions in the lower courts in anti-trust cases, antitrust violations, and in cases arising under the Communist Control Act, to name some of the areas where the Legislature has declared that such duties are those of the Attorney General.

To summarize, it should again be stated that both the Constitution and statutes as discussed above place the responsibility of criminal prosecutions in the lower courts upon the District and County Attorney, and any duty given to the Attorney General in this respect is exceptional and, indeed, until construed by the Courts, questionable as to constitutionality.

However, the Attorney General is empowered and enjoined to render assistance to the District and County Attorney at their insistence and request. V.A.C.S., Article 499 provides that the Attorney General ". . . shall advise the several district and county attorneys of the State, in the prosecution and defense of all actions in the district and inferior courts, wherein the State is interested, whenever requested by them . . ."

It is concluded that the Attorney General of Texas has no power and no duty to prosecute criminal cases involving traditional and historical crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and theft. The Attorney General may assist in such prosecutions if requested to do so by the District or County Attorney.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

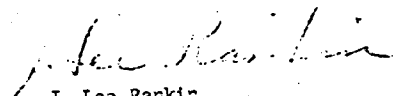
FEB 10 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1964,
forwarding under separate cover three manila envelopes
received by your office from the Dallas Police Department.
Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of
this Commission.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

WILL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE EGGES
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
HELEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

February 14, 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General
State of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

The Commission will take the testimony of
Mr. Robert L. Oswald on November 20, 1964, at 9:30 A.M.,
EST, at its offices, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington,
D. C.

Pursuant to our previous understanding, you are
invited to have the State of Texas represented before the
Commission at that time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

February 14, 1964

Honorable Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Leon Jaworski has reported to me on his recent attendance on the testimony of Marguerite Oswald before the Warren Commission, on his review of the testimony given by Marina Oswald and of his talk with you and General Rankin. I am gratified that these opportunities were extended to him as my special counsel, and it is my strong hope that a continued course of cooperation of this nature will guide our joint efforts in the future.

I may not have made clear the need that is present for me to know and to be present, either personally or through special counsel, when the Commission's hearings are held. You will recall that with your approval I released a statement to the news media announcing that the Court of Inquiry would be deferred and that by arrangement with your Commission, I and my special counsel would "participate in the Commission's work." In recent weeks the newspapers carried comments from you confirming that in actual practice this cooperation and participation was being carried out. However, when it is announced nation wide that the widow of Lee Oswald is appearing before the Commission to give her testimony and it develops that I have been neither notified nor invited, it leaves me in an awkward and embarrassing position to answer the inquiries of the news media, as well as my constituents, as to why neither I nor my special counsel are present. Having in mind the announcement of cooperation and participation at the time the Court of Inquiry was withdrawn, the news media and my constituents naturally speculate, when I am not represented at the Commission hearings, that either (a) I am indifferent to my responsibilities in this investigation or (b) that the "participation in the Commission's work" is not real.

Honorable Earl Warren
February 14, 1964

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It is not easy for me to convey to you the feeling of Texas newspapers and the citizenry generally of our state on the subject of this investigation. The tragedy happened here, the Governor of our state was seriously wounded and our people feel that they are entitled to a real and not merely nominal part in the investigation. It was in this spirit that I assembled the Dallas officials, obtained from them all of their reports of investigation and sent them to you. I am certain that your examiners are finding these reports to be of very substantial assistance. Frankly, to me they were much more revealing and much more helpful than the reports of investigations I had read in Washington. In addition, I have obtained an assurance from the Dallas officials that complete cooperation would be extended to your Commission and its representatives. Too, I believe that your general counsel will agree that every assistance he has sought from me has been extended and it is my genuine desire to continue this course of cooperation.

In the light of this background I believe you can understand my extreme disappointment when I learned from the press that Marina Oswald was appearing before the Commission without my having received any notification from the Commission. I was impelled to conclude that this was not an oversight because before leaving your office on the occasion when I brought Messrs. Wade and Alexander to Washington for you to interview, General Rankin advised me that while the date of her appearance was not fixed, I would be advised when it was so that I or my representatives could be present. This assurance was merely a repetition of his earlier commitment to me to this effect.

If my letter of February 4 to General Rankin caused any offense, I regret it exceedingly and I assure that it was not so intended. Except for the Marina Oswald matter, I have been most happy with the liaison that existed between the Commission and my office; and now with the benefit of Leon Jaworski's report on his discussion with you, I see no reason for any deviation from the program of cooperation we originally charted and announced to the public.

Just as I have honored every request you and your counsel have made of me for cooperation and assistance, I request in turn that I be advised in advance of the hearings you schedule for the taking of testimony so that either I or my special counsel may be present. It may be that some of these hearings will not be considered sufficiently significant

Honorable Earl Warren
February 14, 1964

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by me for my representative or me to be in attendance. Needless to say, I do not expect to be present or represented at any deliberations or discussions of the Commission. In our discussion of this matter it was made clear that deliberations of the Commission were not to be included in our "participation" and I certainly respect that view.

It is my hope that because of the Commission's fair and thorough investigation I can in good conscience and with full confidence abandon the calling of a Court of Inquiry, but I am sure that you realize that this I can do only if I am permitted to keep abreast of the Commission's work in line with my assurance to the people of Texas when the Court of Inquiry was deferred at your request.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

bcc: Honorable Leon Jaworski
bcc: Honorable Robert G. Storey

9:00 A.M.

2-25-64
9:30 A.M.

General Carr:

Lee Rankin's office called and left the message that on Thursday, February 27, the Commission will take the testimony of James H. Martin.

Telex

WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

Telex

TO FDC	NO. 360100
Honorable Lee Rankin General Counsel President's Commission 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E. Washington, D. C.	
2-25-64	
Dean Robert Storer will represent our group at Thursday's meeting. My kindest regards.	
Waggoner Carr	

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD
1247—A 4-551

February 26, 1964

Honorable Erik Jonsson
13500 North Central Expressway
c/o Texas Instruments
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mayor Jonsson:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this date I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from the General Council of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy in which it is requested that no change or alteration in the physical surroundings of the assassination scene be made without first advising the Commission of its intention to do so.

I continue to appreciate the fine cooperation we are receiving from the Dallas authorities.

If you will be so kind as to forward any notification to the Commission through this office, you will be following the channels of communication which have been previously set up between the Texas authorities and the Commission itself.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosure

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

FEB 24 1964

Honorable Waggoner Dyer
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

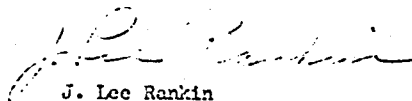
As you know the Commission has been investigating all aspects of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent killing of the man charged with the crime.

In connection with this investigation the Commission has asked me to request through you that the Dallas authorities make no change or alteration in the physical surroundings of the assassination scene without first advising the Commission of its intention to do so.

In the Commission's view this would include the area north of Main Street, south of Elm Street, west of Houston, and east of the first viaduct under which the President's car motored after passing the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

February 28, 1964

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

Dear General:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 26th in which you request through me that the Dallas authorities make no change or alteration in the physical surroundings of the assassination scene without first advising the Commission of its intention to do so.

Upon receipt of your letter I talked with the Mayor of Dallas by telephone and he said, of course, he would be happy to cooperate and would abide by your request.

I have sent through the mail today a copy of your letter to Mayor Erik Jonsson of Dallas.

We welcome the opportunity to be of assistance to you in your important work whenever we can be of service.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

872 FLOOR REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS
RIVERS DE 2 6844

R. G. STOREY
E. TAYLOR ARMSTRONG
LUSH L. STEGER
ROBERT G. STOREY, JR. (92-1982)
CHARLES P. STOREY
ROBERT M. MARTIN, JR.
JOHN K. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEDARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

OF COUNSEL:
C. BURGHAM BUDD

March 6, 1964

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Waggoner Carr
The Attorney General
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

This confirms our two telephone conversations of today with reference to statement in my report of the 27th beginning at the bottom of page 7 concerning an alleged long-distance call from Atlanta, wherein the wife of one of the officials as a telephone operator had overheard a proposed telephone conversation from someone in Atlanta to Lee Oswald and to Jack Ruby.

As reported to you, Mr. Rankin said that he had issued a written instruction for the investigation to be made but that he had not heard anything further from the agency investigating. It was his opinion, in which I concur, that so many similar alleged telephone conversations have been reported that upon proper check have no factual basis; hence, it is his judgment and mine that we should do nothing further about it until something affirmative is received.

This also confirms that I passed a message to Mr. Rankin that, unless he heard otherwise, none of us would be present next week when further examination is made of Secret Service Agents who have previously submitted statements.

Attached is a copy of my letter to Mr. Douglas Walsh concerning the transcript of the Ruby Trial testimony, which is self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

RGS:al
Enc.
cc: Honorable Leon Jaworski

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
27th FLOOR REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS TEXAS 75201
FIVE ISIDE 24614

R. G. STOREY
E. TAYLOR ARMSTRONG
HUGH L. STEGER
ROBERT G. STOREY, JR. (1921-1982)
CHARLES P. STOREY
ROBERT M. MARTIN, JR.
JOHN W. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

OF COUNSEL
C. BURCHAM BIRD

March 6, 1934

C
O
P
Y
Mr. Douglas Walsh
Chief Investigator
District Attorney's Office
Records Building
Dallas, Texas

Re: Transcript of Testimony

Dear Doug:

Many thanks for your information after talking with the official court reporters in the Ruby Trial, wherein you stated that there would be no daily transcript and that it will be transcribed into one document immediately after the trial was concluded.

This also confirms my statement to you that you should request the reporter to send to me at my office, address indicated above, a copy of the transcript as soon as finished and I will promptly remit for the cost of same.

An extra copy of this letter is being enclosed so you may hand it to the appropriate reporter.

Thanking you and with best wishes always, I am

Sincerely yours,
HWS

RCS:al
Enc.

bcc: Honorable Waggoner Carr
Honorable Leon Jaworski
Honorable Leon Hubert

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Attorney General's Office

DATE: March 6, 1964.

TO: General Carr

FROM: Thelma Hinds

SUBJECT: Telephone call from Lee Rankin's Office at

Beverly Heckman of Lee Rankin's office called at 10:50 A.M. and left the following message:

Four dates, two definite, two tentative, have been set for testimony of Secret Servicemen.

Definite - March 9, 9:00 A.M., Graer, Kellerman, Hill and ~~Jackson~~ Youngblood.

Definite - March 10, 9:00 A.M., Rowland, Ewins, Worrell and Jackson. ✓

Tentative - March 11, 9:00 A.M., Linnie Mae ^{Sister} (spelling?) Randall and Buell Wesley Frazier. - ~~Brother~~ *Brother would be wrong*

Tentative - March 12, 9:00 A.M., ~~Bladen~~, McWatters and Wahley.

March 9, 1961

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

Dear General:

Please find attached hereto a copy of a letter I have received from Honorable Mark Penston, Mayor of the City of Dallas, pertaining to the request you made about possible alterations or change in the physical surroundings of the assassination scene. I know you would like to have this for your files.

Should you need anything further I will be happy to cooperate.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:crr
Enclosure

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

ERIK JONSSON
MAYOR

March 5, 1964

Attorney General Waggoner Carr
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 28 and the enclosed copy of the letter from the General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy.

As I indicated to you by telephone, you may be certain that no alteration or change in the physical surroundings of the assassination scene will be made without our first making certain that it is acceptable to the Commission for changes to be made.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

JEJ:hm

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS 77002

March 3, 1964

WASHINGTON OFFICE
FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & WHITE
630-642 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AFFILIATE IN MEXICO
MORINCAU & PEREZ
EDIFICIO DE PAIS
AVEN. SA GENES DE MAYO 22
MEXICO, D.F.

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

Herewith I hand you and Dean Storey Merok copies of articles in the New York Times and the Washington Evening Star on the appearance of Mark Lane before the Warren Commission.

I talked with Lee Rankin at some length while in Washington last Friday about the hearings that will be held this week at which witnesses will be examined who were present at the time of the assassination. I explained to Lee that inasmuch as one three of us had examined not only the FBI reports but also the reports of the Texas officers on the events that transpired at the time of the assassination and immediately subsequent thereto, I doubted that you would exercise the prerogative of being present or designating one of us to represent you. Lee said he understood this perfectly and agreed that it would be of little benefit for you to be represented at each of these sessions. He promised that he would review this with the Chief Justice so that the latter would understand.

Lee further assured me that the transcripts of testimony of all witnesses not held by one of us would be made available for our review at any time you or one of us is in Washington and can find the time to do so. Our relations with the Commission and more specifically with the Chief Justice seem to be on an even keel.

In line with your suggestion made a few weeks ago, I took occasion, while at the White House on other matters, to review with Walter Jenkins the present status of your relations with the Commission as well as a few of the high points of the problems that arose but which were satisfactorily resolved.

With best wishes and regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

lea

Leon Jaworski

LJ:bs

Enclosures (2)

cc: Honorable Robert G. Storey

Warren Panel Gives Lane a Hearing

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—The Presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy held its first public hearing today at the request of a New York lawyer.

The request was made by Mark Lane, a former New York Assemblyman who claims to represent the President's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads the commission, opened the session at the commission's headquarters building by saying that Mr. Lane's request for the hearing was thoroughly agreeable to the commission.

"The commission does not operate in a secret way," Mr. Warren said.

He asserted that the hearings had been limited to the "quiet of our rooms" because it was felt that this would speed the hearings and avoid inconvenience.

"The purpose of this commission," Mr. Warren said, "is to make known to the President and the American public all of the testimony we have received. All of it will be made available at an appropriate time."

Says Ruby Owned Club

Mr. Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Mr. Kennedy, told the commission he had heard of a secret meeting in a Dallas night club eight days before the President was killed.

Present at the meeting, he said, were J. D. Tippitt, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weissman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper;



The New York Times
 Mark Lane

the day the President was shot, and an unidentified third person.

The meeting, Mr. Lane said, was held on Nov. 14 in the Carousel Club, a night club owned by Jack Ruby, now on trial in Dallas for the murder of Oswald.

The hearing room was cleared of newsmen and spectators when Mr. Lane said he would rather give the name of the third person present at the meeting to the commission in private.

When the public session resumed, Justice Warren denied Mr. Lane's request to serve as Oswald's defense counsel before the commission, with the right to examine witnesses and have access to the commission's documents.

Asked what the purpose of

the Dallas meeting was, Mr. Lane said the three persons spent more than two hours conferring. He said his information did not indicate what they were talking about.

Mr. Lane also told the commission that photographs of Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol on his hip were "obviously doctored" before they were printed in newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Lane's contention that a secret meeting had been held in Dallas was first made at a public meeting on Feb. 13 in Town Hall at which Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the accused assassin's mother, appeared.

Although he mentioned the names of Mr. Tippitt and Mr. Weissman at the Town Hall meeting, Mr. Lane did not make public the third person's identity.

Mr. Weissman, asked to comment after Mr. Lane first made his charge, said he had never met Mr. Tippitt, Ruby or Oswald. He also said he had never

been in the Carousel Club. "As far as I know," Mr. Weissman said at that time, "anybody I associated with in Dallas never had any such meeting."

Probers Grant Hearing To Defender of Oswald

By the Associated Press

The presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy has held a surprise public hearing and heard testimony from an attorney who professes to represent the interests of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of the President.

Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan, a member of the commission, reported that the panel began its usual closed session yesterday but that the meeting was thrown open to the public for the first time at the request of Marke Lane, New York attorney.

"Put Ideas in Record"

"He was given a fair hearing," Mr. Ford said. "He put his ideas in the record and all will be checked out."

Mr. Ford pointed out that although Mr. Lane contends he is representing Oswald, who was himself slain in Dallas two days after the assassination of the President on November 22, Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald, has not recognized Mr. Lane in the case.

In most States, Mr. Ford noted, the widow has the right to select an attorney to represent her husband's interests.

Mr. Lane at the hearing tried to raise doubt as to Oswald's guilt in the fatal shooting of the President.

Mr. Lane produced a number of news photographs from the assassination scene which he contended were "doctored" to obscure the truth in the case.

Mr. Ford said that copies of the photographs will be compared with the "basic ones" already in the possession of the commission.

The commission is headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, who presided at yesterday's hearing.

In Boston, mother of the accused assassin of President Kennedy says public sympathy is swinging in her favor. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald arrived yesterday in the home town of the slain President to appear on a radio interview.

Explains Her Motive

Mrs. Oswald said her only reason for coming to Boston from New York was to carry out her campaign to clear her son's name in the assassination of the President.

She said she is fighting for her son's good name, along with Attorney Lane.

"And I am the only one closely connected with this incident who is not making money from it," she said.

She said that other than the \$970 in voluntary contributions, she received \$600 from an insurance policy on her son's life and an unspecified amount for making a phonograph record of 13 of her son's letters.

Mrs. Oswald said, however, that she will collect royalties from the record when it goes on the market on April 1 and that she hopes to get an income from a book she plans to write about her son and her own life.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUBIN
JOHN SHIRMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN F. McGUIRE
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

March 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

RE: Testimony before the Commission
(March 16 - 19)

Certain changes have been made in the schedule of testimony for next week as set forth in the memorandum dated March 6, 1964. The following witnesses are now scheduled to appear:

Monday, March 16 2:00 p.m.	Cdr. J. J. Hines Cdr. T. Thornton Bookell Lt. Col. Finck (All from Bethesda Naval Hospital)
Tuesday, March 17 9:00 a.m.	Continuation of medical testimony of above three witnesses
Wednesday, March 18	Michael R. Paine
Thursday, March 19 9:00 a.m.	Ruth A. Paine

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE SPRING MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS
ON MARCH 16, 1964 AT MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

--by Leon Jaworski

Following the President's assassination there were a series of swift-moving events. An employee in the building from which the shots were fired was missing. His description was broadcast and a pick-up order issued. A cruising policeman who sought to interrogate a suspect fitting the description was slain. A suspicious acting man reportedly was seen entering a theater. He was observed to move about from place to place in the lower auditorium. Police surrounded the building--then entered the theater where the suspect was pointed out. Approached by the officers, he was told to stand up and as one of them undertook to search him, the suspect struck the officer with his fist--then reached for his pocket and drew a pistol. The gun was wrested from him but not until after the trigger had been pulled and the cartridge failed to fire. The suspect, shouting "police brutality" was removed from the theater, placed in a car with four officers. On the way to the police station, he repeatedly shouted: "What do you want with me? All you have on me is that I was in possession of a pistol." The suspect was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee in the building from which the assassin's shots were fired.

Quickly unraveling circumstances pointed to Harvey Oswald as the assassin. But at the time these circumstances were far from conclusive. When interrogated by the authorities he was curly, arrogant and scoffed at their efforts to discuss the assassination with him. "I know my rights," he sneered.

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Across the land, lawyers in particular, as well as some laymen who were following television and newspaper accounts of the investigation became perturbed. True, it appeared that Oswald may be the despised assassin, but what about his legal rights? In an aroused and emotionally-charged public to forget that even a strongly-suspected assassin is to be accorded the legal rights guaranteed to an accused under our system of law? Would the authorities, in their eagerness to solve so great a crime, become unmindful of his rights under the judicial process?

Regrettably, much too much had already been telecast about the purported evidence that pointed to his guilt. You not a word had been said about this man being represented by counsel to advise him and to stand ready to resist any encroachment on his legal rights.

Leaders of the Bar became uneasy. "It must not be said that this man, although already hated and scorned, was denied his constitutional rights" thought Leaders of the Bar. Here was a case that may well put to a test our system of equal justice under law. Action was taken to determine the facts.

In such a time of strain and stress, truth is given to many rumors and speculation runs rampant. Fortunately, in this instance, the true facts are available for your appraisal.

On his own initiative and implementing the suggestion of others, Louis Nichols, the then president of the Dallas Bar Association, called on Lee Harvey Oswald to ascertain the facts regarding his desire for the services of counsel. I have his report of what occurred, and I shall read to you the pertinent excerpts.

"On Saturday, the day following the assassination, I contacted the District Attorney to determine whether or not he knew if Oswald was then represented by an attorney. He advised me that so far as he knew, Oswald was not then represented by an attorney, nor had he made any demand or request that an attorney be appointed to represent him or made available to him.

"I then contacted a Captain on the City of Dallas Police Force to determine whether or not Oswald was represented by an attorney or whether he had made any demand for an attorney. This Captain, who is an administrative assistant to the Chief of Police, advised me that so far as he knew, Oswald was not then represented by an attorney, and that he had made no request of the Police that an attorney be made available to him or that he be permitted to call any attorney. . . . The Captain then advised me that I was perfectly welcome to come down and see Oswald and determine myself whether or not Oswald desired an attorney.

"On Saturday afternoon, I went to the City Hall and to the office of the Chief of Police. The Chief said that he was glad to see me and he personally took me to the jail where Oswald was located. The Chief introduced me to Oswald and offered to make available a place for me to talk to Oswald, but I advised him that the cell would be satisfactory. The Chief then stepped back so as to permit me to converse with Oswald without any interference on his part.

"I introduced myself to Oswald and advised him that I was President of the Dallas Bar Association and had come up to determine whether or not he had an attorney to represent him or whether he desired that the Dallas Bar Association do anything toward obtaining

an attorney to represent him. Mr. Oswald stated that he desired to be represented by an attorney named John Apt or Abt of New York City and asked me if I knew this lawyer. I told him that I did not. He then asked me if I knew any Dallas lawyer who was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. I told him that I did not. He then stated that he was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. I again asked him whether he desired that either I or the Dallas Bar Association do anything at that time toward getting him an attorney to represent him. He stated that if he could not get the New York lawyer or if he could not get a lawyer who was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him, and if there was an attorney in Dallas who believed as he did, and believed in the things he believed in, and believed in his innocence as much as he could, that he might call on us in the following week about getting such a lawyer. I again asked him if he wanted anything done at this time. He stated that he did not, but that I might contact him during the following week and he would let me know whether or not he desired the Dallas Bar Association to do anything.

"After satisfying myself that he knew what he was doing and that he did not appear to be in a position of being deprived of his rights to counsel, and after satisfying myself that he did not desire that either I or the Dallas Bar Association do anything at that time, I then left.

"At no time while I was in with him did he indicate that he had been deprived of an opportunity to call a lawyer or to otherwise seek legal advice, nor did he indicate to me in any way that

he had been mistreated.

"My personal reaction was that Oswald was in full control of his faculties, and was neither belligerent nor did he appear to be frightened or subdued and that he did not desire the Dallas Bar Association to provide him counsel, but felt that if he did not get a lawyer of his own choosing to represent him, that an attorney would be made available if requested by him."

This was Saturday afternoon, the day after the assassination and the day before Oswald was slain. On that same day--Saturday--Oswald's wife Marina, his mother Marguerite and his brother Robert asked the authorities for permission to visit with Harvey Oswald. Permission was granted and each of them visited with him. Each of them he assured that he was not being mistreated. "Do not worry about me--I am all right," he said.

The next day--Sunday noon--Oswald was shot to death. He had talked with the President of the Dallas Bar Association, he had talked with his wife, mother and brother. He had not asked that counsel be obtained for him. Why not? I have my opinion, and you will form yours. But I think we can agree that he was not denied the right to be represented by counsel.

When Jack Ruby was charged with the murder of Oswald, a hearing on his right to bail appeared imminent. There was basis for suspecting that the hearing would be televised. Canon 35 of the ABA's code of ethics is not followed in Texas. The taking of pictures in the courtroom as well as television coverage is left to the discretion of the judge presiding over the trial. The underlying reason for this unsatisfactory practice in our courts

revealed by the investigation would be improper. But the procedures that have been utilized may be discussed. At least in my capacity as special counsel to the Attorney General of Texas on the matter of the investigation, I face no barrier in discussing the investigative work of the Texas authorities and the modus operandi in coordinating our efforts with those of the Warren Commission.

Following the graveside services of President Kennedy, at a conference held at the White House with the Attorney General of Texas, it was determined that it would be advisable for a Texas Court of Inquiry to be called to determine the facts of the assassination and accordingly public announcement to this effect was made. Under Texas law, a Court of Inquiry, which the Attorney General has the right to call, is invoked for the purpose of discovering facts. Its powers are limited to fact-finding. At the time of this decision, the appointment of a Presidential Commission was not indicated but because of subsequent events, such a Commission was considered advisable. Soon after its appointment was announced, to be presided over by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Attorney General of Texas and his special counsel met with the Chief Justice and others to discuss the desirability of avoiding conflicts and to coordinate all investigative efforts. A mutually helpful agreement was reached, the details of which can best be imparted by reading the following letter from the Chief Justice to the Honorable J. J. Carr, Attorney General of Texas, the publication of which was authorized.

"All of the members of the Commission are aware of the deep interest of Texas in the tragic event which occurred there and with respect to which all of us are exercising the responsibilities

laid upon us. We share your view that it is desirable to have state officials do everything possible to uncover all the facts, and are appreciative of the availability of these facts to the Commission.

"As you know, at this time the Commission is organizing its procedures and we do not yet have available the comprehensive report of the FBI or of other investigative agencies, both Federal and State. While we expect to receive this material soon, it will take time to analyze it thoroughly, and I am sure you will agree that there may remain matters which will require further investigation before we feel we are in possession of all of the relative data upon which to make evaluation and judgment. We are most anxious, as I am sure you are, to take no steps which could impede investigation or which could lead the public to mistaken conclusion based upon partial factual information. In addition the Commission, as well as the Texas Court of Inquiry, must be extremely careful not to prejudice in any way the trial in Texas of Jack Ruby.

"The Commission would not wish to interfere in any way with you or other state authorities in the conduct of matters which are your responsibilities, and in which, as you point out, the State of Texas has a proper and important interest. At the same time, it is the view of the Commission, for the reasons stated above, that a public inquiry in Texas at this time might be more harmful than helpful in our mutual search for the truth. Recognizing that the timing of this Inquiry is your responsibility and your decision, we cannot refrain from the suggestion that you consider the wisdom of postponement of this Court.

"It would be the Commission's desire that you and your

Special Counsel, or either of you, participate in the Commission's work, and counsel with it, it being the Commission's wish that you as the representative of the State of Texas be fully advised of the progress that is made in the course of the Commission's investigation and advance such suggestions as you consider helpful to the accomplishment of the Commission's assignment. It is developed that the Commission would deem it advisable that testimony of certain witnesses residing in Texas should be taken before a Texas Court of Inquiry and, in that event, we would expect to call upon you to render this additional assistance.

"Let me assure you of the desire of the Commission to work most closely with you and of our conviction that in a spirit of close cooperation we can responsibly meet our independent obligations."

The Attorney General and his Special Counsel were convinced that the investigative authority of the Federal government was being used intelligently and energetically to the fullest extent. Therefore, pursuant to the Commission's request, it was our considered judgment that the Texas Court of Inquiry, if held at that time or in the then immediate future, might bring about an interruption in the continuity of the nation-wide investigation.

The Attorney General of Texas then issued this statement: "It is my conclusion and decision that the convening of the Texas Court of Inquiry should, for the present time, be withheld. At the same time that I announced this decision, I also accepted the invitation of the Warren Commission in which they asked my special

and me to attend their hearings and assist with the Commission's important task.

"It is clearly understood by all concerned that if, after we have assisted the Commission in this work, we feel the necessity of additional investigation to disclose further facts, we will then have no hesitancy in calling for the Texas Court of Inquiry.

"Only one thing is uppermost in our minds. Every possible fact concerning these tragic events must be sought out and established. Then, and only then, will the public confirm that justice has been accomplished."

The arrangement thus made has proved to be a sound one. The Commission has the Herculean task of ferreting out the facts from a mass of rumors and conjectures. In addition, it has to contend with exhibitionists and opportunists. So far as I have been able to perceive, no stone is being left unturned in a dedicated search for the truth. I have been at times both concerned and amused at the fantastic statements and innuendo contained in some newspaper and magazine articles purporting to give the facts. The best course for the public to follow is to take these with a grain of salt until the findings are announced.

There has been a close and harmonious cooperation between the Commission and the Texas authorities. Much of the evidence to be sifted and weighed by the Commission emanates from Texas. The police authorities in Dallas and other parts of Texas have been most helpful in their phases of this investigation. I should add that Robert G. Storey of Dallas, a Fellow, is also

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serving as Special Counsel and has aided materially in providing helpful liaison in Dallas in addition to other functions.

It has been my privilege to attend a number of the Commission's sessions. The Attorney General, Dean Stoney and I alternate in attending these hearings. I have been impressed by the thoroughness of the work performed by the staff serving the Commission. Two of our Fellows, Joe Ball and Bert Jenner, are serving on this staff.

Only one who has some knowledge of the piles of exhibits, the numerous reports that need to be studied and analyzed, the many witnesses that need to be heard and the tedious task of separating the grain from the chaff can appreciate the length of time this undertaking will consume. It is hoped that in the end the public at large and lawyers in particular will find that they can give their approval to this important undertaking.

Now I realize that some of you had hoped that in these remarks there would be a disclosure of some of the results of the investigative work done so far, including perhaps some conclusions that might have been reached. From that standpoint, at least, my comments have been a failure. In that regard my situation is no different from that of the boy who brought home a miserable report card. He not only failed every subject but made the lowest possible grade that could be given in each. His disheartened father read the card over and over again and shaking his head finally said: "Well, one thing is certain. He sure as hell didn't cheat."

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 16 1964

Mr. Henry J. Wade
District Attorney
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Wade:

Now that the Ruby trial has been successfully completed, the Commission has requested that the staff proceed with that portion of the Commission's work which must be done in Dallas. Representatives of the Commission staff will be going to Dallas later this week to begin interviewing and taking the depositions of numerous witnesses with information to supply regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

As you know, the Commission is grateful for the cooperation which you and your assistants have provided during the past several months. We would appreciate any further assistance that you will be able to render to the members of the staff during the taking of depositions. A representative of the Commission will contact you shortly after his arrival in Dallas to discuss the Commission's work with you further.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Waggoner Carr,
A.G. - Texas

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

MAR 2 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

As you know, this Commission was established by President Johnson on November 29, 1963, to investigate and report upon all the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

During the past several months the Commission's work has been facilitated by the generous cooperation of officials of the State of Texas and the City of Dallas, particularly Attorney General Waggoner Carr and District Attorney Henry J. Wade. The extensive statements and the related materials supplied by you and the members of your Department have also been of great assistance in our mutual effort to determine all the facts concerning the events of last November.

At the suggestion of Attorney General Carr and District Attorney Wade the Commission has deferred any visits by members of the Commission staff to Dallas until the completion of the trial of Jack Ruby. Now that the trial has been concluded, the Chief Justice has requested that members of the staff visit Dallas for the purpose of taking the depositions of numerous witnesses who have relevant information to supply. We are interested in securing the testimony of numerous officers of your Department regarding the investigation of the assassination, the apprehension and interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the shooting of Oswald by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963.

cc: Mr. Waggoner Carr,
A. G. - Texas

The Commission would appreciate your continuing cooperation in the work of the Commission staff in Dallas. I can assure you that we will make every effort to interfere as little as possible with your law enforcement responsibilities. After the members of the staff arrive in Dallas later this week, Mr. Howard P. Williams of the Department of Justice, who has been working with the Commission, will be in touch with you to discuss the most convenient arrangements.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
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JOHN A. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEDARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

COUNSELLOR
C. B. ARCHAM BUDS

March 18, 1964

Dear Waggoner:

This confirms our conversation over the telephone that I will be out of Dallas about three weeks beginning on Friday, March 27, and will make a three-week trip overseas as per the attached schedule.

As I mentioned to you over the phone, I would be glad to do anything possible at the Warren Commission on either Monday, March 30, or Tuesday, March 31, when I expect to be in New York but I could run down to Washington from New York and spend one of those days. However, I cannot very well be there both days as I have some business matters in New York. Upon my return trip I expect to fly from Tripoli, Libya, through Rome and on to Washington on April 21, arriving late that evening, and will be registered at the Statler Hilton. I could spend both the 22nd and 23rd at the Commission if there is any necessity. Please keep these dates in mind, and you may advise me in advance or through my law office by calling my secretary, Mrs. Lee.

Sincerely yours

Bob Storey

Honorable Waggoner Carr
The Attorney General
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

cc: Honorable Leon Jaworski

Itinerary attached

*To go on
Monday
Mar-30
Leon - by
Miss. Mar 31
& return
(no records
available)*

R. C. STOREY

Trip to Europe and Libya

March 27 (Fri.)	Lv. Dallas AAL #34 Arr. St. Louis Lv. St. Louis AAL #94 Arr. New York	7:15 a.m. 8:59 a.m. 12:00 noon 3:00 p.m.
	New York Hilton Hotel	
April 1 (Wed.)	Lv. New York PA #100 Arr. London	10:00 a.m. 2:00
	Savoy Hotel	
April 4 (Sat.)	Lv. London BMA #624 Arr. Bonn-Cologne	10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.
	c/o American Ambassador McChes	
April 7 (Tues.)	Lv. Dusseldorf Luft. #340 Arr. Rome	8:45 1:30
	Excelsior Hotel	
April 14 (Tues.)	Lv. Rome Alitalia #AZ 424 Arr. Tripoli	1:00 1:45
	c/o American Ambassador Lightner	
April 21 (Tues.)	Lv. Tripoli Alitalia #AZ 425 Arr. Rome	11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
	Lv. Rome PA #119 Arr. Baltimore (Pr. Airport) Statler Hilton	1:15 2:25
April 23 (Thurs.)	Lv. Washington EAL #403 Arr. St. Louis	5:50 p.m. 9:15 p.m.
	Statler Hotel	
April 24 (Fri.)	Lv. St. Louis AAL #439 Arr. Dallas	12:10 p.m. 3:34 p.m.

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CHARLES P. STOREY
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JOHN K. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEGARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

OF COUNSEL
C. BURHAM BODD

March 18, 1964

C
O
P
Y

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

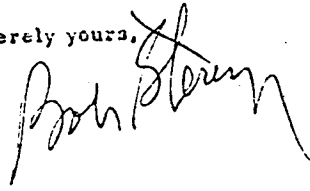
You will probably be interested in the lead article in the Dallas Morning News of today concerning the comments of our associate, General Waggoner Carr, relating to the behavior of Melvin Belli in the Jack Ruby case.

While this does not bear directly on the facts, it is pertinent to the function and administration of the rule of law in which I know you have a deep interest.

I am sending a copy of this letter and the article to our mutual friend, Leo Rankin. I might add that the leaders of the Bar in Texas disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Belli, especially his "tirade" immediately after the jury rendered its verdict.

With continued best wishes and highest esteem, I am

Very sincerely yours,



The Honorable Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the United States
The Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

bcc: Honorable Lee Rankin
General Waggoner Carr
Honorable Leon Jaworski

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

March 18, 1964

CARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLER

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MEMORANDUM TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

RE: Schedule of Testimony before the Commission

Additional changes have been made in the schedule of testimony from that set forth in the memorandum dated March 6. The following witnesses are now scheduled to appear during the next two weeks:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Tues., March 24 9 a.m.	Howard L. Brennan James Earl Jarman, Jr. Bonnie Ray Williams Harold Norman Roy S. Truly	Mr. Brennan is an important eyewitness who observed a man in the window of the 6th floor with a rifle prior to the assassination and saw the man fire one shot. The next three witnesses are three employees of the Depository who were on the fifth floor at the time of the shooting. Mr. Truly, superintendent of the building, can testify regarding his encounter with Oswald immediately after the assassination.
Wed., March 25 9 a.m.	Patrolman Baker Mrs. E. A. Reid Deputy Sheriff Boone Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney Patrolman M.W. McDonald	Patrolman Baker and Mrs. Reid can testify regarding their encounters with Oswald immediately after the firing of the shots. Deputy Sheriffs Boone and Mooney are two of the police officers who took part in the investigative effort immediately after the assassination and are the officers who discovered the cartridge shells and the rifle on the 6th floor of the Depository.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Witness</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Wed., March 25 (Continued)		Patrolman McDonald is the officer who apprehended Oswald in the theater after the killing of Tippit.
Thurs., March 26 9 a.m.	W. W. Scoggins Helen Markham Jeanette Davis Ted Callaway	Scoggins and Markham were two eyewitnesses who saw the killing of Tippit. Davis and Callaway will testify that a man they have identified as Oswald left the scene of the murder with a pistol in his hands.
Mon., March 30 9 a.m.	Dr. Charles J. Carrico Dr. Malcolm R. Perry	Doctors Carrico and Perry are two of the Parkland Hospital doctors who examined and treated President Kennedy. Additional medical testimony may be presented on this day depending upon the outcome of depositions to be taken by the staff in Dallas next week.
Tues., March 31 and following days to the extent neces- sary.	Experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other law enforcement agencies and/or independent scientific laboratories.	It is anticipated that some expert testimony can be presented to the Commission beginning on this date with respect to questions of ballistics, handwriting analysis, fingerprint identification and clothing analysis.

March 20, 1964

Honorable Robert G. Storey
2700 Republic National Bank
Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Dean:

By the attached letter you can see
how we plan to cover most of the
hearings during the next two weeks.
I hope you will be able to be present
for the testimony on Monday, March
30th.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosure

March 20, 1964

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

Dear General:

I have received your memorandum of March 18th setting out the schedule of testimony before the Commission.

This is to advise that I am making my plans to be present for that portion of the testimony which will be heard on Wednesday, the 25th and Thursday, the 26th. It will be necessary for me to return to Houston on the afternoon of the 26th in order to prepare for the hearing the following day on our Congressional Redistricting bill.

On Monday, March 30, you can expect Dean Storey to be present. On Tuesday, March 31, Mr. Jaworski will be present. Mr. Jaworski asks that your secretary be prepared to make available to him the transcript of testimony given since his last appearance there.

It will be good to see you again.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:er

cc: Honorable Leon Jaworski and Honorable Robert G. Storey

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone: 543 1400

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

ARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
PALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN F. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

March 23, 1964

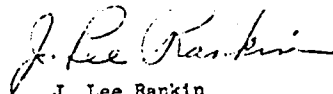
Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 in which your plans for representation before the Commission hearings this week and next week are set forth. It will be a pleasure to see you again, as well as Dean Storey and Mr. Jaworski.

The testimony requested will be made available to Mr. Jaworski when he arrives.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

8TH FLOOR REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

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ROBERT H. MARTIN, JR.
JOHN A. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEDARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

C. BURCHAM BUDD

March 24, 1964

Dear Waggoner:

With further reference to our telephone conversation, it was good to receive your assistant, Bob Davis, who arrived this morning. I have just returned from a luncheon which I gave to the staff members of the Warren Commission who are engaged in taking testimony at the present time, and Bob Davis was welcomed by them and he has just left for the hearings this afternoon.

We discussed a great many matters of mutual interest, including welcoming in your behalf the members of the team to Texas, particularly indicating that Bob Davis would keep up with the day-to-day proceedings so that he could brief the three of us.

Reports on other items connected with the investigation may be of interest. The staff member, Mr. Spector, who is chief of the team interrogating doctors, nurses and other attendants at Parkland Hospital, said that the Commission was very anxious to have a look at the clothing of Governor Connally. My answer was that I had noticed through the press that the clothing had been cleaned and either was or would be placed in the state archives. Bob Davis confirmed this and said that he would arrange for that particular team to have a look at the clothing. They do not want to interrogate or to confer with Governor Connally since we understand that this will be a special matter handled by the Commission or one of the members in cooperation with you.

The attached copy of letter to Mr. Leon Hubert, who had requested a copy of the statement of facts in the Ruby case, is self-explanatory. In this connection, Bob Davis also requested a copy of the testimony that was being taken in Dallas. Mr. Hubert's reply was that they expected to have an original and one copy from each witness which will be forwarded to the Warren Commission and there reproductions will be made so that we will have a complete copy. Bob Davis will follow through on this request.

This also reconfirms that I expect to be in Washington for any hearings of the Warren Commission next Monday, March 30, and again upon

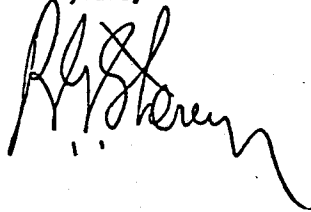
Honorable Waggoner Carr

-2-

March 24, 1964

my return April 22 and 23. There is no change in my itinerary and, if you need to get in touch with me, my secretary, Mrs. Lee, will be glad to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. G. Starn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail.

RGS:al

Honorable Waggoner Carr
The Attorney General
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

cc: Honorable Leon Jaworski

cc: Mr. Robert T. Davis

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
27th FLOOR REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201
RIVKRD 2-6944

R. S. STOREY
E. TAYLOR ARMSTRONG
HUGH L. STEGER
ROBERT S. STOREY, JR. (1921-1962)
CHARLES P. STOREY
ROBERT M. MARTIN, JR.
JOHN E. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEDARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

OF COUNSEL
C. BERGHAM BORN

March 24, 1964

C
Mr. Leon Hubert
c/o Honorable Barefoot Sanders
United States District Attorney
Dallas, Texas

Dear Leon:

O
This letter confirms the latest information concerning a copy of the statement of facts in the Ruby trial.

P
Yesterday I had a long conversation with the court reporter, Jas. J. Muleady, 10631 Desdemona Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone Number DA 1-5882, as follows:

Y
He has not actually begun the transcript. He indicated that on the conclusion of the Ruby trial he was exhausted and, in fact, his doctor suggested that he go to bed but the result was that he took a long rest and he said he was ready to begin yesterday but that he was shocked by the statement in the press that Ruby had filed a "pauper's oath". However, I indicated that I would assume that the State would pay for the record if the pauper's oath was not set aside.

He recognizes that, as, if and when he transcribes his notes, he will send a copy directly to us. He made no promise of the time of delivery and the information is the best that I could obtain.

As you realize, Bob Davis, Assistant Attorney General, whom you met today at the luncheon, will be in attendance during the interrogation of witnesses and will be able to give his full time as long as you gentlemen are taking testimony in Dallas.

This also confirms that I will be out of the city and overseas for four weeks beginning Friday, March 27, but will be at the Warren Commission hearings on next Monday, March 30, and will stop over in Washington April 22-23 upon my return.

Mr. Leon Hubert

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March 24, 1964

In the meantime, we are ready to cooperate in every way possible to expedite your mission.

Sincerely yours,

R.W.D.

RGS:al

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr ✓
Honorable Leon Jaworski
Mr. Robert T. Davis

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

March 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

FROM: J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

RE: Testimony before the Commission
(March 31 - April 3)

The following expert witnesses are scheduled to appear
before the Commission at the designated times:

Tues., March 31	Mr. Robert A. Frazier Mr. Cortlandt M. Cunningham	Mr. Frazier and Mr. Cunningham are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and will testify regarding their examination of the weapons, bullets and cartridge cases associated with the assassination and the murder of Officer Tippit.
Wed., April 1	Mr. Joseph D. Nicol Mr. Ronald E. Simons	Mr. Nicol is Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, and will testify regarding his examination of the weapons and bullets. Mr. Simons is from the Weapons System Division at Fort Meade, Maryland, and will testify regarding the accuracy of the rifle found on the sixth floor.

Thurs., April 2

Mr. Sebastian J. Latona
Lt. Joseph Mooney
and/or
Det. Arthur Mandella

Mr. Latona will testify regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation examination of fingerprints and palm prints discovered on items of evidence involved in this investigation. The other two witnesses are from the New York Police Department and will testify on the same subject.

Friday, April 3

Mr. Paul Stombugh
A second FBI expert

Mr. Stombugh will testify regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation examination of the fibers found on the gun and the paper sack and the hairs found on the blanket in which the rifle was reportedly wrapped. The second expert to be designated by the Bureau will testify regarding his examination of the paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Depository.

April 6, 1964

Chief J. E. Curry
Chief of Police
City of Dallas
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Chief:

I want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 25th together with the copies of a letter received by your department.

I have forwarded copies of this letter to the Presidential Special Commission.

I continue to personally appreciate your fine and effective cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

March 25, 1964

Mr. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General
State of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Sir:

For your information I am enclosing copies
of a letter received by this department.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC/as
Encs.

Felix E. Forredo D.
P. O. Box 3336
Guayaquil (Ecuador) S. A.

Mr. Jack Ruby
Dallas, Texas
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Ruby:

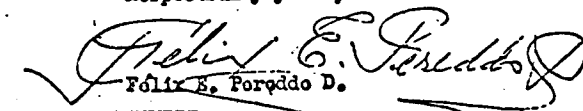
Enclosed is copy of a carload of circular soon to be distributed in Dallas and throughout the world.

To me you have not murdered anyone, you executed a dirty killer, following understood orders, and therefore you are "NOT GUILTY".

I have gone to all this trouble because had I been to the States by the time President Kennedy was murdered, I might as well be in your place, and therefore I feel as though I am defending myself.

Good luck Ruby.

Respectfully yours,


Felix E. Forredo D.

Fep.

cc : To many people

Félix E. Pereddo J.
P. O. Box 3336
Guayaquil (Ecuador) S. A.

Guayaquil, March 16, 1964

Mr. Joe E. Brown Lee
Attorney at Law & Judge of Ruby's prosecution
Dallas, Texas
U. S. A.

Ref: JACK RUBY NO ES MAS CULPABLE QUE LOS
JUECES QUE LO CONDENARON.

Your honor:

You gave Jack Ruby the chair. Your honor, this verdict should be definite, but not for Ruby. Those who rightly deserve it are Henry Wade, Max E. Causey, Dallas Police, Dallas Politicians and yourself your honor, for at the time of Kennedy's slaughtering you along with millions of Americans were potential killers, this being definitely proved by the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was never given proper protection, and although you were the ones supposed to protect his life you did nothing positive, thus approving of Lee's execution, and actually enforcing old-times Texas' laws.

In lieu of protection he was abandoned to his fate in a wolves' world which extended throughout the world, and you purposefully offered him to anyone mad enough to replace the firing squad by broadcasting and showing the exact time and place where he was to appear, signing his death certificate by falsely protecting him with a police detail limited enough to permit the passing of any prospect to carry out the understood orders.

Things were so carefully planned that even the vehicle for his transportation was not at the usual parking place, but at considerable distance.

As you Dallas people claim, you have been disgraced; yes, but by yourselves, not by Ruby. Now you appear as proud best administrators of justice, trying to keep appearances before the world by killing an innocent victim, when in fact you should be ashamed of such an action.

You may rightly state that this is none of my business, but the fact that I, like many other people in the world could willingly have acted as executioner of Lee Harvey Oswald on the spot, bestows me the right to speak and believe that Lee had already declared through shots of "Penthothal", and that you found it a necessity to shut his mouth for good to avoid the possibility of a war with Russia, hence the reason of your looking for a Ruby to screen your dirty job, for you pushed him and you know it.

As for Melvin Belli, along with his battery of councillors, I just can't realize how in the world he ever got to be an outstanding lawyer. Looks as if he was bribed and is only putting in an act, for he precisely chose the least defensible angle for a fruitful defense. Your honor, you will please excuse the rudeness of this letter, but it may be good for Dallas people to know what other people think.

Under the circumstances, if you wish to regain your indisputable fame of "Champions of Justice and Good Will", and for the sake of justice and North America, you must set Ruby free on the double and declare him no more "CULPABLE" than you are.

After all didn't he do something that "CULPABLE"...

April 6, 1964

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

Dear Lee:

Chief Curry of the Dallas Police has forwarded to me a copy of two letters which I thought you might be interested in for your files. I do not know what, if anything can be done, or should be done, but I did want you to have copies.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosures

April 9, 1964

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

Dear Lee:

Perhaps you have seen the issue of Washington Report
for March 16, 1964 entitled "Background For Assas-
sination".

I found it very interesting and, if you have not seen it,
I know you will too.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosure

PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL COMMISSION
HEARINGS

Tuesday, April 21, 1964	1:00 P. M.	Dr. Charles Gregory Dr. Robert Shawl
Tuesday, April 21, 1964	2:45 P. M.	Governor & Mrs. Connally
Wednesday, April 22, 1964	9:00 A. M.	Lt. Carl Day Cap. J. W. Fritz Chief J. E. Curry
Thursday, April 23, 1964	9:00 A. M.	Mr. Lindal L. Shaneyfelt Mr. Forrest Sorrels Mr. Winston G. Lawson Mr. Robert Bouck

21 520
NA84420

April 23, 1961

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

Dear Lee:

I am enclosing a letter from Deputy Chief Stevenson and one from Lieutenant Cunningham concerning a check of garages and service stations patronized by Jack Ruby.

I am retaining the originals in our files but they will be made available to you if you so desire them.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosures

April 23, 1964

Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson
City of Dallas
Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of
Lieutenant Cunningham's report on the
subject "papers found in Jack Ruby's
car." I appreciate your continued
support.

A copy of this report will be made
available immediately to the Warren
Commission.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 17, 1964

The Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General
State of Texas
Austin, Texas

Subject: Check of Garages and Service
Stations Patronized by Jack Ruby

Dear Sir:

Several days ago I was contacted by Mr. Vince Drain, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, regarding a check of garages and service stations patronized by Jack Ruby.

On April 5, Lieutenant E. L. Cunningham contacted four such places which, from papers found in Ruby's car, indicated he might have patronized. A copy of Lieutenant Cunningham's report is enclosed.

Donnell D. Whittier, named in the enclosed report, formerly worked at the Texaco Service Station, Cleburne and Ewing, serviced Ruby's car when he came to the station. As you will recall, Whittier was arrested by officers of this department on November 18, 1963, at which time two machine guns and two Browning automatic rifles were recovered which had been taken in a burglary of the National Guard Headquarters at Terrell, Texas. According to our records he was convicted in Federal Court and is now serving time for this offense.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Stevenson
W. H. Stevenson
Deputy Chief Commanding
Criminal Investigation Division

MWS/as
Enc.

April 5, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

Subject: Papers found in Jack Ruby's Car

Sir:

I contacted Mr. Leo Navarro, 1323 Claude, who owns the Navarro Garage at 815 South Denley Drive. He stated he had never met Mr. Ruby, but that a friend of his, a Mr. V. E. Moralli, had given Ruby his name and the address of his garage when Ruby asked Moralli where he could find a good mechanic. Ruby never brought his car to Navarro for repair work.

Mr. V. E. Moralli, 715 West Penbrooke, WH 8-9795, states that Jack Ruby traded at his Texaco Service Station at Ewing and Clarendon for about one year. However, he did not know Ruby very well. He gave Ruby a card with Leo Navarro's address on it when Jack asked him where he could find an honest mechanic. Moralli never did see Ruby with anyone that fit Oswald's description.

Donnell D. Whittier worked at Moralli's Service Station and took care of Ruby's work for him. Moralli states he does not know if they were friends or had relations other than that of customer and station attendant or not. Whittier was arrested November 18, 1963 for burglary of National Guard Armory in Terrell, Texas. I understand that he has been convicted of this burglary in Federal Court.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, 3000 Blackburn, LA 1-7131 was contacted. He stated that he knew Jack Ruby when he ran the Silver Spur in 1948. He met Jack about two weeks prior to November 22 in the Merchants State Bank. They greeted each other and Jack asked Wilson what he was doing for a living. Mr. Wilson gave Ruby his business card and told him to come to see him. Mr. Wilson states that to his knowledge Ruby was never in his place.

The Texaco Service Station at 8th and Thornton Freeway was purchased by a Mr. Howard on the 15th of March, 1964 from Mr. E. D. Harris. Mr. Howard does not know where Mr. Harris could be contacted.

Respectfully

E. L. Cunningham
Lieutenant of Police
Forgery Bureau

lb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1. Method 100-100
Washington, D.C. 20535
Telephone 54-1000

W. WARREN
C. CALDWELL
EDWARD B. RUSSELL
DON SHEARMAN AND
STREANDE
W. FROGS
WALD R. FORD
DON J. McCLOY
WILLIAM W. DULLES

APR 27 1964


Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear General:

Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr. of the Commission staff has brought to my attention a request made of him by Assistant Attorney General Davis regarding the depositions taken by Commission representatives in Dallas. Mr. Davis has supplied us with a list of the witnesses deposed and requests that the staff indicate those witnesses whose testimony is considered most significant.

I am not aware, of course, of the reasons for this request. It certainly is true that some of these witnesses will be considered more significant by the Commission than others. However, our evaluation of the testimony of these witnesses will constitute to a considerable extent the basis of our Final Report, and I think it is premature to label any one witness or group of witnesses as more significant than any other. I regret that we cannot comply with this request and I am confident that you will understand our position.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

April 28, 1964

To: Honorable Waggoner Carr
The Attorney General
Austin, Texas

MEMORANDUM

This is a brief report on a few impressions from my overseas trip as to the repercussions in Europe and other parts of the world and the testimony at the Warren Commission on April 22-23, 1964.

Overseas Observations

During my visits on other matters to London, Bonn, Germany, Italy and Libya, I had the opportunity to talk with many leaders, including our own American Ambassadors at each post, as well as high-ranking foreign personnel in government and the legal profession. Rather than discuss details, I am giving you certain definite conclusions.

While I knew of the great interest in the events in Dallas including the Ruby trial, I had no idea that there was such a universal interest. It seems that most everyone from the taxi driver on up to the highest officials that I met, when they found I was from Dallas or had any connection with the investigation, would ask me very searching questions about the events. The entire events were widely publicized and many editorials, news comments and other writings from foreign sources have appeared.

For example, while in London, I picked up a paper back edition entitled, "While the World Stood Still", which was completed and appeared in the book stands of England about December 15, 1963. While it did mention previous Presidential assassinations in this country, the whole emphasis and at least three-fourths of the book contained accounts of the assassination of President Kennedy and subsequent events. I have forgotten the author's name, and the book was in my largest piece of luggage which has been lost with the airlines between Washington and Dallas.

One of the most disturbing publications came through "L'Express" of Paris, including the Buchanan article. Dr. Malcomb Perry, the surgeon who operated on the President and Oswald, was widely quoted

Honorable Waggoner Carr

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April 28, 1964

as expressing an opinion that the shots could have or did come from the West, possibly from the overpass. However, as I wrote you before, the testimony of Dr. Malcomb Perry, which I covered in a previous report, was unequivocal in stating that he did not make any such conclusion although he might have said when being pressed by reporters immediately after the death of the President that "shots might have come from the West but I did not make a categorical statement to that effect."

Mark Lane, the original attorney for the mother of Oswald, appeared before the Communist lawyers (International Association of Democratic Lawyers) at Budapest, at which time he is proposed to have said that the gun in evidence was not the one that Oswald used and that the pictures of Oswald holding the guns was superimposed on his own photograph. I read a press report in Rome that Mark Lane received a "big hand" and much applause when he expressed great doubt that Oswald was the man who shot President Kennedy. He was also interviewed in Rome while I was there and made similar statements, all of which seemed to be exaggerated and in the hope of attracting attention. In London, Bonn, Germany, Rome and especially in Tripoli, Libya, nearly every person who knew me personally or who knew who I was asked me many questions in private and in public appearances about the events in Dallas.

Another example was when our own United States Ambassador to Germany, Honorable George McGhee, who has been a life-long friend, had a group of German jurists, practitioners and prosecutors together for a dinner one evening. During the cocktail hour, several asked me about the subject, and it was suggested that in my remarks I should introduce the subject of the assassination and related events. Much interest was manifested and many intelligent questions were asked.

Perhaps the most interesting and searching observations came from Libya where I spent eight days and was in some meetings of jurists and lawyers or other public meetings and invariably during the question period events in Dallas provoked many questions. Continually questions would be along this line: "Was there a connection between Ruby and

Honorable Waggoner Carr

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April 28, 1964

co-conspirators?" Several asked if Ruby was not a member of a "gang". Later in private conversations some of the same people interpreted the word "gang" to mean the Israeli or Jewish people since they had found that his real name was Rubenstein and therefore a Jew. The Arab-Israeli question is to the forefront in recent weeks, especially since the Arab Conference a few months ago in which they demanded that the British and American bases must be removed from Libya.

From our own sources of information and in talking with Libyan leaders, we found the Arab-Israeli question is acute and affecting the negotiations for removal of the bases, etc. In fact, many questioners were trying to enlist sympathy for the Arab cause by endeavoring to show that "Rubenstein" was a part of the Zionist conspiracy against them and others.

Questions continually came about when the Warren Commission report would be released and why the public was not informed of the testimony.

Warren Commission Hearings
April 22-23

General Carr had been present the day before when Governor Connally and his wife testified and heard a part of the testimony of Chief Curry of Dallas (I am enclosing to General Carr his notes that were left on the desk before his departure). All of the Commissioners with the exception of Senator Russell and Congressman Boggs were present a part of the time during the hearings on both days.

Chief Curry began his testimony by describing that he and other law enforcement officers were in the lead car of the Presidential procession and preceded only by a motorcycle officer who went ahead of their car to clear traffic. The Curry car was followed by the car in which the President and Mrs. Kennedy and Governor Connally and his wife were riding. The Presidential car was followed by the Vice President's car.

April 28, 1964

Chief Curry described the organization of the motorcade and indicated it was his usual practice to have armed officers in a car immediately following any dignitary, and they had so planned for this motorcade. His argument was that, if anyone tried to harm the dignitary and his associates who were in the lead car, the officers following immediately could take quick action. In fact, he said that if such a car of officers had immediately followed the President and since they would have been armed with machine guns, they might have even shot the man who was in the window of the book depository building. However, this idea was countermanded by the Secret Service on the ground that the President did not want to be separated from the crowds and wanted full vision. He indicated that motorcycle policemen had been reduced in number from four to each side to two on each side of the Presidential car and they were ordered to ride immediately to the right and left of the rear of the Presidential car.

Most of Chief Curry's testimony related to the safety precautions for Oswald at the City Jail. He detailed that Oswald was isolated to himself in one of the "maximum security cells"; that Oswald was very arrogant from the beginning, denied any connection whatever with the killing of the President or Officer Tippitt; that he denied his own picture with the gun and likewise denied that he went under the name of "Hidell".

Questions came about provision for counsel and Chief Curry mentioned that the first he heard about it was that Oswald wanted to telephone for counsel, mentioning John Abt of New York and that he was provided telephone connection. Chief Curry was also present when the President of the Dallas Bar Association, H. Louis Nichols, interviewed Oswald and his reply was that he wanted John Abt and that, if he could not get him, he desired counsel from the Civil Liberties Union. In fact, he said that on Friday two lawyers from the local Civil Liberties Union Chapter had interviewed Oswald.

He next went into detail about charges being filed against Oswald for the murder of Officer Tippitt which was about 7:30 P.M. on the 22nd. The arraignment was before Justice of the Peace, David Johnson, and

April 28, 1964

he was present at that arraignment at which he said Oswald was very arrogant, that the Justice of the Peace read the charges. About 1:30 P.M. on April 23 he was likewise arraigned again for the murder of the President. Similar procedure occurred at that time.

News Media

Chief Curry detailed the events concerning the great numbers and attitude of the press. He indicated that as soon as Oswald was brought to the jail the news media had already appeared, were stringing cables and were there in great numbers -- he admitted that the whole event of the numbers of the press, the equipment they had set up, the congestion of the hall, etc., "worried me". He described in some detail how the press had set up their cameras, T V equipment and other news aids in the hallways and throughout the City Jail. They were interviewing anyone who had any official connection while going to or from the cell of Oswald.

The news media kept pressing him for the right to see Oswald and the result was that there were two or more "show-ups" for the purpose of identifying Oswald. At one time late Friday night Oswald was brought on to the stage in a room about 50 feet by 10 feet for one of the observations or "show-ups".

Chief Curry admitted that the news media and their equipment affected their work of identification and the like but said that since they were already there there was not much they could do about removing them. Captain Fritz testifying that afternoon confirmed that the news media interfered very much with the continued interrogation of Oswald.

Shooting of Oswald

Captain Fritz had been designated by Chief Curry to make arrangements for and handle all details of the transfer of Ruby to the County Jail; that it was usual for the transfer to be made on all prisoners after a felony charge had been filed against them. It seems that there was some

April 28, 1964

conversation between Sheriff Decker and Chief Curry and Captain Fritz. Details were given concerning security measures adopted and the method of transfer. An armored car was rented from one of the local armored car services and placed at the entrance to the basement of the City Hall on Main Street. Chief Curry did admit that many of the news media had asked him about the time of transfer and that he did advise a number of them that if they were there by 10:00 o'clock on Sunday morning it would be ample time.

A lieutenant Vaughn was placed on the Main Street entrance adjacent to the armored car to guard that entrance. However, it seems that just before the transfer Vaughn had stepped aside from his post of duty because of some change in arrangements. It was Chief Curry's opinion, and I think corroborated by Captain Fritz, that Ruby evidently entered the driveway while Vaughn had stepped aside.

Chief Curry stated that the Sheriff usually sends for prisoners who have been charged with felonies each day; that he talked with Sheriff Decker about moving him on Saturday night but Decker objected on the ground that security would not be as good at night as in daytime. Captain Fritz also objected to the move at night. It was admitted that Lieutenant Vaughn had agreed to take a polygraph test. His conclusion was that, if Vaughn had carried out his assignment and had been present in the driveway at all times, Ruby could not have entered without the proper credentials.

FBI -- Police Cooperation

Testimony was very definite to the effect that the first the police officers knew about Oswald was about 2:30 P.M. on November 22 after the President's assassination when Agent Hoste reported that Oswald was a member of the Communist Party. It seems that a later report of Officer Reville indicated that Oswald knew Agent Hoste and that Oswald was bitter to Hoste because of treatment of Oswald's wife in the form of threats to deport her to the Soviet Union.

Testimony of Captain J. W. Fritz

He first gave his background and indicated that he had been with the Dallas Police Department since 1921. Lieutenant Baker accompanied Captain Fritz and supplied many of the details of his testimony. At present he is Chief of Detectives and the Homicide and Robbery Bureaus. Captain Fritz likewise detailed the preparations for the motorcade and the cancellation of orders for armed officers to ride immediately behind the President.

Captain Fritz went immediately to the Texas School Book Depository Building about 12:58 P.M. He gave orders immediately to seal the building and began the search. They started at the bottom and went from floor to floor to the top. On the sixth floor in the corner from which the shots were presumed to have been fired, he saw three empty cartridges on the floor. He left an officer in charge and told him not to move anything until appropriate pictures were taken. Later the rifle was found between some boxes on the back of the stairway. He gave the same orders and pictures were taken of the rifle and they ejected a live cartridge from the gun.

Captain Fritz detailed the investigation and apprehension of Oswald after he left the Book Depository Building. Oswald was brought to Captain Fritz's office about 2:25 P.M. He was arrested at 1:40 P.M. on the 22nd.

When the interrogation of Oswald began, Mr. Shanklin of the FBI requested that Mr. Hoste be present when questions were asked. Hoste and a Mr. Bookhout were there during most of the interrogation. The questions began with Oswald's background, where he had lived, traveled and, in fact, his whole previous background. When Oswald was arrested he had a 38-caliber pistol and also five pistol bullets in his shirt pocket. A Mrs. Markham who had seen the shooting of Officer Tippitt appeared at the first "show-up" and positively identified Oswald as the one who had killed Officer Tippitt. Mrs. Markham looked over the men and identified Oswald as "the man". Of course, the people who appeared in the "show-up" were not identified by name but had numbers over their head.

April 28, 1964

Rather extensive questioning continued from time to time after Oswald's arrest, but Captain Fritz reiterated that he used no threats nor persuasion of any kind. Captain Fritz asked him about why he went off, caught a bus, went by his room to get a pistol and the like. He violently denied that he shot Tippitt and claimed that the only law he had violated was in hitting an officer who attempted to arrest him in the picture show. Questions continued about any organizations to which Oswald belonged, and he indicated that he believed in Fair Play for Cuba and was a member of a society with a similar name; that he belonged to the American Civil Liberties Union and had attended two or three meetings. He paid dues.

When asked about why he wanted the lawyer John Abt of New York he stated that he understood that Abt had represented some of the people for a violation of the Smith Act (I happen to recall that Abt was one of the lawyers who represented the top Communist before the famous Judge Medina and was later convicted for contempt of court in that trial).

A great deal of Captain Fritz's subsequent testimony covered points in the testimony of Chief Curry. He detailed other "show-ups" on the night of the 22nd and likewise testified as did Chief Curry about the arraignments and questions that were asked.

The picture of Oswald holding the guns which appeared on the front of Life Magazine and which was made at the Neely Street home was denied by Oswald, saying that, while it was his picture, the guns had been superimposed. He likewise denied knowing anything about the rifle, contending that the package he brought to Dallas on Friday morning contained some window shades; that he had not purchased the rifle in Chicago and said that he was on the first or second floor of the Book Depository Building having lunch when the President was shot.

Captain Fritz testified that there were some 200 newsmen in the hallways and in addition they had cables, wires strung around and that he and other officers were asked questions when they would go out of their respective offices and walk through the hallways. Captain Fritz agreed with Chief Curry that the news media and the great numbers of them impeded their work and it was impossible to carry on an intelligent interrogation of Oswald because of the continuous interference.

Captain Fritz said he had no message from anyone about special precautions for the removal of Oswald. District Attorney Wade had asked him on Friday night about his transfer but Sheriff Decker did not call him regarding the transfer until Saturday, the 23rd. He did not tell anyone the time of transfer.

Captain Fritz did not make as good a witness as Chief Curry because he had great difficulty in finding corroboration for his testimony in the records but was assisted by Lieutenant Day, who sat at his side. He talked in a very low voice and was requested several times to raise his voice.

Lieutenant Day next testified concerning his call to go to the School Book Depository Building where he arrived about 1:12 P.M. and directed the examination of the sixth floor together with Inspector Sawyer. He found the empty hulls in the southeast corner of the building. His job is to supervise the examination of the "scene of the crime", and this he did very thoroughly, taking appropriate photographs and other examinations. He has a station wagon that is fitted up with appropriate cameras, fingerprints and many other items for examination of the scene of the crime. He identified the three empty hulls in a picture as well as the photograph of the rifle.

Mr. Schenfelt, Special Agent of the FBI, began the testimony on Thursday, April 23. He identified the photographs of Oswald with the guns. He likewise examined the weapon, took appropriate photographs and made comparisons of the photographs. He confirmed by photography and examination that the rifle in evidence and which was exhibited to him was the same rifle that appeared in the picture taken of Oswald with the rifle on Neely Street and is the same one that appeared on the cover of Life Magazine. He went into some detail in showing special marks on the film and other identifications to show conclusively that the photograph was taken of Oswald holding the gun in question and that it was the same gun. Contentions of Mark Lane, Attorney for the mother of Oswald, were answered effectively by the scientific examination that he had made and pointed out the similarities to the Commission. The witness had the simple box camera that was owned by the Oswalds and he identified that the picture taken on Neely Street was taken with the box camera owned by the Oswalds.

April 28, 1964

Mr. Balk of the Secret Service was the next witness, indicating that he was a graduate of the Police Administration School in Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. He had been with the Secret Service since 1939. He has supervision of a staff that clears all parties for admission to the White House and to other agencies which they supervise. His particular group conducts research, examines the mail and gifts to the President, exercises security control for food and storage of the White House, passes upon employees in sources of supplies and examines all consumable items for the White House.

It supervises specifications of procurement of White House items, including food, periodically checks electronic or listening devices and cited the one that was found under and as a part of the United States shield in the office of the American Ambassador in Russia (when I visited Russia in 1956 with a small American Bar Association Committee, our Ambassador Bohlen showed us the shield and where they had found the electronic devices which permitted the Russians to pick up conversations in the private office of the American Ambassador). You will also recall that Ambassador Stephenson, during the Cuban crisis, had this shield and described it over television to the listening audience at the time he was cross-examining the Russian delegate regarding the Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Mr. Balk further testified that they had experts in "bugging" and men who worked on such tactics full time. There are now four or five full-time persons engaged in this work.

He continued by indicating that, in addition to the President, the Vice President and his family were protected by their agents and now Speaker McCormick has the same treatment as the Vice President ordinarily receives.

The Secret Service is under the Treasury Department, and an official of the Treasury Department was present all the time during Mr. Balk's testimony.

He took up some time in detailing the sources of information for dangerous persons, including mail, packages and gifts received by

Honorable Waggoner Carr

-11-

April 28, 1964

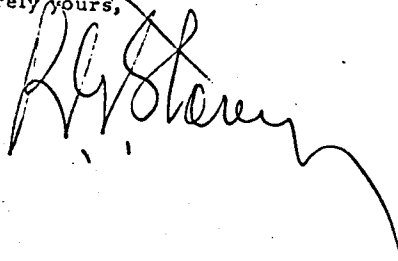
the White House as well as unwelcomed visitors who apply for admission. Other sources include those from government officials, phone calls directly and indirectly to his department.

At the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, they had active files of 7337 suspects and actual cases of some 1372. They had actually arrested 167 of these. Of the 7337 cases on active files from the nation, 115 were from Texas. He further testified that Oswald's name did not appear in their files prior to November 22.

Much testimony followed about the criteria employed by Mr. Balk's department in opening a file on a suspect who might do harm to the President or the other officers mentioned. They maintain very close liaison with other Federal Agencies, including the CIA, military and Department of State. They maintain four offices in Texas. Their information is kept in ordinary files and no IBM equipment at present. They have a total of some 1,000,000 names in the indices and about 50,000 files are kept currently.

The Treasury Department with a special officer in charge is making a study of this whole question with a view of revising rules and regulations after the study is completed.

Sincerely yours,



RGS:al

cc: Hon. Leon Jaworski

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543 1400

J. LEE RA.

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 5 1964

Mr. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General
State of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

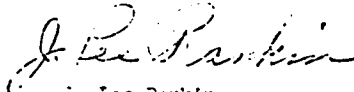
Throughout the course of the investigation conducted by this Commission, your office has been most helpful in forwarding to us information in the possession of the state and local law enforcement agencies in Texas concerning the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. The Commission would also like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other official data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would also like your assurance that the law enforcement agencies in the State of Texas will continue to forward to the Commission all such information as requested above which may come into the possession of these agencies.

Your continued cooperation in this investigation is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

306 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 343-1400

NKIN.
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you again for appearing to testify before the Commission on April 22, 1964.

As you will recall, during your testimony two memoranda were submitted as Commission exhibits which relate to a conversation between Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent James Hosty and Lt. Jack Revill, which Det. V. J. Erian is reported to have overheard. The Commission has requested that Lt. Revill and Det. Erian appear before the Commission to give testimony on this subject. I suggest Wednesday, May 13, 1964, at 9:00 a.m. as a tentative date and time.

Please advise us as to whether these arrangements can be satisfactorily made. Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr

NOTES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR
CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IN DALLAS,
TEXAS, ON MAY 9, 1964, OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL
BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS

Present at this time were John J. McCloy, Allen Dulles, John Sherman Cooper of the Commission, Dean Storey, myself, Mr. Truly of the Depository and various members of the FBI. We met at the Depository Building at approximately 9:00 A. M. David Belin of the Commission staff was also present. We reviewed and inspected the Book Depository Building and its surroundings until approximately noon.

Mr. Truly conducted us on a tour of the building and described the events on the assassination day. On the sixth floor from where the shots were fired, we spent considerable time discussing the scene of the shooting from the window used by Oswald to fire the shots. We had Oswald's rifle and telescopic sight and the difficulty of shooting this rifle was discussed at length. Oswald's rifle was a heavy rifle with not too much kick to it upon being fired. The telescopic sight which had been removed from the rifle was of poor quality and did not bring the objects in very close. It did have a cross hair which helped to aim the rifle. On more than one occasion I was able to look through the sight and observe what Oswald saw at the various distances it is presumed he fired at the President. I observed the heavy weight of the foreign made rifle and the bolt action of the gun. I arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Oswald had to be a crack shot to fire as many times as he did in a period of a few seconds with no more help than he had from the scope. The tree between him and the President offered an obstacle

which made the firing more difficult. We had the officers clear the traffic from the middle lane and via a walkie-talkie radio we directed those officers standing in the street to proceed to certain spots where it was presumed the President was at the time of the first, second and third shots. We also observed the portion of the sixth floor where the rifle was later found by the officers hidden among stacks of book cartons. We also traced Oswald's steps down the stairs to the floor where he was first seen by Officer Baker before he purchased his coke from the coke machine.

On the fifth floor, we stood where the Negro witnesses watched the parade. They later testified before the Commission that they heard the shots and heard the shells fall on the floor after each shot. We observed that the falling of the shells on the floor above could be heard. This was heard even though the floor of the sixth floor had been thickened by additions of plywood since the assassination date.

On the second floor, we had Officer Baker demonstrate where he ran up the stairs and observed Oswald going through a door towards the lunchroom and the coke machine. He demonstrated how he ordered Oswald to return to him prior to Mr. Truly's advising him that Oswald was an employee and "let's go on up". On this same floor we talked to Mrs. Reid, who had previously testified before the Committee and who saw Oswald a few moments later in the office area of the second floor with a coke in his hand. He walked by her and disappeared down through the doors at the south end. It is presumed that he went down the stairs in the front of the building and went out the front of the building unnoticed.

On the first floor we noted the stairs and the area where Officer Baker and Mr. Truly ran to see who had fired the shots upstairs. We observed the washroom and domino room, and the room where Oswald's jacket was later found which he apparently discarded between the time he left the building after the assassination and the time he arrived for work that morning. We also saw where the wrapping paper was secured which was found on the sixth floor.

Outside the building we observed the street position of the cars when the shots were fired. We also investigated the area around the railroad tracks and on the overpass and observed that it would have been impossible to fire from the overpass without the bullets going through the windshield prior to striking the President. We also observed the surrounding grounds and area and the immediate position of the parade prior to the shooting.

Subsequent to the investigation Senator Cooper, Mr. Dulles and I had an interview with the press. After this Dean Storey and I left and went to his law office where we discussed the situation together with the events of the previous night when Dean Storey held an informal dinner for the members of the Commission and City Officials. He will write a resume of this dinner meeting.

As a sideline and note to this memorandum, we were given by Mr. Truly a book of "roller readers". Oswald used a couple of cartons of these "roller readers" to brace his rifle on to secure a steady aim at the President. We secured the autographs of everyone present for this event.

Senator Cooper and Allen Dulles assured the press at the interview that all of the findings of the Commission would be made public and that the report would be made this summer at the latest. Mr. McCloy found it necessary to catch a plane about 11:00 A.M. and, therefore, left prior to the interview.

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS 77002

May 11, 1964

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr
Honorable Robert G. Storey

CONFIDENTIAL

C
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

O
Upon my return to Houston I advised Waggoner Carr of our conversation, and then I talked with J. P. Hobby, Jr., executive vice president and executive editor of the Houston Post, yesterday for the purpose of discussing with him the obtaining of an affidavit from Lonnie Hudkins, or in the alternative having him appear before the Commission in line with our discussion. Hobby informs me that Hudkins left the employ of the Houston Post over a month ago. He does not know where he is now employed; in fact he does not even know whether he is in Houston. He has offered, however, to locate him if you so desire.

P
Following my conversation with him I turned to my file to reread the story in question. Inasmuch as you have the testimony of the FBI agents as well as that of Marguerite Oswald, I am wondering if it is really worth your effort to follow up on Hudkins.

Y
Hudkins' story does not say that Oswald was an informant. He simply raises the question based on the speculation of others, including that of Bill Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, who pointed out that Oswald had Katy's telephone and car license numbers, and on Mrs. Faine's statements as to the interviews the agents had with her.

I should add that Bill Hobby volunteered to carry a story in the Houston Post to the effect that Oswald was not in the employ of any federal government agency if the testimony by competent federal authorities to the Commission so showed. Inasmuch as this would involve disclosing testimony given before the Commission, I doubt that you would want to avail yourself of his

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
May 3, 1964
Page 2

CONFIDENTIAL

offer. I did not undertake to discuss this offer with him, simply stating that I would convey it to you.

Please let me know whether you want to pursue the matter further; and if so, I shall be glad to follow whatever course you suggest.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Original Signed By
Leon Jaworski

Leon Jaworski

LJ:bs

Enclosure

P.S. Not knowing whether you have a complete copy available, I am sending you Xerox copy of the Hudkins' article which appeared in the Houston Post on Wednesday, January 1, 1964.

L.J.

Mexico City. This brings the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) into the picture. If an informant for the CIA ever gets involved in anything, it's virtually impossible for it to ever come to light, according to people who have been in and out of the business of playing the international game of spying.

Meanwhile, it is generally agreed upon, both in Dallas and Washington, that Oswald, whatever he did, acted on his own and had no help nor was part of any conspiracy.

It is also conceded that Ruby had no connection with Oswald other than shooting him in the basement of the police station on the Sunday morning of Nov. 24 as millions watched on television.

MRS. PAINE, the woman with whom Oswald's wife made her home, has cleared up several other points to the best of her ability.

She discounts reports that the widow's father is a colonel in Soviet military intelligence on duty in the Minsk region of Russia.

"She (Mrs. Oswald) told me her father died when she was a little girl and that she did not remember him. She said her mother remarried, and that her mother and stepfather lived in Leningrad," explained Mrs. Paine.

MRS. PAINE said it was not hard for her to understand how Oswald could have accumulated a little money—\$150 that was reportedly found in Oswald's possessions—or that he had an estimated \$3,560 income during the 14 months after he had returned from Russia.

"He (Oswald) did not give his wife much money and they lived very frugally," Mrs. Paine said.

Oswald's mother said, "As far as I know, she doesn't have a father living."

But a big question in the minds of Dallas and some federal lawmen—from the newest beat patrolmen to those in top position—is if the government—any agency—knew about Oswald and had watched, why wasn't his name on the list of people for Dallas police to check before the President arrived?

And if Oswald was a government informant and therefore ignored, why?

Oswald Rumored As Informant for U.S.

Federal Agent Approached Son, Mother Quoted as Saying

By LONNIE HUDKINS, Post Staff Correspondent

DALLAS — Was Lee Harvey Oswald a stool pigeon for a federal government agency? That's the question being asked by many people in responsible positions here.

If the answer is "yes," then the 24-year-old accused as the slayer of President Kennedy pulled one of the biggest and certainly the most embarrassing double-crosses in the nation's history.

AND IF THE answer is "no," it will go down as just another one of the fantastic rumors floating around in official and unofficial circles in Dallas.

Here are some of the facts and some of the opinions and the sources from which they came.

Oswald, who was later shot to death by night club operator Jack Ruby, did know of Joe Hostly, the FBI agent who handles subversive matters in the Dallas FBI office.

"He had Hostly's home phone, office phone and car license number," said Bill Alexander, assistant district attorney to Henry Wade and one of the state's most able prosecutors.

ALEXANDER was one of the men who got a chance to listen in on the grilling of Oswald on Nov 22, the day the President was killed, and Nov 23, the day before Oswald's life also came to an end.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Oswald, had a terse "no comment" when asked if her son had told her he was or had at least been asked to be an informant in anti-subversive work. She did not deny it.

However, she was quoted in the Philadelphia Inquirer as saying her son had been approached by a government agent to be an informant and then had informed her about it.

INASMUCH AS she had no direct contact with her son after September of 1962, the contact, if made, would have been before she went to work for a Fort Worth matron in the same month and indicated to her em-

See OSWALD on Page 1

OSWALD SPECULATION

Continued From Page 1
ployer that "Lee was doing important work."

The social matron said she got the impression from Mrs. Oswald, a practical nurse, that Lee Oswald was doing some sort of work for the federal government. She described Mrs. Oswald as "a very good nurse."

One thing the FBI cannot brush aside is the fact its agents knew Oswald was in Dallas before the slaying of President Kennedy and the wounding of Gov John Connally.

"THEY (MEANING the FBI) asked me where he (Oswald) worked and I told them," said Mrs. Ruth Paine, the Irving housewife with whom Oswald's Russian-born wife and two children made their home in Irving, a Dallas County suburban town.

Mrs. Paine recalled that FBI agents came to her home on two occasions to inform Oswald's wife that it was the FBI's custom, or policy, to contact immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain after they had been in this country for a year and that they (the immigrants) could, if they wanted to do so, disclose any pressure that might be on them from relatives or governments left behind.

The Irving housewife, a Quaker who speaks Russian, recalled that the FBI's first visit was "in late September or early October" of this year and that the agents returned a week later.

SHE SAID she told them neither she nor Oswald's wife knew where Oswald was living (in an Oak Cliff boarding house) but did tell them where he was working, at the Texas Book Depository (from which rifle bullets were fired into President Kennedy and Gov Connally during a motorcade).

Reporters on hand to interview Police Chief Jesse Curry on Nov 22 recalled that he first revealed that the FBI knew that Oswald was in Dallas but had not given his name to check to police or other law enforcement agencies involved in the President's protection.

Chief Curry later retracted the statement.

But informed sources in Dallas tell of seeing a report for-

warded to the commission investigating President Kennedy's death that states that "at 2:30 PM Friday, Nov. 22," an FBI agent told Dallas police that the FBI knew of Oswald and had conducted some surveillance of him.

IF THIS IS true, veteran police and sheriff's investigators ask, their watch on Oswald must not have been too good or they would have known about his rifle, reportedly the one used to kill the President and wound Connally, and his pistol, reportedly the one used to slay Policeman J. D. Tippit, and would have noticed the possible significance of his working in a building on the route of the motorcade.

It is this point that has led to speculation by police and sheriff's deputies in Dallas that Oswald might have been an informant because, as one put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies."

And it should also be pointed out that most of the people involved in the initial investigation of the case are reluctant to say much now that the case's subsequent developments are now in the hands of federal investigation.

BUT DISTRICT Atty Henry Wade, a former FBI agent himself and therefore a man who would know how such an agency would operate, does not discount the possibility that Oswald may have been an informant.

"It may be true," he said, "but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

Another point of confusion involves Oswald's trip to Mexico City Sept 26 to Oct 3. Reliable sources in Dallas say he passed through Houston on Sept 26 en route to Mexico. One agency in Washington has "leaked" that Oswald was accompanied by two women and a man. But this has been discounted by other investigators who say "he went alone" to Mexico although he talked to people on the bus which might have left the impression he was with them.

THE CIA HAS reportedly stated that he tried to get a visa at the Cuban Embassy in

May 7, 1964

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

Dear General:

Since returning from the Commission meeting where Governor and Mrs. Connally testified, I have been intending to write you this letter to express the appreciation of all of us for your planning to submit the Commission report for our suggestions prior to the time it is finalized. This should be very helpful in continuing and carrying out the cooperation which has been so noticeable between the federal and state governments in this important endeavor.

It was good to see you again and I look forward to my next visit. If you need anything down this way, please let me know.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

P. S. I plan to be in Dallas this coming weekend while some members of the Commission are present to look the situation over.

May 12, 1964

Chief J. E. Curry
Chief of Police
City of Dallas
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

As of May 5, 1964, I have received a letter from J. Leo Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, in which the following requests are made.

"The Commission would like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. The Commission would also like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other official data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would also like your assurance that the law enforcement agencies in the State of Texas will continue to forward to the Commission all such information as requested above which may come into the possession of these agencies."

Will you please advise me at this time as to the above requests and please continue to forward to me all such information as requested above which may come into your possession. I will forward such information immediately to the Commission.

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated. The Commission assures me that Texas has been most helpful in forwarding information concerning the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

May 12, 1964

Sheriff James E. Decker
County Courthouse
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sheriff Decker:

As of May 5, 1964, I have received a letter from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, in which the following requests are made.

"The Commission would like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. The Commission would also like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other official data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

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Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

May 17, 1964

Colonel Homer Garrison
The Texas Department of
Public Safety
Austin, Texas

Dear Colonel Garrison:

As of May 5, 1964, I have received a letter from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, in which the following requests are made.

"The Commission would like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. The Commission would also like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other official data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

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Your continued cooperation is most appreciated. The Commission assures me that Texas has been most helpful in forwarding information concerning the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

May 13, 1964

Honorable Henry Wade
District Attorney
Dallas County
Dallas, Texas

Dear Henry:

As of May 5, 1964, I have received a letter from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, in which the following requests are made.

"The Commission would like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. The Commission would also like to know whether any law enforcement agency in the State of Texas possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other official data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

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Your continued cooperation is most appreciated. The Commission assures me that Texas has been most helpful in forwarding information concerning the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 13, 1964

The Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Mr. Carr:

I have received your letter of May 12, 1964, with regard to any additional information we might have in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, and the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad. I have consulted with Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson, Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor, Captain J. W. Fritz, and Captain W. P. Gannaway, and to the best of their knowledge there is no additional information concerning the case at this time.

All of the information that has been available to us has been forwarded to you and to the Warren Commission. I assure you that anything additional pertaining to this subject that might come to our attention will be forwarded to you and to the Warren Commission immediately.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your counsel and guidance to this department in connection with this investigation. You may be assured that we will continue to fully cooperate with you and the Warren Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC:ES

The Texas Observer

An Independent Fortnightly

EDITORIAL & BUSINESS OFFICES

504 WEST 24TH ST., AUSTIN

Russell Duggar

May 7, 1964

Dear Gen. Carr:

Enclosed is the Observer you asked about. I'd be surprised, however, if the Commission does not have the information, for after the story came out two FBI men came by and discussed it with me, and I'd assume they would pass it along.

I hope I can finish my work on this subject in the next few weeks.

Russell

The Hon. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin, Texas

May 12, 1964.

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

Dear General:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 5, 1964, and I am attaching hereto copies of letters I have sent to Chief Curry, Sheriff Decker and Colonel Garrison, forwarding your request for additional information.

Any and all information which I may secure now or in the future will be immediately forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosures

May 12, 1964

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

Dear General:

You will recall a previous conversation with you in which I informed you of an article in the Texas Observer, a liberal publication in our State, concerning an alleged visit of Oswald's to Austin prior to the assassination.

I have been able to secure a copy of the Texas Observer of December 27, 1963, which you will see on page 4 sets out such a visit. I wanted you to have this information for whatever it may be worth.

If you think the Texas authorities can be of assistance to you in running this down, we will be happy to oblige. You will note other speculative articles in this edition.

I am informed by the editor of the Observer that after the story came out two FBI men came by and discussed it with him and he assumed they passed it along to you. I am also advised that the editor has additional leads which he plans to run down in the next few weeks. You may want to contact him and secure this information in the event he is not able to develop the leads himself and publish them prior to the time you want to make your report.

It is a pleasure to continue to cooperate with you.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosure

The Texas Observer

A Journal of Free Voices

A Window to The South

25c

IN A GARDEN SOMEWHERE

Charles Ramsdell

It was always the dark of winter when the child in the house was sick. The thin five-year-old boy's body grew thinner, more translucent, day by day. And what do you say to comfort an ailing child?

"Everything is going to be all right."

At a time when scarcely anything was right for children anywhere. One of those times when the politicians who keep the gardens of civilization contrive to lop off the blossoms for the benefit of the grubs and beetles. Children were, as always in war, everywhere orphaned and abandoned. But progress, which brings splendid new techniques to so many human endeavors, had not neglected the destruction of the young. Now they were blown to pieces from the air in the quietude of their cribs, suffocated in suitable chambers, flayed from a distance, by irradiation. The great churning brains of scientific genius had placed in the hands of politicians doomsday devices that the small smoothly whirling brains of generals and admirals were well fitted to make effective.

The main business of the war was not, of course, the destruction of children, but of boys barely past childhood. This lopping-off was so effectively carried out, the experts were able to predict with admirable accuracy how many young men on each side would fall in one day on a certain ocean island. The officers, on one side at least, were briefed on these figures before the battle.

The photograph of a young officer appeared in his hometown newspaper—smiling, handsome, confident, in the uniform of his high school military outfit. There was the story of how he died on the beach, going to the aid of one after another of his fallen men, till he fell himself. And

there was his handwriting in reproduction, a copy of the letter he wrote to his family before the battle:

"My love to you, sweet people. Would you, in a garden somewhere, plant a rose for me?"

Here was the American boy, radiant with good health and optimism, treated from babyhood to a rich sampling of the world's bounty, taught always to plan, to look forward to the best, always to the future. . . .

We take a child by the hand, and lead him into a garden, and show him how beautiful a piece of the earth can be made, when it is arranged with art and love and understanding. And he thinks the wide world will be like that, or can easily be arranged like that, within the brittle moment of his years. Then pretty soon he finds himself in the black night alone. There is no hand. There is no path, And it is raining.

The boy was mending. It was spring. What could be more beneficial than a walk to the nearby river that ran along ancient woods, conserved as a city park? From the bridge there was the view of a subtly symmetrical elm, on a little green promontory of its own, laved on three sides by the stream. It rose between the woods and the bluff and blended with them and with the sky in a strangely reassuring harmony. "The Worship of God in Nature." The music of Beethoven, and of Haendel, above all, that we profess to admire while destroying everything it stands for.

The elm had been removed, the stream straightened, to hurry its polluted waters to the sea. The rushing crystal river had long since been debased and diminished to the sluggish flow of a drainage ditch, creeping almost soundlessly over the worn flint scrapers and broken arrowheads of the Indian, over shards of Spanish pottery, over oystershells and scraggs of bottle-glass from orgies of the century past, over quick-dissolving bits of tin and paper and rubber, proofs of our civilization.

The green of a timid spring traced the branches of cottonwood, elm, and pecan. The woods were alive with birds. The pale wisp of a boy stood gazing at the river. With sudden astonishing speed his thin titubating legs moved over precarious stepping-stones toward a tiny island in the stream. It was too late to call him back, no matter what the danger of a fall or a chill or contamination from the foul waters. What did he see there, an arrowhead?

The Indian worshipped the river, and its bordering pleasant glades and hilltops bear witness to his intimate communion. Blood-thirsty he was, but with fierce joy in battle. Cruel, but on a small scale. What of a civilization that destroys all gifts of nature, even to its own youth? And now the mad ape climbs the sky, shrieking with exultation at every wound he makes on the firmament. . . .

A cry, like the glad cries of the birds in the woods, and the boy came running, his spindly legs seeming to take flight over all obstacles. He held something in his outstretched hand.

Sure enough, it was a violet. One that had been cultivated in somebody's garden somewhere. How in the world did it ever come here? It was the most surprising thing. □

many are unable to obtain any employment, and others a little more fortunate move from place to place, holding only such unskilled jobs as cooks, general laborers, and construction workers.

When a youth drops out of school he appears to have little realization of the drastically changing world in which he seeks employment and the increasing need for an education in the competition for jobs. Statistics reveal that the unemployment rate is three times higher among dropouts than among high school graduates. By early 1963, youths from 16 to 21 out of school and out of work represented one in six of all unemployed, but only one in every 14 persons in the nation's labor force.

High school dropouts can qualify only for unskilled and routine jobs at the bottom of the occupational ladder and for semi-skilled jobs. Automation and other technical advances are affecting 1.8 million such jobs a year. By 1965, the Labor Department reports, the nation will have three young people without a high school diploma chasing every two jobs available to them.

The outlook, however, is not entirely hopeless for these youths, for despite the over-supply of people for unskilled jobs, there are at the same time shortages of qualified workers in skilled occupations and professional fields. A report in October 1963 from the Texas Employment Commission in Dallas revealed shortages in such occupations as comptometer operator, bank teller, claims adjuster, refrigerator mechanic, auto mechanic, auto body repairman, aluminum polisher, electroplater, engine lathe operator, ornamental iron worker, tool grinder, furniture repairmen, upholsterer, electronic technician, and numerous others.

A survey of employment agencies and large firms by the Dallas Times-Herald in early November disclosed 52 specific skills in short supply in the Dallas area. Listed most frequently were shortages in one or more of three general fields—engineering, machine shop work, and office work. By 1965, the Labor Department reports, there will be only five high school graduates available for every seven jobs requiring that much education.

As I sit in court trying to judge these people who have committed offenses, the thought recurs: What opportunity have these men and women had to make good, who is to blame that they are unprepared for living, and what can be done now to make them self-supporting citizens?

FORTUNATELY for our economy and our changing world, prison systems have also changed. The object of confinement is no longer merely custodial care, but is likewise rehabilitation of the individual. The federal system and most state systems now provide vocational training in many skilled trades, as well as facilities for high school and even college courses.

The individuals themselves frequently come to realize that a part of their trouble is a lack of educational and vocational skills that are necessary to compete in society.

On November 10, 1963, an unusual high school graduation took place. At the Texas state penitentiary in Huntsville, 375 persons who had been inmates of the prison system received high school diplomas. 203 were still inmates, while the remaining 172 had been discharged or paroled.

Dr. George Heto, prison manager, who acted as master of ceremonies, had this to say: "This graduating class is our most important statistic in the system. It has been proven that men and women com-

pleting this course rarely come back once they are released."

Important as are training and educational opportunities in our prison system, they do not reach nearly all prison inmates, and even if they were 100% effective, which they are not, prison training represents only an infinitesimal part of the answer to the dropout problem. We need to do something about dropouts long before a crime is committed.

The most hopeful sign is that there is a growing awareness by the public of the needs of the low income, illiterate people, and of the necessity to mobilize the talents and resources of the community to solve this problem. It is a test of our wisdom and our humanity. □

The Aftermath: 1

Oswald in Austin

The Observer learned that Lee Oswald probably was in Austin this fall and tried to get his Marine discharge changed to an honorable one during his visit here.

The Oswalds had been in New Orleans last summer; on Sept. 23 Mrs. Oswald and Mrs. Ruth Paine Irving drove to Irving, and Oswald left shortly thereafter. He turned up in Mexico City, applying for travel papers to Russia via Cuba Sept. 27. He could have stopped in Austin on his way to Mexico through Laredo.

Mrs. Mary Lee Dannelly, assistant chief of the administrative division of the Selective Service system in Texas, says Oswald called on her about six weeks before the assassination in an attempt to get his discharge changed to honorable.

Mrs. Dannelly also remembered that Oswald's visit, which lasted about half an hour, occurred on one of her paydays. She is paid every other Wednesday; one of her paydays was Sept. 25, about eight weeks before the assassination.

"He had been to the governor's office to see how to get his discharge corrected," she said. "They sent him down here because they didn't have any of the information that he wanted."

The regular receptionist in the governor's office and Larry Temple, Gov. Connally's administrative assistant who usually handles military matters for the governor, agree that they do not recall or have a record of a visit from Oswald.

"He just mentioned that he'd gone up to the governor's office to see about getting his discharge changed," Mrs. Dannelly said. She also mentioned that they had not had the forms he needed at the governor's office.

"He said he had first gotten an honorable discharge, but it was later changed to other than honorable conditions," she said. "They told him at the time that if he lived an upright life, he could make

application after two years. He'd been waiting more than two years. He said it had caused him difficulty getting or keeping a job, and it was embarrassing his family."

Oswald was released from active duty in the Marine Corps on Sept. 11, 1959, according to the Associated Press. After he tried to defect to Russia, the Washington Post has reported, he was given an undesirable discharge; early in 1962 he wrote to Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, bitterly protesting this.

Mrs. Dannelly is "positive" the man who came to see her was Lee Oswald. She said he gave his name as "Oswald"; she recognized him on television. She thought he must have given her his first two names in some variation, because she could not find a card on him in her files at the time. She has since found a routine card under the name, Lee Harvey Oswald.

He told her he lived in Fort Worth, where his mother lives and he worked in 1962. He said he had registered for the draft in Florida; Oswald in fact registered in Fort Worth, but Lt. Col. Boyd Sinclair, chief of the administrative division, says registrants are frequently confused on such details.

Mrs. Dannelly said she thought, when she was talking with Oswald, "Well, that's the ugliest man I ever saw." He was just repulsive to me." He was not discourteous, however, and "he seemed very sincere," she said.

She searched in a book of Navy regulations for the provision which would be controlling as to Marine discharges, but did not find it, and finally suggested to him that the Fort Worth office of Selective Service might have the records he needed.

Two other Austin residents believe they saw Oswald in Trek's Cafe on South Congress, 30 blocks from the downtown area of Austin. Oswald could have stopped in there

while hitchhiking to Laredo, or he might have had other business in the area.

Mrs. Stella Norman, who waited on the man "a good two months ago," but not on a Wednesday, which was her day off, said he was a person who looked just like Oswald. "It was either him or his twin brother," she said. He drank two or three cups of coffee and stayed 30 or 40 minutes.

"He came in by himself. He was worried about something. He left by himself," she said. "He looked like he was waitin' for somebody, or waitin' for some time to get there. He coulda been waitin' for someone—I'm not sayin' he was. . . . He was a

nervous kinda fellow. Didn't seem like he wanted to talk to anybody. I left him alone.

"He scribbled somethin' on two or three napkins. He didn't leave those—he took 'em with him," Mrs. Norman said.

A pressman at the local daily newspaper, L. B. Day, said that he was in the cafe the same day and also was convinced the man was Oswald.

"I just got to lookin' at him," Day said. "I wouldn't forget him. I thought he was one of these cedar choppers come in from

the country, you know, those boys out there who rough it.

"Seem' like he had a napkin in his left hand, with a pencil, dottin' around on it, kinda scramblin' around on it, not payin' much attention to what he was doin'," Day said.

The cafe was almost empty, and the afternoon half gone; passing the time, Day recalled, he told Mrs. Norman to joke with the man they think was Oswald, and try to draw him out; but when she did, he didn't respond to her.

"I said things in the way he coulda answered me. I got no answers," Day said.

The Aftermath: 2

Questions On Oswald's Civil Liberties

Was Oswald deprived of his constitutional rights? Obviously, when he was shot dead, he was deprived of them and his life. But questions have since been raised by John Pemberton, the national chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, that go to the issue, did the Dallas police deal with him unfairly?

Four representatives of the Dallas chapter of A.C.L.U. went down to city hall to look into the question the night of the assassination. They were Greg Olds, the chairman of the chapter, and three Dallas lawyers, Otto Mullinax, L. N. D. Wells, and Earl Raggio. They had been moved to inquire after having received a call from Mrs. Branch Lovely, chairman of the Austin A.C.L.U. chapter, that he had heard Oswald say on TV that he was being denied legal representation.

It was a test of their belief in civil liberties, Wells said; they went on down.

They were assured, by Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, Justice of the Peace David Winston, and other officials, that Oswald had been arraigned before J. P. Johnston at 7:30 that evening, and that he had been advised of his right to have a lawyer and had said he did not want one.

Charles Webster, a professor of law at S.M.U., had been in city hall making related inquiries before the committee of the local chapter arrived, and information he had corroborated that the committee gathered.

However, the A.C.L.U. representatives do not insist on seeing Oswald, himself. They took the word of the Dallas officials. Wells says that Curry has been most cooperative with the requests of the local chapter on behalf of the rights of prisoners. For instance, Wells says, Curry has had a list, where prisoners can see it, the telephone number from which they can obtain a lawyer if they wish—that of the Dallas Criminal Bar Assn. He distributes among prisoners a pamphlet telling them what their rights are.

Olds regrets now that he did not ask to be let see Oswald. "There will always be a question, because he's dead, and no one [from the committee] talked to him," Wells says. That is, Wells meant, there will always be a question whether Oswald was notified of his right to counsel within a proper time after his arrest, whatever such a time may be—a point lawyers argue about.

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and his wife and brother Robert were present at the jail from the first day, and they made no apparent attempt to get him a lawyer.

When, at her press conference recently, his mother was asked what he had told her in the jail, she said she had started out by expressing concern about the bruise on his face, which officers had said he got when he resisted arrest in the Texas Theater and apparently tried to shoot the first officer who grabbed him.

"No, no," Mrs. Oswald told the press her son had said about the bruise. "I got that in a scuffle."

With a smile, his mother said, he told her then:

"I am just fine. I know my rights. I'm going to be all right. I'm going to have a good lawyer. So don't you worry about a thing. That was my conversation with my son," she said.

(The president of the Dallas Bar was quoted widely that Oswald had told him that he wanted John Abt, a New York lawyer who has handled the legal defense of communists, and that if he could not get Abt, he wanted an A.C.L.U. lawyer. Finally, bar president Louis Nichols said Oswald told him, if it was his only recourse, he would accept a local lawyer, if one could be found who believed him innocent.)

Mrs. Ruth Paine, at whose home Oswald's wife Marina and the Oswalds' two children were staying at the time of the assassination, said that Oswald telephoned her three times Saturday, first in the afternoon to

give her the work and home phone numbers of John Abt—she did not know where he had gotten them—and second in the afternoon to make sure he had asked her to place the call to Abt; then a third time about 9:30 Saturday evening, on which occasion he expressed surprise that his wife Marina was not there and wanted Mrs. Paine to convey to her that she should be. Mrs. Paine said she made the call to Abt for Oswald.

In light of the additional fact that the night before, Olds and the three A.C.L.U. lawyers had been satisfied that Oswald was not being denied his right to a lawyer and had been arraigned, it would seem that whatever questions remain about Oswald's rights to an arraignment and a lawyer having been observed are not major ones.

I saw the A.C.L.U. group standing behind a row of policemen at the foot of a stairwell Friday night as the press coursed around a bend in the basement of city hall on the way to a "showing" of Oswald that raised obvious questions about publicity and justice.

AHUNDRED or 125 members of the press jumbled together in the lineup room. "Anybody got 100 feet of 16 millimeter for cash?" somebody asked. A man from Time at my left observed, "First time a presidential assassin ever went before a press conference." We were not lawyers, but we sensed that this was extraordinary procedure, questionable legally—to bring this accused man into this mob of journalists and submit him to questioning there.

After a fairly long wait, Police Chief Curry said that if there was any rush toward Oswald when he was brought in, he would be hustled out. Then officers filed in, Oswald in handcuffs between two of them.

Bill Alexander, first trial assistant to Wade, told me later that he had seen Jack Ruby in a hallway of the city hall after

the assassination. I heard, but did not ascertain, that Ruby was among us in the lineup room, asking questions as though he was a reporter.)

Oswald was greeted by the visual pyrotechnics of flashbulbs. His left eye was still swollen. He didn't look like much, the sort of guy you'd pass on skid row and think nothing of.

Very few could hear what he said. I was about four rows back, and could not. There was no amplifying mike. It does not seem to me he was before us for more than a couple minutes. When Bo Byers of the Houston Chronicle shouted, "Louder," the officers hustled him out. There had been no audible questions as far as most of us were concerned.

This had been our chance: there he stood before us, the assassin, so we all did feel; yet no one got from him an answer to the question, "Why?" He wouldn't have said anyway, but it seemed, especially later it seemed to be a terrible miss that none of us got to try.

A radio or TV man had put a mike under Oswald's jaw and told me, in the crush at the front of the room after Oswald had left, that he had said he didn't know what it was all about. He wanted some sort of representation, and didn't have any. As far as he knew, all he was charged with was murdering a policeman.

The young newsman, who was not referring to notes as he recounted this, said he had replied melodramatically, judging from his re-creation of his own question: "You're charged with murdering the President." Oswald was represented as replying that he didn't know anything about that, all he knew was a reporter asked him a question about it in the hall.

In retrospect it was even a stranger scene than in prospect: bringing this man before us, letting him have a private conversation with the few people adjacent to him, hustling him away before we could ask him the hundred questions we needed to, the thousand.

During the ensuing questioning of D.A. Wade by the press, I asked if Oswald had a lawyer. "I don't know . . . his mother has been here, and his brother has been here," Wade replied.

Where had he gotten the bruises? someone asked. "There was a struggle at the time of the arrest in the Texas Theater," Wade said. Oswald had snapped his gun, but it didn't fire. (The arresting officer, McDonald, said Oswald slapped the gun against the side of his head, leaving a four-inch gash, before he was subdued.)

At some point, the four representatives of the local A.C.L.U. went on home that night. "We felt at that time there was no real desire on behalf of the police department to deny him counsel if he wanted it," Mullinax said. His wife, mother, and brother had been with him all evening and had not tried to get him a lawyer, Mullinax said.

ONLY WEEKS LATER, on Dec. 5, after consultations with the Dallas chapter, did the national A.C.L.U. come forward with Pemberton's statement on the matter. In sum, it said that Oswald had been tried by radio, TV, and newspapers and could not have gotten a fair trial, and that the Dallas police were deficient in letting Ruby shoot Oswald.

The statement tossed off, in a muddily worded sentence inside a paragraph muted

in brackets, the fact that local A.C.L.U. people had satisfied themselves that Friday that Oswald had been arraigned and given the chance to have counsel. Pemberton said Oswald should have had counsel from the time of his arrest. In resentment that their key report to their national office had not been stressed, the local A.C.L.U. met and resolved to ask A.C.L.U. to issue a supplementary statement commending the Dallas police for having been cooperative in protecting prisoners' rights.

The Aftermath: 3

Oswald and Others: Persisting Suspicions

Observer readers will please take this as an advisory merely, on the question of Oswald's associates, which opens into the question of whether he had accomplices, which bears on the question of conspiracy, unnerving to everyone, but necessary to pursue relentlessly.

Jack Ruby's alibi at the Dallas News is represented as airtight, permitting no suggestion that he was present in Dealey Plaza during the assassination four blocks away. Although this would seem to preclude the possibility that Ruby in any way assisted Oswald if and as Oswald shot Kennedy, it of course does not bear on whether Ruby might have known Oswald, in some way, in advance.

I have not been able to rub from my mind my memory of seeing Oswald gaze directly at Ruby in the city hall basement, and then turn his gaze forward again, whereupon Ruby stepped forward and shot him. Was Oswald's gaze caused by an animal sense of danger? Or was it, as seems plausible, from my reactions as I watched it on TV, a surprised gaze of recognition, followed by a recovery designed to protect a pal or an accomplice?

I was able to report first to a daily newspaper, for which I have written some special articles, that Oswald was overheard to say that he had attended the Walker rally Oct. 23 and the Stevenson rally Oct. 24 in Dallas, and that two Dallas women say they saw him leading a group of five or six or so pickets before the Stevenson meeting opened, although they do not remember what these picketers' signs said. If the two ladies saw what they think they saw, who were the other picketers?

In Irving, a lady in a furniture store recalled that Oswald had come in, asking about something pertaining to a gun, and that his wife and new baby came in subsequently, and that then they left in a blue

and white 1957 or 1958 Ford. They had driven a little way the wrong way on a one-way street toward a sports shop where an "Oswald" had a scope mounted on a gun. Where did they get this car, since Oswald did not have one of his own?

The gunsmith at the sports shop, Dial Ryder, says that his records indicate the "Oswald" for whom he did work had the scope mounted on a rifle that had to be a .303 British Enfield of an O3A3 Springfield, Army Surplus. The rifle with which the President was killed was an Italian gun. Was there a second rifle in Oswald's life, and if so, why, and where is it now?

That Oswald was a Marxist seems well established. That he was a pro-Russian Marxist on Nov. 22 is not clearly established. Ten months or so before that, he told Sam Ballen, a Republican petroleum geologist in Dallas, that Russia was "incredibly boring"; the well-known facts reflect that he had not been in Russia a year when he started trying to get out. He allowed, in his argument with our informant at the A.C.L.U. meeting Sept. 25, that a man is freer in the U.S. than in Russia, and he told the Paines he had resented being ordered around there. Why, then, did he go to Mexico to try to get a travel permit to Russia? Because he expected sanctuary in Russia, after he killed the President? Or because he wanted the finger of blame pointed there? Yet, if he was a double-agent, why would he take a pot-shot at Gen. Walker, if he did?

These are but questions, and there are many more. The FBI, it now appears, does not assert there were no accomplices, but only said they had no evidence of any, and continue to investigate. So do responsible colleagues of ours in the press; so does your faithful servant.

Anyone who knows anything about this has a duty to history to come forward.

R.D.

May 13, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Dugger
Editor
The Texas Observer
504 West 24th Street
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Mr. Dugger:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 7, 1964, together with the edition of The Texas Observer of December 27, 1963, which contained information regarding an alleged visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Austin prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. I want to express my appreciation to you for your cooperation. This edition of the Observer has been forwarded to the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy in Washington, D. C.

Since the Texas and federal authorities desire to make an early report on this voluminous investigation, I will appreciate your forwarding to me any information not hitherto disclosed to me or the Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby with any Communist or subversive organizations in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad. We would also like to know whether you, or anyone to your knowledge, possesses any investigatory reports, police records, or other data not hitherto disclosed to the Commission or to this office concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

I also express our desire that we continue to forward to the Commission all such information as requested above which may come into your possession in the future. I will appreciate your cooperation in this matter, also.

In cooperating with the federal government it is to the best interest of Texas that all facts and information be forwarded to the Commission

Mr. Ronnie Dugger
May 13, 1964

Page 2

prior to the time it makes its final report. I am sure you will want to cooperate in this important matter in order that any information which any of us in Texas have will be forwarded to the Commission for their consideration at an early date.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

The Texas Observer

An Independent Fortnightly

EDITORIAL & BUSINESS OFFICES

504 WEST 24TH ST., AUSTIN

Ronnie Duggor

May 14, 1954

The Hon. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Mr. Carr:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday.

As I stated to you over the phone, my notes and papers on the assassination are not yet organized and not yet complete, and my inquiries into the matter are continuing.

As soon as I can complete the further inquiries I regard as necessary to the responsible evaluation and presentation of my materials, I shall undertake to write the story or stories that will be indicated, for the Observer and for submission for the consideration of the daily newspaper to which I contribute articles, and perhaps for other media. I shall press to finish these inquiries as speedily as possible consistent with my other responsibilities and to effect the professional presentation of the results, which is the purpose for which I undertook them.

As I additionally stated to you, I shall be more than glad to provide your office and the Warren Commission with carbon copies or galley proofs of my story or stories as soon as it is or they are written. I have twice conferred with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stand ready to do so again. Like any other citizen I would of course be glad to talk to the Warren Commission should they ask me to do so. In cooperating with the federal government in these ways, I do so in the conviction that it is in the best interests of the United States, and that this is not different in any way from the best interests of Texas.

I shall not, however, undertake to write you a summary of my not organized and not complete materials on the subjects of your letter, a summary that would involve further inquiries and correlations for which I simply have not yet had time and evaluations for which I do not yet regard my information as sufficient, and which as soon as they are complete will immediately result in what I hope will be a publishable summary. If I had answers I regarded as satisfactory to the questions you raise and to others that are also present in my mind I would have written what further I have on the matter by now.

Sincerely,

Ronnie Duggor
Ronnie Duggor

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

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Chairman
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MAY 18 1964

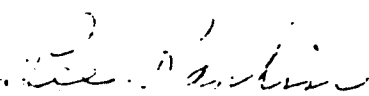
Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of the State of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear General Carr:

Thank you for your note forwarding a clipping relating to Norman Redlich, who is serving as a consultant to the Commission.

As you probably know, security requirements for federal employees are governed by President Eisenhower's Executive Order No. 10450, which provides that "The appointment of each civilian officer or employee in any department or agency of the Government shall be made subject to investigation." Such an investigation has been made in the case of Professor Redlich by the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, pursuant to E. O. 10450, the facts which were developed by the investigation are being evaluated by the Commissioners.

Sincerely yours,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel



BILL DECKER

SHERIFF

CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

May the 18, 1964

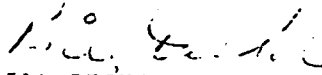
The Honorable Waggoner Carr,
Attorney General of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Carr:

With reference to your letter of May the 12, this letter is your assurance that requests made in letter to you of May the 5, 1964, from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, will be strictly complied with by forwarding to you any information of the nature designated received by me.

BD:T

Yours very truly,


BILL DECKER, SHERIFF

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

KIN,
General Counsel

MAY 19 1964

Mr. Henry Wade
District Attorney
Records Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Wade:

I am informed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the members of my staff that your office has possession of numerous items of property seized from Jack L. Ruby after his apprehension on November 24, 1963.

As you know, this Commission is nearing the end of its investigation. Prior to writing its Final Report, however, the Commission has decided that it must review the material belonging to Jack L. Ruby in your possession if this can be arranged without undue inconvenience to your office. I would like to arrange for the FBI to inspect and photograph these items of property as soon as can be arranged. I can assure you that every effort will be made to expedite this work and observe proper precautions in the handling of this property.

I would appreciate your early advice on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr

The Commission would greatly appreciate any information you can provide as to why Lieutenant Revill's statement had not been furnished to the Commission before April 22. It would also be helpful to have any available information regarding the date on which Lieutenant Revill's report was filed.

The Commission is pleased to have the complete file on Oswald compiled by your Intelligence Unit, and would appreciate your furnishing any other information in the possession of the Dallas Police Department, relevant to the Commission's inquiry, which has not hitherto been furnished to the Commission.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

cc w/Encl: Waggoner Carr, Esq. ✓
Attorney General of Texas

2:10 p.m.

November 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

I called the Attorney General to advise him that the President was in very, very critical condition. The Attorney General then told me the President had died.

I told the Attorney General that the shot came from the fourth floor of a building and the building was completely surrounded now. I further advised him the President was shot by a Winchester rifle. I stated the Dallas Office is working in every way to help the Secret Service and local police.

2:21 p.m.

November 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

I called Mr. James J. Howley, Chief of the Secret Service. I mentioned that one of the Secret Service agents reportedly had been killed, and he stated he did not know this. I told him I had asked the name of the Secret Service Agent killed but it was not known.

I told Mr. Howley that apparently the shooting came from the fourth floor of a building and shells had been found in the building; that there were Winchester shells - apparently a Winchester rifle was used; and that the building was surrounded.

4:01 p.m.

November 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

I called the Attorney General at his home and told him I thought we had the man who killed the President down in Dallas at the present time. I stated the man's name is Lee Harvey Oswald; that he was working in the building from which the shots were fired that hit the President and the Governor; that apparently he left the building and a block or two away ran into two police officers and, thinking they were going to arrest him, shot at them and killed one of them with a side arm; that the rifle had been left in the building.

5:15 p.m.

November 22, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

Assistant Attorney General Norbert A. Schlei, Office of Legal Counsel, called.

I told Mr. Schlei I thought very probably we had in custody the man who killed the President in Dallas but this had not definitely been established. I said Oswald apparently left this building and a block or two away two police officers moved toward him, and for no good reason he opened fire on them and killed one.

Commission Exhibit No. 709

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Canaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Leo Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revell
Jack Revell, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

Frances Doxa
FRANCES DOXA
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

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Mr. Revill. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. He showed us a copy of his testimony.

Rep. Ford. Do you know how many copies were made?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir, one and one; an original and one.

Rep. Ford. And you kept one copy and one went to Captain Gannaway?

Mr. Revill. No, both copies went to Captain Gannaway who is my immediate superior and he later gave me back the carbon and the original went to Chief Curry.

Rep. Ford. And you have had the one copy in your possession since how long?

Mr. Revill. Probably a week or two after this was happened, and I have had it in the Lee Harvey Oswald file.

Rep. Ford. You have had this copy in your files in the Police Department?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir.

Rep. Ford. Since about December 1st or thereabouts?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir, thereabouts.

The Chairman. Do you number these items in the file?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. And the order in which they come in?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir. Now, this particular report was put in the Lee Harvey Oswald file, and he was given an intelligence number, A & T, if I may get this copy I will explain to you --

The Chairman. Yes, would you do so, please?

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1045

3 Mr. Revill. Please do just a moment.

You see, he was given A 34 2135, page 34, as it appears in his file. This is indexed with a card with this file number and page number.

The Chairman. May I ask, would the next item in that file be numbered 35?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir, it would.

The Chairman. And the one directly preceding it would be 33?

Mr. Revill. Thirty-three; yes, sir.

The Chairman. I see, and you have the next item in that file which would indicate thirty

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir. I don't have it with me.

The Chairman. No, but you have it in your notes.

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. And that could be produced if we want.

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir. It is the complete file on Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. May we have --

Mr. Dulles. Could I just see that?

Mr. Rankin. Could we make a copy of that?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir, I put another piece in there because it is on onion skin.

Mr. Rankin. We could make a photostatic copy quickly and

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4 return this to you.

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chief Justice, I would like to number this in the next order of exhibits and offer it in evidence, if I may, this copy, the photostatic copy.

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Dulles. Just as a security matter, would you kindly look in the file and see if by any chance your original longhand notes could have been put in the file, at this place in the file?

Mr. Revill. Yes, sir, I can, but I am sure they were not because this was not made at my office. You see, we removed physically from the Police Department, the intelligence unit, and this was made at the Special Service Bureau Office.

Mr. Dulles. I see, not in your own office.

Mr. Revill. No, sir, we are an integral part of the Special Service Bureau office but our files are maintained elsewhere, and this was made at the Special Service Bureau office.

Rep. Ford. When you sat down to write out this statement, just describe where you did it and how you did it, what kind of paper you used and so forth.

Mr. Revill. Well, we use the white pads like this, and I wrote it out on the pad, and in the Special Service Bureau office and it was made in Lieutenant Dyson's office, he was out, and I used his desk, and then I took it to Mrs. Robertson, and she typed it.

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HENRY WADE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
RECCROS BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

May 21, 1964

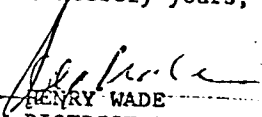
Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

I have your letter of May 13 and will advise that insofar as I know all the information I have, reports, etc. are now in the possession of the Warren Commission, and should we receive any other information concerning this whole matter, we will be glad to forward it on. The only gray area is the things that happened in the Ruby trial with reference to testimony, but I believe they have interviewed most, if not all, of the witnesses that testified.

I enjoyed seeing and visiting with you out at Mesquite and thought you made a fine talk.

Sincerely yours,


HENRY WADE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

HW:sc

May 26, 1964

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

Dear General:

During my last visit with you I was told of your plans to question Mr. Ruby. When, and if, you do so, I wish to urge you to question him in detail as to his being one and the same person as the Jack Rubenstein of Chicago who several years ago was active in the Youth Communist Movement in America.

You will find this information regarding Jack Rubenstein in the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee under the Chairmanship of then-Congressman Martin Dies. If you need a more accurate reference to that part of the report containing this matter, I will be happy to get it for you.

There has been a great deal of speculation also on Ruby's trip to Cuba. I would urge you to explore this fully.

May I also suggest that every effort be made to determine why Oswald was headed in the general direction of Ruby's house at the time he was intercepted by officer Tippit.

The other matters, such as conspiracy and any possible connection between Ruby and Oswald I am sure are foremost in your mind. I simply wanted to remind you of the above matters in an effort to be as helpful as possible.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:ld

bc: Honorable Robert G. Storey

bc: Honorable Leon Jaworski

May 27, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In line with your testimony before the Presidential Special Commission, I thought I should forward to you the May 25, 1964 edition of the Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Inc. newsletter from New Orleans. Especially interesting is his belief that every patriot should make his home an armed arsenal, as stated on page three.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:ld

Enclosure

bc w/cpy of encl:Hon. J. Lee Rankin

Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Inc.

P.O. BOX 19001

(P-A-A-Y, Inc.)
Organized to Wake Up Americans

NEW ORLEANS 19, LA.

NEWSLETTER - URGENT -
- ALERT

5/25/64

BELGIAN DOCTORS Vs. SOCIALISM:

SOME 13,000 BELGIAN DOCTORS AND DENTISTS WENT ON STRIKE, RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO THE "CHRISTIAN"-SOCIALISTS WHO CONTROL THEIR GOVERNMENT. WHEN THEY RESISTED DICTATORIAL "SOCIALIZED MEDICINE", THE SOCIALIST BELGIUM GOVERNMENT INDUCTED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF THEM INTO THE ARMY; AND MANY OTHERS WERE "INDUCTED", INTO HOSPITALS ... WHERE THE GOVERNMENT FORCED THEM TO DO ITS BIDDING - WITH THE GOVERNMENT EECHEADS ESTABLISHING AND ENFORCING THOUSANDS OF SET FEES AND RATES FOR THE VARIOUS MEDICAL SERVICES!

AMERICAN DOCTORS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS, BEWARE! THIS BELGIAN "EXPERIMENT" IS MERELY A DRESS-REHEARSAL FOR WHAT THE UN SOCIALISTS AND ONE-WORLDEERS ARE PLANNING FOR YOU!

NO LONGER WOULD YOUR PATIENTS BE ABLE TO SELECT YOU AS THEIR DOCTOR! YOU WOULD BE A PUPPET - A PAWN - OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSN. YOU WOULD GO WHERE THEY SEND YOU; WHEN THEY SEND YOU - LIKE IT OR NOT! AND THEY COULD SEND YOU TO THE CONGO OR SIBERIA, IF YOU WERE NEEDED THERE!

AND THEY WILL GIVE YOU MANUALS AND BOOKS LISTING RATES, CHARGES AND REGULATIONS; THEY WILL HOGTIE YOUR EVERY ACTIVITY!

PATIENTS, BEWARE! YOU TOO, WILL BE TOLD WHICH DOCTORS TO PATRONIZE - LIKE IT OR NOT!

AND WHAT IS THE RESULT? IF A DOCTOR IS ALLOWED A "FIXED FEE" FOR CERTAIN SERVICES WHERE HE WILL LOSE MONEY, HE WOULD BE INCLINED TO TREAT YOU FOR SOMETHING ELSE WHERE HE CAN COME OUT AHEAD. A DENTIST - FOR INSTANCE - IF ALLOWED ONLY \$5.00 TO FILL A TOOTH, AND \$2.00 TO PULL IT, WOULD BE INCLINED TO PULL TEETH THAT COULD BE SAVED, IF IT COSTS HIM MORE THAN \$5.00 TO SAVE ONE OF YOUR TEETH!

PRICE CONTROL HAS NEVER WORKED - AND NEVER SHALL! THE OPA - DURING WW II - IS ONE OF THE MANY PRICE-CONTROL ATTEMPTS IN HISTORY THAT FAILED UTTERLY!

RUSSIA-CHINA "RIFT" A FARCE - A HOAX:

THE "ESTABLISHMENT" - THE CONSPIRACY - (THE WALL ST.-MADISON AVE. PUPPETS OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHCILD) - ARE PERPETRATING ANOTHER GREAT HOAX TO FOOL THE WORLD.

WORLDWIDE HOAX #1 WAS THE "PHOTOGRAPH" THE SOVIETS WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE TAKEN OF THE FAR SIDE OF THE MOON. IT WAS LATER DISCOVERED THAT THIS "PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON" COINCIDED WITH A PICTURE PREVIOUSLY USED ON A HUNGARIAN POSTAGE STAMP!

WORLDWIDE HOAX #2 WAS THE THREE SEPARATE "ORBITS OF THE EARTH" BY TITOV, GAGARIN, AND THEN THE WOMAN ASTRONAUT. NONE OF THEM EVER LEFT THE GROUND!

THE SATELLITES ORBITED THE EARTH ALL RIGHT, BUT NO RUSSIAN WAS EVER INSIDE THOSE CRUDE "BOILERS"! THEY PROJECTED THE "VOICE" FROM A DISC-RECORDING IN THE SATELLITE BY REMOTE CONTROL. LATER, THEY DISINTEGRATED THE "BOILER" - BY REMOTE CONTROL - WHEN IT WAS OVER RUSSIA - AND THEN TITOV CAME WALKING OUT OF THE WOODS! GAGARIN LIKEWISE, LATER.

ISN'T IT OBVIOUS ENOUGH THAT IF THESE ORBITAL FLIGHTS HAD BEEN ON THE LEVEL, THE RUSSIANS WOULD HAVE HAD MOVIES GALORE - SHOWING TAKEOFFS AND LANDINGS - TO CROW ABOUT IN MOVIE HOUSE AND TV TELECASTS ALL OVER THE WORLD! THEY NEVER MISS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CROW AND BRAG, BUT ON THESE FLIGHTS THEY KEPT THE TAKEOFFS AND LANDINGS "SECRET", SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY NEVER OCCURRED!

IN THE MEANTIME, THEY CONTINUED TO SPY ON OUR OWN TAKEOFFS, AND OUR LANDINGS IN THE WATER, TO TRY TO LEARN HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED. THIS WAS ONE OF THE FEW

5/25/64

U. S. SECRETS THAT THEY HADN'T BEEN ABLE TO STEAL.

NOW ... WORLDWIDE HOAX #3 IS THE RUSSIA-CHINA "SPLIT"! NIKITA AND "MOUSIE-TONGUE" BELLOW AND HOLLER AT ONE ANOTHER AND HURL EPITHETS GALORE ... AND THEN MOUSIE-"DUNC" SENDS THE MOST CORDIAL BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO OLD PIC-FACE BALDY!

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SO-CALLED "RIFT" IS MANY-FOLD.

1) IT PROMOTES "PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE" BETWEEN THE U. S. AND RUSSIA, SO RUSSIA CAN LULL OUR AWAKENING EAGLE TO SLEEP AGAIN WHILE THE RUSSIAN SNAKE - (NOT "BEAR") - CAN STRANGLE US MORE EASILY.

2) THIS "RIFT" CAUSES RUSSIA AND THE U. S. TO HUDDLE CLOSER TOGETHER - IN "MUTUAL DEFENSE" AGAINST "POWERFUL" CHINA, SO WE CAN DONATE OUR WHEAT, SULPHUR, ETC., ETC. TO RUSSIA. THIS WHEAT IS NOT FOR FOOD - BUT FOR EXPLOSIVES AND MISSILE FUEL AND A DOZEN OTHER WAR PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS MADE FROM WHEAT-ALCOHOL.

3) THIS RUSSIA-CHINA "RIFT" ENABLES RUSSIA TO PURSUE ITS POLICY OF AGGRESSION IN LAOS, VIET NAM, CAMBODIA, INDONESIA AND ALL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA - (THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE CHINESE) - WHILE RUSSIA PRETENDS SHE IS AGAINST THESE ABORTIVE AGGRESSIVE ACTS!

4) IT PERMITS RUSSIA TO BUILD AND STOCKPILE A-BOMBS AND H-BOMBS IN CHINA, WHILE THE "LOVE-RUSSIA ELEMENT" IN THE U. S. DESTROYS OUR MISSILE BASES - AND SOON THE MISSILES THEMSELVES!

5) THE RUSSO-CHINA "RIFT" ENABLES THE CHINESE (WITH RUSSIAN SUPPORT, MONEY AND MATERIEL) TO MOVE AGAINST THE NORTHERN BORDER OF INDIA, WHILE RUSSIA "DISCLAIMS" ANY INVOLVEMENT WHATSOEVER!

THEN, WE SEND MODERN PLANES, TANKS, GUNS, ETC. TO INDIA FOR HER "PROTECTION". BUT THESE MODERN AMERICAN WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF INDIA WILL BE USED AGAINST AMERICAN BOYS, WHEN WE GO TO THE AID OF ISRAEL, WHEN THE UAR ATTACKS ISRAEL!

6) RUSSIA IS RIGHT NOW ARMING THE UAR FOR SUCH A WAR! THIS IS A HUGE PARADOX. WHY WOULD RUSSIA ARM THE UAR TO ATTACK ISRAEL; WHEN THE SAME GROUP OF MARXIST-ZIONIST KHAZARS NOW CONTROL BOTH RUSSIA AND ISRAEL (AS WELL AS THE U. S., ENGLAND AND FRANCE)!

THE ANSWER IS OBVIOUS! DIDN'T THE HOUSE OF ROTHCHILD FINANCE BOTH FRANCE AND ENGLAND, WHEN THEY ADVANCED NAPOLEON ENOUGH MONEY TO CONDUCT A 100-DAY WAR, WHILE BRITISH "STOCKS" NOSEDIVED AS THE ROTHCHILDS BOUGHT THEM ALL UP!

THEN, WHEN NAPOLEON'S ARMY RAN OUT OF MONEY, AND HE WAS DEFEATED, THE ROTHCHILD EMPIRE PROFITED BY SOME "MILLION" DOLLARS FOR EVERY THOUSAND THEY LOANED NAPOLEON! THIS IS A MATTER OF HISTORICAL FACT!

THE SAME THING NOW APPLIES IN THE CHINA-RUSSIA "RIFT" - AND THE ARMING OF THE UAR BY RUSSIA. THE ROTHCHILD EMPIRE WILL ALWAYS SWAP A SINGLE CHECKER FOR THREE KINGS! THESE ATHEIST MARXIST-ZIONIST-KHAZARS WOULD GLADLY SACRIFICE THE 1 1/2 MILLION LOWLY JEWS IN ISRAEL - THE "STUPID" TYPE - THE KIKES, SHEENIES AND SHYSTERS, AND EVEN THE RELIGIOUS ORTHODOX JEWS - IN ORDER TO SUCK IN THE YOUTH OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE U. S. INTO THE SLAUGHTER THAT AWAITS US IN ISRAEL WHEN WE GO TO ISRAEL'S AID! THEY'LL BE SWAPPING 1 1/2 MILLION "EXPENDABLE" JEWS FOR THE DEATHS OF 30 MILLION CHRISTIAN YOUTHS FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE U. S.!

OUR 30 MILLION CHRISTIAN YOUTHS (WITHOUT THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS - (WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN OUTLAWED BY THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY - REMEMBER!) - WILL BE SLAUGHTERED BY 120 MILLION SOLDIERS FROM THE UAR, AFRICA, INDIA, MONGOLIA, CHINA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA! FOR THEY TOO, WILL HAVE MODERN "CONVENTIONAL" WEAPONS - TANKS, PLANES, GUNS.

BUT RUSSIA (BLESS THEIR DAMNED MARXIST-ZIONIST-KHAZAR SOULS) WILL NOT BE IN THIS BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON! THEY WILL BE ON THE SIDELINES - FOR THE COUP DE GRACE - TO POUNCE FROM THE NORTH UPON THE HAPLESS REMNANTS OF THE WESTERN WORLD FIGHTING IN THE ISRAELI SECTOR!

THEN ... THESE ATHEISTIC MARXIST-ZIONIST KHAZARS - (THE AGENTS OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHCHILD) - WILL RULE THE WORLD FROM MT. ZION, AS "PROMISED" THEM IN THE SO-CALLED FALSE & FICTITIOUS "COVENANT" BETWEEN JEHOVAH AND ABRAHAM!

AND ... THEY WILL HAVE THE ONLY REMAINING ARMY LEFT IN THE WHOLE WORLD, TO ENFORCE THEIR DICTATORSHIP: THE 20-MILLION INTACT RUSSIAN ARMY! WHAT ABOUT THE ARMIES OF GERMANY AND JAPAN? THE RUSSIANS WILL BLAST THESE TWO COUNTRIES OUT OF EXISTENCE WITH NUCLEAR BOMBS - SIMULTANEOUSLY - IN A QUICK, SNEAK ATTACK!

THE RUSSIAN-CHINA "RIFT" IS ALL PART OF THIS WHOLE DIABOLICAL PLAN - THE ARMAGEDDON!

THE ANSWER? DO NOT BE LULLED INTO THIS "BROTHERHOOD" SMOKESCREEN. "PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE" WITH RUSSIA IS IMPOSSIBLE. THEY HAVE SAID SO, OVER AND OVER AGAIN!

RESIST EVERY PHASE OF IT: THE OPEN CREDITS AND SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES, ESPECIALLY.

AND MAINLY: LET US START RIGHT NOW TO KILL THE FORTHCOMING NEWS-MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO "GO TO THE AID OF ISRAEL" WHEN THE UAR ATTACKS ISRAEL!

ISRAEL - RIGHT NOW - IS DIVERTING THE WATERS OF THE RIVER JORDAN - (THE "HOLY" RIVER JORDAN - TO THE ARAB) - TO FORCE THE 12 ARAB COUNTRIES TO ATTACK ISRAEL, JUST AS WE MANEUVERED JAPAN INTO ATTACKING PEARL HARBOR!

THIS ... IS THE MASTER PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD, THE BOSSSES OF RUSSIA, ENGLAND, FRANCE, ISRAEL - AND THE UNITED STATES!

P.S.:

1) WE BELIEVE A GOLDWATER-NIXON TEAM WILL BE NOMINATED ON THE 2ND OR 3RD BALLOT AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, IN SPITE OF THE EASTERN KINGMAKERS - THE WALL ST. - MADISON AVE. AGENTS OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD AND ALL THEIR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

2) WE BELIEVE THAT A GOLDWATER-NIXON TEAM WILL SWEEP TO VICTORY BY AT LEAST A 60 TO 40 VOTE; SWEEP LIBERALS OUT OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

3) WE BELIEVE THAT ONE OR MORE ATTEMPTS WILL THEN BE MADE TO ASSASSINATE BOTH GOLDWATER AND NIXON, COINCIDING WITH PLANNED RIOTS AND INSURGENCY BY LIBERALS, PINKS, REDS AND COMMUNISTS.

4) WE BELIEVE THIS INSURGENCY WILL FAIL, AFTER CONSIDERABLE BLOODSHED!

5) WE BELIEVE THAT EVERY PATRIOT SHOULD MAKE HIS HOME AN ARMED ARSENAL, TO PROTECT HIS FAMILY FROM THIS LIBERAL-RED INSURGENCY; AND THAT AMERICANS WILL REFUSE TO REGISTER THEIR ARMS!

6) WE BELIEVE THAT GOLDWATER WILL BE A PATRIOTIC AMERICA-FIRST PRESIDENT FROM 1965 TO 1972; AND THAT NIXON WILL SUCCEED HIM FROM 1973 TO 1980 ... AND THAT THESE 16 YEARS WILL UNDO WHAT THE TRAITORS HAVE DONE TO THE U. S. FROM 1933 TO 1964 ... AND THAT AMERICA WILL ONCE MORE BECOME A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC, RESPECTED AND FEARED BY THE WHOLE WORLD!

7) WE BELIEVE THE UN - THE "TOWER OF BABEL" IS ALREADY CRACKING AT THE SEAMS, AND WILL COLLAPSE WITH A ROAR!

THESE ARE FAR-REACHING PROGNOSTICATIONS. MAY GOD IMPLEMENT AND RESOLVE THEM IN FAVOR OF LOYAL, CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICANS. FOR "MAN PROPOSES, WHILE GOD DISPOSES."

PAUL REVERE ASSOCIATED YEOMEN, INC.

H. S. RIECKE JR. (FOUNDER)

*our last mailing
netted us 1400⁰⁰. We
received contributions of
200⁰⁰! We must now purge
our mailing list of
"freeloaders". you'd better
use your dollars
this year to save
your children
from slavery,
or swap them for
worthless rubles!
IT'S NOW OR NEVER!*

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PAUL REVERE ASSOCIATED YEOMEN, INC.

H. S. RIECKE JR. (FOUNDER)

our last mailing cost us 1400. We received contributions of 200. We must now purge our mailing list of "freeloaders". you'd better use your dollars this year to save your children from slavery, or sweep them for worthless rubles!
IT'S NOW OR NEVER!

U.S. Senator Reports—

Communism and 'Civil Rights'

SHARESPORT JOURNAL
5/2/64

By Strom Thurmond

WASHINGTON—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has confirmed in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement.

In his testimony, Mr. Hoover made a number of interesting statements on the record and even more interesting and revealing statements off the record. On the subject of Red infiltration of the Negro movement, he stated on the record:

"TURNING TO the subject of Communist interest in Negro activities, the approximate 20 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population has long been a party goal and is one of its principal goals today.

"The number of Communist Party recruits which may be attracted from the large Negro racial group in this Nation is not the important thing. The old Communist principle still holds: Communism must be built with non-Communist hands. We do

know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important. It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures."

IN TESTIFYING on current issues being promoted by the Communists, Mr. Hoover made this statement: "Currently, the Communist Party, U. S. A. is stressing such domestic issues as the racial struggle, the abolition of all internal security programs and of congressional committees investigating communism, and the reduction of military spending with the reduction of such appropriations in a broad program of social welfare projects.

"On the international level, the party is dutifully echoing Soviet propaganda regarding peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition, disarmament, and end to nuclear testing and increased East-West trade. Woven into all the party's propaganda are basic Communist themes

"IN ONE WAY or another, it stresses the never-ending 'class struggle,' the necessity for destroying the capitalist system, the claimed overwhelming superiority of communism over all other social orders, and the inevitable triumph of communism in the United States and throughout the world."

Mr. Hoover stressed the Communist activities to attract and influence young people. He pointed out that the Communists determined that the appeal to young people emphasize three current items: "peace, civil rights, and employment for youth."

LAST YEAR I brought out in the Commerce Committee's hearings on "civil rights" and on the Senate floor that "there is Communist influence in and penetration of the current Negro demonstrations and agitational efforts in this country."

I demanded that the Commerce Committee investigate information I put in the record of the hearings and in the Congressional Record proving my point. All these pleas, however, fell on closed ears and minds.

WRITER JOE ALSOP, a con-

fidant of the Attorney General has now revealed in a recent column that the infiltration of the Negro movement is "a very serious matter."

He reported further that the "subject of the real headshaking is the Reverend Martin Luther King. His influence is very great. Yet he has accepted and is almost certainly still accepting Communist collaboration and even Communist advice."

THIS IS in direct contradiction with the response which the Attorney General made to the Commerce Committee when he was queried about Communist influence in the Negro movement and demonstrations.

He described Communist infiltration efforts as being "remarkably unsuccessful" and whitewashed King and other Negro leaders of connections with Communists.

WHEN MR. HOOVER went off the record, on Page 309 of the Appropriations Committee hearings, he made some very shocking and damaging statements which, unfortunately, are not being made public.

All the facts on Communist penetration of and influence over the "civil rights" activities in this country should be fully explored and aired by the Congress before any legislation inspired by these activities is approved.

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N.O.T-P 5/12/64

SECTION ONE—PAGE TEN

K BACKS EGYPT IN ISRAEL FIGHT

Promises More Arms to
Fight Colonialists

By GEORGE SVERTSEN
CAIRO (AP)—Soviet Premier
Khrushchev drew thunderous
applause from the Egyptian
Parliament with a firm declara-
tion Monday of Soviet support
for the Arabs in their bitter
feuds with Israel and Britain.

President Gamal Abdel Nas-
ser also led his one-party Par-
liament in applauding Khrush-
chev's promise to continue
providing arms with which to
push the Western powers out of
Africa.

The Soviet leader in an hour-
long speech to the legislature:

JORDAN PROJECT

—Denounced Israel's project
for diverting the Jordan River
waters as a scheme to "rob
Arabs of their own water."

—Endorsed Arab demands for
the evacuation of British mili-
tary bases in Libya and Cyprus
and Aden troublespots.

—Declared Soviet weapons
will always be available to
forces engaged in "the sacred
struggle" against colonialism.

Khrushchev's speech ap-
peared to be aimed mostly at
winning the favor of a Middle
East and African audience. He
touched only briefly on the ma-
jor anti-Chinese propaganda
theme.

BACKHANDS CHINESE

He backhanded recent Chinese
efforts to play a major role in
Asia and Africa by excluding
white-skinned Russians.

"The cause of the world's peo-
ples struggles can be advanced
by the unity of all revolutionary
forces in the world and this uni-
ty can never be supplanted by
 blocs based on color and races,"
he said.

The Soviet leader dropped a
strong hint to Nasser on arrival
here Saturday that he wants
Egyptian support for Soviet par-
ticipation in the upcoming sec-
ond African-Asian Bandung con-
ference. The Red Chinese are
trying to exclude the Soviet Un-
ion on the grounds that it is
neither an African nor Asiatic
power.

Nasser, in introductory re-
marks, echoed the Soviet anti-
Chinese line, saying that the
purpose of the Socialist revolu-
tion was not to shout slogans but
to build better lives for people.

MARKINGS BY PAUL REVERES OF N.O., LA.
P.O. Box 19001

the Justice Department under the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act. It was a 5-to-4 Decision . . . the Press front-paged that Earl Warren frantically endeavored to prevent that Decision.

Under our laws, giving aid and comfort to an Enemy in time of war is TREASON. Communism is a known mortal Enemy of the United States and the American people. Call it "cold" or call it "hot," we are at total war with that Enemy. Those three "Decisions" unquestionably give aid and comfort to that Enemy. By that token, they are acts of TREASON!

A soldier, be he a General or a GI, who would commit similar acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy, would promptly be Court Martialed, and, if found guilty, shot as a traitor.

A Supreme Court Justice is no more Immune for acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy than a General — or a Julius Rosenberg. For him there is also a form of Court Martial, to wit: IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. For their acts, Chief Justice Warren and all the Justices who concurred in those "Decisions" must be halted before Congress, and, if found guilty, they should get the same kind of punishment that a Court martial would mete out to a General who would betray his army on the field of battle — or that was meted out to the Rosenbergs!

NOTE:—For those who may feel shocked by the very thought of impeaching a U. S. Supreme Court Justice there is just one question: what is more important—condoning the treasonous disloyalty of an Earl Warren, or the salvation of our nation?

And those who doubt that such an "exalted" person CAN be put on trial for his disloyal acts should bear in mind that in 1868 a PRESIDENT of the United States (Andrew Johnson) was im-

peached — and escaped conviction by just one vote!

Only Congress has the power to place a Supreme Court Justice on trial — via the impeachment process.

Every member in both Houses of Congress has an obligation and a sworn duty to protect and defend the United States, the Constitution, the American people.

I, the undersigned, a citizen of the United States, hereby request and urge my representative in the House of Representatives to join with other members of that House and initiate the necessary first steps for the impeachment of the Supreme Court Justices named in this document . . . I further request and urge the Senators of my State to join with other Senators to carry out the final steps to impeach all those Justices.

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Street address

City (Zone) and State

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WANTED!



EARL WARREN

FOR IMPEACHMENT

For giving aid and comfort to the COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY, the mortal Enemy of the United States and the American People!

CO-DEFENDANTS

Also wanted for trial and impeachment, on the same charge, are: Justices Brennan, Black, Clark, Douglas, Frankfurter, Harlan and Reed.

The following are the Specific Acts contained in the charge: No. 1) The "DESEGREGATION DECISION", which aids and abets the plans of the Communist Conspiracy to (A): create tension between Negroes and Whites; (B): to transform the South into a BLACK SOVIET REPUBLIC; (C): to legalize and encourage intermarriage between Negroes and Whites — and thus mongrelize the American White Race!

Documentary proof that this "Decision" directly conforms with Directives from Moscow is contained in the following excerpt from the book, "A RACIAL PROGRAM FOR THE 20th CENTURY," written by Israel Cohen, a Communist Party functionary in England.

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propagating into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro Minority against the Whites, we will instill in the Whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise to prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our Cause."

That book was written in 1913 . . . the ADL and

NAACP were created immediately after that — to carry out that DIRECTIVE!

NOTE: The above excerpt was published by the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star in May 1957—it was entered into the Congressional Record of June 7, 1957, by Rep. Thos. G. Abernathy . . . in 1960, after every copy of the book was ferreted out and destroyed, the ADL proclaimed that no such book was ever written — and the same Evening Star blandly confirmed the ADL's proclamation . . . why did they wait three years? . . . Significant?

Further documentary proof: in 1935 the Communist Party's "Workers Library Publishers" issued a pamphlet entitled "THE NEGROES IN A SOVIET AMERICA." It urged the Negroes of the South to rise up, form a Soviet state, and apply for admission to the Soviet Union . . . it contained implicit assurance that the "revolt" would be supported by all American Reds . . . on page 38 it promised that a Soviet government would confer greater benefits on Negroes than upon Whites, and that — "Any act of discrimination or prejudice against a Negro will become a crime under the Revolutionary law . . ."

AND THAT "DESEGREGATION DECISION" TRANSFORMED ALL THOSE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES INTO RIGID LAW OF THE LAND !!!

Furthermore, by his own admission, Warren ignored our Constitution when he wrote that "Decision" — admits he based it on the "modern scientific authority" of known Communists who have publicly proclaimed contempt for our Constitution and hatred for our form of Government.

Can there be any doubt that that "Decision" was framed to conform with those Communist Directives? . . . There is one sure way to find out — through impeachment proceedings!

No. 2) For 40 years the FBI has been the stone wall

that stood between the Communist Conspiracy and the survival of our Country. Through all those years it was the FBI that smashed all the Reds' plots — and unmasked the plotters . . . it was the information in the FBI files that enabled the Congressional Committees to function — that enabled the Justice Department to convict the Rosenbergs and all the other Reds . . . it was the FBI files that kept the Red rats impotent and skulking in their holes.

Throughout those 40 years the Reds and their allies frenziedly smeared and vilified and tried in every way to destroy the FBI — and to gain access to its files! But it (FBI) was invulnerable to all their attacks — it was protected by Congress, and doubly protected by the high regard and esteem of the American people. And it continued to stand as the impregnable barrier between the Enemy and our Internal Security.

Hence — if the Great Conspiracy is to succeed the FBI has to be destroyed!

So, to accomplish that, Earl Warren and his Associate Justices handed down two "Decisions" — the "Jencks" and the "Watkins" Decisions . . . Those two "Decisions" shatter the FBI as a barrier to the security of our nation . . . they freed convicted traitors . . . they muzzle our Congressional Committees . . . they nullify all our protective laws against the Communist Conspiracy . . . they open wide the FBI files to all the slysters who defend the Reds and renegade American traitors!

Those three Decisions, if allowed to stand, will completely destroy all of our defenses — they clear the way for the destruction of our Country and the conquest and enslavement of our people by the Communist Conspiracy!

Here is final proof of Warren's treason: In June (1961) the Supreme Court ruled that the Communist Party must register all its officers and members with

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

May 21, 1964

Jesse E. Curry, Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, 1964, sending to the Commission the reports of Sergeant Harkness and Patrolman Finnegan, and the complete file on Lee Harvey Oswald compiled by your Intelligence Unit.

As you know, Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department testified before the Commission on May 13 regarding his conversation with FBI Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., on November 22, 1963. Lieutenant Revill testified that on the instructions of his superior, Captain Gannaway, he made a written report of this conversation immediately after it occurred, and that Captain Gannaway told Lieutenant Revill that he would take the statement to you. Lieutenant Revill said that on April 7 you asked him to swear and subscribe to the November 22 statement before a notary.

The records of the Commission do not reflect that the statement made by Lieutenant Revill on November 22, notarized on April 7, had been furnished to the Commission at any time before you testified on April 22, 1964, at which time you provided me a copy of the document.

Lieutenant Revill also told the Commission that within a week or two after November 22, a copy of his statement was returned to him and he caused it to be placed in the Police Department file on Lee Harvey Oswald. I enclose pages 6344-46 from the stenographic transcript of Lieutenant Revill's testimony, regarding the placing of his report in the files. However, we note upon examining the file that the report of Lieutenant Revill, bearing the file number INT 2965-34, was apparently filed on April 27, 1964, rather than early in December, 1963.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 28, 1964

REGISTERED

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Earl Warren, Chairman
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20032

Dear Sir:

In a letter to me dated May 21, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, raised several points concerning Lieutenant Jack Revill's report of November 22, 1963, on his conversation with FBI Agent James Hosty on that date.

The first question posed by Mr. Rankin was why Lieutenant Revill's report was not made known to the Commission prior to my appearance before that group. When I received the report on November 22, 1963, I immediately realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained. On that date, before newsmen, I stated that I had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that the Dallas Police Department had no information on Oswald in its files. This statement was based on the report of Lieutenant Revill.

Within a few minutes of my statement to the press, I received a telephone call from Mr. Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in charge of the Dallas Office of the FBI, in which Mr. Shanklin stated that the Bureau was extremely desirous that I retract my statement to the press. I then appeared before the press again, and retracted my statement to this extent: I stated that "of my own personal knowledge" I did not know that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas, and that if they did they were under no obligation to the Dallas Police Department to pass on the information.

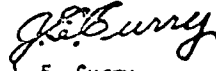
After the appointment of the Warren Commission, I was reasonably sure I would appear before that body, so I decided to present the report, personally, at the time of my appearance. I felt that the Commission would probably like for the statement to be notarized, so I had this done on April 7, 1964.

Mr. Rankin's next question concerned the date that the report was placed in the Intelligence Unit's files. I instructed Lieutenant Revill to keep this report confidential. He said that after his copy was returned to

him, he kept it locked in his desk drawer until after I returned from Washington where I delivered the report to the Commission. He then placed his report in the files.

Mr. Rankin further asked if I knew of any additional information in the possession of the Dallas Police Department that had not been made available to the Commission. I know of no such information.

Very truly yours,



J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC:ES

cc: Hon. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel, President's Commission

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS 77002

May 29, 1964

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr

Confidential

C
H
O
P
Y
Honorable Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

Amont the matter of the Commission's report including comments and recommendations regarding future practices involving the President's security, it occurs to me that if the Commission is to go into this subject it should be done by a separate report not made a part of the main report. Such a supplemental report should be for the use of the authorities primarily concerned with the subject.

It further occurs to me that it would be a mistake to make such a report public as then the practices and procedures recommended would be available to every crank and nut. Moreover, any present inadequacies similarly would be made available to these undesirable persons.

I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to the possibility of more harm than good ensuing from the publicity that would follow a report on this particular subject.

I saw Waggoner Carr later in the day on which you and I talked of this matter, and he shares my deep concern of an inclusion of these matters in the main report which, as I understand it, will be available to all.

It was nice seeing you again, and I appreciated the opportunity of a visit with you.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Original Signed By
Leon Jaworski
Leon Jaworski

LJ:bc

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 343-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

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June 1, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission
FROM: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
SUBJECT: Schedule of Testimony before the Commission

The following witnesses are currently scheduled to appear before the Commission:

Thursday,
June 4, 1964
1:30 p.m.

FBI Agents Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt,
Robert A. Frazier, and
Leo Gauthier
SS Agent Thomas J. Kelley

These four agents will report on the data now available regarding the location, timing and approximate distances of the shots from the Depository. This data has now been modified in light of the analysis of the assassination films, the medical testimony and investigative work done on the scene in Dallas.

Monday,
June 8, 1964
9:00 a.m.

Henry Wade, District Attorney
Patrick T. Dean, Sgt., Dallas
Police Department

District Attorney Wade will testify concerning his role in the investigation conducted after the assassination, statements made by him to the press, conversations with Secret Service Agent Sorrels and Sgt. Dean regarding statements made by Jack L. Ruby on November 24 and the current status of the Commission's investigation.
Sgt. Dean, who has previously given a deposition, will be questioned regarding his interview with Ruby on November 24 and subsequent developments relating to the same subject matter.

Tuesday,
June 9, 1964
10 a.m.
&
continuing
Wednesday,
June 10, 1964,
if necessary

Richard E. Snyder, First Secretary,
American Embassy, Tokyo
John A. McVickar, Principal Officer,
American Consulate,
Cochabamba, Bolivia
Bernice Waterman, former employee
Virginia James, International
Relations Officer, Office of
Soviet Affairs
James F. Richie, Attorney
Carroll H. Seeley, Jr., Attorney
Abba P. Schwartz, Administrator,
Bureau of Security and Consular
Affairs
Abram Chayes, The Legal Adviser,
Department of State

These witnesses are past and
present employees of the Depart-
ment of State who will testify
regarding that Department's
actions relating to Oswald.

Tuesday,
June 9, 1964
2 p.m.

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

Wednesday,
June 10, 1964
3:30 p.m.

Thursday,
June 11, 1964
9 a.m.

Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald
(Marina)

Mrs. Oswald will be questioned
regarding certain matters which
have developed in the course of the
Commission's investigation since
her appearance in early February.

Tuesday,
June 16, 1964
9 a.m.

James J. Rowley, Chief, United
States Secret Service

Chief Rowley will be questioned
generally regarding Presidential
protection.

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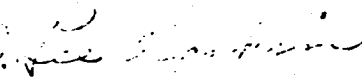
JUN 1 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

Enclosed are carbon copies of letters to District Attorney Wade and Chief Curry regarding testimony scheduled before the Commission on June 8, 1964. We are currently planning to hear witnesses from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service on June 4, witnesses from the Department of State on June 9 and June 10, and Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald on June 11.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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ALLEN V. DULLES

JUN 1 1964

Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

As you know, the testimony of Sgt. P. T. Dean was taken by deposition by a member of the Commission staff in Dallas several weeks ago. You will recall that subsequent to the deposition there was some newspaper publicity regarding an incident which occurred during the deposition.

Recently when Sgt. Dean appeared to sign his deposition, he made a request through Assistant United States Attorney Stroud that he be permitted to testify before the Commission. In view of this request and the significance of the testimony which Sgt. Dean can provide regarding certain conversations with Jack L. Ruby on November 24, 1963, the Commission would like Sgt. Dean to testify on Monday, June 8, 1964, at approximately 10:00 a.m.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Waggoner Carr ✓

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 1 1964

Mr. Henry Wade
District Attorney
Records Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Dear Mr. Wade:

In confirmation of our telephone conversation,
the Commission would appreciate your coming to Washington
to appear before the Commission on Monday, June 8, 1964,
at 9:00 a.m.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Waggoner Carr

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
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J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUN 2 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

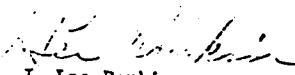
Dear General:

Thank you for your letter dated May 12, 1964 in which you enclosed an article from the Texas Observer concerning the alleged visit by Lee Harvey Oswald to Austin, Texas, on September 25, 1963. As the editor of the Texas Observer suggested, we have received reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of its interviews with him and with Mrs. Lee Dannelly and the other alleged witnesses of his visit.

After reviewing these reports we have tentatively concluded that Mrs. Dannelly and the other witnesses in Austin are mistaken. The Commission has evidence which it considers very firm that Lee Harvey Oswald did not leave New Orleans, Louisiana, until some time after 8 o'clock in the morning on September 25. We have other evidence that when he left New Orleans his destination was Houston, not Austin. Moreover, we believe that at the time he was undertaking these travels, his finances were limited and therefore it was extremely unlikely, even though theoretically possible, that he flew from New Orleans or some midway point to Austin and from there back to Houston.

Thank you very much for bringing the article to our attention.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Dictated by Attorney General Waggoner Carr, June 2, 1964, at 9:10 A.M.

Beverly Heckman is sending a letter down here as of yesterday, setting up the schedule, and if it is not received by Wednesday, we will call Washington.

Schedule given by Miss Heckman follows:

Thursday, June 4, 1964, 1:30 P.M. - FBI Agents and Secret Servicemen (four in all) will testify about shots, distances and angles based on their new analysis.

Monday, June 8, 1964 - Henry Wade and Sergeant Dean.

Tuesday, June 9, 1964 - State Department Employees.

Wednesday, June 10, 1964 - Secretary of State.

Thursday, June 11, 1964 - Marina Oswald.

Tuesday, June 16, 1964 - Chief of the Secret Service

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS 77002

June 3, 1964

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

AFFILIATE IN MEXICO
HORINEAU & PEREZ
EDIFICIO DE PARIS
AVENIDA CINCO DE MAYO 28
MEXICO, D. F.

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Capitol Station
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

In accordance with our discussion of yesterday I will undertake to be in Washington at the Warren Commission hearings on June 10 and 11.

As I understand it, the other dates on the schedule we had before us yesterday will be taken care of between you and Dean Storey.

Such summaries and transcripts of testimony of witnesses none of the three of us personally heard as you do not get to review during your several-day stay in Washington, please note on a memorandum to me so that I can undertake to cover as many of them as possible during my two-day stay.

It was good to see you and Dean Storey again on yesterday, and I look forward to our next visit.

Sincerely yours,



Leon Jaworski

LJ:bs

Copy to Honorable Robert G. Storey
Storey, Armstrong & Steger
27th Floor, Republic National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

STOREY, ARMSTRONG & STEGER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
37TH FLOOR REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201
RIVKIDDK 2-6544

R. S. STOREY
E. TAYLOR ARMSTRONG
HUGH L. STEGER
ROBERT S. STOREY, JR. (1921-1962)
CHARLES P. STOREY
ROBERT M. MARTIN, JR.
JOHN E. DELAY, JR.
PAUL S. ADAMS, JR.
WILLIAM L. BEARD
DONALD A. SWANSON, JR.
DONALD W. JACKSON

OF COUNSEL
C. BURCHAM BUDD

June 3, 1964

C

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

O

Dear Lee:

Yesterday at a conference in Houston between General Carr, Leon Jaworski and me, we reviewed the investigation and, in particular, discussed whether or not other witnesses should be called. One of the results was that the three of us concurred that the following witnesses would be helpful:

P

Former Mayor and Mrs. Earle Cabell -- Mayor Cabell, as you will recall, was the Mayor at the time of the unfortunate incidents in November and is a highly respected citizen and business leader of Dallas. Mayor and Mrs. Cabell were riding in the motorcade in a car just behind the Vice-President at the time of the assassination. As their car was rounding the corner going to Elm Street, they first heard a shot and, by the time they had reached the corner and were turning on Elm Street, the other two shots rang out. Both were positive that the shots came from the Depository Building. In fact, Mrs. Cabell looked up about the time of the last shot and saw something protruding from the fifth floor window.

Y

In addition, Mayor Cabell is very familiar with the various groups in the city, including the extremes, and has given great leadership to the City of Dallas. He is likewise most familiar with the operation of the City Hall, the chain of command and the unfortunate incidents that happened at the City Hall.

City Manager Elgin Crull, who has direct administrative control of all operating departments, including the Chief of Police and Chief of Detectives -- He went to the City Jail immediately after he had been

June 3, 1964

informed that Oswald had been arrested and before Chief Curry returned from the hospital after the President's death. One of the points he made at the evening meeting of the three Commissioners, Senator Cooper and Messrs. McTey and Dulles, was that as soon as he arrived in the jail corridor the news media people were stringing cables, setting up cameras and were in "general possession." They had their own technicians connecting their equipment in the electrical outlets, fuses were being blown, and the technicians were even "bridging" the blown fuses. There was a large crowd and they continued to come. His summary was that if there had been an effort to dispossess the news media, it would have caused a mild revolution and that he saw no alternative except to let them remain, although he did not approve of what they had done. Furthermore, he kept in close touch with the events as they unfolded and particularly the activities of Chief Curry and Chief Fritz and their respective Lieutenants. Mr. Crull was an officer in the Air Force in the late war and has been City Manager for many years since he was released from service.

Mr. H. Louis Nichols, former President of the Dallas Bar Association, was contacted by me on Saturday afternoon before the assassination of Oswald and pursuant to many complaints from prominent lawyers from the North and East that "Oswald should be provided counsel." I first talked with Henry Wade and he said, in substance, that "he was going to recommend to the Court that the President of the Dallas Bar Association and the President of the Dallas Criminal Bar Association be appointed as counsel for Oswald by the Court as and when he was indicted, if he did not have a lawyer." The indictment was expected on the following Monday morning.

Mr. Nichols went to the cell of Oswald, accompanied by Chief Curry, late that Saturday afternoon where he had a private interview with Oswald. His general impressions were: "Oswald was reclining on his bunk when I entered, he seemed rather calm and unexcited, very sure of himself, and when the question of counsel was suggested Oswald replied, 'I want John Abt of New York and, if I cannot get him, counsel from the Civil Liberties Union of which I am a member.'" Mr. Nichols had advised

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

-3-

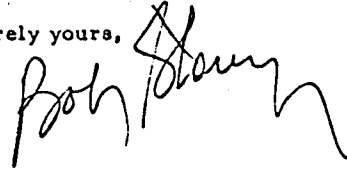
June 3, 1964

him that his purpose in calling upon him was that the Dallas Bar Association was ready to provide counsel if he had none and needed counsel. He seemed to appreciate Mr. Nichol's offer of counsel and replied, in substance, "If I should request you to assign counsel, I would want one who believed as much as possible in my (hesitating) innocence." There were other details which I shall not recite but the result was that, when he came out of Oswald's cell, the news media asked him for his statement which he gave over a national TV hookup. One of the prominent lawyers who had called me from Harvard University Law School, when I reported back to him in about an hour, said in effect, "I have just seen and heard the fine statement of the President of the Dallas Bar and I am completely satisfied."

Senator Cooper and Messrs. McCloy and Dulles, who heard the informal discussions on the evening of the dinner, will tell you their impressions of Mayor Cabell and City Manager Crull.

I will see you early next week and discuss this matter further if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,



RGS:al

cc: General Waggoner Carr
Mr. Leon Jaworski

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

June 12, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

C
O
P
Y
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

While at the White House yesterday afternoon I checked with Walter Jenkins on the President's trips to Texas in April of last year and particularly to Dallas. He spent the day in Dallas on April 23, which was a Tuesday and not a week end. He was at the ranch on April 27, where he entertained delegates to the United Nations. He was back in Washington on April 29.

It was good to see you again and I am sorry that we could not visit longer. I especially regretted that the White House engagement kept me from visiting with you and Dean Storey yesterday afternoon.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leon Jaworski

LJ:dc

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr
Dean Robert G. Storey



WAGGONER CARR
Attorney General

July 20, 1964 -
I asked chief
Carr to get a
copy for him & this
office of everything
seized by the FBI -

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 16 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

Dear General:

Enclosed is a letter requesting the Federal Bureau of Investigation to prepare transcripts of the broadcasts on Channel 1 and 2 of the Dallas Police Radio Station for certain time periods on November 22 and November 24, 1963.

We thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

JUL 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a memorandum captioned "Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964," your Bureau furnished to the Commission transcripts of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2 of the Dallas Police Department Radio Station, covering the period from 10:00 a.m., November 22, 1963, to 6:00 p.m., November 24, 1963, as they relate to the matters under investigation by this Commission. We note that the descriptive paragraph preceding this transcript indicates that the period covered starts at 12:20 p.m., November 22, 1963. Actually 10 a.m. appears to be the starting point.

These transcripts were apparently made available to the Bureau by the Dallas Police Department. In view of the importance of these transcripts in our investigation we request that your Bureau obtain the original tapes of the radio broadcasts and prepare a new transcript from these tapes, as they relate to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail. Your transcript need only include the time periods of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Friday, November 22, 1963, and from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1963. In addition, we request that the name of the reporting police officer be listed alongside each message. We understand that this is possible in view of the fact that there is an identifying number next to each message.

We call your attention to the fact that in the Channel 1 transcript there appears to be an error on page 19 in that immediately above the words "What's that address on Jefferson?" there appears a time entry of 1:10 p.m. This would be inconsistent with the known time of the Tippit shooting and judging from the time entries on the preceding page this would appear to be a typographical error.

cc: Honorable Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas ✓

- 2 -

With regard to the time of the Tippit shooting, the Channel 1 entry on page 13 would appear to indicate a time of approximately 1:16. On the Channel 2 transcript, however, on page 78, the time appears to be 1:18. During the course of your preparation of a new transcript we ask that you attempt to clarify this apparent discrepancy.

In view of the fact that these tapes are in the possession of the Dallas Police Department, we are forwarding a copy of this letter to Chief Jesse E. Curry and to Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

August 6, 1964

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

Dear Lee:

I am enclosing Volume 2, Number 70 to 74 of Richard Cotten's "Conservative Viewpoint" which has been received by me from an anonymous source. I wanted you to have this so that you might thoroughly investigate any and all of the alleged facts contained therein. I, of course, realize that the investigation has already covered most if not all of these things.

The handwriting on the page containing the picture of Dr. Oliver is directed to me by the sender. Obviously, he is not an admirer of mine.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr
Enclosure

August 14, 1964

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

Dear General:

As a follow-up to my telephone conversation with you August 10, Dean Storey, Leon and I want to re-emphasize our great concern over any decision by the Commission which would alter our very clear understanding with you that we would have the opportunity to read and study the proposed final report of the Commission prior to the time the report was finally adopted.

It should hardly seem necessary to remind the Commission again that Texas has placed all of its resources behind a cooperative effort with the Commission to determine all of the facts. As a fundamental part of this cooperative effort we have had a firm understanding that we would be given the opportunity to review the preliminary draft at a time when our suggestions and counsel, if any, would be meaningful and helpful. Should this understanding now be amended by the Commission, we might very well be duty bound to file a Texas report. This should not be construed by you as any kind of threat whatsoever, but as a simple statement of a very practical situation where we could feel bound in the performance of our duty to our State to state any conclusions which might differ from the conclusions of the Commission in the preparation of which the State of Texas has been excluded.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
August 14, 1964

Page 2

Please be personally assured of our desire that our mutually cooperative efforts be continued to a successful conclusion but we would be less than candid with you and the Commission if we did not take this means of clearly stating the importance of avoiding any such unfortunate development.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

bcc: Honorable Leon Jaworski

bcc: Honorable Robert G. Storey

August 17, 1964

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

Dear General:

You will recall sometime ago I explained to you the difficulty Doan Storcy, Leon and I have had lately in getting to Washington to complete our reading of the balance of the depositions on hand. Most of these remaining depositions are relatively minor to the investigation but, consistent with our State objective, we desire to read this testimony to complete our knowledge of the total investigation.

We are hoping the Commission will agree to send me copies of the following depositions so that we may immediately begin our study of them. Otherwise, it continues to be most difficult for us to make the trip to Washington at this time. We know you are anxious to complete your work and it certainly is our desire to cooperate with you to this end.

You may rest completely assured that these depositions will be seen by no one but the three of us. We know and appreciate the desire of the Commission in this regard.

This is not a complete list of the remaining depositions we need to read prior to the conclusion of the investigation, but this will be of great assistance to us at this time. Of course, we will immediately return these depositions to you upon the completion of our reading them. The depositions desired at this time are:

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
August 17, 1964

Page 2

Mark Lane	Vol. No. 18
Robert Hill Jackson	Vol. No. 20
Arnold Louis Rowland	Vol. No. 20
James Richard Worrell, Jr.	Vol. No. 20
Amos Lee Ewins	Vol. No. 20
Buell Wesley Frazier	Vol. No. 21
Linnie Mae Randle	Vol. No. 21
Cortlandt Cunningham	Vol. No. 21
William Wayne Whaley	Vol. No. 22
Cecil J. McWatters	Vol. No. 22
Mrs. Katherine Ford	Vol. No. 23
Declan P. Ford	Vol. No. 23
Peter Paul Gregory	Vol. No. 23
Cdr. James J. Hurres	Vol. No. 24-A
Cdr. J. Thornton Boswell	Vol. No. 24-A
Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck	Vol. No. 24-A
Michael R. Paine &	Vol. No. 25
Ruth Hyde Paine	Vol. No. 25
Ruth Hyde Paine	Vol. No. 26
	Vol. No. 27
Howard Leslie Brennan	Vol. No. 28
Bonnie Ray Williams	Vol. No. 28
Harold Norman	Vol. No. 28
James Jarman, Jr.	Vol. No. 28
Roy Sansom Truly	Vol. No. 28

It may be that the list I have in my possession setting out the volume numbers may not be complete or up-to-date. I believe Mark Lane has subsequently testified before the Commission. It would be, of course, helpful to us if you would include any subsequent depositions taken from the above listed witnesses.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:er
bcc: Honorable Leon Jaworski
bcc: Honorable Robert G. Storey

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 541-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

EARL LAAREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. AUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HAZEL BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

August 18, 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Supreme Court Building
Austin 11, Texas

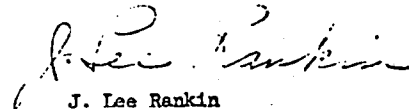
Dear Waggoner:

After my telephone conversation with you on August 10, before receipt of your letter of August 14th, the Commission had agreed that you could examine the galley proofs of the proposed final report here in the Commission offices prior to the time the report was finally adopted. The Commission thought that this would be in conformity to the mutually cooperative efforts of the past and expressed gratitude for all of the assistance you have given in its work.

I trust that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 541-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

August 25, 1964

Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Waggoner:

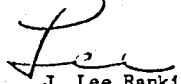
I discussed with the Commission your request to read the depositions listed in your letter of August 17 outside of the Commission offices. The Commission decided that it would not permit any of the testimony to be taken out because of the difficulties it has had concerning publications of materials that did not come from the Commission or its staff, but which members of the Press have found it convenient to claim they have received from "sources close to the Commission."

These depositions will be available to you at any time here in the Commission's offices and I am sorry that we cannot make it more convenient for you.

I hope that early this next week we will be able to have copies of galley proof ready for your perusal here at the Commission offices and I shall advise you promptly in that event.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

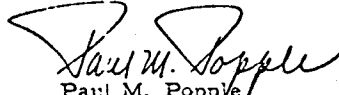
August 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

With reference to your letter of August 14th to J. Lee Rankin, a copy of which you sent to Walter Jenkins, I have been informed that Mr. Rankin has told Mr. McGeorge Bundy that the Commission has agreed to let you see the President's Commission's report before it is submitted to the President.

I assume that this will take care of the matter.

Sincerely,


Paul M. Poppo
Assistant to
Walter Jenkins

Honorable Waggoner Carr
The Attorney General of Texas
Austin 11, Texas

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

August 25, 1964

The Honorable Waggoner Carr
Attorney General
State of Texas
Austin, Texas


Sir:

Attached hereto are copies of two letters addressed to Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Also attached is a copy of a letter from Chief Curry to Mr. Rankin and a copy of an affidavit made by Chief Curry as requested in the letter from Mr. Rankin.

Copies of affidavits of Police personnel working in the jail at the time Oswald was confined and the telephone log sheet indicating prisoners' use of the telephone are also attached.

Very truly yours,

J. E. CURRY
Chief of Police


W. W. STEVENSON
Deputy Chief of Police Commanding
Criminal Investigation Division

WNS/mh

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

August 25, 1964

A-2

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing my affidavit to answer specifically the question which arose with reference to my testimony on page 175 of my deposition.

With reference to the second letter, I am enclosing a copy of the jail card on Lee Harvey Oswald, indicating the times and dates of visitors and telephone calls which he made. I am also enclosing copies of all of the telephone sheets kept on prisoner's phone calls for the dates of November 22, 23 and 24, 1963. You will note one entry on these sheets involving Lee Harvey Oswald. I am also enclosing affidavits from all of the jail personnel involved in handling this prisoner in these matters.

Referring to the Visitor's Permits on page 393 of the Police Report, I refer you to the affidavit of Officer J. E. Stacy; also, to the reports of Detectives Róso, Stovall and Aduncik on page 170 of the Police Report and Detective M. G. Hall on page 207 of the Police Report. It is apparent that Mrs. Marina Oswald and her mother-in-law both visited Lee Harvey Oswald on the one visitor's card.

The arrest sheet on page 70 of the Police Report was made at the time the prisoner was booked and indicates the time of the arrest - in this case 1:40 p.m. on November 22, 1963. But, the time indicated on this arrest sheet is not necessarily the time the prisoner is placed in jail. In this instance, Lee Harvey Oswald was booked but was retained in the custody of the Homicide Bureau for questioning. The enclosed copy of the jail card indicates that he was actually placed in the custody of the jail officers at 12:23 a.m., November 23, 1963. This time should not be confused with the times of three telephone calls which he made from the jail and which are noted on the bottom of the jail card. The jail card is made on the fourth floor of the jail at the time the prisoner is searched and assigned a cell. The card then goes with the prisoner to the fifth floor and is filed in alphabetical order. This is so that the jail crew on the fifth floor has a record of the prisoners in their custody. In

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
August 25, 1964
Page 2

the left-hand margin of the jail card, you will note two entries preceded by the letter "V". This indicates a visitor and may be checked against the visitor's cards.

I hope this material will be of help in clarifying questions the commission may have in connection with phone calls and visitors of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yours very truly,

J. E. CURRY
Chief of Police

JEC:cp

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

250 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

DARL WARREN, ^{Chairman}
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN BHERAMAN COOPER
HARVEY BRIGGS
GERALD A. POAD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Rec'd 8-10

AUG 5 1964

Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief Dallas Police
Dallas, Texas

Dear Chief Curry:

In your deposition of July 13, 1964, you referred to the fact that an "Arrest Card" is maintained for a prisoner held in the custody of the city jail and that this card reflects all visitors received and telephone calls made by the prisoner while in custody. Included in the report of the Dallas Police Department on the Investigation of the Assassination of the President (p. 105) is a copy of one side of an "Arrest Report" on Lee Harvey Oswald, and (p. 393) copies of "Permit(s) to Visit Prisoner in City Jail" issued to Oswald's mother and brother on November 23. However, we do not find any notation on the Arrest Report indicating the visitors received and telephone calls made by Oswald during the period of November 22 through 24; nor do we find at any other place in the report a copy of a contemporaneous record reflecting Marina Oswald's visit to her husband on November 23 or the telephone calls which Oswald made while in custody. If such records are available, the Commission would appreciate your submitting a copy of them to us. If these records are not available, we would appreciate a short explanation as to why this is so.

The Commission is grateful for the continued cooperation you have given us during the course of our investigation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Page 170
Page 207
Page 212
393

*For the use of the... with...
The...
...*

December 3, 1953

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Transcript of Radio Log
Shooting of President Kennedy
November 22, 1963

4 - JUN 20
Copy 1966

Sir:

The following was recorded on Channel 11 from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm. This report includes pertinent transmissions prior to the arrival of the President's plane, progress of the motorcade, the shooting, and the escort to Parkland hospital. Also included are events concerning the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit.

10:25 am 30-531
11:00 am

Crowd estimate: 500. Weather: clearing
21 and 32 dispatched to old terminal building
to meet 20 for assignment. Crowd estimate:
1200.

11:20 am 531-30

When you receive information from the tower
on that plane, notify 531.

11:26 am 4-39

They changed landing directions on us, did you
notice.

30-4
4-30

Yes, sir.
We will have to set up on Mockingbird.

11:28 am 30-531

Air Force One is airborne.

11:30 am 9-2
30-531
20-21,32
2-9
531-2
30-531

Talking about manpower on Main.
Air Force One turning on final approach.
Cut your traffic, 21 and 32
Talking about manpower on Main.
Air Force One on final approach now.
One plane down, second coming in, Air Force One
right behind.

11:34 am 2-9
531-30
30-531
5-531
531-21,32

Talking about manpower.
Is Air Force One down yet?
No, just coming in.
One is on the ground.
All clear.

"Representative Ford. Who handled the actual process of identification or attempted identification by various witnesses?"

"Mr. Curry. Usually Captain Fritz or some of his homicide detectives are present. I know when they were having a showup for a little lady. I don't know her name but she was a waitress who observed the shooting of the officer, I just--I wasn't there during the entire showup but I was present part of the showup and Captain Fritz was asking her to observe these people and see if she could pick out the man she saw who shot the officer and she didn't identify Oswald at that time."

On page 176 there appears the following exchange between you and Mr. Rankin:

"Mr. Rankin. At the other showups, were witnesses there to try to identify Oswald?"

"Mr. Curry. Yes, there were."

"Mr. Rankin. How were those handled, do you know?"

"Mr. Curry. Exactly the same manner except that he was brought in behind the screen, and was handcuffed to some police officers or other prisoners."

"Mr. Rankin. Do you know who was there to try to identify him?"

"Mr. Curry. Only on one occasion. This was a little lady that was a waitress."

"Mr. Rankin. Mrs. Markham?"

"Mr. Curry. I believe her name was Mrs. Markham."

"Mr. Rankin. Do you believe whether she was able to identify him?"

"Mr. Curry. Yes, I heard her tell Captain Fritz that was the man she saw shoot the officer."

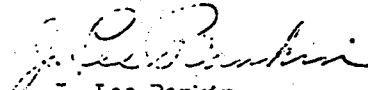
"Mr. Rankin. And that was Officer Tippit?"

"Mr. Curry. Yes, sir."

It would appear from your statement on page 175 that Mrs. Markham was unable to identify Oswald whereas your statement on page 176 indicates that she did make such an identification. We would appreciate receiving an affidavit from you clarifying this discrepancy in your testimony so that this affidavit can be printed as part of our published record.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,


J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Affidavit in any Fact.

THE STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF DALLAS) BEFORE ME Eunice Sorrells

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared J. E. Curry, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department. Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

This affidavit is prepared in response to a letter of August 5, 1964, from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Rankin pointed out in his letter that on page 175 of my testimony before the Commission in response to a question by Representative Ford, I stated that during a showup of Lee Harvey Oswald a witness to whom Oswald was shown did not identify him as the person who killed Officer J. D. Tippit.

On page 176 in response to questions by Mr. Rankin I stated that Mrs. Markham did identify Oswald as the man who killed Officer Tippit.

The answer shown to the question posed by Representative Ford - that Mrs. Markham did not identify Oswald - is in error. The first time Mrs. Markham was shown Oswald, she positively identified him as the slayer of the officer.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 10th DAY OF August

A. D. 1964.

EUNICE SORHELLS
Eunice Sorrells
Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas