

FBI

Date: 8/2/66

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)
 RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
 ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau, together with one Xerox copy of a rough draft of Chapter 6 of a forthcoming book entitled "The Kennedy Case" by ALBERT H. NEWMAN, consisting of 49 pages. Also enclosed is one Xerox copy of 18 pages concerning "The Militant's" letters referred to by NEWMAN.

NEWMAN was interviewed by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. At the outset of the interview, he was advised that no comments whatsoever would be made concerning the President's Commission Report or concerning his observations, but that any information he desired to furnish would be made a matter of record. He requested to be advised whether investigation would be conducted and he was advised that in the event investigation was warranted same would be conducted and the results made known to the appropriate government officials but that such results could not and would not be made available to him. He stated that he did not want to make any inquiries that might interfere with any investigation contemplated by this bureau and he was advised that any investigation he desired to conduct was strictly up to him and that he was free to interview anyone he desired.

The first source referred to in the LHM [redacted] who furnished the information to [redacted], of the New York Office.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted], who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. [redacted]

3 - Bureau (encls-12) ENCLOSURE
 1 - Dallas

RPG:JEG
 (4)

B.B. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NO DISSEMINATION OF LHM - SEE REVISION, DLR, etc. field

62-109090-492 PBF

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED] in Dallas.

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

It is felt that NEWMAN's visit had a two-fold purpose. 1. He was endeavoring to obtain additional information for his forthcoming book; and 2. when this failed he was endeavoring to furnish information which he felt required additional investigation which, if conducted, would permit him to take credit for having such investigation conducted.

It is recommended that no investigation be conducted into NEWMAN's allegations as it is felt any investigation conducted could possibly result in future embarrassment to the Bureau.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
August 2, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission's report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

6-10-66

This document contains information which is exempt from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

ENCLOSURE

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1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit No. 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit No. 2642.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.
4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963 issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (exhibit No. 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on

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July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L.H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Neely Street, with respect to the rifle.
6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anne Meller.
7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

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8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962 to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942 to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908 at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [REDACTED]. The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [REDACTED].

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At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [REDACTED]. He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:

[REDACTED]

The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made

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available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.