

5/14/77

Dear Jim, *Tague*

Many thanks for the Golz story of May 8, 1977.

I believe it gets to one of the more important areas.

There is no doubt in my mind that something like this did happen. That Wilson has come forth is very good.

What I wish I could decide is whether or not this was someone impersonating Oswald.

I treated it that way 12 years ago, as what I called a "False Oswald."

On when I can go down there, all I can say is that I want to and would like this to be as soon as possible. Not only because there is this work I want to do but because I would want to avoid having it intrude into work on another assassination, Kings. July does seem okay. Maybe earlier if possible would be better.

What will probably control this is whether we can get more into the record of this case at the district court level. The judge says he is cutting us off. We have taken steps to prevent it. We are awaiting an overdue government pleading in court. It is now overdue.

If we can get more into the record I would like to do this as soon as possible.

My lawyer is leaving D.C. until the end of next week. I'll probably hear from him today. If he receives the government's pleadings in today's mail I'll probably be able to get him to give an opinion on possibilities if the pleadings are of a nature that makes it possible. If this is so I'll include something on it. I'm writing this too late for today's mail so that will be possible if there is something to add.

There has been a development that may influence this aspect. The Baltimore Sun, which is a respected, conservative newspaper, has become interested through one of the expert shooters CBS used. They have had two Sunday stories I've not yet seen. They are in the mail to me.

Yesterday their reporter on this phoned me. We had a long talk. They also tried for the scientific tests I'm suing for, under the Freedom of Information Act. They got nowhere, except that the FBI told them they'd let me see what the reporter referred to as "tapes." Well, I have more than 500 pages without having all. I offered it to the paper. I've also offered to let them join in my suit.

If a newspaper does join in the suit I think the judges will be less inclined to fink. We have one who is practically a branch of the DJ. Even openly.

Many thanks. If there is anything to tell you, later today or from later or other developments, I will as soon as I can. I do want to go there as soon as feasible. While a few days off just visiting would be a pleasure, I do want to use the time for all the meaningful work possible. This means to key it into the suit.

Best wishes,

Salesman insists FBI discounted facts on Oswald

By EARL GOLZ

The salesman whose demonstrator car Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly sped down Steinmons Freeway when Oswald didn't know how to drive has told The News the FBI dismissed the incident because the bureau pegged it one week too late.

Eugenie M. Wilson insists Oswald knew how to drive and it was he who walked into the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealership to buy a new car on Nov. 2, 1963, not Nov. 9.

The Warren Commission concluded that Wilson and several other salesmen had mistakenly identified Oswald as the man who test drove a red Comet Caliente hardtop several weeks before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Several other incidents that could have placed Oswald with assassination conspirators also were discounted by the commission because Oswald supposedly didn't know how to drive.

WILSON'S NOV. 2 date would make the Lincoln-Mercury salesman's story more plausible. It would not conflict with the recollection of a key witness whose testimony was an important factor in ruling out Oswald test-driving a car on Nov. 9.

Now retired, Wilson says he knows that after Oswald drove the car, Wilson used the same vehicle later that day to drive his wife and friends home after a meeting of the Lone Star Bulldog Club in Fort Worth. Wilson said he has ribbons won by his dogs at a Dallas show the next day to pinpoint the Nov. 2 date.

The Warren Commission found the car salesman's story hard to believe, starting with the assertion by salesman Albert Bogard that he rode on the passenger's side as Oswald drove the demonstrator car at speeds up to 75 to 85 miles an hour on the freeway.

Even more unbelievable and intriguing were Wilson's and Bogard's contentions that Oswald couldn't make the \$300 down payment but said he would return in two to three weeks to buy the

car with \$3,500 cash.

Oswald's newfound bankroll would have materialized about the time Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963.

Bogard told the commission Oswald said he would return "in a couple or three weeks, that he had some money coming in."

Oswald was subsequently accused of shooting the assassination rifle from his place of employment, the Texas School Book Depository, only two blocks from the Lincoln-Mercury dealership at Commerce and Industrial.

"I was the one that finally took the turn on Oswald," Wilson said. "What I mean by turn, the other boy (Bogard) couldn't do anything with him and didn't see anything in the deal, looking at the credit statement and what he was trying to buy."

"HE DIDN'T have any money. It would be three weeks before he would have any money. I took the turn and that's when he got violent. And we just ran him off."

When the FBI interviewed Wilson only two weeks before the Warren Report was released in September, 1964, he said he tried to tell the agents that the incident occurred Nov. 2, but they were already locked on Nov. 9. The agent's report states Wilson merely said the event occurred "on some day about the first part of November, 1963, believed to be a Saturday, but exact date not recalled."

The report states that Wilson described Oswald as reacting "rather sarcastically" to Wilson's refusal to make a deal on the Comet.

"Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car," Oswald was quoted by Wilson.

"Maybe that's where you should go," Wilson retorted.

Mrs. Ruth Paine, at whose Irving home Oswald would visit his wife every weekend, was asked by Warren Commission lawyers if Oswald could have visited the Lincoln-Mercury dealership on Nov. 9.

Mrs. Paine, who drove Oswald to the state driver's license office to get a learner's permit on Nov. 9, testified before the commission that he could not have visited the car dealership that day because he "was not out of my sight for any length of time."

However, twice Mrs. Paine indicated to the commission that Oswald may have visited his wife at Mrs. Paine's home on Saturday, Nov. 2, rather than the usual time on Friday.

"May I say if there was a weekend other than Oct. 12 when he came on Saturday instead of Friday night, it would have been that weekend (Nov. 2-3)," Mrs. Paine testified.

Later, asked by the commission lawyer if she recalled "if he (Oswald) didn't visit or come to your home on the 1st, that he did come on the 2nd," Mrs. Paine replied that she had "no clear recollection."

THE WIFE of another salesman at the Lincoln-Mercury dealership, Mrs. Oran P. Brown, also told the FBI that her husband had brought a piece of paper home with Oswald's name on it "about three weeks" prior to the assassination on Nov. 22.

Mrs. Brown said her husband had told her that Bogard had given him the name of Oswald as a prospective customer.

Wilson said he spoke up again because "I just want to get the record straight."

"It kind of bugs you whenever you know something that is historical to a certain extent," he said. "And the dates you like to get correct."