

78. For one might a pencil in the right hand, etc on 2nd. If you are right handed, you would probably place a pencil in your left & hold it this particularity, asleep, however. In the first answer, today in the world, no you'd stick it up from above say where easier to write hands. Try this out but a right handed person, is it holding the pencil just to you, what's more important?

79. Page 67c of 21-23 (from the testimony at the Archives, by mail) reveals a classified memo from 21-1783, BOSTON. The missing gives explanation to people that "Very very probably" by a very much more prominent figure in India than "ordinary people everywhere" have been used to calculate. Much mystery, yet. This page, neglected in the publishing of 21-1783, seems to show that FBI duty also varied or centralized, apart from all other classification things, and they off their position to give the enterprise which was large enough for example to receive his need for a administration to handle the affairs of this situation & to do the hiring of employees.

80. What are the significances of such "finds" as 7C, above? # Are we reading the original handwriting pages, or are we reading the exact handwriting pages? Does any threat of damage will be reported. But no expert is going to "translate" anything in the handwriting, anyway, anywhere, etc pages.

81. An excellent clue to the high efficiency of the DPD (all other evidence to the contrary can be found in Exhibit 412), an apparently routine DPD term. Exemplifying the use of the secret of 21, to cover from 1 to 2 - it appears further that the alphabetizing, and the coding of 21 was done by machinery. Or do they maintain a crewful of girls with needle & thread to handle such routine things?

82. Finally, a thing nobody talks about is the availability of copies of the missing negative frames. The answer, when it comes up, is that in the copies the space between the contact holes was masked out. Actually, that is no answer at all. If some uninvited intelligence did not exist within the main part of the frame, then how is it that we still have not seen even copies of the "missing" frames?

83. A J. Kidwell would not have been an unlikely choice in view of Atsugi, Japan, himself. If the name was meant to have been used, it would have to be one which could be remembered, and Kidwell was with Lee at Atsugi.

84. So often you come onto things like this: 22-583: an FBI A report goes to the trouble of interviewing the fact, say, that DPD Homicide Detective Stovall stated that "he did not participate in the search of Lee Harvey Oswald's residence... 1026... etc...". Why? Why mention it at all but for some purpose? It is like signing a statement declaring that the last time you went to the store you ABSOLUTELY DID NOT see a green car collide with a red car at the corner of 1 & B streets. I mean, whoever told anybody there had been a collision in the first place? Why all these negative efforts throughout the thousands of FBI A reports?

85. When an FBI or SD man writes out a formal report on anything to his boss, he naturally follows a convention in the words & terms he uses. It is a requirement for employment, like not having a runny nose, or being able to tie shoe laces, etc. In 24-1783, then, what is this "top secret" thing about Lee having contacted "two known subversive agents about 15 days before the shooting"? Is this SD report a fabricated one, or is it for real? What is either choice not equally important?

86. Interesting: It was not until January after the assassination that the first of the highly interesting radio logs (Sawyer) was introduced. And how did it come about that it was introduced in the first place? Fritz, of all people, (4-178) carried his own copy into the inquisition chamber & began reading from it - to the annoyance of Rankin, who later (4-178) ~~xxxxxxxx~~ then pulled out his own copy & introduced it into evidence. Possibly but not that comedy the Commission (scheduled then to close some few weeks later) might never have provided us with even a Sawyer.

10. The FBI released another photo of Oswald's shirt showing the same right shoulder & collar, but  
now it is English. While I think the both versions are lifting road into one record template,  
I could imagine, for example, might be in comparing A/176 bottom with A/184 top - more for  
example.

11. Deane, WCC (Telephone Photo area, Fla.), Miami. A call was made to re the apparent  
influence of "green card" here & there throughout the area picked, asking whether  
or not it was true that Help's car was also green. The reply was in the affirmative.  
Just another puzzle...

12. In CH 10 glossy of A/176 #1 seems to show that the peculiar ~~black~~ people on the  
right side of "Oswald's" shirt might be the head of a negro man peaking around two square  
concrete columns. Beneath the ~~black~~ raised arm of the person to Lee's left there appears  
to be two more Negroes. One is back of a woman who is turned squarely away from the motor-  
cycle (of all times to do this!) & looking straight toward the knoll. The remaining face  
appears to be twisting his neck around to look in the same direction - toward the knoll.  
Bad behavior when the president of the US of A is passing by. It's like the crazy woman  
in the Dal-Fox film who was apparently not bothered to look at the motorcade (see item  
9, this series).

13. An interesting thing about the CH 10 E Jefferson address (which Helen enjoys worrying  
about) is how all the DPD log versions disagree fundamentally about it. In Sawyer p145  
the dispatcher is the first to mention it, saying "Signal 19, involving a police officer,  
CH 10 Jefferson", ~~apparently without having received the information by means of that~~  
~~radio channel~~. Then CH 701 p128 says, instead, that soon "unknown voice came in" with the  
CH address. And when in the final version, CH 1974 p258, the CH address is credited to  
the citizen who called in, not suggesting anything about a different or unknown voice.  
(Important to note that in CH 701 p 408, top, there is a clear distinction between the  
Citizen and the Unknown Voice. They are not the same.) ("from other unknown voice...").

14. Helen has flooded me with the remark that people phoning Curry during the night &  
making a busy signal would not, logically, report that they "couldn't get an answer".  
True, that is a pretty persuasive observation. And it makes Mrs Curry's delayed statements  
re lifting the receiver off the hook a greater puzzle rather than a lesser one. Or something.

15. The sheriff's dispatcher's remarks about being being careful at intersections (CH 504,  
pp 275,7) becomes quite understandable in view of p1, para 4, of the 1st installment of  
this letter. He wasn't talking about fine trucks or mailboxes or things unrelated to  
the question at hand.

16. John Ford, CH 2017, RR. Qn, never seen...

17. CH 2650: The Feboes who gathered up 27 of the books available which had been pre-  
viously selected out to Oswald in the NC Library (probably for fingerprints, notes, public  
charts, margin notes, etc....)... aren't those the same Feboes who seemingly neglected ex-  
amining so many many other things - like Oswald's telephone calls, etc? Aren't those the  
same Feboes who are Protecting us from the Mafia & all other organized racketeering?  
I know, aren't they? Well, it's a legitimate question, anyway.

18. The FPGC handbill, CH 2466-A vs 25/007. It is undetectably the same handbill, as  
shown by the creases in the paper. The FBI photo of it has the address printed out.  
The 16 contribution shows the address, 4907 Magazine Street. Even if the address were  
to have been 4907 Magazine, which it may or may not have been for that matter, why the  
stating out? These things were, after all, provided for the use of the foundation, weren't  
they? Without regard to this who is being funded by what, it does seem that not every-  
thing was not being made equally clear to everybody.

108. As an FBI agent who always used "top notch law kept addresses" read "Baker's  
name and address" from another letter, in the handwriting (7/367) on the original document.  
That was 3/4, 1960. It has to be an intercepting wire tap. In the last line, Baker had  
to wait for Shadwell to sign off for the name of the record by repeating 1960. Baker had to  
wait for Shadwell to sign off because you'd add what a record by adding the number of the  
FBI record number. That's what I did. I mean, SIR YOU HAVE TO ADD ANY NUMBER WHICH  
CONTAINING THE OWN NUMBER. Obviously have been a way to do it intercepting  
wire tap record your number equality. I think the way I say it, could be kind of like  
in 1960, we were at all time. The evident, one at time, seems to be in 1960  
containing the number that containing to always separated from every other thing. Anyways,  
and back to the Texas Information Act. ~~ADDRESS~~  
~~ADDRESS~~

109. A reporter, Murray, WERS, walked out the window (the Oswald window) to Franks,  
however, at 8:30, about the time the Kennedy party finally took just started. And he goes on, in 1960  
when he stood guard over 1960 that his life until Ambassador Franks arrived. But when he  
did his barking out the window, it also attracted the attention of a number of others  
on the 6th floor. One of those interested by the call was DSS Agent Hill, 7/46, who was  
still the ops out to the Texas Theatre after things got too noisy around Ruby Plaza.  
From Hill's own words, 7/46, it is apparent that when he encountered the ambassadorial party,  
he was returning them to their car. If Murray is there, he is available. There is no  
mention, except that he had ask "What County Sheriff to guard the roads while he comes  
back from 10 foot (Hill's office 12) to do his own barking out of his own window, meaning  
he not having been apprised of the fact of the barking suddenly having been done. His  
heavy raven does refer to Hill. Maybe some enlightenment can be had from Murray's words  
in 1960, re a former leading newspaper on the 6th floor. "I assume he wasn't leaving any  
affidavit. He was just barking, too, I assume." Now just exactly what he held down there  
remains.

110. 20/47, last para, advises the Hunt home to have a licensed phone. If it did have,  
there is problem. Otherwise, ~~nothing~~ the mystery response.

111. 605 Elizabeth address: another example. Ravilli, 21/366. And as the typist contained  
that she went home at about 5 pm that day (22 Nov), the 605 Elizabeth must have gotten  
tired up pretty quick. Like from a DSS file? The source was not likely the FBI, because  
as that they were more up to date than that.

112. Senator. See Senator exhibits. The two earliest depositions or reports were that  
of the Sheriff's Dept (at least it is on a form like that department was using) dated 21  
Nov, and an FBI report also dated 24 Nov. In neither of those day-of-the-Oswald-direction  
reports is there any mention of (1) the Ruby-Senator meeting at 5 am with Oraford, (2)  
taking photos of the Earl Warren sign, (3) going to the PO at daybreak. Only in the  
one Secret Service report in the same exhibit does it first come out.

113. A minor surprise is the number of people gathered on the TDS steps, picked out of  
the 1960 only:

Nollan, page 664  
Miss McCullough, 663  
Corralady, 662  
Madie Reese, 669  
Ruth Dean, 667  
Roy Lewis (inside entrance), 661  
Carl Jones, 667

Wesley Preston, 647  
Mrs Chas Davis, 642  
Pauline Sanders, 672  
Sarah Stanton, 673  
Mrs Shelley, 673  
Carolyn Arnold, 673  
Otis Williams, 683

114. The man who took M L Miller's original affidavit puts the Baker-would encounter on  
the 4th floor. 21/367, right.

115. That there was an effort to restrict news coverage in the early days following the  
event became clear, by admission, in the last 2 pages of the Hoover-Renkin letter in  
23 2072.

26. On 24/674, an abstract of people entering Mexico. Lee seems to be entering or travelling by some of "s.o.t.", as opposed to "auto." or "autobus.", etc. When he leaves, 24/675, he seems to be doing it by "auto." rather than "autobus.", etc. If "auto." can be translated into anything but "automobile" than maybe this loses significance.

27. The letter of transmittal to the foregoing (and they write it in Mexican, dammit) appears to be 24/674. It says "...en las rutas figuraron la entrada a Mexico de Oswald en la fecha proxima a su llegada y su salida del país." I can't read Spanish, but if I do read that word "figuraron" - meaning that the names of other travellers crossing the border on those days weren't included except those whose names happened to fall on the same sheets along with Oswald's name. From the 26, it seems that our various "investigating" agencies weren't concerned about this.

28. From the time Lee filled in his application form blank for Reilly Coffee Co, 24/902, until he was fingerprinted posthumously, 02 630, he seems to have lost a pound a month for months. Understandable, perhaps, if we could know it all.

29. JFK paperback readers probably do not realize the attention that was given to the TSOH shortly before, during, after the shooting. When the names are listed all together in one book, it takes on another perspective. This list is incomplete, no doubt:

Horrell  
Guiney  
Kraenen  
Mrs Cahill  
Rowland  
Mrs Eric (Caroline) Walther  
Bob Jackson, 6/157  
Malissa Couch, 6/157  
James Crawford, 6/173  
Ronald Fischer, 6/193  
Bob Edwards, 6/204  
Brewer, 6/305

Of the 12 on this list, nearly all if not all (I don't remember) focused attention of some kind on "Oswald's window", as far as any of them could describe it at the time. (Why did the objection to shots having come from this window anyway? Speculation on where Lee might have been at the moment is a thing which ought not enter into it at all. If he wasn't in that window, then so what?)

30. A minor thought. Perhaps it would take a person from Dallas to know whether Lee's eight \$1 Silver Certificates was an extraordinary coincidence in Dallas in Nov '63. CE 1146.

31. Thanks to Weisberg (Osw in N Q)(p37, Canyon) there is an incidental hint concerning the secret classification of the original testimony transcripts. But as this amazing revelation is introduced as an incidental necessary to cover another point, the primary point can be missed, overlooked. Or maybe readers would think his words were meaning something else, & not what they seemed to imply. Same end. If it is indeed true that the original transcripts are Secret whereas their printed versions are Perfectly Public, would this not be a primary topic for any bona fide Critic? With the passing of the years (and with all the opportunities the time would permit) it may not be likely that the "Original Transcripts", when someday revealed, will coincide precisely with the printed Testimony. (Except, of course, for a large number of tolerable mistakes or discrepancies - enough to make it all look real.) But this ought not lessen the fact of the original transcripts having been kept secret from the first day onward.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CD 24

12/7/63

Date

WILLIAM R. ABADIE, who is employed at Scott Instrument Company, 5734 West Slauson, Los Angeles, California, was interviewed at his residence, 4820 West Slauson, Los Angeles. At the inception of the interview ABADIE advised that he had jumped bond in the amount of \$300. at Dallas, Texas; that this bond had been to cover his release on a charge of DWI (Driving While Intoxicated). He advised that he knew the Dallas Police Department would be looking for him and wanted to know if he was going to be arrested by the Agents. The Agents immediately informed him that they wanted to interview him concerning his knowledge and associations with JACK LEON RUBY, of Dallas, Texas. He was further advised that this Office had no warrant for him and no interest at this time in the local violation at Dallas. He was advised that anything that he said would be voluntary, that he did not have to be interviewed by the Agents or furnish any information to them, that if he did it could be used as evidence in a court of law, but that the subject of the interview was entirely concerning his associations with JACK RUBY. Mr. ABADIE then advised that he hardly knew RUBY and was entirely willing to discuss anything concerning RUBY with the Agents.

ABADIE first became acquainted by observation with the man known as JACK LEON RUBY, whom, according to newspaper accounts read by ABADIE, shot and killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. ABADIE had never known RUBY prior to the early part of March, 1963, at which time, after having been on an extended alcoholic binge, ABADIE was hired by RUBY's Shop Foreman as a slot machine and juke box mechanic. This employment continued for a period of about seven weeks, ABADIE leaving at the end of this time to try and locate his estranged wife.

ABADIE stated he had never even spoken to RUBY or been spoken to by him. He advised that he did see RUBY in the warehouse shop where he, ABADIE, was performing his mechanics duties, but that he at no time had any discussions with him socially or because of his employment. For the most part his work was at the aforementioned warehouse. However, on one occasion for a few days he "wrote tickets" as a bookie in one of RUBY's establishments. \*

AC 1750

\* Continued in COV 750

On 12/6/63 at Los Angeles, California File #Los Angeles 44-895

by SA's WILLIAM N. HARD and DOUGLAS J. REAVER/sr5 Date dictated 12/7/63

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