

The Evidence IS the Conspiracy:
The Klein's Rifle, Seaport Pistol and Backyard Photos
Part 1: The Klein's Rifle

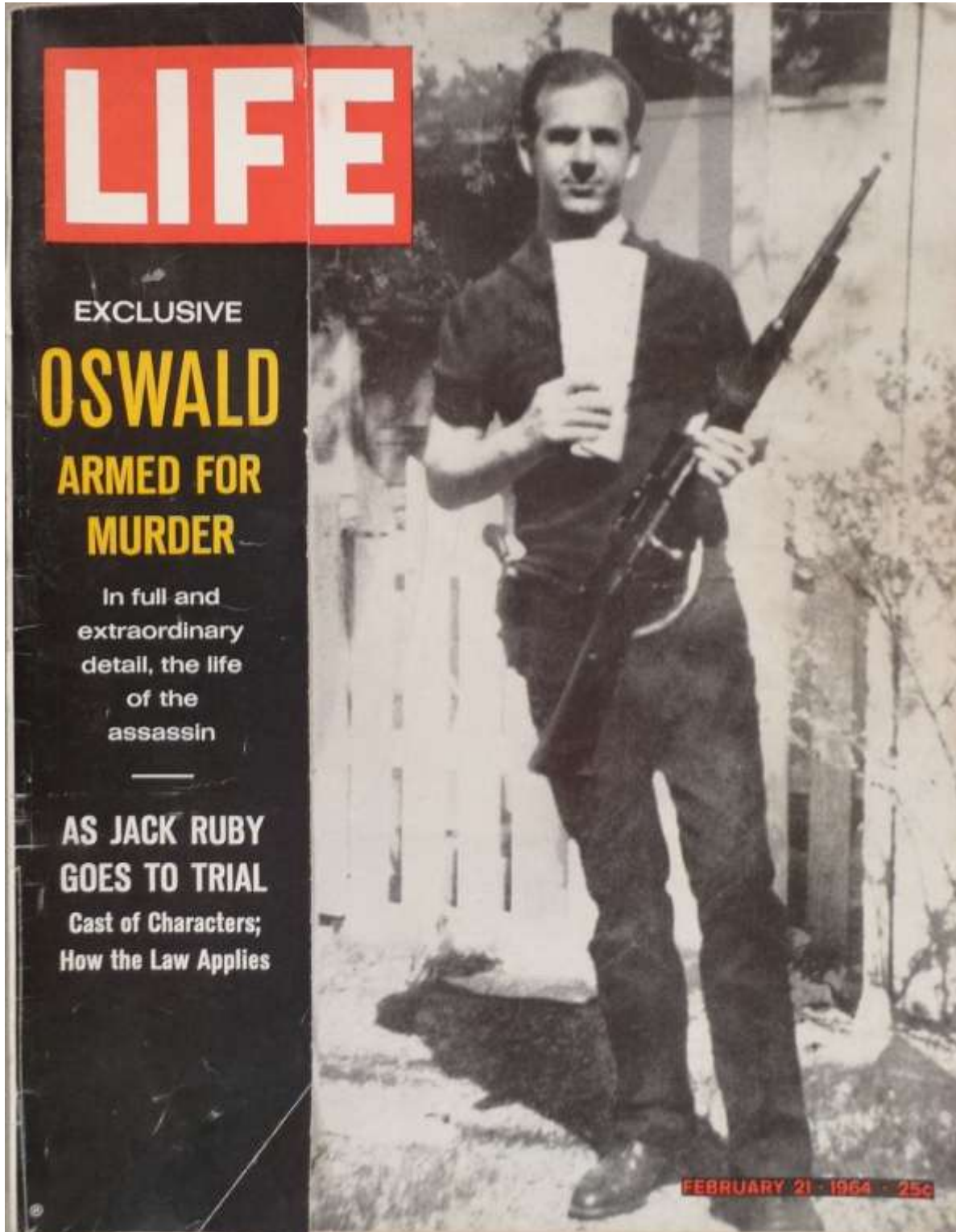


Table of Contents

The Rifle	4
Assumptions.....	4
The Rifle from Italy to Rupp to Klein’s	6
Carton #3376 arrives at Harborside – October 25, 1960	7
Feldsott & Rupp describe repacking, replacing and no serial number tracking	9
Rupp removes rifles – Aug 29, 1962	10
#3376 Ships yet no record of removal from Harborside	12
Ten packing slips from Italy(Feldsott) and the packing slips for the Feb ’63 shipment (Waldman).....	14
Was it Waldman or Feldsott who provides these slips?	17
The Feldsott affidavit and FBI report	19
The Klein’s order and inventory.....	21
“N” 2766 from the June 18, 1962 order.....	21
FBI SA Chapman reports Klein’s records do NOT support receiving C2766.....	23
Recapping the Klein’s order and their inventory:.....	24
The Klein’s “Blank Order” form evidence	24
Klein’s control numbers: VC836=C2766.....	26
The Microfilm of the Order Blank	31
What the SS says they found and what Klein’s advertised	37
What rifles filled other C20-T750 orders?.....	39
Waldman is the LAST person to be asking	40
C20-T750 – the item # for the Rifle ordered.....	42
The Ads and the Rifles to Fulfill Orders.....	44
HSCA Handwriting analysis	47
To recap the evidence provided via Klein’s:	49
Paying for the Rifle.....	51
Purchasing the Money Order	51
The Money Order was never processed through the Banking system.....	53
Finding the Money Order.....	57
The PMO is found prior to 9pm DC time – but where?	57
The PMO is ALSO FOUND at 9:35.....	58
The Secret Service Report WCD87 from Chicago has the PMO found in Kansas	59

The Amazing Story from Harry Holmes and CE1799.....	60
Recapping the Secret Service acquisition of the Money Order	62
Delivery and Pick-up of C2766 at the Post Office	64
Shipping the rifle from Kleins	64
Picking up the rifle at the Dallas Post Office	66
Appendix B – Processing Postal Money Orders	71

The Rifle

At 1:22pm on Nov 22nd a group of men surrounded book boxes which are barely hiding a rifle laying on the floor. A crop of one of the only photos of this rifle laying where it was found is shown below. Crop of [CE718](#)



As we have found with each and every other “the Evidence IS the Conspiracy” topic analyzed, the evidence related to a Mannlicher-Carcano supposedly found on the 6th floor is anything but reliable or conclusive as it relates to the shooting of JFK that day or as ever having been in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald.

There are many “he said-she said” bits of info related to who found the rifle, what it was and where it was originally. We do have 1st and 2nd day Dallas Police and County Sheriff affidavits calling the rifle something else completely. This paper will deal with the Evidence available and show that the weapon stamped “C2766”, the rifle at the archives, was not in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald and is simply another item of FBI tainted evidence designed to solely incriminate our favorite patsy.

Assumptions

Connecting the rifle to the accused LONE assassin also assumes, in this case, that:

- there is an evidence trail which connects the rifle shipped from Italy to the rifle Klein’s purchased and then shipped for Hidell’s order (This was still the USA – records of rifles and their serial numbers sold legitimately were required records for businesses like Rupp’s, Crescent/Adams, & Klein’s)
- the accused ordered and paid for the weapon (in other words, Oswald=Hidell)
- the Post Office received and held the weapon for Hidell to pick up informing the Box holder of an oversized package by leaving a note in Oswald’s PO Box
- the accused picked up the 5 foot carton and transported it to 214 W. Neely
- the rifle had then been transported from Neely in Dallas to New Orleans and from New Orleans to Irving, Texas when Ruth takes Oswald’s family from him on Sept 23, 1963
- the accused created a paper sack at his place of work, got it to the Paine garage in Irving, disassembled the rifle, placed the parts in the sack along with a clip and live ammo, retrieved it on the morning of Nov 22nd and got it to the TSBD via a car ride with Wesley Frasier

- the hidden rifle was available to the accused within the TSBD with enough time to reassemble the rifle without tools and then prepare to shoot which with a scoped rifle should include sighting the scope and firing test shots to make adjustments
- the accused was at the window at the correct time with this rifle
- the accused can be connected to the ammunition and clip for said rifle
- the accused can be connected to firing that rifle that day

As we proved in the first ["The Evidence IS the Conspiracy" essay](#), we proceed under the conclusion that **Lee Harvey Oswald was not in a position to shoot JFK** from the 6th floor SE corner of the TSBD with a **40.5" Mannlicher-Carcano, M91/38FC, 6.5mm scoped rifle**. Despite the inability to put Oswald in the window, we will still examine the rifle evidence to determine:

- 1) if it can be authenticated as real evidence and
- 2) if any of this evidence could be used to incriminate Oswald.

Since we can show that the evidence which puts THAT rifle in Oswald's possession is inauthentic or fabricated or conflicting (or would not be admissible in a court of law), we can also show that same evidence was the result of an intentional effort to incriminate Oswald and not simply a series of "mishaps and mistakes" from the keystone cops trifecta - the FBI, the Secret Service and Dallas Police Department...

Furthermore, the pistol in evidence, which Oswald supposedly described as something he had bought months before and not through mail order, will also be examined to determine if it can be "authenticated" as evidence to incriminate Oswald for shooting Tippit. (part 2)

Authenticating evidence for a court of law creates what's called "REAL EVIDENCE": [Evidence](#)

Real evidence is a thing the existence or characteristics of which are **relevant and material**. It is usually a thing that was directly involved in some event in the case

To be admissible, real evidence, like all evidence, must be **relevant, material, and competent**.

Real evidence may be authenticated in three ways—1) by identification of **a unique object**, 2) by identification of **an object that has been made unique**, and 3) by establishing a **chain of custody**.

It is understood that we are not trying this in a court of law yet these is no reason not to expect the evidence to reach that standard. If it cannot be authenticated, that evidence's influence on the reader's conclusions – as a judge would instruct – should not be considered.

Let's explore how the Evidence IS the Conspiracy.

The Rifle from Italy to Rupp to Klein's



(From a "Gun" magazine article found in an Armstrong notebook at Baylor showing Riva, his associate and the factory where C2766 was supposedly made)

While we can trace the rifle back to Italy, there are large holes in the authentication of C2766's journey as it is traced from Riva's* work in Italy to it being "found" on the 6th floor of the TSBD. (With a supposedly unique identification number stamped on it and the strict record keeping laws related to the importation and sales of said rifles, keeping our eye on any one rifle should simply be a matter of connecting the dots)

Riva was contracted by Adams Consolidated/Crescent Firearms (Louis Feldsott owner) to prepare rifles for export which according to the contract included: renovating/repairing defective weapons and **removing the serial numbers and other markings to be replaced with "Made in Italy" [Bill MacDowal's "The Great Carcano Swindle"](#) addresses this a bit more deeply since whether this was done or not to all the rifles including C2766 is unknown and unprovable.*

This paper will present the evidence to show there is no way to connect a specific rifle to a specific carton since Rupp** usually removes these rifles from their original cartons to fix and clean and prepare them (Adams stopped paying Riva claiming he was not doing his job and many of the rifles were arriving in bad repair). They are then repackaged in the same or new cartons with updated packing info, not necessarily (and in most cases not) the same as those that came from Italy, when they are shipped to Klein's. (The FBI via Waldman – VP Klein's - erroneously claims these packing slips from Italy are in fact the packing slips sent as memos from the February shipment of 100 40" FC rifles to Klein's of which C2766 is supposedly one of them.)

More importantly, we will show that the FBI has removed from evidence documentation provided by the rifle's importer which involves a shipment to Klein's in June 1962 that the FBI repurposed to represent the February 1963 shipment, as well as a March 27, 1963 shipment for which there is no direct evidence but is only referred to in another FBI report.

***Fred Rupp was a licensed gun dealer who would pull raw inventory and prepare shipments to meet Crescent orders*

Carton #3376 arrives at Harborside – October 25, 1960

The following is a copy of the shipment documentation for 520 cartons of rifles (5200 rifles) on which Riva worked and sent to Crescent (Louis Feldsott, President) aka ADAMS CONSOLIDATED in NYC. These 5200 rifles are placed into storage in New Jersey on October 25, 1960 and, according to the evidence we will investigate, are not disturbed until August 29, 1962.

Uniform Domestic Straight Bill of Lading, Adopted by Carriers in Official, Southern, Western and Illinois Classification Territories, March 15, 1922, as amended August 1, 1959 and June 15, 1961.

This Memorandum is an acknowledgment that a Bill of Lading has been issued and is not the Original Bill of Lading. RECEIVED, subject to the classifications and tariffs in effect on the date of the receipt by the carrier of the property described in the Original Bill of Lading.

VANDERBILT TIRE & RUBBER CORP. **ADAM CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES INC**

SHIPPER'S NO. _____ AGENT'S NO. _____

the property described below, in apparent good order, except as noted (contents and condition of contents of packages unknown), marked, numbered, and destined as indicated below, which said company (the word company being understood throughout this contract as meaning any person or corporation in possession of the property under the contract), agrees to carry on its usual mode of delivery at said destination, if on its own road or its own water line, otherwise to deliver to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is mutually agreed, as to each article of all or any portion of said property over all or any portion of said route to destination, and as to each party at any time interested in all or any of said property, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to all the conditions not prohibited by law, whether printed or written, herein contained, including the conditions on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to by the shipper and accepted for himself and his assigns.

EX as ELETRA FASSIO (all or street address of consignee—for purposes of notification only.)
R/T #18 GENOA dated 9/29/60 COMPANY AT New York 18, N. Y. Date Oct / 25, 1960

CONSIGNEE TO: **HARBORSIDE TERM WAL CO INC**
 DESTINATION: **34 Exchange Place**
Jersey City, New Jersey

ROUTE: **WATERFRONT TRANSFER CO**

DELIVERING CARRIER: **CUSTOM HOUSE LICENSE No. 290** CAR INITIAL _____ CAR NO. _____

No. Pieces: _____ Cartons: _____ Description of Articles, Special Marks, and Exceptions: _____ Weight (Subject to Corrections): _____

520 Cartons - Rifles 45760 lbs

MARKS: A M NEW YORK "IN BOND CARGO"

#3086/3094
 3106/3155
 3159/3300
3305/3436
 3438/3495
 3499/3537
 3540/3629

Store separately:
 170 cartons Model 91 E
 288 cartons Model 39 E
 62 cartons Model 38 I

ADAM CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES INC

VANDERBILT TIRE & RUBBER CORP. Shippers, Per _____ Agent, Per _____

Permanent post-office address of shipper: 404 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

This shipment, which Mr. Feldsott personally oversaw in Italy includes 10 packing slip numbers one of which, #3376 containing rifle C2766 (between 3305/3436 – highlighted above) out of the 520 packing slips created and recorded at the time of preparation and packing in Italy. We are expected to accept that 10 of these 520 slips from Italy becomes original evidence via Klein's VP William Waldman for 10 cartons of rifles shipped to Klein's in Feb 1963.

[Packing slips from Italy - #3376](#) – The WCR offers these 10 packing slips from what they claim to be what Crescent sent Klein's for the changed April 1962 order. No other DIRECT evidence is offered for any other rifle which was shipped from Crescent (Rupp) to Klein's prior to Feb 1963. What we will soon see is the indirect evidence of a June 1962 shipment where the FBI simply cannot back-peddle away from the inconsistencies they themselves create.

Fred Rupp tells us via his FBI interview reports that he will use the same cartons if not mutilated and that **if a rifle is replaced it will be recorded on the packing slip which Rupp sends with the shipment - "WITH the shipment"**

Feldsott tells us that weapons are often not repacked in the same carton from which it was sent from Italy. With regards to the 10 cartons in the Klein's February delivery in question, they require us to accept

1. that not one of these 100 rifles required exchange
2. that these 10 slips were NOT sent with the shipment per Standard Operating Procedure but were sent as memos after the fact
3. that how they were packed 2 years prior in Italy is exactly the same way they are forwarded on to Klein's, AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY
4. that they can be connected in some way to the February 1963 shipment to Klein's

That Harborside receipt/packing slip, dated October 25, 1960, is the last reliable record for the location of **Carton #3376** which supposedly contained C2766 per the paperwork done while packing these rifles in ITALY. We will return to these packing slips in due course.

Although an order is placed by Klein's Sporting Goods in **January 1962** for 400 Troop Special (36" M91TS) rifles, and then is subsequently changed to 200 Fucile Corto (40" FC) rifles **EFF**ective April 1962, the evidence available will show that Rupp only begins to remove rifles from Harborside storage in August, 1962.

Waldman Exhibit 1

KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.
4510 W. Madison St. Chicago 24, Illinois

Effective 1/15/62

To: CRESCENT FIREARMS
2 WEST 37 ST.
N.Y. 18, N.Y.

Date: 1243 1243 100
Ship To: 1145 51145 100 250
Ship Via: Now Now
Approved: [Signature]

Business Dept. Lou Feldsott
Wisconsin 7-4100

Description	Unit's Cost & Unit	Quan. Ordered	Quan. Delivered	Quan. Returned	Sum. Ordered	Sum. Delivered	Sum. Returned	Ship. Cost	Ext.	Ext. per 100	Accounting Dept.	Receiving Date/Am.
ITALIAN MANNLICHER - CARCANO MODEL 91TS BOLT ACTION, 6 SHOT RIFLE, CAL. 6.5152MM ITALIAN - SELECT, CLEANED & TEST FIRED	7.50 ea				100			EA				
CHANGED TO PERITA TERRI 1491/38 EFF 4/13/62	8.50				200/100				85000/100			

Put 60 days.

CONDITIONS OF ORDER

RECEIVING RECORD

FO Customer's Name

Feldsott & Rupp describe repacking, replacing and no serial number tracking

Feldsott interview p3

PAGE THREE

ACTION TO CLEAR THEM FROM THE WAREHOUSE FOR SUBSEQUENT SALE.

THESE CARTONS REMAIN IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE UNTIL CRESCENT RECEIVES A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF ORDERS FOR WEAPONS AND THEN

ADVISES ONE **FRED RUPP OF PERKASIE, PA.** TO ACT IN THEIR BEHALF IN ORDER THAT THE WEAPONS BE SERVICED AND CLEANED

PRIOR TO SALE. ACCORDING TO FELDSOTT, **RUPP** PERSONALLY TRUCKS

THE YET UNOPENED CARTONS FROM THE BONDED WAREHOUSE TO **PERKASIE PA.**, WHERE THEY ARE OPENED BY HIM AND THE INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS PREPARED FOR SALE. FELDSOTT RELATED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO THE CLEANING AND SERVICING OF THE RIFLES BY **RUPP**, **THEY ARE REPACKED BY HIM IN THE CARTONS, TEN TO A CARTON.** FELDSOTT STATES THAT OFTEN THE WEAPONS ARE NOT REPACKED IN THE SAME CARTON IN WHICH THEY WERE SHIPPED FROM ITALY. HE ADVISED

THAT HIS ORDERS ARE RECEIVED BY CRESCENT IN NY FOR QUANTITIES OF THESE RIFLES. THESE ORDERS ARE RELAYED TO **RUPP** WHO, IN TURN, SHIPS THE DESIRED QUANTITIES TO THE PURCHASER. IN THIS REGARD, **RUPP** UTILIZES NORTH PENN TRANSFER DASH LIFSCHULTZ OF LANSDALE, PA., FOR SHIPPING.

END PAGE THREE

to Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City.

He said his records in no way show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. He stated the only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place to various customers which are designated to him by Crescent Firearms, Inc., in New York City.

He stated that his shipping book reflects that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Inc., order number 3178, he turned over carton number 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pa., for shipment. He advised that his records do not reflect to whom this particular carton of guns was shipped because the bill of lading furnished to him by North Penn Transfer Company is sent to Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City.

He stated that this bill of lading probably would not designate this carton of guns by number; however, the possibility existed that North Penn Transfer Company may add this carton number on the bill of lading after they had accepted shipment.

He further advised that he is a federally licensed gun dealer and produced a license which revealed the federal license number as being 23-3072, dated August 30, 1963, and signed by KENNETH G. BOOK, U. S. Treasury Department, Philadelphia District.

Mr. RUPP advised that the only record he could produce was his shipping book which would reflect that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Inc., order number 3178, he turned over carton number 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company for transportation to the customer.

Mr. RUPP further advised that the particular rifle in question is known internationally as a "38-E"; however, Crescent Firearms, Inc., designates this gun as "T-38"; therefore, his records would indicate that this particular rifle was a "T-38" rather than a "38-E."

Mr. RUPP advised that he would be the proper person to be subpoenaed to testify to the above facts at a court trial in this matter.

Feldsott Report

Once again we have conflict in the procedures and processes which get the rifle from here to there. Crescent Firearms owner Louis Feldsott who contracted Rupp tells us that rifles are repacked after inspection and that they are **often not repacked in the same carton** from which they were packing in Italy, yet the packing slip numbers, **according to Rupp, can be retained and notation is made if a rifle is replaced.**

Rupp FBI report

" 'Rupp' said **his records in no way show the serial number of any individual gun**"

" 'Rupp' advised this his records do not reflect to whom this particular carton (#3376) of guns was shipped..."

" 'Rupp' stated that this bill of lading probably would not designate this carton of guns by number; however, **the possibility existed that North Penn may add this carton number on the bill of lading after they had accepted the shipment**"

" The particular gun in question is known internationally as '38 E'... 'Rupp's' records would indicate this rifle as a 'T-38' rather than '38 E' "

More critical to our tracing of the location of rifle #C2766 in Carton #3376 on Slip #3620 are the record requirements of Rupp when removing rifles from storage. Rupp says he in no way tracks serial numbers only carton numbers – and not even that very often as we will see. What needs corroboration is that of the 520 cartons at Harborside, Rupp removes carton #3376 (along with 9 others), prepares the 100 rifles within each carton for shipment without

exchanging a single rifle and sends these cartons to Klein's – all the while not following his procedures of including a packing slip inside and outside the cartons but mailing these slips to Klein's VP Waldman after the fact. (In essence the cartons came with no packing lists while these 10 slips – which we will see in due to were supposedly given to the FBI by Feldsott on Nov 22nd – are mailed to Waldman and provided as evidence by HIM in March 1964.

Rupp removes rifles – Aug 29, 1962

Every rifle has a serial number – usually a unique number which allows the tracking of a specific rifle as it moves along its distribution chain. (We will come to find that the 4 number designation is repeated by different manufacturers of the same model rifle and that grinding off and creating a new serial number on a rifle is regarded as a very simply process)

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.
 EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

GUY

DELIVERY ORD. NO. **89138**

ACCOUNT OF **ASDAMS CONSOLIDATED** DATE ISSUED **AUG 29 AM 8:41** SHIPPED VIA **RUPP**
404 FIFTH AVENUE **8/29/62**
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DELIVERED TO **HARBORSIDE TERMINAL**

UNIT	ROOM	SEC.	LOT NO.	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
3	2	5	91594	170	CARTONS OF RIFLES	38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre

NCS.

3086/3094 - 9 cases	3297/3298 - 2 cases
3106/3119 - 14 cases	3305/3306 - 2 cases
3146/3155/ - 10 cases	3325/3341 - 17 cases
3159/3164 - 6 cases	3388/3412 - 25 cases
3185/3201 - 17 cases	3438/3471 - 34 cases
3237/3242 - 6 cases	3483/3495 - 13 cases
	3529/3537 - 9 cases
	3610/3615 - 6 cases

CUS. ORD. NO. **ltr 8/22** BOND → **52737**

ANY EXCEPTIONS AT TIME OF DELIVERY - NOTE HERE

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED THEREON

LICENSE NO. **X2487**

CHECKER'S TALLY: **(16) IIII IIII (10) = 170**

DATE: **8/29/62**

CHECKER'S SIGNATURE: **J. P. Rosenthal**

VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

Of the 520 cartons of 10 rifles each placed at Harborside, this is **the earliest record of removal** of rifles by Rupp to satisfy ANY orders offered within the records of the JFK assassination. Carton #3376 does NOT appear on this list of carton ranges – so we must conclude that Rupp did not remove #3376 in this first withdrawal.

There are records and conclusions based on information provided Nov 22nd by Louis Feldsott regarding a **June 18, 1962 shipment of rifles to Klein's**. What we do not understand

however, is where the June documentation is, or how Klein's got a shipment from Rupp/Crescent when there were no rifles removed for him to ship between October 25, 1960 and June 18, 1962 – the first removal is August 29, 1962 – much too late for the June 18, 1962 delivery.

Worse yet is the lack of any other carton number shown in the records of removed cartons from Harborside and the 86 cartons of rifles still there yet never checked or investigated as was the case with any of the remaining 99 rifles in the Klein's inventory as of November 25, 1963.

LOT No. 91594 ✓ C

Adams Consolidated DATE November 9, 1960
WAREHOUSE

ACCOUNT OF Standard Financial Corp., 2 West 15th St., New York, New York
CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. _____

MARKER & NUMBERS	PACKAGES	SAID TO BE OR CONTAIN	SHIPPER'S WEIGHT
38 X 91 X 6.5 Calibre	520	Cartons of Rifles NON NEGOTIABLE Charges to: Adams Consolidated Meas. 3/5 x 0/11 x 1/2	15,056

Waterfront Trans. UNITS 3 ROOM 2 SECTION 8

BASE STORAGE RATE \$ as agreed PER 224 PER MONTH FROM October 26, '60
HANDLING as agreed PER IN AND OUT INCLUSIVE
ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE AND LIABILITY INCURRED ON SUCH GOODS AS FOLLOWS

COOPERING CARTAGE BOND 52737

DATE	RECEIVED TO	CARRIER	AMOUNT	BALANCE	DATE	INVOICE NO.	CHARGES
1/29	Rupp		170	350	(JAN)	230186	701792
1/16	"	"	90	260	FEB		81869
1/17	"	"	70	190	(MAY)	320145	901818
1/25	"	"	64	126	(APR)	330105	100826
1/25	"	"	40	86	(MAY)	530501	1100937
					(JUN)		1200967
					(JUL)		131018
					(AUG)		280976

He said his records in no way show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. He stated the only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place to various customers which are designated to him by Crescent Firearms, Inc., in New York City.

He stated that his shipping book reflects that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Inc., order number 3178, he turned over carton number 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pa., for shipment. He advised that his records do not reflect to whom this particular carton of guns was shipped because the bill of lading furnished to him by North Penn Transfer Company is sent to Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City.

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.
EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

ADAMS CONSOLIDATED
404 FIFTH AVENUE
NY, NY

DATE SHIP 10/6/62
SHIPPER'S ORDER NO. 19475

RECEIVED BY
FRANK RUPP

PACKAGES 32
GROSS WEIGHT 39 X 91 X 6.5 CALIBRE

NO. 52737

ADAMS CONSOLIDATED
404 FIFTH AVENUE
NY, NY

DATE SHIP 10/24/62

SHIPPER'S ORDER NO. 19475

RECEIVED BY
FRANK RUPP

PACKAGES 32
GROSS WEIGHT 39 X 91 X 6.5 CALIBRE

NO. 52737

ADAMS CONSOLIDATED
404 FIFTH AVENUE
NY, NY

DATE SHIP 10/24/62

SHIPPER'S ORDER NO. 19475

RECEIVED BY
FRANK RUPP

PACKAGES 32
GROSS WEIGHT 39 X 91 X 6.5 CALIBRE

NO. 52737

The above shows the master list of Rupp's Harborside removals of rifle cartons and each of the corresponding documents related to each removal. After the initial removal at the end of August 1962 which DOES list carton numbers (and excludes #3376), **not a single record of rifle carton removals includes a list of the cartons taken**, only the number of them and a

generic description. **If carton #3376 was removed from Harborside, there is no way of confirming this critical point in the chain of that rifle's evidence.**

#3376 Ships yet no record of removal from Harborside

On a very generic looking and unsigned paper receipt which Rupp claims did not mention to whom the shipment was going ([Rupp FBI report](#)), Crescent Firearms shows the shipment of 10 cases to Klein's on Feb 7, 1963 for their customer order #1243. Of note is the lack of a check next to the one case all of this work is focused upon, #3376 containing C2766, the 6th floor rifle.

Whether or not this document is authentic is difficult to prove while Rupp's declaration that **"his records do not reflect to whom this particular carton (#3376) of guns was shipped..."** seems hard to reconcile given the info available. According to Rupp, this bill of lading, provided by North Penn, was sent to Crescent and was not part of his records.

SALESMAN <i>H. H. ...</i>		CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC. 2 WEST 37TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.		OUR NUMBER 317
TERMS <i>Net 10 Days</i>		SOLD TO <i>Klein's Sport Goods, Inc.</i>		DATE <i>2/7/63</i>
A. O. R.		ADDRESS <i>4510 N. Madison St</i>		CUSTOMER'S NO. <i>1243</i>
WHEN SHIP		SHIP TO <i>Chicago 24 Illinois</i>		DATE BILLED
HOW SHIP <i>Carton</i>		ADDRESS		

QUANTITY	ORDERED	BACK ORD.	SHIPPED	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	PRICE
			<i>1000</i>	<i>7-1/2 in. Rifle</i>		<i>8.500</i>
				<i>Other Complete</i>		

CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC. 2 WEST 37 STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.		<i>Ship 2/12/63</i>		3376 remains the only "carton" unchecked and is the carton that had C2766 listed
ARTON NO. <i>3376</i>		<i>3438-3260-3569-3172</i>		
MODEL NO. <i>38 E</i>		<i>3417-3545-3300</i>		
NOTE <i>65</i>		<i>3518-3556-3376</i>		

MIAL NUMBER		
<i>AK</i>	<i>9305</i>	<i>vc827</i>
<i>A2</i>	<i>3854</i>	<i>vc828</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>1746</i>	<i>vc836</i>
<i>V</i>	<i>9935</i>	<i>vc847</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>2577</i>	<i>vc843</i>
<i>W</i>	<i>6818</i>	<i>vc831</i>
<i>T</i>	<i>1167</i>	<i>vc832</i>
<i>AJ</i>	<i>9168</i>	<i>vc854</i>
<i>AM</i>	<i>5163</i>	<i>vc850</i>
<i>Y</i>	<i>6305</i>	<i>vc857</i>

No 3029

The one and only carton not checked off the packing slip is indeed #3376 – an original packing slip from Italy... **In fact, all the packing slips from the infamous "Feb 1963" shipment are originals from Italy (how these ten slips get to the FBI and those conflicts will be addressed shortly).** These records – if somehow connected to the Klein's Feb '63 shipment - make it appear as if Rupp did not open or check a single one of these rifles and did not have to replace or repair a single rifle from these 100 rifles to satisfy the Klein's order from April 1962

(yet miraculously not delivered until 10 months later, 12 months after ads for the 36" scoped TS rifle began running).

In truth, we cannot connect these 10 packing slips with any **domestic** order at all – and are in my opinion, used to create the VC#=Serial# master sheets from which no other items of corroborating evidence is offered.

The packing slip #3620 for carton #3376 shown in the image below relates to the original CARTON number from Italy per Feldsott, who as we will soon see, is one of two official sources for these 10 slips. One of the major differences to notice is that the packing slip designates the rifles by their **international code – "38 E"** while the Klein's from Crescent via Rupp uses "**T-38**" as we see at the beginning of the "DESCRIPTION" line in the shipping order on page 12 and as is mentioned in Rupp's FBI interview report.

We will show that the evidence is designed to prove itself – a closed loop corroboration. As long as no other records are compared to the 100 rifle evidence, it works, but only with each other. This, to my understanding, is the main reason we do not see a single item of evidence unrelated to these 100 rifles.

CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC.
2 WEST 37 STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

CARTON NO. 3376
10 MODEL NO. 38 E
CALIBRE 6.5

SERIAL NUMBERS

1.	AK	9305
2.	AZ	3854
3.	C	9266
4.	W	9932
5.	I	2577
6.	W	4818
7.	I	1867
8.	AI	9862
9.	AM	5143
10.	Y	6305

Nº 3620

CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC.
2 WEST 37 STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

CARTON NO. 3376
10 MODEL NO. 38 E
CALIBRE 6.5

SERIAL NUMBERS

1.	A4	349
2.	W	8117
3.	NO	8457
4.	BI	2912
5.	AO	3222
6.	AH	5525
7.	BB	4201
8.	I	4362
9.	F	3021
10.	LB	9089

Nº 3770

Mr. RUFF further advised that the particular rifle in question is known internationally as a "38-E"; however, Crescent Firearms, Inc., designates this gun as "T-38"; therefore, his records would indicate that this particular rifle was a "T-38" rather than a "38-E."

C2766 is found on line #3 of carton #3376.

We are also to remember that these are again photocopies with no Chain of Evidence or relationship to what could be considered "originals" per the FBI's standard operating procedure in this case: Create copies when originals are in hand. "Original" related to these 10 slips will assist to prove the Evidence IS the Conspiracy.

Ten packing slips from Italy(Feldsott) and the packing slips for the Feb '63 shipment (Waldman)

Ten packing slips describing 100 rifles, Slip #3620 specifically showing carton #3376 and rifle C2766, represents the only, as well as the assumed original place on which "C2766" is written. These slips would be sent to Crescent to be matched to Harborside's inventory of cartons as spelled out on the bill of lading from October 1960 (posted earlier). The range of carton numbers is highlighted where #3376 can be found.

Amazingly and with an uncorroborated chain of possession, these 10 packing slips and carton numbers somehow become **Waldman Exhibit no. 3** which represents the February 1963 shipment to Klein's.

Mr. BELIN. I'm going to hand you what has been marked as **Waldman Deposition Exhibit No. 3** and ask you to state if you know what this is.

Mr. WALDMAN. Yes; these are memos prepared by Crescent Firearms **showing serial numbers of rifles that were shipped to us** and each one of these represents those rifles that were contained in a case.

Mr. BELIN. Now, *you earlier mentioned that these were packed with the case.*

Mr. WALDMAN. Well, I would like to correct that. This particular company does not include these with the cases, **but sends these memos separately with their invoice.**

This could not be farther from the truth. We refer again to Rupp's FBI interview report where he states that **he places the packing slips inside the carton and pastes one slip on the outside as well.** [Rupp FBI report](#)

ceived it from Harborside. He further advised that in the event one of the guns does not properly function, he will replace it with another gun and the packing slip will reveal that the serial number of the gun replaced has been replaced with another gun and this serial number is listed on the packing slip.

He advised that one packing slip is then placed inside the carton and one is pasted on the outside of the carton. He advised that the remaining packing slips are sent by mail

to ^{CRESCENT} Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City.

He said his records in no way show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. He stated the only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place to various customers which are designated to him by Crescent Firearms, Inc., in New York City.

On 11/25/63 at Perkasie, Pa. : CCF# Philadelphia
by SA NOAH R. BASS & SA JAMES J. FINLEY/mab/ELS Date dictated 11/25/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The shipment from Crescent (Rupp as agent) does NOT send separate memos to the customer but includes packing slips inside and outside of the cartons. NYC gets a copy of these slips as well so that FELDSOTT telling us he has the June 1962 packing slips and that he turned them over to the FBI based on the customer KLEIN'S is really not hard to understand.

Somehow, the FBI expects us to connect these 10 packing slips created when working and non-working rifles are packed in Italy by Riva's company and sent to Harborside in Oct 1960 to a finished order sent from Crescent/Rupp to Klein's in February 1963, even though Feldsott had only provided info for the June shipment. Furthermore, even if these 100 rifles were correctly listed on these 10 slips, it's as if they simply passed through Rupp untouched, along with a designation of "38 E" – an item number Crescent, Rupp or Klein's ever uses to designate rifles in the USA.

In turn, we are expected to believe that not a single one of these 100 rifles requires replacement so that not one serial number is substituted for another as Rupp explained. This in itself is very difficult to reconcile given the history of the surplus Carcanos purchased by Crescent with a large number of both serviceable and unserviceable rifles (for parts) included.

If there is any evidence which connects C2766 to carton #3376 after it leaves Italy it has not been offered – when in fact Rupp emphatically states he does not track serial numbers nor does **his records** show where that carton was even sent. This bill of lading through Lifschultz with #3376 not checked was SUPPOSEDLY sent to Crescent in NYC and remains a very poor photocopy with a dubious past.

To reiterate: After carton #3376 was received at Harborside in 1960, there is no evidence offered which proves that Rupp ever removed that carton from storage since the only removal record which lists carton numbers did not include #3376.

Louis Feldsott of Crescent Firearms **MAY** have provided these 10 slips among other paperwork to the FBI on November 22, 1963. In the FBI's presentation of the evidence they become related to an order delivered to Klein's on Feb 22, 1963 as provided by Waldman after receiving them in the mail. But since we've never seen directly what Feldsott gave the FBI, we cannot corroborate that information. Furthermore, it is difficult to see how packing slips related to 5200 rifles shipped from Italy in 1960 - of which 100 rifles are supposedly sent to Klein's – are the same exact slips Rupp acquires from within each of these cartons and includes without change in the shipment – and then mails them instead of including them in the shipment contrary to his procedures.

What we do know is that "**38 E**" is not something Klein's or Crescent used to identify rifles within the US market. "**38 E**" is an international designation for the **T-38 rifle** designation in the US market as we showed above. In the US the rifles are either T-38 or further broken down to their specific size and model: **Troop Speciale**, **Fucile Corto**, or **Cavalleria** (the #'s 38 or 91 refer to the original introduction year of the Carcano – 1891 or 1938).
[Carcanos](#)

Do you suppose we can ever see what the "memos sent separately" look like for any other order received at Klein's from Crescent so we can see what Rupp means when he says he

crosses out the replaced rifle serial number yet keeps the original packing slip with the carton?

I imagine you already know the answer to that question.

SPECULATION TIME...

The documents in evidence are offered by the FBI who has proven to have had a less than stellar record when it comes to the collection and keeping of vital evidence. Without recourse to the original "Order Blank", the original Master VC list, and the confusion with the source of these ten packing slips the FBI associated with the Feb '63 shipment.... we have to take the word of the FBI and a man who has very little working knowledge of the day to day operation of the Klein's mail order business.

Could these Klein's documents, in photocopy form, have been created from the Feldsott packing slips and/or the June 1962 documentation rather than discovered and provided by Waldman almost 4 months later?

When we take into account that there are 99 other rifles whose locations could have easily been found via the microfilm and inventory ledgers of the company to add corroboration to the offered process - yet were not – we absolutely must question the authenticity of the documentation.

The reality exists that whatever Feldsott handed over to the FBI on Nov 22 related to a June 1962 order was most likely NOT these 10 packing slips since the June Klein's order would still not contain rifles referred to as "38 E" by Rupp but the T-38 designation we see on the North Penn document.

It is unknown exactly how these 10 slips get into the hands of the FBI other than by the following analysis...

Was it Waldman or Feldsott who provides these slips?

We come to learn from one FBI report that these 10 packing slips were provided to the Warren Commission on **March 12, 1964 by Klein's VP William Waldman** to become Waldman #3.

[WCD 881 p10](#)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Five Pages of "Customers
Invoice" of Crescent
Firearms, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 164)

Known as Waldman 3
in the WCR

The above accompanied the shipment of rifles to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on invoice No. 3178. There is one "Customers Invoice" for each carton shipped and on it is listed the serial number of each of the ten rifles contained in the carton. "Customers Invoice" No. 3620 which pertains to carton No. 3376 reveals rifle No. C2766 is listed as No. 3.

Exhibits D 164 and D 165 were furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Yet on [WCD 790 p3](#) from 3½ months earlier we come to learn an entirely different provenance for these 10 slips. (The following is a composite of the first and last paragraphs of that report.)

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C0796

Date 11/27/63

1

Mr. LOUIS FELDSOTT, 71 Stoneleigh Road, Scarsdale, New York, advised that he was Treasurer of the H&D Folsom Arms Company, 154 Ludlow Street, Yonkers, New York, and President of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. He stated that the Crescent Company was organized to handle importation of foreign surplus rifles, especially those of an Italian origin, and is a distinct and separate company from the Folsom Company.

He also made available ten shipping slips reflecting the carton number and the rifle numbers in each carton. Mr. FELDSOTT advised that rifle number C2766 was among this shipment.

According to the FBI, Mr. Feldsott turned over 10 slips – one with C2766 (#3376?) – on Nov 22/23 based on the date the FBI agents placed on collection of this report's info. **But were they the same 10 packing slips Waldman offers?** In this same report, the FBI claims that Feldsott provided sales order #3178 (the one where carton #3376 with our rifle in it is NOT checked off as rec'd) and that these 10 shipping slips were ALSO made available with Feldsott advising that C2766 was among this shipment.

Not sure why Feldsott would need to "advise" that C2766 was among that shipment when slip #3620 for carton #3376 shows C2766 plain as day unless these slips pertained to the 5200 rifles and 520 shipping slips from Oct 1960 and these slips

added to the evidence Feldsott provided. Their existence related to the February shipment is dubious at best since at worst, the FBI and Feldsott are describing a June 1962 order per Feldsott's affidavit.

It is simply not very believable that the records related to [Feldsott's Affidavit](#) **describing a June 1962 shipment** to Klein's where C2766 was shipped and these 10 slips created in Italy with an international designation for the rifles' shipment to the USA, are the same.

The Feldsott affidavit and FBI report

On November 22nd, BEFORE the FBI has found the records at Klein's, the FBI contacts Feldsott and acquires records which discuss a **June 18, 1962** order to Klein's that includes C2766. A search of the records shows that the first withdrawal which Rupp makes from Harborside Terminal is not until August 1962. [Harborside's](#) Mr. Peterson tells us when the initial shipment was placed for storage at Harborside (Oct 1960) and when the first batch of 170 rifles is taken from Harborside (August 1962).

There are no records available which show that Rupp performed any activities related to this June 18, 1962 order from Klein's while there is very persuasive evidence which shows that the 100 carton order supposedly attributed to Feb 1963 is a collection of packing slips describing part of a shipment specifically from Italy to the US. [Feldsott Affidavit](#)

AFFIDAVIT OF LOUIS FELDSOTT

The following affidavit was executed by Louis Feldsott on July 23, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Rockland, ss:

I, Louis Feldsott, being duly sworn say:

1. I am the President of Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York.

2. On November 22, 1963, the F.B.I. contacted me and asked if Crescent Firearms, Inc., had any records concerning the sale of an Italian made 6.5 m/m rifle with the serial number C 2766.

3. I was able to find a record of the sale of this rifle which indicated that the weapon had been sold to Kleins' Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois on June 18, 1962. I conveyed this information to the F.B.I. during the evening of November 22, 1963.

4. Further records involving the purchase, sale, and transportation of the weapon have been turned over to the F.B.I.

Signed the 23d day of July 1964.

(S) Louis Feldsott,
LOUIS FELDSOTT.

DL 89-43

On November 22, 1963, the New York Office advised that a check of the Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, reflected subject WEISS, Serial Number C2766, was sold to Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, on June 18, 1962. Said office subsequently advised November 24, 1963, that a further review of Crescent Firearms, Inc. records reflected subject weapon, Serial Number C 2766, was received by the Crescent Firearms, Inc., from Italy in carton of ten weapons and as is indicated above, was subsequently sold to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois.

(One has to wonder why it takes until June 1964 for the WC to secure an affidavit from Feldsott related to what he told the FBI on Nov 22nd. Also, with the available evidence showing the first withdrawal of rifles by Rupp on Aug 29, 1962 – how could Klein's have received a shipment of ANY rifles in June 1962 unless they either originated elsewhere, or the actual documents are with the FBI?)

Waldman and Feldsott cannot both turn the same set of packing slips representing two completely different orders over to the FBI 4 months apart. The Italian government keeps one copy of serial numbers, one copy goes with the cartons shipped while the last copy was sent to Crescent in NY where **Feldsott/Crescent/Folsom/Adams** is located and are all, in essence, the same company. The originals traveled with the cartons themselves and SHOULD have been used by Rupp and Harborside to record which serial

numbers were removed, processed and shipped when in reality all we have are carton numbers and the supposition that all of these processes are connected.

So let's see how the FBI connects the Oct, 1960 Italian packing slips and/or paperwork from Louis Feldsott related to a June 1962 shipment, with the Feb 1963 order delivery to Klein's and in turn to the shipping of said rifle to Hidell at Oswald's PO Box which according to the PO Box application does not allow for delivery of any mail to anyone other than the listed owner of the box – Lee Harvey Oswald

The Klein's order and inventory

Does it not sound a bit strange to the reader that an original order for **400 36" TS rifles** from **January 1962**, cancelled and replaced with a **40" FC rifle order in April 1962** (during that time the M91/38TS 36" carbine with a scope is advertised monthly from Feb '62 through Feb '63) takes until February 1963 to ship – 10 months later? Louis Feldsott says he provided the FBI with evidence showing a **June 18, 1962 order which included C2766**; this evidence, the June 1962 order and any documentation that Rupp removed rifles prior to August 1962 has disappeared to history yet did leave a wake.

We will show in the pages ahead that the FBI does little if anything to illustrate the **Standard Operating Procedures for Klein's** during these months when a rifle is advertised and most assuredly ordered and shipped between March '62 and March '63. There are no records in evidence which shows what inventory Klein's kept, which rifles were shipped to others ordering the same item #C20-T750, what inventory of these 100 rifles was left at Klein's or Harborside for comparison or what other "packing slips" look like from orders via Crescent. Nothing outside the closed-loop evidence corroboration was allowed to interfere.

Anything that could have substantiated the claim that the 40" FC rifles were substituted for these 36" scoped TS rifles for any of those orders – or not – was never explored or offered. All we ever got was the FBI's word that the HIDEELL order blank, as is, was the same as what was on the microfilm – mailing envelope and all.

More importantly is the affidavit of Louis Feldsott which becomes yet another affidavit related to the rifle which was summarily ignored as evidence by the Warren Commission. Amazingly though, the FBI will refer to specific evidence from the June 18, 1962 shipment from Crescent (dba Folsom) to Klein's right down to specific serial numbers of certain shipped rifles.

"N" 2766 from the June 18, 1962 order

The following report attempts to say one thing yet winds up conveying another. "N"2766 is shipped to Klein's on "SIX EIGHTEEN SIXTY TWO" (**June 18, 1962**) – the same date that Feldsott told the FBI "C"2766 was sent to Klein's and gave the FBI all the paperwork involving the "**purchase, sale and transportation of the weapon**". Yet there is not one shred of evidence offered related to this June 18th shipment other than Feldsott's affidavit.

How exactly can the FBI know what rifles are shipped on June 18, 1962 (specifically "N"2766) when there is no record of that transaction AND Rupp does not remove a rifle from Harborside until August 1962 AND those removed did not include those from the 10 packing slips on which C2766 is included? Furthermore, from what source documents does the FBI know that C2746 was shipped to Kleins on MARCH 27, 1963?

F B I

Date: 11/22/63

at the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, DALLAS (89-43), SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FOR INFORMATION CHICAGO, RIFLE USED WAS SIX POINT FIVE CALIBER, SN C TWO SEVEN SIX SIX. MARKED NINETEEN FORTY MADE IN ITALY. BOLT ACTION. WORD ROCCA ENCLOSED IN RECTANGLE ON PLUNGER ON REAR OF BOLT. TELESCOPIC SIGHT ON RIFLE MARKED ZERO ONE ZERO DASH JAPAN, AND ORDNANCE OPTICS, INC DASH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

SIMILAR RIFLES SOLD IN DALLAS BY H. L. GREEN COMPANY BUT THEIR RECORDS DO NOT REFLECT SALE OF THIS RIFLE. CRESCENT FIREARMS COMPANY, NYC, IS SUPPLIER FOR H. L. GREEN COMPANY, AND CURRENTLY REVIEWING RECORDS.

CRESCENT FIREARMS COMPANY, ALSO DBA FOLSOM FIREARMS COMPANY, YONKERS, NEW YORK, SHIPPED RIFLE SN N TWO SEVEN SIX SIX TO KLEINS SPORTING GOODS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON SIX EIGHTEEN SIXTY TWO. ALSO SHIPPED TO KLEINS ON THREE TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY THREE RIFLE WITH SN C TWO SEVEN FOUR SIX.

CRESCENT FIREARMS COMPANY BELIEVES KLEINS SOLD SIMILAR RIFLES WITH AND WITHOUT SCOPES, AND USED SCOPES MADE IN JAPAN MOUNTED ON BASES MADE BY ORDNANCE OPTICS, INC.

Approved: _____ Sent 1041 M Per DE
Special Agent in Charge 89-15-10

As shown, the evidence which attempts to trace any specific rifle is fraught with conflict and basically impossible given how Rupp and Harborside kept records . Rupp himself tells the WC that there is little relationship between the packing slips from Italy and the documentation for rifles leaving his shop.

FBI SA Chapman reports Klein's records do NOT support receiving C2766

More importantly is this declaration from FBI SA Chapman to FBI NY stating that while the Klein's "Order Blank" (as they repeatedly refer to it) does say C2766 was shipped, the records of incoming orders from Adams Consolidated/Crescent Firearms (dba Folsom Firearms in Yonkers NY) state that the serial numbers shipped do not match – "N" instead of "C" and "2746" instead of "2766".

[JA Archive p14](#)

Once again we need to remind the reader these **June 18, 1962** records for "N"2766 are NOT within the Klein's documentation. We have a direct reference in this FBI memo from 11/23/63 and the specific call out of a rifle listed on none of the Klein's evidence. Even more intriguing is that the Klein's order #1243 Waldman #1 should show a MARCH 27, 1963 delivery of rifles. Without the packing slips which show the serial #'s of each carton – how does the FBI arrive at the conclusion that C2766 is NOT what Klein's was sent in the June or March orders?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) DATE: 11/23/63

FROM : SA JOSEPH M. CHAPMAN

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re telephone call between SA JOSEPH M. CHAPMAN and Mr. RICHARD POPPLETON at Bureau Laboratory, this date. Mr. POPPLETON advised his examination of subject matter rifle forwarded to Bureau Laboratory from Dallas discloses Serial Number of subject matter rifle to be a total of 5 digits, these consisting of C2766.

This is pointed out in view of the statement in Chicago teletype to the effect that the weapon shipped to P.O. Box 2915 at Dallas was a weapon bearing Serial Number C 2766, but that the records of KLEIN at Chicago disclosed that received from Crescent Firearms Co., DBA Folsom Firearms Co., Yonkers, NY, shipped rifle Serial Number N 2766 and Serial Number C 2746.

Efforts are being made by SAS MARTIN and FRANK GREELY to exhaustively review the records of the Folsom Firearms Co., in Yonkers, in an attempt to locate a record of shipments by that concern to KLEIN in Chicago.

Efforts are also being made by SA ROY ARNOLD and others to review the records of US Customs to ascertain what shipments of similar rifles were received in this country by Folsom Firearms Co.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/94 BY 9803 RDD/GAT
(JFK)

1 - New York (89-75)
JMC:jar

So, here we are again. On Nov 23rd after looking all night at Klein's and having spoken to Louis Feldsott, the WCR stated provenance of C2766, a 40", 7lb 7oz, M91/38, Fucile Corto **does not** jive with records from the companies which handled the rifle from Italy to the US and from Crescent/Folsom to Klein's. We are also to remember Hoover mentioning a "2766" rifle being shipped to a different rifle house entirely. [CE2562 - pages 1 & 13](#) (we will of course return to this duplicate serial number topic in due time)

Recapping the Klein's order and their inventory:

- Carton #3376 arrives at Harborside in October 1960 – only packing slip #3620 with evidence offered that it was given to the FBI by **both Feldsott (Nov 23) and Waldman (March 12)** lists this "38E/T38" rifle.

(It is inferred that Feldsott gave the FBI these slips created in Italy as the slips related to the June 1962 shipment yet offers no evidence for being connected to this shipment to Klein's. Waldman gives these SLIPS to the FBI claiming they were the contents of the Feb 1964 shipment – and offers the VC# sheets ONLY for these 10 cartons – a tautology using evidence)

- There is very strong and persuasive evidence to support a Crescent to Klein's shipment in June 1962 (repeatedly referred to in FBI memos as being in conflict with Klein's documentation yet with no backup evidence for the processes required to ship rifles from Rupp to Klein's prior to August 1962.
- Rupp admits that he does not track individual serial #'s for rifles – that C2766 is in carton #3376 on packing slip #3620 is only ascertained by looking at the original slips created when the rifles were packaged in Italy
- The FBI's investigation states that Klein's' own documentation does not corroborate "C" 2766 but a "N" 2766 or "C" 2746 – sent June 18, 1962 and March 27, 1963 respectively. "C"2766 could not have been associated with VC836 as we will show.

The Klein's "Blank Order" form evidence

The only tangible evidence that links "that" rifle to HIDEELL is the copy of the microfilm version showing **Waldman's pencil notation** on the order blank itself relating C2766 with Klein's' control number VC836. This, in turn, relates C2766 with C20-T750 the Klein's Item # from the coupons. VC836 is a control # the rifle serial numbers are assigned after they are unpacked at Klein's.



ORDER BLANK

327 W. Washington St.—Dept. 0843
Chicago 6, Illinois
Phone: 256-8700

1-11-63

UP	PP	PP	Exp.	Ti.
Per.	Collect	—And Add		

PLEASE PRINT OR WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS CLEARLY

Name **A. MIDELL**
Street Address **P.O. BOX 2915 DALLAS, TEXAS**

Date _____

City, Zone, or P.M.

State

Handwritten notes: 96, 125, 3/24/63, No. 125, 270502

SHIP TO ANOTHER ADDRESS? If so, give complete name—

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Your Express or Freight Station, if different from your postoffice address.

Street **270502**

City and State

SHOW BELOW HOW TO USE ALL MONEY ENCLOSED

- Cash Order.** Enclose full remittance for your merchandise plus postage (if any) and tax (if any).
- Add to or Reopen my credit account. NO DOWN PAYMENT NECESSARY.**
- C.O.D. Orders—**Send 10% or more C.O.D. Deposit.
- New Credit Account—**Fill in Application on reverse side. Send 10% or more Down Payment on your first order only.

Check or previous Cash Order
If a CREDIT ORDER, you will wish to make a Down Payment, use amount of cash Payment here

If a C.O.D. Deposit, note on reverse
Monthly payment due on previous Credit Order

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED 21.45

100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION—SINCE 1885

Qty	Unit Price	Total Price	Tax	Total
1	19.95	19.95	0.00	19.95
ITALIAN CARBINE 6.5 W/4X SCOPE COM. VC 236 SER. F C 2766 PP-1.50				

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN SHADDED AREAS

POSTAGE AND HANDLING CHARGES

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION
 FEDERAL LICENSES REQUIRED
 1. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a resident of the United States and by a person at least 21 years of age.
 2. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the Communist Party of the United States or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 3. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Rifle Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 4. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Shooting Sports Foundation or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 5. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Firearms Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 6. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Owners Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 7. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Collectors Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 8. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Manufacturers Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 9. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Retailers Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 10. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Users Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION
 FEDERAL LICENSES REQUIRED
 1. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a resident of the United States and by a person at least 21 years of age.
 2. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the Communist Party of the United States or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 3. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Rifle Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 4. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Shooting Sports Foundation or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 5. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Firearms Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 6. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Owners Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 7. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Collectors Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 8. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Manufacturers Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 9. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Retailers Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.
 10. All purchases of firearms and ammunition must be made by a person who is not a member of the National Gun Users Association or any of its branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries.

TOTAL FOR GOODS	19.95
AMOUNT APPLIED TO THIS ORDER	21.45
BALANCE BEFORE CREDIT CHARGE	21.45
CREDIT SERVICE CHARGE	
BALANCE DUE CUSTOMER	
BALANCE DUE USIN'S	
THANK YOU!	

Klein's control numbers: VC836=C2766

[Waldman 4](#) is a 2 page exhibit which is designed to illustrate how Klein's assigns its VC#'s to each rifle's serial number. I associated some of the rifles on these Italian packing slips to rifles listed on the Klein's master list offered as evidence. Logic dictates that a carton would be opened and the serial numbers recorded as the rifle is put into inventory. Yet, from only tracking 4 of these cartons they appear entered in no particular order or fashion whatsoever.

Waldman Exhibit 4
 Crescent Firearms
 Station Cascano T.38
 6.5 St. Cal Rifle
 1259
 Page 1 of 2
 2-22-63

RFA 1493
 2-22-63

VC 820 BB8552	VC 845 A08457
821 E676	846 RS411
822 H1059	847 W9932
823 AR9921	848 B9870
824 BZ9119	849 AG949
825 BN2454	850 AM5143
826 Bx456	851 UB9689
827 AX3305	852 X2955
828 T3702	853 AH5825
829 A23854	854 AI2942
830 F3021	855 BM404
831 W4719	856 IY362
832 Z1867	857 Y6305
833 BZ312	858 AQ2341
834 RI3379	859 C1773
835 AW9567	860 OC1872
836 C2766	861 AY3924
837 Q9117	862 OG520
838 B01255	863 YD1806
839 A03532	864 UE9963
840 BE5261	865 BU9215
841 BB4261	866 H2639
842 A08058	867 BMS444
843 Z2574	868 RE9941
844 S7329	869 GA7621

WALDMAN EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

Waldman Exhibit 4
 Crescent Firearms
 Station Cascano T.38
 6.5 St. Cal Rifle
 1259
 Page 1 of 2
 2-22-63

RFA 1293
 2-22-63

VC 770 BN 880	VC 795 NV973
771 As 8993	796 BK210
772 H496	797 BX 761
773 W 8874	798 AW 8441
774 L1864	799 BX 9948
775 BW 7888	800 BC 2332
776 VC 2236	801 BM5651
777 H 8927	802 K622
778 AV4772	803 G7854
779 D7782	804 AT 9161
780 AA5685	805 XC 7915
781 E6974	806 U 4670
782 BG 9511	807 AG9549
783 AD112	808 AU 8853
784 N1270	809 AM7713
785 BB 9916	810 XC5426
786 BS 7533	811 BC 5849
787 BF 9675	812 AN 3066
788 Z1631	813 AP1917
789 P9337	814 AI 4787
790 BQ1053	815 BM5775
791 AM 3080	816 RI 1815
792 CB 445	817 S8978
793 X606	818 RU 8844
794 FI700	819 BY 6820

WALDMAN EXHIBIT No. 4

The 10 rifles in carton 3620 are highlighted in full VC# & Serial # with other cartons of 10 rifles sharing a VC# highlight or colored arrows. Call me crazy yet it seems logical that if a carton, i.e. #3376, was unpacked and placed into inventory, the 10 rifles would have 10 sequential VC#s. **Michael SCIBOR** says in his WC testimony [Scibor testimony - last 10 lines](#) that a MASTER COPY of this ledger is kept with the booking department in addition to SCIBOR's copy in the receiving department. SCIBOR claims that the rifles are looked at and the Serial # is then written by the VC#. Why these numbers would skip around is a mystery about which Scibor was never asked.

Scibor's statement is the first I have ever seen or heard there was a copy of this document kept by Klein's. This could have allowed for even greater corroboration – yet for some reason I am thinking that only VC#836 for C2766 was the only VC# ever used off this page created specifically to help associate the Feb 1963 shipment to Klein's with the March 1963 shipment to Hidell/Oswald. I'm not suggesting that these other records would not corroborate the story – yet in true FBI fashion, if evidence contradicts the official story it is usually discarded, hidden, altered or destroyed. If the FBI had a C20-T750 order on the microfilm which was shipped a VC# related to the remaining 99 rifles – the FBI makes its case. This never happens.

That there remains not a single item of evidence to corroborate any one of these assumptions resulting from these documents leads me to believe the evidence would have shown that these serial #'s were either from the June 18, 1962 shipment (which would contradict the entire process of Crescent's shipping and receiving) or simply part of the larger 520 case order from Italy.

CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC. 2 WEST 37 STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.				CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC. 2 WEST 37 STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.			
CARTON NO.		3376		CARTON NO.		3370	
10 MODEL NO.		38 E		10 MODEL NO.		38 E	
CALIBRE		6.5		CALIBRE		6.5	
SERIAL NUMBERS				SERIAL NUMBERS			
1.	AK	9305	vc827	1.	A4	849	vc849
2.	AZ	3854	vc829	2.	D	811f	vc837
3.	e	2766	vc836	3.	AO	845f	vc845
4.	W	9938	vc847	4.	BI	491c	vc833
5.	I	2574	vc843	5.	AO	3222	vc839
6.	W	4818	vc831	6.	AH	5525	vc853
7.	I	1867	vc832	7.	BB	4201	vc841
8.	AI	9848	vc854	8.	I	4362	vc856
9.	AM	5143	vc850	9.	F	3021	vc830
10.	Y	6305	vc857	10.	4B	9089	vc851
Nº 3620				Nº 3770			
CUSTOMERS INVOICE				CUSTOMERS INVOICE			

The evidence is specifically confined to the rifles from the supposed Feb shipment to Klein's. The proof that these VC# and Serial# connections are authentic, that VC836=C2766, is offered on this **one and only piece of evidence** which appears to me as if each and every serial number is written on a blanked out area of the document. The paper's lines and "noise" do not appear under the serial #'s written here as if a different set of numbers were there first, and this was created simply to corroborate that single rifle.

W.P. L. DAY
Waldman Exhibit A
Crescent Firearms
Hunting Curran T-38
6.5 St. Cal Rifle
1259
Page 1 of 2
2 pages

RCA 1493
2-22-63

VC 820	BB8552	VC 845	A08457
821	E676	846	RS411
822	H1059	847	W9932
823	AR9921	848	B8880
824	BZ9119	849	AG944
825	BH2454	850	AMSIV3
826	BX456	851	UB9689
827	AX2305	852	X2855
828	T3702	853	AH5825
829	A23854	854	AZ2P42
830	F3021	855	BM404
831	W4818	856	IY362
832	Z1867	857	Y6305
833	BZ2912	858	AQ2341
834	AZ3378	859	C1773
835	AW9567	860	OC1872
836	C2766	861	AY3724
837	Φ8117	862	06520
838	B61255	863	YD1806
839	A03522	864	UE9963
840	BE5261	865	BV9215
841	BBV261	866	H2639
842	A08058	867	BNS444
843	Z2574	868	RI9441
844	S7329	869	GA621

WALDMAN EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

W.P. L. DAY
Waldman Exhibit A
Crescent Firearms
Hunting Curran T-38
6.5 St. Cal Rifle
1259
Page 1 of 2
2 pages

RCA 1493
2-22-63

VC 820	BB8552	VC 845	A08457
821	E676	846	RS411
822	H1059	847	W9932
823	AR9921	848	B8880
824	BZ9119	849	AG944
825	BH2454	850	AMSIV3
826	BX456	851	UB9689
827	AX2305	852	X2855
828	T3702	853	AH5825
829	A23854	854	AZ2P42
830	F3021	855	BM404
831	W4818	856	IY362
832	Z1867	857	Y6305
833	BZ2912	858	AQ2341
834	AZ3378	859	C1773
835	AW9567	860	OC1872
836	C2766	861	AY3724
837	Φ8117	862	06520
838	B61255	863	YD1806
839	A03522	864	UE9963
840	BE5261	865	BV9215
841	BBV261	866	H2639
842	A08058	867	BNS444
843	Z2574	868	RI9441
844	S7329	869	GA621

WALDMAN EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

830	F3021
831	W4818
832	Z1867
833	BZ2912
834	AZ3378
835	AW9567
836	C2766
837	Φ8117

Here we have a listing of 100 rifles from which the only rifle EVER SEEN has been C2766 while according to the FBI, the records of Klein's DOES NOT INCLUDE receiving C2766

Are we to believe it was that difficult for the FBI to secure any one of the 99 remaining rifle's orders from this batch to prove their point or would such evidence wind up proving the opposite? The Microfilm which DOLAN supposedly took with him had over 900 orders from which to find any one of these 99 rifles and Klein's obviously had many reels of film as it took over 6 hours to find this order.

How can it be possible that Waldman has a list which was prepared back in Feb/Mar 1963 and provided to the FBI in the early morning hours of Nov 23rd, yet SA Chapman can tell us that the Klein's records did NOT show "C" 2766 but "N" and for June 1962 rather than Feb 1963. The FBI's acquisition and knowledge of the Feldsott packing slips the night before is the only way which the FBI can connect ANY order to Klein's at this point.

Mr. BELIN. Mr. Waldman, were you ever contacted by any law enforcement agency about the disposition of this Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that had the serial number C-2766 on it?

Mr. WALDMAN. Yes; on the night of November 22, 1963, the FBI contacted our company in an effort to determine whether the gun had been in our possession and, if so, what disposition we had made of it.

Mr. BELIN. Do you know how the FBI happened to contact you or your company?

Mr. WALDMAN. The FBI had a record of a gun of this type and with this serial number having been shipped to us by Crescent Firearms.

Mr. BELIN. **Do you mean that Crescent Firearms gave the FBI this information?**

Mr. WALDMAN. Well, I--I must assume that's the case. **I don't know it for a fact.**

The information about: "C" 2766 in carton #3376 on packing slip #3620 on November 22, 1963 can have only come from Feldsott's packing slips. Feldsott, in turn, specifically states the evidence he offered on Nov 22nd related to C2766 was from the JUNE 18, 1962 shipment while the same slips are given to the FBI by Waldman, in March 1964, relating them to the Feb 1963 shipment. Whether what we see in evidence is what Feldsott gave the FBI that evening remains a question that cannot be answered. [Feldsott Affidavit](#)

Rupp is the only person in this story who sends "Crescent-to-Klein's" order info to Feldsott in NYC after shipment. For Feldsott to have order info for a June 18, 1962 shipment, Rupp or some other rifle dealer needs to have completed an order and sent it to Klein's. Rupp offers no such evidence while the Century Arms to Empire Wholesale Sporting goods order of June 29, 1962 had a "2766" Carcano in the shipment. Amazingly none of the 1300 rifles sent from Canada have the letter prefix – whether this is "C"2766 cannot be known. [WCD881 p67](#)

D-103

LABORATORY

5
4
3

6723

9516

766

4344

701
7567
8048
6219

#23	Italian	Carbine 4i #24	#25
470	6928	7371	6088
6510	2899	276	1152
8330	9818	6661	4102
6260	9314	455	6296
3622	8972	332	6507
2769	1407	6893	9245
4970	5975	7265	4364
4190	8977	3069	5004
691	4335	7220	7425
2735	5979	4812	8654
295	727	5747	1999
5592	4944	6123	701
2551	2329	9513	9957
1007	4078	7344	8108
2221	6081	4495	6219
1284	8573	3322	6320
1688	1212	398	7726
9206	7433	2199	999
9536	2256	2776	3198
2188	6390	5652	7025
3986	2563	8445	7554
2952	5706	2377	3927
832	6846	912	7441
3651	6805		1672
3574	4935		200
50	50	50	

D-103

LABORATORY

The Microfilm of the Order Blank

As told by the first Secret Service agent who finally shows up at Klein's at 1:45pm Nov 23rd :
 "Waldman, had given the **original microfilm** of records pertaining to the mail order sale of the suspected murder weapon **to Special Agent Robert J. Dolan, FBI....**

At approximately 1:45 p.m., on 11-23-63, Special Agent Tucker arrived at Klein's Sporting Goods and began an interview of William J. Waldman, Vice President. Waldman advised Special Agent Tucker that the FBI had been at his place of business from approximately 10:00 p.m. on 11-22-63, until approximately 5:00 a.m. on 11-23-63 and also that he, Waldman, had given the original microfilm of records pertaining to the mail order sale of the suspected murder weapon to Special Agent Robert J. Dolan, FBI, and that Dolan had allegedly departed Chicago for Washington, D. C. on the morning of 11-23-63 apparently to hand deliver the microfilm to the FBI Laboratory for analysis.

Series #
20076

FBI
Date: 2/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115) ATTENTION: FBI LAB
 SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
 IS - R - CUM
 See J-1 Human tele type - 2/1/64
 ReButel dated 1/31/64.

Enclosed herewith is one reel of microfilm of various business transactions of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, including a frame showing "order blank" for sale of one Ithaca Carbine, EN C2769. This microfilm also includes one frame showing envelope from one "A. HIDEEL, P.O. Box 2815, Dallas, Texas."

This exhibit was obtained from the LaSalle National Bank Safety Deposit Box on 2/3/64 by ASAC WILLIAM B. WELTS and SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN for this submission.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
 2 - Chicago
 EWS/van
 (4)

REC-9 105-82555-1721
 FEB 5 1964
 FEB 2 10 40 AM '64
 SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

SERIES 2

The FBI document above comes from one of John Armstrong's notebooks at Baylor - [FBI at Klein's - p3](#) and states that on **February 3, 1964** the roll of microfilm from which the ORDER BLANK, (and possibly the envelope and coupon) was printed is obtained from a

FBI safety deposit box they used at the LaSalle National Bank in Chicago. Since the Evidence IS the Conspiracy, following the evidence of the microfilm's journey should prove illuminating.

[jfk.hood.edu pages 2-7](http://jfk.hood.edu/pages/2-7) tells us that **the FBI took the Microfilm on Nov 23rd**, finally reproduced the entire roll of film on Dec 4th (*2 weeks later?*) and had SA DOLAN provide a copy of this microfilm **back to Waldman** on Dec 6th. With the "original" missing from the archives, this copy could settle these issues – if this film could be located after all these years.

Just as important is what Waldman says next about the rest of the M91/38 40" Fucile Corto inventory – **all of these rifles are removed from inventory**, not to be sold at all, and this is where the trail of the remaining inventory of these rifles ends:

1
EG 62-6115
DWS:kmg

Chicago was requested by Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., to secure copy of microfilm showing purchase of Italian Carbine, Serial Number C 2766 in that microfilm contains photographs of other pertinent business records of Klein's necessary to their operation.

On December 4, 1963, microfilm in question was reproduced by Remington-Brand, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and original microfilm maintained in custody of Chicago Division.

On December 6, 1963, copy of microfilm furnished to WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice-President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, by SA ROBERT J. DOLAN, who originally secured microfilm from WALDMAN on November 23, 1963.

During the course of contact with WALDMAN while returning microfilm copy, WALDMAN advised SA DOLAN confidentially **that all of Klein's stock of Italian Carcano Carbines similar to that used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY have been removed from Klein's saleable stock and are no longer for sale.** WALDMAN stated Klein's have been "deluged with requests" for similar rifles apparently by souvenir collectors. WALDMAN stated **weapons were removed from stock on next work day following location of order blank showing sale of weapon in question made by Klein's.** WALDMAN explained reason for discontinuing sale of these weapons is based on fact that Klein's "did not wish to capitalize on a situation as tragic as this". WALDMAN added that all requests for this type of weapon are being answered with the comment that **none are now available** nor will they be available in the future. He stated that this explanation is given to all persons inquiring, whether they be representatives of the press, of various agencies, or of the general public.

While we can understand the statement, these men are in business to make money, like Life magazine. For them not to capitalize on the make of this rifle becoming a collector's item and charging accordingly (like Life buying the Zfilm only to lock it away) requires a second look. Not only are they not sold, they are GONE - all of them - including those from the remaining 86 cartons at Harborside. They can't simply vanish, yet that is exactly what the evidence suggests. Where they were stored/sent remains is a mystery and means the FBI's "evidence" remains untested for accuracy and honesty.

Back to LaSalle Bank, the FBI and the film... we left off with the FBI's DOLAN taking the original and providing a copy on Dec 6th. The original is then placed in the FBI Chicago Division's safety deposit box.

1
CG 62-8115
DWS:bak-

Microfilm of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, containing photos of order blank and envelope regarding purchase of Italian carbine, serial number C2766 was on December 7, 1963, placed in Chicago Division safety deposit box, **La Salle National Bank, Chicago,** to maintain maximum security of film.

During course of contact on December 7, 1963 with WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice President, Klein's, he confidentially advised SA ROBERT J. DOLAN of contact on December 5, 1963, by a representative of **"Senator DODDS Committee"** to secure same type riflesight and sight mount as used on Italian carbine by **LEE HARVEY OSWALD.** WALDMAN stated he has had "Senator Dodds committee on my back" in recent days, but did not elaborate.

SIDETRIP....

The connections and implications of the Dodd investigation related to mail order gun shops, specifically Klein's and Seaport, is one that requires an entire essay of its own. Suffice to say there is evidence offered which claims that Dodd's senate sub-committee investigation included ordering rifles from Klein's, as well as weapons from Seaport. And that the patterns of Oswald's behavior suggests he may have been used to generate evidence.

From a chapter in progress [And We Are Still All Mortal](#) about halfway down the page, Michael Evica makes this argument which, when added to the hounding Waldman seems to have experienced at the hands of Dodd's committee points directly at the reason the name Hidell comes into use related to Oswald.)

"Why was Lee Harvey Oswald, dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Marines as a known defector to the Soviet Union, reading rifle magazines at Alba's Garage in New Orleans? And why was he collecting coupons for mail-order weapons?(16)

The Dodd connection was the answer.

*Senator Thomas Dodd commanded the Senate's Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee and its interest in "gun control," specifically mail-order weapons control. **Beginning in January, 1963, Dodd held committee hearings on the unrestricted delivery of weapons through the U.S. mails.** One of the companies Dodd was interested in was **Klein's of Chicago**, and one of the weapons about whose unregulated traffic the Senate in 1963 was agitated was **the Italian Mannlicher-Carcano**. "Hidell," of course, allegedly ordered a Mannlicher-Carcano from Klein's of Chicago, reportedly found in the Texas School Book Depository on November 22nd, 1963, becoming a major part of the FBI/Warren Commission lone-assassin theory in the JFK killing. (17)*

***Seaport Traders of California** was still another mail-order weapons' distributor the Dodd Committee was examining, the very company from which "Hidell" ordered the revolver reported to have been used in the Tippett (sic) murder on November 22nd, 1963.(18)"*

So, where exactly WAS/IS the film?

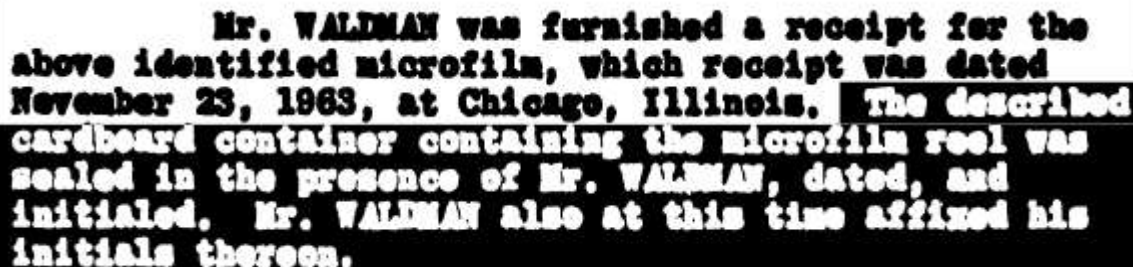
As we showed from [WCD87 p91](#), the Secret Service tells us that **Waldman had given the original microfilm to SA DOLAN**, FBI who allegedly departed from Chicago for DC with said film on the morning of Nov 23rd. Waldman's testimony appears to corroborate this action:

Mr. BELIN. I'm handing you what has been marked as an FBI Exhibit D-77 and ask you if you know what this is.

Mr. WALDMAN. This is a microfilm record that---of mail order transactions for a given period of time. It was turned over by us to the FBI.

Mr. BELIN. Do you know when it was turned over to the FBI?

*Mr. WALDMAN. **It was turned over to them on November 23, 1963.***



Mr. WALDMAN was furnished a receipt for the above identified microfilm, which receipt was dated November 23, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois. The described cardboard container containing the microfilm reel was sealed in the presence of Mr. WALDMAN, dated, and initialed. Mr. WALDMAN also at this time affixed his initials thereon.

[WCD7 p188](#), only one page before, tells a somewhat different story though. This report which begins on p187, dictated Nov 26th from the same Nov 23rd FBI interview conducted by Dolan, Toedt(?) and Mahan states that Waldman himself keeps the original sealed in an envelope in a safe:

CG 62-6115

"Name: A. Hidell"

"Address: P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas"

Upon location of these records, described reel of microfilm was placed by Mr. WALDMAN in a sealed envelope in a safe in his control. He advised that same would be maintained in his control only as long as desired.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that he is the proper individual of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., to be subpoenaed in the event this reel of microfilm is necessary as evidence.

"reel of microfilm was placed by Waldman in a sealed envelope in a safe in his control."

"Mr. Waldman... is... to be subpoenaed in the event this reel of microfilm is necessary as evidence"

Yet as we look at the next document [WCD7, p189](#) restates almost verbatim the report beginning two pages earlier on page 187.

The differences include:

- Only FBI agent DOLAN is listed on the 2nd report which places the film in FBI hands
- Waldman now has more than just "records" he has removed the microfilm from his safe and given it to DOLAN
- Waldman provided a receipt for this original film

This is now the second example of a duplicate set of evidence that is connected with Waldman of Klein's. The ten packing slips for the 100 rifles was turned over by him in March 1964 yet had been attributed to Mr. Feldsott of Crescent Firearms NY on Nov 23, 1963.

The FBI is once again front and center with Evidence proving to be more indicative of the Conspiracy than of the crime.

Date 11/26/63

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4549 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, made available for review records of his firm regarding the purchase, sale, and inventory control of merchandise handled by that concern.

Microfilm consisting of photographs of various business documents were reviewed including a reel of microfilm identified as:

"Films number 83
269888-270596
General Files"

Among other business documents contained on this microfilm was a photograph of one Klein's Sporting Goods "ORDER BLANK" bearing a stamped date of March 13, 1963, on transaction number 270502 showing the purchase of one Italian carbine, 6.5, W/4X scope, Klein's control number VC 836, serial number C 2766 which was shipped to the purchaser on March 20, 1963.

This "ORDER BLANK" identified the purchaser as one A. HIDELL, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

This reel also contained a photograph of one envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, dated March 13 (year indistinguishable). The envelope is addressed to "Klein's-Dept. 358, Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois". The upper left hand corner contains a return address of "A. Hidell, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas." Covering the lower left hand portion of the envelope is a small advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods apparently clipped from a publication. This advertisement contains the following information inserted in the spaces provided thereon:

"Bulk Item Nos.: C20-J 750"

"Enclosed is: \$19.95 (portion indistinguishable)"

On 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SAs ROBERT J. DOLAN, JOHN W. TORRDT, and JAMES L. NARAN /jmn/doc Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CG 62-6115

"Name: A. Hidell"

"Address: P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas"

Upon location of these records, described reel of microfilm was placed by Mr. WALDMAN in a sealed envelope in a safe in his control. He advised that same would be maintained in his control only as long as desired.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that he is the proper individual of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., to be subpoenaed in the event this reel of microfilm is necessary as evidence.

Date 11/26/63

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice-President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4549 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, made available from a safe in his control one reel of microfilm contained in a cardboard box bearing the following identifying information:

"Films number 83
269888-270596
General Files"

This microfilm contains photographs of numerous business documents including one Klein's Sporting Goods "ORDER BLANK" bearing a stamped date of March 13, 1963, on transaction number 270502 showing the purchase of one Italian carbine, 6.5 with a four power scope, control number VC 836, and serial number C 2766 which was shipped to the purchaser on March 20, 1963.

The purchaser on the "ORDER BLANK" was identified as "A. HIDELL, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas".

This reel also contains a photograph of one envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, dated March 13, (year indistinguishable), bearing the address "Klein's-Dept. 358, Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois." A return address of "A. Hidell, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas," is shown in the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

Mr. WALDMAN was furnished a receipt for the above identified microfilm, which receipt was dated November 23, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois. The described cardboard container containing the microfilm reel was sealed in the presence of Mr. WALDMAN, dated, and initialed. Mr. WALDMAN also at this time affixed his initials thereon.

On 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA ROBERT J. DOLAN /jmn/doc Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

How can the reel of microfilm be both released to DOLAN for copying and safe-keeping at LaSalle Bank in Chicago after a trip to DC... when as of Nov 23rd the same agents tell us that Waldman keeps the reel of microfilm?

Furthermore, and creating quite a conflict in the Chain of Evidence for this roll of film is that Waldman claims he is the proper individual to be subpoenaed "in the event this reel of microfilm is necessary as evidence".

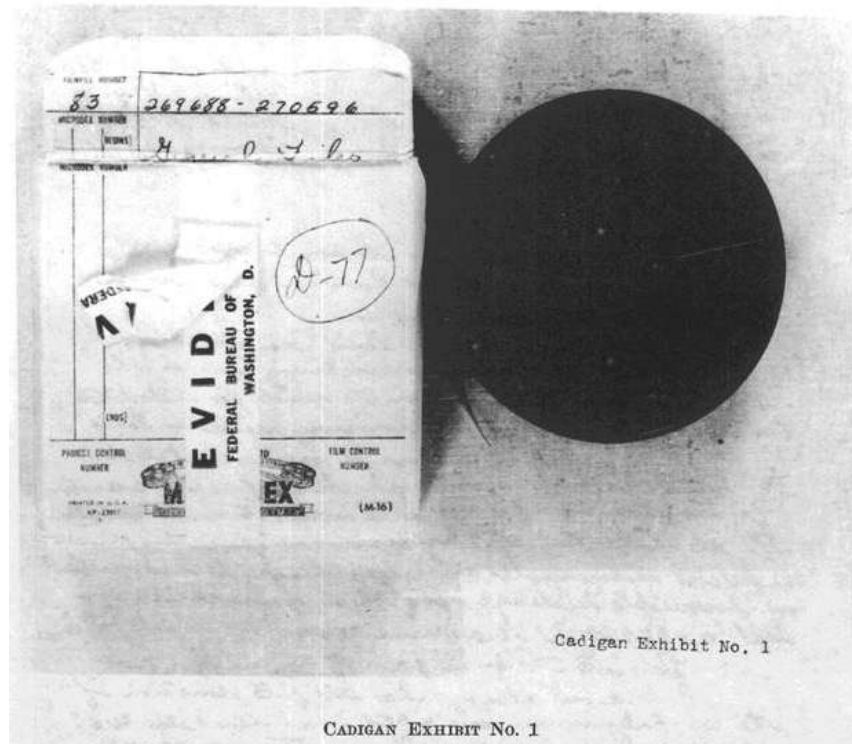
As I showed above, on Feb 3, 1964 Chicago FBI agents retrieve the "original" film from LaSalle bank rather than "subpoena Waldman" who on Nov 23rd appears to have kept the original himself. And what of the copy given back to Waldman... did he on Dec 6th then have two films... the original he kept and the copy of the original he gave to the FBI?

You can see how confusing this can be...

Quite confusing given the importance of this SINGLE document connecting Oswald to Hidell to ordering and using this rifle in the killing of JFK – don't you think?

When John Armstrong visited the Archives in the mid 1990's with one goal of many to acquire a copy of this microfilm or at least print out a good number of the orders. He informed me, much to his and my surprise, that the canister is there – but the microfilm isn't - it is now empty.

All that would be left is the copy from Dec 6th and the conflict related to what Waldman placed in his safe that evening and what DOLAN took with him.



What the SS says they found and what Klein's advertised

The FBI had been at Kleins since 10pm on Nov 22nd with SA DOLAN leaving around 5am . Some documentation suggests he took the original microfilm with him while the "original" report (same day, same time, virtually the same verbiage, yet written by Dolan and 2 other FBI

agents) and other documentation suggests that Waldman put this film in an envelope in a safe under his control waiting for a subpoena if need be.

It is not until around 1:30pm EST on the 23rd that Secret Service agents begin the same process of learning all they can about C2766. By 3:58pm EST that same day the SS determines the type of rifle SHIPPED to Hidell: C20-T750, a model 1891 **troop special** carbine.

What has to be considered significant corroboration of this evidence remains the 12 months of advertising of a **C20-T750** rifle as the 36" 91TS (**Troop Special**) scoped for \$19.95. (The distinction between 91/38TS and 91TS is the fixed versus adjustable rear sight. The ad Klein's used to sell this package says "adjustable rear sight")

AUGUST 1962 Thru FEB '63

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE
 Only 36" overall, weighs only 5 1/2-lbs. Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. **Rear sight adjustable for elevation.** Fast loading and fast firing.
C20-T1196. Specially Priced at Only **\$12.80**
C20-T750. Carbine with Brand New Good Quality 4x Scope **\$19.95**
 4x diameter, as illustrated.
E20-T751. 6.5 mm Italian military ammo with free 6-shot clip 108 rds. **\$7.50**
C20-T1129. Scope and Mount Only **\$8.80**
BRAND NEW!

At 2:50 p.m., Special Agent Griffiths joined Special Agent Tucker at Klein's Sporting Goods and were able to further determine that the weapon which was mailed by Klein's on 3-20-63 was an Italian carbine, 6.5 calibre (.250"), a model 1891 troop special, bolt action carbine, serial No. C-2766.

Model	Caliber (mm)	Twist Type	Sights (m)		Weight	Length (cm)		Bayonet
			Adjustable	Fixed		Barrel	Overall	
91 Fucile	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-2000	500	8 lb. 7 oz.	78	128.5	Detachable
91 Car.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-1500	500	6 lb. 14 oz.	48	91.3	Attached/Folding
91 T.S.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-1500	500	6 lb. 8.5 oz.	44.9	92.2	Detachable
91/38 T.S.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-1500	500	6 lb. 8.4 oz.	45.2	92.1	Detachable
91/28 T.S.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-1500	500	6 lb. 17 oz.	45.7	91.5	Detachable
38 Fucile Corto	7.35x51 Carcano	Fixed			7 lb. 9 oz.	53.5	101.8	Detachable/Folding
38 Car.	7.35x51 Carcano	Fixed			6 lb. 9 oz.	44.7	91.5	Attached/Folding
38 T.S.	7.35x51 Carcano	Fixed			6 lb. 10 oz.	45.1	91.5	Detachable
91/38 Fucile Corto	6.5x52 Carcano	Fixed			7 lb. 7 oz.	53.8	101.8	Detachable/Folding
91/38 Car.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	450-1500	200	7 lb.	44.6	91.5	Attached/Folding
91/38 T.S.	6.5x52 Carcano	Gain	200	200	6 lb. 6 oz.	45.9	92.7	Detachable
91/41 Fucile	6.5x52 Carcano	Fixed	500-1000	200	8 lb. 8 oz.	69.2	116.8	Detachable
38 S. Car.	8x57 S. Mauser				6 lb. 14 oz.	45.6	91.8	Attached/Folding
38 S. T.S.	8x57 S. Mauser	Fixed			6 lb. 10 oz.	45.2	92.1	Detachable
Tipo I	6.5x50 Japanese	Fixed	400-2400	500 ?	8 lb. 12 oz.	78.1	128.9 (Long) 126.4 (Short)	Detachable Arisaka bayonet

101.8cms=40.07inches

92.7cms = 36.496inches

TS=Troop Special

FC = Fucile Corto

So the question remains - if all the evidence points to the rifle ordered and shipped on the microfilm receipt as a 36" scoped 91TS Troop Special carbine why is the rifle found on the 6th floor a 40" scoped Fucile Corto rifle?

"Essentially, the difference between a carbine and a rifle is the length. Some would even go so far as to say that carbines are shorter versions of a rifle. In fact, some carbines are simply modeled from well-known rifle types."

The attempt to confuse the issue remains the switch in connecting C2766 to a certain delivery of rifles in Feb 1963 for which there is no tangible evidence describing the rifle models shipped.

The rifle found on the 6th floor and/or the rifle in the Archives is a 40" FC rifle which is related to this specific C20-T750 order. For this to be true the WCR apologists offer that the "**rifles were switched due to no TS inventory**" theory. This too offers no tangible evidence as the tautology of the rifle being its own evidence of a switch remains absurd on its face.

What rifles filled other C20-T750 orders?

Many who still claim C2766 was in Oswald's possession promote the idea that Klein's was shipping the larger Fucile Corto (short) rifle in place of the Troop Special carbine. The evidence which could have proven that theory was never offered – simply put, a printout of any other order on that (or any) Klein's microfilm showing a **C20-T750** ordered and the written notation that equates the rifle **shipped to a 40" FC** from that batch of 100 rifles. That a 40" FC rifle is reportedly found on the 6th floor does not corroborate, in itself, that there is any connection to the Hidell order unless it can be shown the substitution of THAT rifle for THAT Item # was occurring... **As I say, this is simply done - just show other C20-T750 orders where any one of the other 99 FC rifles was sent and call it a day.**

There are 100 rifles listed on the 10 packing slips which were created in Italy for the shipment from Riva the gunsmith to the US. We've touched upon the process Rupp goes through when removing cartons from Harborside and then preparing the rifles for shipment to the customer. If these specific packing slips were used in the shipment to Klein's in Feb 1963 (or June 18, 1962 for that matter) we are expected to believe that Rupp simply took these rifles (for which there are no records specific to these cartons) and sent them on to Klein's without the need to replace a single one – and that these 10 slips are authentic and relate to that shipment.

... does the FBI show us that any one of these rifle from the Feb 1963 shipment is a 40" FC rifle? Does the FBI attempt to trace a single one of these other 99 40" rifles?

Of course the answer here is no.

So let's go back to the Archives where the Klein's microfilm was entered as [Cadigan Exhibit No. 1](#) and look at any one of the 908 orders captured on that film (order #270596 - #269688). The Hidell stamped order blank is number 270502. In other words there are over 800 orders for rifles PRIOR and 186 orders since Hidell's on this slip from which we could find a **C20-T750** order. And that's only one roll of almost 1000 orders.

One must also assume that the orders prior and subsequent to these were also on microfilm for the FBI to use as corroborating evidence of the "switch" theory. That no corroboration is/was forthcoming suggests to me that the "switch" theory had nothing with which to authenticate it – none of the other **C20-T750** orders were shipped ANY of these other FC rifles. (assuming Klein's even had these 100 FC rifles in their possession – for which there is also no evidence offered)

This in turn begs the question – **If the FC rifles received in Feb 1963 were not used to fulfill C20-T750 orders PRIOR to Feb 1963... Which rifles did they ship for these orders?**

Waldman is the LAST person to be asking

Waldman, by his own words, being the "proper individual" from Klein's for the FBI to reacquire the microfilm as evidence of course makes sense since it was he who put the film in his safe in the first place – even though this **contradicts the entire chain of custody of this evidence**. What does not make sense in a "real world" way is why none of the other key employees at Klein's were interviewed to chronicle the order fulfillment process:

Mr. BELIN. Do you know who the person is that filled out this order?

Mr. WALDMAN. Yes; his initials are so indicated as "M.W."

Mr. BELIN. Would that be the name at the lower left hand corner of Exhibit 1?

Mr. WALDMAN. It is.

Mr. BELIN. And that is who?

Mr. WALDMAN. Mitchell W. Westra.

Mr. BELIN. At that time was he an employee of your company?

Mr. WALDMAN. He was.

Mr. BELIN. Was he under your jurisdiction and supervision?

*Mr. WALDMAN. He was **not** under my direct supervision, no. He was under the supervision of **Sam Kasper***

Neither Westra nor Kasper were interviewed... the man who filled the order and his boss were not consulted... Waldman was. And Waldman does not know his own inventory as evidenced by this stated regarding a **non-existent Model 91/38 "EFF"**:

Mr. WALDMAN. As for example, the different manufacturers making the Springfield rifle.

Basically, the weapons were of the same general design, but as I say, there were details that were different.

*We originally had ordered one style of Carcano rifle, one that was known as the Model 91**TS**. As time went on, we changed to another model known as the Model 91/38**EFF**, this on April 13, 1962.*

A look at the changed 91TS to M91/38 rifle order shows that "EFF" means "EFFective 4/13/62" (Let's remember that this 4/13/62 order is not finally received until 2/23/63, over 10 months later. Let us also remember that M91/38 is only half of the rifle designation; without FC, TS or Cav. There is no way to know what this refers to). 434 cartons of rifles had been removed from storage at Harborside between Aug 29th and October 31st with 264 of these cases in the month of October alone. We are offered no evidence for where these 2,640 rifles are, what happened to them or what the serial numbers on the packing slips said.

The man working at Klein's at the time who might best shed light on the order processing is Michael SCIBOR – General Operating Manager, who was questioned by the Warren Commission and re-contacted by the HSCA.

Mr. Scibor (or Scribor as the HSCA has him) tells us that he was there with Waldman looking through microfilm for C2766 – a lead brought to Klein’s specifically by the FBI from the only possible source, the Feldsott packing slips – or did the FBI have information not available or offered in the extant evidence? In either case, Scibor tells us that it took from about 11pm until 4am the next morning. [Scibor WCR testimony](#)

Mr. BELIN. About **when did you actually find the microfilm** of which Waldman Deposition Exhibit No. 7 is a print?

Mr. SCIBOR. About 4 o'clock in the morning (sic-"morning"), as far as I can remember.

Mr. BELIN. **You then turned this information over to the FBI?**

Mr. SCIBOR. **Mr. Waldman did.**

Yet as we show above, the FBI said Mr. Waldman keeps the roll of film and that the FBI can "subpoena" him if it's needed as evidence.

When the HSCA contacted Mr. Scribor(sic) the man who was able to give a detailed account of what occurred during the evening of Nov 22 was much less forthright in 1978 while your government at work investigating the murder of JFK did not seem overly interested in following up... One wonders what the man with Waldman that night might not want to say.

005494

OUTSIDE CONTACT REPORT

DATE 2/20/78 TIME 10:00

I. Identifying Information:

Name Mitchell Scribor Telephone 312-831-9430

Address _____

Type of Contact: Telephone
 Person

II. Summary of Contact:

I made telephonic contact with Scribor, former vice president of Kleins, to ask him questions pertaining to the 6.5 mannlicher carcano.

He informed me that he did not remember anything.

Basicly, he was very uncooperative and evasive.

C20-T750 – the item # for the Rifle ordered

*Mr. WALDMAN. The number that you referred to, **C20-T750** is a catalog number.*

Mr. BELIN. And after that, there appears some words of identification or description. Can you state what that is?

*Mr. WALDMAN. The number designates an item which we sell, namely, **an Italian carbine, 6.5 caliber rifle with the 4X scope***

For our purposes: [Carcano Models](#)

The Troop Special (TS) rifle is a 36" Italian carbine.

The Fucile Corto (FC) is a 40" short rifle .

C20-T750 had been advertised as a 36" carbine with a scope for \$19.95 since March 1962. It was what the Hidell Order refers to. At no time between March 1962 and the department 358 coupon shown as evidence for the Hidell order did "**C20-T750**" ever refer to any other rifle but a scoped 36" Troop Special. Yet not once in all the evidence are we told how Klein's could ship a scoped 36" TS rifle for any of these orders if they did not have an inventory of TS rifles.

Did Klein's buy rifles from other suppliers – of course they did.

Did Crescent sell rifles to others that Klein's – of course they did.

With Rupp admitting he did not track serial numbers and there not being a record of carton #3376 ever being removed from Harborside... we are left again with the rifle itself being its own and only evidence that C2766 was ever removed from storage – if the provenance of this rifle is accurate from Italy to Harborside.

Given these facts in the evidence, how can anyone claim to prove a connection between those carton numbers from Italy being the untouched, unchanged group of 100 working rifles as defined by the process completed by Rupp in "(P)Ottsville, PA" and shipped to Klein's in Feb 1963? And even worse, the one shipping document that actually lists these carton numbers specifically excludes #3376 from those checked off.

Luckily there are a few informative HSCA contact reports from two of the key people at Klein's at the time, **William SHARP** – the Klein's gunsmith and **Michael WESTRA** from which the WC decided not to take any testimony. We are to remember that WESTRA worked under Sam KASPER in the shipping department and was one of the people who was involved with filling the order.

One of the bigger questions related to the substitution theory is how the rifle was shipped – with the scope attached or not.

(Note: there is evidence offered that an OSWALD left a rifle at an Irving gun shop to have a scope mounted some weeks prior to the assassination, [SS report - Dial Ryder mounted a scope for Oswald](#) at the end of October 1963. This not only contradicts the rifle as seen in the Backyard Photo but also contradicts how Klein's prepared and shipped the C20-T750 "Hidell"

ordered. After this first report Ryder's claims he was misquoted and never did work for the Oswald Ruby shot and killed.

[Armstrong Notebook - Rifle info](#) includes the HCSA contact reports for Sharp, Westra, & Scibor among some truly revealing info regarding what the FBI did related to this rifle type and the related scopes.

Q. Did you mount scopes on the 40.2 inch rifles?

A. No, the particular package deal Klein's was trying to market was a 36 inch carbine with a four power scope. A 40.2 inch rifle could have accidentally been shipped with the 36 inch carbines. Sharp recalled in a particular shipment of 6.5 mannlicher carcanos, there was one chrome plated carcano as opposed to the regular type of gun metal.

Westra interviewed for the HSCA confirms the same info as SHARP.

II. Summary of Contact:

I contacted Mitch Westra, a former employee of Klein's and the man instrumental in putting together the package of the 6.5 mannlicher-carcano and the four power scope.

Westra also confirmed that Klein's would not have mounted a scope on the 40.2 inch rifle. When it was explained to him that the weapon at the National Archives measured 40.2 inches, his response was that undoubtably Klein's mounted some, but that was not the package they were trying to market.

Westra also advised that the sling on Oswald's 6.5 mannlicher-carcano is similar to a cuff sling. Expert rifleman use a cuff sling in competitive shooting.

Westra referred me to Mitchell Scribor and Lido Lucchesi.

Just as we saw with the FBI, Westra is forced to admit the rifle in evidence is a 40.2" scoped rifle... ergo, they MUST have mounted them with scopes... even though there is no evidence for this occurring along with contradictory evidence that an Oswald was in the process of having a scope mounted on a rifle only weeks before the assassination.

What we are once again left wondering is the whether or not the remaining 40" FC rifles (if Klein's had any FC rifles at this point in time) which Waldman pulls from inventory had a scope mounted... or whether it was 36" rifles with scopes which were removed... Waldman suggests it was the 40" model, the same as the one found on the 6th floor. So one has to wonder, which 36" rifles was SHARP mounting scopes on as there is no evidence offered for Klein's inventory which includes having ever received 91TS rifles as originally ordered in Jan 1962.

The Ads and the Rifles to Fulfill Orders

Now we need to understand that Clip Art is not necessarily indicative of the exact attributes of the rifle advertised. Yet in the same breath we truly need to see what was being advertised and why the FBI or SS never went out of their way to connect any other C20-T750 order to any rifle Klein's sold.

While the description in itself is not evidence in itself of the rifle advertised, the fact that from March 1962 through Feb 1963 the rifle's description and image do not change. The 5.5lb weight is wrong for a TS carbine (it's actually 6lbs 6ozs) yet the larger 40" FC rifle is almost 7.5 lbs. The other glaring difference remains the sling buckles on the rifle itself. In the image these attachments are on the bottom of the rifle, not the sides like C2766.

There is nothing in the available evidence which suggests that the rifle advertised and scoped is anything but a 36" 91TS-Troop Special, scope mounted with strap buckles on the bottom of the rifle.

There is also nothing in the available evidence which shows where the inventory of advertised TS rifles originated or when they ever arrived at Klein's given that the first batch of rifles excluding carton #3376 among many others remained at Harborside from October 1960 through September 1962.

- No evidence of TS rifles EVER being received at Klein's
- No evidence of what was shipped for C20-T750 orders between March 1962 and Feb 1963 – other than Hidell's
- No evidence of what happens to the "pulled rifle Inventory" of the remaining inventory from the original 100 rifles
- Evidence of Waldman BOTH giving the FBI the microfilm and locking said film in a safe for retrieval via subpoena at some later date
- No Chain of Evidence of the original microfilm after the conflicting FBI reports
- The microfilm itself (FBI D-77) disappears from the Archives yet we know that Waldman was given a copy of said microfilm on Dec 6th by Dolan who took it on the 23rd to begin with – even though this contradicts his own original report

The following shows the 3 differed "American Rifleman" ads which Klein's ran from March 1962 through Feb 1963. Description, Item # and Price remain the same throughout.

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR HUNTING SEASON

KLEIN'S LOSS IS YOUR GAIN! SAVE NOW! BUT HURRY!

Cash or Credit
NO MONEY DOWN
 30 DAY FREE TRIAL

PRICE SLASHED!



U. S. SPRINGFIELD M1903—30-06
 Best precision rifle ever for the sports use of those who like to hunt. Made in Springfield Massachusetts. 30-06 caliber. 4 shot. 24 inch barrel. Good to Very Good condition. Price \$36.38

WAR SURPLUS!



U. S. M-1 GARAND RIFLE
 Finest of war issue. Limited quantity. Famous World War II automatic rifle. 30-06 caliber. 24 inch barrel. 4 shot. Good to Very Good condition. Price \$89.95

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE
 Only 36" overall, weighs only 5 1/2 lbs. Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. Rear sight adjustable for elevation. Fast loading and fast firing. Price \$11.88

WAR SURPLUS!



U. S. MODEL 1917 RIFLE
 30-06 CALIBER
 The U. S. Model 1917 Rifle is the lowest priced rifle in the world priced at \$29.88. Limited quantity. Good to Very Good condition. Price \$29.88

30-06 WITH NEW TASCOS HIGH POWER SCOPES INSTALLED READY TO SHOOT

30-06 WITH NEW TASCOS HIGH POWER SCOPES INSTALLED READY TO SHOOT. Price \$129.88

BRAND NEW! FIRST QUALITY!



DELUXE MARLIN 3360!
 30-30 or 35 Rem.
 BRAND NEW! FIRST QUALITY! 30-30 or 35 Rem. Price \$69.88

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE
 Only 36" overall, weighs only 5 1/2 lbs. Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. Rear sight adjustable for elevation. Fast loading and fast firing. Price \$11.88

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE
 Only 36" overall, weighs only 5 1/2 lbs. Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. Rear sight adjustable for elevation. Fast loading and fast firing. Price \$11.88

AVAILABLE WITH OR WITHOUT SCOPES



ENFIELD SPORTER
 30-06 CALIBER
 AVAILABLE WITH OR WITHOUT SCOPES. Price \$19.88

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE
 Only 36" overall, weighs only 5 1/2 lbs. Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. Rear sight adjustable for elevation. Fast loading and fast firing. Price \$11.88

38 S & W ENFIELD



38 S & W ENFIELD
 38 S & W ENFIELD. Price \$12.88

M1917—COLT 45



M1917—COLT 45
 M1917—COLT 45. Price \$28.95

MAIL TODAY! IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

Klein's Sporting Goods
 Dept. 358
 227 W. Washington St.
 Chicago 6, Illinois

CASH CUSTOMERS: Send check for postage and handling unless otherwise specified. Minimum order, \$10.00. (Illinois residents add 3% Sales Tax.)

NEW CREDIT CUSTOMERS: No Down Payment Required. No cash order until you receive and approve of your order. We will accept the return of 2" of your items with which you have the best. \$10.00 down on your order. (Illinois residents add 3% Sales Tax.)

RUSH ITEM NOW.

ENCLOSED IS CHECK MONEY ORDER

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE!

Klein's it appears attempts to clear up confusion in April 1963 (or CYA for the FBI) when their ads for this rifle resume. They are advertising a 40" rifle – with the same clip art, same item #, same price, yet different weight and incorrect description as a "carbine". There was no ad in March 1963.

LATE ISSUE!



6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE

Only **40"** overall, weighs only **7-lbs.** Shows only slight use, lightly oiled, test fired and head spaced, ready for shooting. Turned down bolt, thumb safety, 6-shot, clip fed. Rear open sight. Fast loading and fast firing.

C20-T1196. Specially Priced..... **\$12.88**

C20-T750. Carbine with Brand New Good Quality 4X Scope—3/4" diameter, as illustrated..... **\$19.95**

E20-T751. 6.5 mm Italian military ammo with free 6-shot clip, 108 rds. \$7.50

So how then can the WCR conclude that C2766, the rifle found on the 6th floor, was sent to satisfy this order when the only evidence to support that theory is that the rifle's serial number is seen handwritten on a photocopy of a microfilm copy of an order blank with Hidell's name and Oswald's PO Box typed at a different angle than the rest of the order?



Note: the HSCA attempted to say that the writing on the order form, envelope and Money order were Oswald's. The great problem with that conclusion is that these items of evidence from which handwriting experts come to these conclusions are all copies of copies and NOT originals.

The experts themselves qualify their analysis:

HSCA Handwriting analysis

The final piece of the rifle order puzzle involves an analysis of the Dept 358 coupon which shows Hidell's name with Oswald's shipping info and the envelope Oswald supposedly filled out and was also on the microfilm. (Klein's chooses to record an envelope, coupon and Order Blank on film but does not choose to include the Money Order which would prove payment of said order. This, as we will investigate in the next section, allows the FBI with help from Harry Holmes, Harold Marks and Robert Jackson to create a Money Order within a closed-loop corroboration).

The HSCA and their handwriting experts are careful enough to include a disclaimer
[HSCA handwriting panel Summary](#)

*(27) With the **restrictions and reservations** stated in each panel member's final report,* the members conclude, generally, that the signatures and handwriting purported to be by Oswald are consistently that of one person . Because of the poor condition of the historical diary, they are unable to conclude firmly whether it was written at one or more than one sitting. On balance, it appears to have been written at one or a few sittings.*

In particular, members noted that not all documents were available in their original . It is standard practice in the profession of questioned document examination to make definitive conclusions only about documents examined in their original. **Thus the panel members gave only tentative opinions for items provided them in some type of facsimile.*

In other words, if the item examined is a copy, conclusions can only be tentative opinions instead of through scientific analysis and a statement of fact. Items #29 and #30 are the only two related to the ordering of the rifle which the experts used to determine if Oswald had written them. Yet as expected, these two items were both provided to the HSCA experts as COPIES, not Original documents.

Items #29 and #30 were retrieved from the Archives.

<http://jfkassassinat...ll/hscahand.htm>

*29. March 12, 1963. **U.S. postal money order** No. 2,202,130,462 bearing handwritten fill-ins as follows: Klein's Sporting Goods, A. Hidell, P.O. Box 2915. Dallas, Tex. Blue ink, ballpoint pen. Location: Archives. (CE 788; JFK exhibit F-509A and 509B.) **Note: Item #29 is acknowledged as a XEROX COPY made from the microfilm copy***

*30. March 12, 1963. **Enlargement of microfilm reproduction** of Klein's order form for rifle from A. Hidell, **superimposed on envelop (sic)**, postmarked March 12, 1963, addressed to Klein's, Dept. 358, 227 W. Washington Street, Chicago 6, Ill., with return address: A. Hidell. P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex. Location: Archives. (CE 773: Cadigan's exhibit 1; JFK exhibit F-504.)*

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF JOSEPH P. MC NALLY

(31) I conducted an examination and comparison of the signatures and writings on the items described in this report . At the time of the initial work in Washington, D.C., **I made color photo-macrographs of the signatures and the writings on these documents.** I then made slides from the photo-macrographs, which I subsequently projected and studied. The signatures were a particular focus of my examination.

(50) The same writing is on the **U.S. Postal money order to Klein's (item 29)** as is on the various letters and correspondence . The same writing is on the order form and envelope, (item 30) as is on the letters and on the inside cover of the passport (item 9) .

In essence, Mr. McNally made copies of copies from which to determine signature authenticity. According to his Conclusions section Item #29 is a "**XEROX** of Klein's Money Order"

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF CHARLES C. SCOTT

Photographic reproductions could only be compared visually with other photographic reproductions or with original documents. **All conclusions based solely upon photographic reproductions are necessarily tentative and inconclusive. since they cannot reveal much about pen pressure and other dynamic qualities of handwriting. Further, they sometimes conceal, rather than reveal, evidence of tracings, alterations, erasures, or obliterated writing.**

(140) Opinion. **The original of the money order (item 29) was examined** and compared with the original writings purporting to be Oswald's. I am of the opinion that the fill-ins on the face of this money order are in the handwriting of the same person as the signatures and writings purporting to be Oswald's .

Mr. Scott is the only one of the three who claims he saw Item 29 in the original form and contradicts the conclusive writings of the other two experts. It is unknown whether he actually saw an original while it seems strange that only one of the three has an original item.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF DAVID J. PURTELL

Procedures

(55) Items 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23,24,25, 27, **29,31**,32,33,34,36,38,39,40,43,45,47,48,51,54,55,56,57,58,59,61,and 62 **were studied**, both visually and microscopically

Limitations on the examination

(71) **Five items of evidence were not examined in the original, but were copies .** Photocopies have several limitations. They do not reproduce all the fine details in handwriting needed in making an examination and comparison. At best, they do not produce as sharp an image as a properly produced photograph, and they lack tonal gradations, a result of the

*contrasting process of reproduction . **In addition, it is possible to incorporate or insert changes and alterations into copies . A method frequently used is to paste together parts of documents to make one fraudulent document, which is then copied. If the first copy can pass inspection, it will be used ; if not, it will be reworked to eliminate all signs of alteration. This amended copy is then recopied for the finished product. This is usually referred to as the "cut and paste" method.***

Item 29 was a Xerox copy made from a microfilm copy. Such a second generation copy has the defects of both processes.)

(Item 30 - Mr. PURTELL did not even bother to look at the poor reproduction of the Money Order)

So while these experts were quick to connect these copies of copies with other items that were determined to be written by the man Ruby killed we are to remember that this is 15 years later and these items have been in the hands of the same people who are trying to insure that Oswald and only Oswald is incriminated for the crime.

This HSCA realization casts serious doubts on the conclusions offered related to these items and adds yet another layer of uncorroborated evidence to ascertain that our Lee Harvey Oswald was materially connected to the evidence of the purchase and delivery of said rifle.

To recap the evidence provided via Klein's:

- **The Klein's "Order Blank" is the only document which connects C2766 to VC836 to C20-T750 to Hidell to Oswald's PO Box – and is supposedly found on the roll of Microfilm which FBI SA DOLAN either took with him or left with Waldman – two identical reports conflict on this matter**
- **The VC# master sheets specific to these 100 rifles is again the only document which connects the packing slips provided by both Waldman and/or Feldsott to the inventory which was supposedly unpacked after the Feb 22 delivery – we have seen no other similar document for any other shipment from Crescent (or any supplier for that matter) to Klein's and this document shows indications of being blanked out, written over and copied again**
- **Two virtually identical FBI reports show that the Microfilm was BOTH taken by the FBI and placed in a safe by Waldman – and that the FBI duplicated this film and returned it to Waldman on Dec 6. Whether this film still exists is unknown**
- **The Secret Service even realizes and states that the rifle ordered via the coupon and reflected on the Klein's Order Blank is a model 1891 (M91) Troop Special (TS) – a 36" scoped carbine**

- **C20-T750 had been an advertised, scoped, 36" 91TS (1891) Troop Special carbine since March 1962 yet with the microfilm in their possession, the FBI does not bother to see what Klein's shipped any other customer who ordered said Item #**
- **Although an order is placed in January 1962 for the same rifles they begin advertising in March, this order is "Changed to Beretta Terni M91/38" yet Beretta and Terni are 2 different manufacturers, not rifle types**

The "Model 91TS" which the order was changed from is the same as the rifle advertised having an ADJUSTABLE REAR SIGHT whereas the M91/38 TS carbine has a FIXED REAR SIGHT. The M91/38 is also a 36" carbine

- **William Waldman is simply not the best person from Klein's to discuss this particular situation since the shipping clerk is actually under a different Vice President (Sam Kasper) at Klein's (one of two VPs) and had nothing to do with the receiving, inventorying, scoping, packing or shipping of the rifle and mistakenly thinks the order change is for a M91/38EFF rifle – which does not exist**
- **The gunsmith (William Sharp) and shipping clerk (Michael Westra) both claim that Klein's was not mounting scopes on 40" rifles but the 36" carbines as this was the "deal" – except records offered do not show that Klein's even had 36" carbines in stock or where they would have gotten them if they did**
- **The ads for the 36" scoped carbine begin in March 1962 only 2 months after Klein's ordered 400 M91TS rifles and one month before the order is changed, not to be received until the records say Feb 22, 1963. The ad for this 36" scoped carbine run monthly from March 1962 through Feb 1963, none in March 1963 and then again from April 1963 through Nov yet starting in April as the 40" scoped rifle with the same clip art**

The rifle found on the 6th floor does not match the rifle depicted in these ads

- **The HSCA Handwriting analysis conflicts on a number of points most importantly that copies of writing examples do not allow experts to reach firm conclusions but only tentative opinions due to the nature of copying. The only 2 items related to the rifle is the envelope/coupon copy and a Xerox of the Postal Money order**

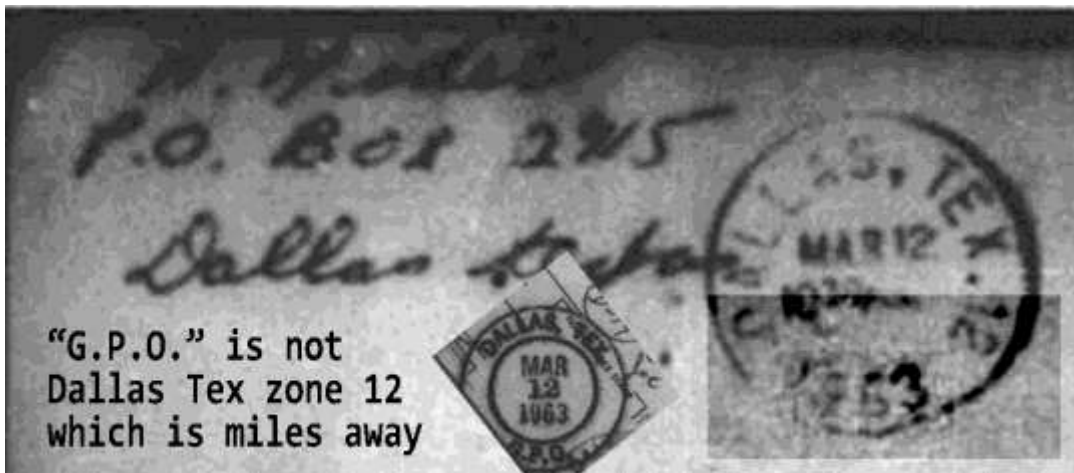
And now we are going to make the argument against Oswald ever paying for or receiving said rifle even stronger.

Paying for the Rifle

We have shown that the information secured at Klein's leaves a lot to be desired in order to explain what occurred to allow a 40" scoped Fucile Corto rifle to be found on the 6th floor and connected to Oswald as a result of an order from one A.J. HIDEELL for a 36" scoped Troop Special Carbine. We now move on to the payment of said order itself.

Purchasing the Money Order

The Postal cancellation stamp on the envelope claimed to have contained "THE" Postal Money Order (which was not microfilmed) and an ordering coupon for a C20-T750 Dept 358, shows **March 12, 10:30am ZONE 12** [CE773](#)



Page 449 of Harvey & Lee begins one of the most in-depth analysis of the activities described by the purchase evidence left behind.

We are focusing on **Tuesday, March 12, 1963** which for our Oswald was a Jagers-Chilies-Stoval, Inc. (JCS) work day. [The March 12, 1963 JCS time card](#) does not show a single break in Oswald's day until lunch at 11:45.

JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL, INC.
 PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
 Time Recorded in Minutes

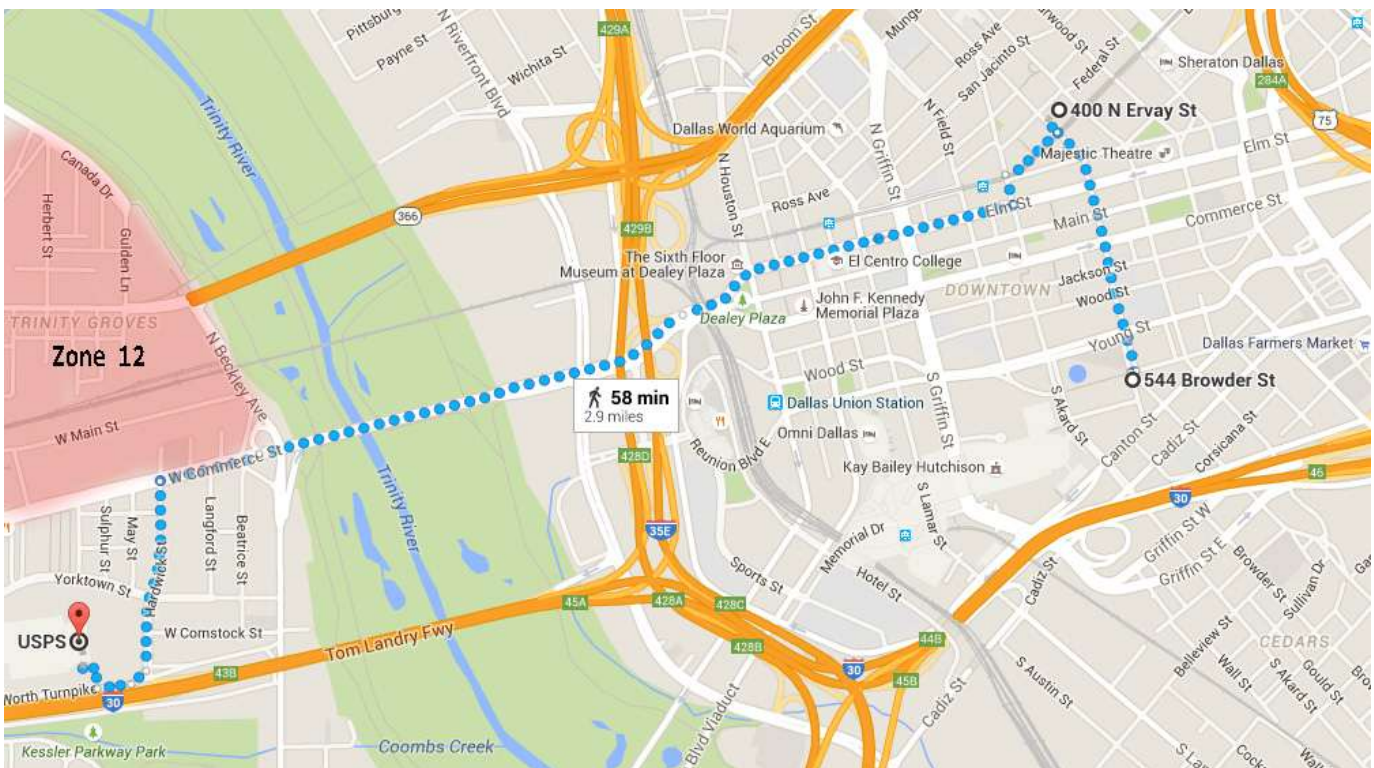
NOTE—All employees are required to keep an accurate record of every job worked upon. Time shown herein MUST agree with clock register, and wages are computed accordingly. Take one sheet for overtime and have it marked "overtime" by Foreman.

Employee Lee N. Oswald Worked from 8:00 A. M. to 5:15 P. M. Date 7/12/63

JOB NO.	CUSTOMER	End of Work	START	STOP	Chargeable		Non-Chargeable
					AR	Comp.	
43539	Electrotypal Service		8:00	8:25			
42584	George Chyten Product		8:25	9:05			
43577	Sam Bloom		9:05	9:50			
42671	action ad Service		9:50	10:10			
42405	Deaf Krone		10:10	10:35			
43600	Frank Oliver		10:35	10:55			
43633	Lone Star Inn		10:55	11:10			
43494	Bud Biegel		11:10	11:43			
43586	Matt Rabelwald		11:45	12:15			4 1/2
	→ Sunset →		12:15	12:45			

The purchase of this PMO was done at the Dallas (G)eneral (P)ost (O)ffice at 400 N. Ervay some 11 blocks from where Oswald worked at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall at 544 Browder. JCS had secret contracts with the DoD to produce maps – Oswald is said to have worked on these maps. In 1963 there were no Post Offices in Zone 12 so we must assume our man Oswald would have NOT mailed the coupon and Money Order where he purchased it – at a POST OFFICE – and instead would have dropped it into the closest mailbox in Zone 12.

From 400 N. Ervay to the edge of Zone 12 is about 2.5 miles, one way and could take someone walking on a path directly in front of the TSB and down under the Triple Overpass.



According to the JCS records given to the WC regarding March 12, 1963 – the day the PMO was supposedly purchased and mailed – Oswald’s [timecard \(CE1855\)](#) on which Oswald writes the client for which his time is being spent as well as the time, shows that there was not an opportunity for Oswald to have arrived and started work at 8:00am and then make the 2 hour round trip to purchase the PMO on Ervay and then over to Zone 12 and back again.

If our little LONE NUT Patsy did not perform these activities – either someone else did, or these items of evidence aren’t what they appear and were never related to our Oswald.

The Money Order was never processed through the Banking system

The shipping of the rifle only occurs in conjunction with the payment of the bill. The most telltale sign that this piece of paper – the Postal Money Order (PMO) - is worthless as evidence is the complete lack of any Federal or local bank processing marks on the back. While Klein’s supposedly does endorse the PMO with THEIR stamp, that stamp remains the only non-original marking on the back of the PMO prior to discovery (although we cannot be 100% sure when that stamp was put there).

Arguments abound about what should or should not be on that Money Order yet the following FBI report from interviewing First National Bank of Chicago VP ROBERT WILMOUTH tells us that this Money Order would have been received at the **Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago** on March 18th.

The process for physical paper checks including Postal Money Orders (PMO) is offered in Appendix B at the end of this paper.

Suffice to say, according to the VP of the depositing bank (1st National Bank of Chicago) we should see processing marks of not only his 1st National Bank of Chicago but the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago from the week of March 18, 1963 and finally the US Postal Service.

[WCD7 p192 - Wilmouth](#) and [WCD7 p193 - Fed Res Bank of Chicago LESTER GOHR](#) describe what would have happened to the Postal Money order once Klein’s deposited it.

Date 11/26/63

1.

ROBERT A. WILMOUTH, Vice-President, Operations Department, The First National Bank of Chicago, Clark and Monroe Streets, furnished the following information:

The bank does not microfilm either Postal Money Orders or American Express Company Money Orders. Postal Money Orders are sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, which in turn sends them to a central processing center located in Kansas City, Missouri.

American Express Company Money Orders are returned directly to American Express Company in New York City.

A deposit made with the bank on March 16, 1963, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$13,827.98, included two items in the amount of \$21.45 and was processed by the bank on March 16, 1963. One of the \$21.45 items was an American Express Company Money Order which was mailed to the Classification Division, Special Unit, American Express Company, 770 Broadway, New York City, on March 18, 1963. The \$21.45 item appeared on a tape between an item of \$15.08 and an item of \$14.36 and was included in a package total of \$1,536.11 which in turn was included in a group total of \$6,178.

The other item of \$21.45 was a Postal Money Order which was sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on March 16, 1963, which was a Saturday and, therefore, would have been received at the Federal Reserve Bank on March 18, 1963.

WILMOUTH is of the opinion that the Federal Reserve Bank will be able to identify by number this Postal Money Order.

On 11/23/63 Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
 by SAs GALE T. JOHNSON, JAMES E. HANLON
and PHILIP R. WANKRUS:kah Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

668

The Hidell/Klein's PMO is of the old "Punch card" style (as you can see from the punched holes) and would be processed manually. **As we can plainly see, there are none of the 1st National Bank of Chicago, the Federal Reserve Banking System markings or US Postal Office process markings on the back of this PMO** which would indicate from where it came, that it had been cashed/processed and forwarded on within the Federal Reserve Check Clearing process. This might as well be a blank piece of paper.

PAYEE MUST ENDORSE BELOW ON LINE MARKED "PAYEE"

OWNERSHIP THIS ORDER MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PERSON OR FIRM IF THE PAYEE WILL WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON OR FIRM ON THE LINE MARKED "PAY TO" BEFORE WRITING HIS OWN NAME ON THE SECOND LINE. MORE THAN ONE ENDORSEMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. BANK STAMPS ARE NOT REGARDED AS ENDORSEMENTS.

CAUTION
IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

The First National Bank of Chicago

PAY TO

50 91144

KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

RHJ 11-23-63
JHM 11-23-63
QEP 11-23-63
JAY 11-24-63

THIS ORDER BECOMES INVALID AFTER 20 YEARS.
THEREAFTER NO CLAIM FOR PAYMENT WILL BE CONSIDERED.

What I also find intriguing is that while the "138 415979" bleeds through to the back since they are impact printed, the "\$21.45" or "THIRTY" which is impact printed at the time of purchase cannot be seen from the back side.

Additionally, there appears to be a rectangle inside a rectangle which covers the PAY TO and FROM info. Finally – after an extensive search, I have not been able to find a single example of a PMO from any year which looks anything like the one shown here. Furthermore, we are not shown the book and infamous stub from which this comes and from which the rifle was tracked down. The stub for the PMO would still be in the book of PMOs and show if it was removed in order that day in March, or not. Hence, we don't get to see the book or stub.



Other than the **payee's endorsement stamp** (Klein's) to the 1st National Bank of Chicago, the required processing stamps of Chicago 1st National and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago are not seen.

Understanding that the above was never moved through the banking system and was NOT microfilmed with the envelope (which offers no more info than this more important PMO) or the order coupon - from where did this incredibly important and incriminating document come?

Finding the Money Order

Postal Inspector Harry Holmes tells a story of being intimately involved in the finding of this Money Order yet the reports associated with this process do not appear to include Holmes at all.

The PMO is found prior to 9pm DC time - but where?

[WCD87 p94](#) is the culmination of a Secret Service report detailing the activities related to the finding of this Money Order. The following times are all CENTRAL Standard Time or 1 hour earlier than in Washington DC. By 9pm EST, the SS believes the PMO has been found and is in route to SS Ass't Chief PATERNI.

At 7:30 p.m., Special Agent Griffiths reached POI Knight by telephone and was advised that **the money order** apparently involved in this case **would have been sent to the Federal Postal Money Order Center at Kansas City, Kansas.** Mr. Knight said he thought that Kansas City Postal Inspectors were attempting to locate the money order. .

SAIC Mroz, Kansas City, was telephoned at 7:45 p.m. and asked to make sure that Postal Inspectors were attempting to locate the money order. SAIC Mroz was given all information developed in Chicago to that date.

At 7:55 p.m., Special Agent Griffiths telephoned Special Agent Stewart in Dallas and advised him that SAIC Mroz was trying to ascertain **the status of the money order in Kansas City.** During the course of the conversation with Special Agent Stewart, Special Agent Griffiths was told that **the money order had been recovered by Postal Inspectors** and was being forwarded to the Assistant Chief of the U. S. Secret Service.

At 8:00 p.m., SAIC Mroz was again telephoned and advised that the money order had been recovered.

8pm CST is 9pm Washington DC time. **At 8:55pm DC time the PMO had been recovered and was being forwarded to SS Ass't Chief PATERNI.** Except rather than this being the END of the story – with the PMO in the hands of the Secret Service – we come to find this is only the beginning of the story.

While the Secret Service is doing their due diligence to acquire this original postal money order at the location it is expected to have been stored in Kansas City, other SS agents appear to have been involved in an entirely different search – or what appears from the final product, the creation of the PMO currently in evidence.

The PMO is ALSO FOUND at 9:35

In the same Secret Service document only 25 pages or so further in, we are told that the Secret Service, a Postal Office Department Finance Officer and a Federal Records Center Management Analyst were responsible for firing up the Records Facility computers on a Saturday evening. In reality the "reporting agent **SA's BURKE, PARKER and/or GRIMES, JR** state they, "**THEY**" **experienced difficulty** in bringing up these computers at the Federal Records Center... the Finance Manager tells these SS agents (even though it is "THEY" who already have someone on the inside firing up computers) that they will need an employee of the facility to physically obtain the PMO. ([WCD 87, p118-121](#))

This process begins, according to the report, **between 8:30 and 9:00pm DC time** when Postal Inspector Verant makes contact with the aforementioned Finance Officer, **J. Harold Marks**. Marks in turn tells Verant that he had already been contacted an hour earlier (7:30-8:00pm DC time) by **DONALD DUGGINS**, Deputy Chief, Postal Inspection Service and that a search had already been initiated.

J. Harold Marks - Finance Mgr Post Office Dept, Wash DC

CO-2-34,030
Page 3

SA Max Phillips of this Service was immediately contacted at Dallas, Texas, and apprised of the locating and obtaining of subject postal money order. SA Phillips advised, after consultation with Inspector Kelley of this Service, that two photostats be made of subject postal money order and that these photostats be placed on Flight #107, Braniff Airlines, departing Washington, D. C. at 9 A.M. on November 24, 1963, and arriving Dallas, Texas at 11:50 A.M. SA Phillips also requested that a chain of custody be maintained, and that original postal money order be retained by the Washington Field Office of this Service.

At 10:10 P.M., November 23, 1963, SA Parker obtained the original U.S. Postal Money Order from Mr. Harold Marks at Mr. Marks' home. At that time, Jackson was identified as Robert H. Jackson, 2121 Lee Wood Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone SO 5-7501, an employee of the National Archives and Records Service, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone Temple 6-1200, extension 161. Mr. Jackson was also present at the home of Mr. Marks and identified himself as a Management Analyst. He informed SA Parker that he obtained subject original postal money order and surrendered it to Mr. Marks. Both Jackson and Marks initialed and dated the original money order, after which it was surrendered to SA Parker, who in turn initialed and dated the money order.

The Secret Service Report WCD87 from Chicago has the PMO found in Kansas

The summary from [page 89](#) of the very same WCD87 states, in direct conflict with CE1799, that the **PMO was found in Kansas City** where Post Office Inspector KNIGHT advised SSSA GRIFFITHS at 8:30pm DC time, he believed the PMO would have been sent.

**From CE1799, we learn the PMO was found in Virginia.
Yet the Secret Service claims it was found in Kansas City and sent to
Asst Chief PATERNI in DC.**

Advice was received on the morning of November 23 from the FBI

SYNOPSIS

Investigation in Chicago shows that A. Hidell, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, ordered an Ivelian carbine equipped with telescopic sight from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, on 3-12-63. Carbine C-2766 was shipped to A. Hidell on 3-20-63.

Further Chicago investigation shows that the money order involved has been recovered by Postal Inspectors in Kansas City and forwarded to the Assistant Chief's Office of this Service.

per's nest had been Chicago, Illinois, for h 20, 1963. Search at Inspector failed to dis- upon checking undeliver- ce found an add of e for \$21.45. The informed immediately deposit slips that Kleins March 14, 1963. Further ce disclosed record of the issuance of money order No. 2,202,130,462, for \$21.45, on March 12, 1963. **This paid order was located at the Records Center in Alexandria, Virginia on the early evening of November 23.** The order showed the remitter as A. Hidell, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This box was rented in the name of J. H. Oswald at that time and a forwarding order was later entered to have mail sent to New Orleans. Hidell is the same name as was used by Lee Oswald on a draft registration card which he had in his pocket, and his name was also shown on his box application card in New Orleans as being entitled to receive mail in the box.

The paid money order was immediately turned over to a Secret Service agent at Washington, D. C., who flew it to Dallas.

At **8:30pm in DC Ass't Chief PATERNI** is able to provide SS SAIC GAIGLEIN in DC every detail of the PMO and requests him to "LOCATE AND OBTAIN". He in turn has SA Parker and Burke provide Postal Inspector Verant with this description and off he goes to find the PMO.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 23, 1963 Deputy Chief Paterni, Chief's Office, requested SAIC Geiglein at approximately 8:30 P.M. to locate and obtain U.S. Postal Money Order number 2,202,130,462 dated March 12, 1963 in the amount of \$21.45 payable to Klein Sporting Company, Chicago, Illinois, by Alick James Hicall. Mr. Paterni requested that should the original postal money order not be available, that photostats be obtained in lieu thereof.

The Amazing Story from Harry Holmes and CE1799

At this point we MUST ask ourselves. How does PATERNI know the details, including the actual PMO # itself, of this Postal Money Order? The answer appears to be a story told by Harry Holmes, recounted here in his own words: [Holmes Notes](#)

The next morning, on Saturday, when I came in, the inspector who was on duty in the lobby watching the boxes told me, "You've got an inspector up there sitting in your office." I said, "Well, I guess it's so and so"; I've since forgotten his name.

*In those days, postal money orders were issued in a book of paper money orders which, when you bought a money order, the clerk put the amount and the date, then you had a template that you put on that tore off at \$10, not more than \$15, or whatever. The clerk then ripped that off and handed it to the customer while **the stub was retained which matched the money.** All this was to be filled out in your own handwriting.*

So I said, "Well, how much was it?" They didn't have a number for the money order, but they had an amount. They had me looking for a money order issued in the amount of \$18.95 which we couldn't turn up. I had all the manpower and I wanted to examine all these stubs. I said, "Where did you get your information?"

"Out of a sporting goods magazine," they told me.

*So I gave one of my secretaries a \$10 bill and sent her next door to Union Station which had one of those rotating things they used to have in railroad stations with postcards and magazines. I told her, "You buy every sporting magazine you can find over there and bring them back." So she brought about six of them back, something like that, and I assigned each one of them to whoever was around, inspectors and secretaries, and took one myself. "Now you thumb through those," I said, **"and when you come to Klein's Sporting Goods, let's see what it looks like."***

It wasn't but a couple of minutes that one of the girls hollered, "Here it is!" So I looked at it and down at the bottom of the ad it said that that particular rifle was such and such amount. But if it could not be carried on a person, such as a pistol, like a shotgun or a rifle, then it was \$1.25 or \$1.37 extra. Shipping charges were also added, so I added those together, took that figure and called around to all the different stations and the main office where these crews were checking stubs. It wasn't ten minutes that they hollered, "Eureka!" They had the stub!

*I called it in immediately to the chief on the open line to Washington and said, **"I've got the***

money order number that Oswald used to buy this gun, and according to the records up there, they had shipped it to this box that he had rented at the main office in Dallas at that time, which he later closed and opened another at the Terminal Annex because it was closer to the School Book Depository."

In about an hour, he called back and said, "We've got it!"

According to Holmes' account the Secret Service should have known the details of this PMO by noon on Nov 23rd. There is no physical evidence offered which substantiates Holmes' story. No stub, no names of the Inspector or the person finding the stub. No name of the "chief" he called or how they found the correct amount given that the \$1.50 shipping amount was never ascertained for a \$21.45 total.

There appears no way of knowing that the PMO purchase was at the General Post Office in Dallas so we must assume that the HOLMES SEARCH CREW is at the Alexandria, VA Records Center. The FBI supposedly had the ORDER BLANK by 5am on Nov 23rd clearly stating a \$21.45 total order amount along with the Klein's deposit slips. They knew most every detail of the PMO except for the number and purchase date.

Yet it seems that the FBI tells the Postal Inspectors that the PMO was in the amount of \$21.95, while the Secret Service appears to be looking for a \$21.90 Money Order as of 1:35pm DC time.

Advice was received on the morning of November 23 from the FBI that a rifle similar to that found in the sniper's nest had been purchased from Kleins Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, for \$21.95, with a postal money order issued March 20, 1963. Search at the main post office, Dallas, by a postal inspector failed to disclose such an order; however, the inspector upon checking undeliverable sporting goods magazines in the post office found an add of Kleins showing the price of an identical rifle for \$21.45. The Postal Inspector in Charge at Chicago was so informed immediately and determined through examination of bank deposit slips that Kleins had deposited a money order for \$21.45 about March 14, 1963. Further search by an inspector at the Dallas post office disclosed record of the issuance of money order No. 2,202,130,462, for \$21.45, on March 12, 1963. This paid order was located at the Records Center in Alexandria, Virginia on the early evening of November 23. The order showed the remitter as A. Hidell, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This box was rented in the name of J. H. Oswald at that time and a forwarding order was later entered to have mail sent to New Orleans. Hidell is the same name as was used by Lee Oswald on a draft registration card which he had in his pocket, and his name was also shown on his box application card in New Orleans as being entitled to receive mail in the box.

The paid money order was immediately turned over to a Secret Service agent at Washington, D. C., who flew it to Dallas.

From "undelivered sporting goods magazines" a similar ad is discovered (which would have been for \$19.95 plus shipping) and at the MAIN POST OFFICE in Dallas (GPO) the stub is found. Pretty good luck that of all the places Oswald could have bought a PMO, where Holmes and team were that morning just happen to be the location of purchase. Amazing!

As we discussed earlier, at 4pm DC time the Secret Service determines the rifle MAILED BY KLEIN'S is a 1981 Troop Special Carbine. At this point the SS in Chicago has in their possession copies of the ORDER BLANK showing a \$21.45 total for we know that between 4:30 and 7:30 SSSA GRIFFITHS is trying to find a way to get this evidence to Dallas on a commercial flight leaving Chicago at 7:50pm DC time.

We remember that according to the time adjusted Chicago report, SA Mroz in KC is told that **the PMO is "found and on the way to PATERNI" at 8:55pm**. We are also to remember that between 7:30 and 8pm in DC, DUGGINS had been in contact with **J Harold MARKS** and a search was already underway. Yet, reporting SA BURKE tells MARKS that there is trouble getting the computers up to operational level (WCD87 p119). What is going on at the Records Center between 7:30 and 8:30 EST and how does DUGGINS have the info to call Marks?

Does it not appear that DUGGINS' search secures the PMO and is on the way to PATERNI by 8:55pm EST while PATERNI also initiates a search which has SS agents starting up computers.

The biggest and most misunderstood question of this process has to be what the Secret Service, MARKS, JACKSON, PARKER & BURKE are doing between 8:55pm and 10:10pm as they secure yet another "original of the US PMO #2,202,130,462".

At approximately 9:35 P.M., Mr. Marks contacted the reporting agents telephonically and advised that he had in his possession the original of U.S. Postal Money Order number 2,202,130,462. Mr. Marks advised that he had obtained possession of this money order from an employee of the National Archives and Records Service, known to him as Jackson. Mr. Marks was requested to contact Jackson and have him proceed to the Marks residence and await the arrival of SA Parker of this Service.

Recapping the Secret Service acquisition of the Money Order

- By 5am Nov 23rd, the FBI has supposedly seen and acquired the Klein's record of the sale and payment of Hidell's order on Microfilm
- On the morning of Nov 23rd Postal Inspectors in Dallas are told by the same FBI that the PMO would be for \$21.95. The PI's in turn stumble upon the correct ad and amount of shipping for a \$21.45 total and find the PMO's stub at the Main Post Office in Dallas

- **Within an hour, the "chief" calls Holmes back and says they found the original PMO**
- At 1:13pm DC time SSSA GRIFFITHS in Chicago is told by WALDMAN they got a PMO for \$21.45 from Hidell.... Special Agents in Chicago make their way over to Klein's.
- By 4pm DC time the SSSA's in Chicago determine from the ORDER BLANK that the rifle sent to Hidell was a 1891 Troop Special carbine. This info is on a plane to Dallas by 8pm DC time
- At around 8:30pm Nov 23rd DC time SS Chief PATERNI asks his SAIC GAIGLEIN to locate PMO #2,202,130,462 (Since Holmes supposedly has the correct PMO # by noon on Nov 23rd, we have to wonder why it takes until 8:30pm for PATERNI to issue this order)
- **At 8:55pm DC time the SS reports that the original PMO has been recovered BY Postal Inspectors and is on the way to PATERNI** (PI DUGGINS discussing this with MARKS an hour prior to PI VERANT suggests it is already found when VERANT speaks with MARKS who over the next 90 minutes secures yet another PMO)
- At 9pm DC time SAIC MROZ in KC is told the PMO has been found by Postal Inspectors
- At 9:35pm DC time J. HAROLD MARKS claims that ROBERT JACKSON delivered the original PMO to him personally
- **At 10:10pm DC time MARKS provides Secret Service Agent PARKER the original PMO and all three men – PARKER, MARKS & JACKSON – initial the back of this PMO**
- **PARKER** then brings the original to **SAIC GEIGLAIN** who puts it in an envelope, initials the envelope and places the PMO in the Washington Field Office Safe (as opposed to the La Salle Bank SS safety Deposit Box where the Microfilm was supposedly kept)

It would appear from the documentation and reporting offered that the involvement of Harry Holmes with the Secret Service's attempt to find the PMO are mutually exclusive. We have no idea who "he" is in this telling of the story other than possibly DONALD DUGGINS or his boss the Chief of the Postal Inspection Service.

*"I called it in immediately **to the chief** on the open line to Washington and said, "I've got the money order number that Oswald used to buy this gun, and according to the records up there, they had shipped it to this box that he had rented at the main office in Dallas at that time, which he later closed and opened another at the Terminal Annex because it was closer to the School Book Depository."*

*So he said, "Well, we'll run that right through the correlators (sic) or whatever they do up there." **In about an hour, he called back and said, "We've got it!"***

Both the FBI and the Secret Service labs have positively identified the handwriting as being that of Oswald." I had previously furnished headquarters, because everybody wanted them, copies of box rental applications that he had to fill out in his own handwriting."

It is not possible that "an hour later" could have been 8:55pm on Nov 23rd in Washington DC. In essence we have FOUR findings in the records:

1) Holmes' people by noon, 2) Postal Inspectors by 9pm – DUGGINS to MARKS, 3) SS Agent Parker via VERANT, MARKS and JACKSON at 10:10pm & 4) the SS in Chicago stating the PMO was found in Kansas City

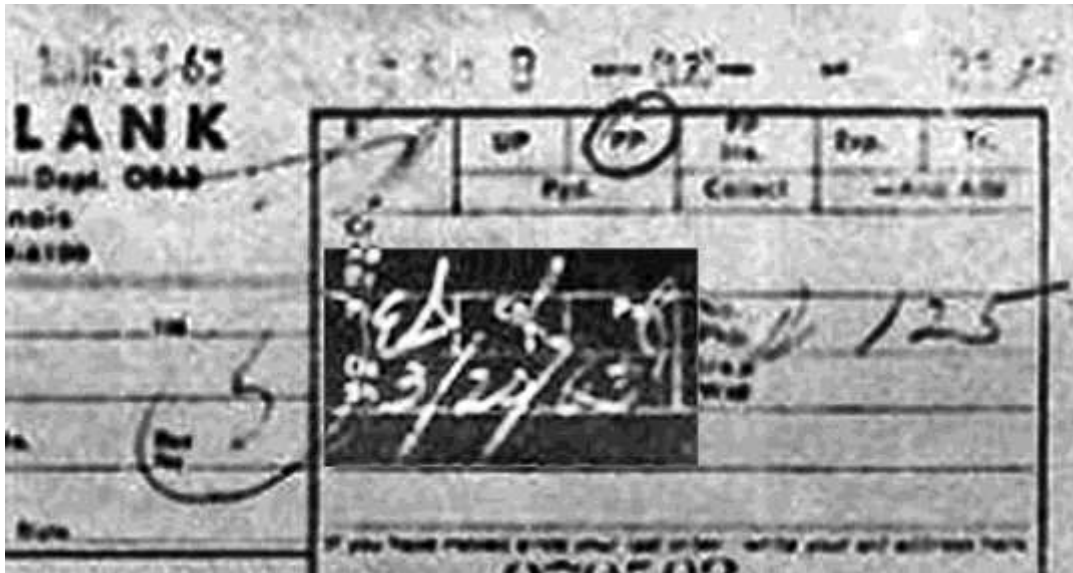
Now, when we add in the facts about the PMO having never been through the US Banking system it is not hard to see that the PMO in evidence was created at some point along the way and not anything which our Patsy procured or mailed that day in March.

Delivery and Pick-up of C2766 at the Post Office

Shipping the rifle from Kleins

On that special day in March, 1963, "someone" supposedly packaged the scoped rifle in a 5 foot cardboard carton wrapped in shipping paper. No ammo and no clip was ordered even though a 6 round clip and 108 rounds of ammo for \$7.50 was available and offered in the same ad.

As we saw Michael Westra's name on the incoming order in Feb, the initials of the person shipping this rifle are at the top right corner of [Waldman 7](#). "ES"? and others who may have checked the accuracy of the shipment.



No one called from Klein's gives us the name of this person or the supervisor who would have overseen the shipment. The Secret Service tells us this document and the related ad indicates that the rifle shipped was a scoped, 36" 1891 Troop Special Carbine (C20-T750). Except Klein's, according to the evidence, did not have any M91TS rifles or M31/98TS rifles. So they shipped C2766, a 40" rifle from a recent shipment of 100 such rifles.

*Mr. WALDMAN. **Our catalog No. C20-T750**, which was the number indicated on the coupon prepared by A. Hidell, designates a rifle with scope attached. And we would have so shipped it unless the customer specifically specified that he did not wish to have it attached. There is nothing in our records to indicate that there was any request made by the customer, and therefore **we would have every reason to believe that it was shipped as a rifle with scope-mounted.***

Mr. BELIN. Do you know whether or not the rifle would have been broken down in shipment or whether or not it would have been shipped fully assembled?

*Mr. WALDMAN. **It was customary for us to ship all of these rifles and scopes fully assembled**, and I would have no reason to believe that this particular one would have been shipped otherwise.*

Mr. BELIN. And do you know in what kind of a container it would have been shipped?

Mr. WALDMAN. It was customary for us to ship these rifles with scopes attached in a corrugated cardboard carton made for us by the Rudd Container Corporation of Chicago.

Mr. BELIN. About how long would that carton be in size, if you know?

Mr. WALDMAN. Approximately 60 inches.

=====

*Mr. BELIN. Mr. Waldman, **when we testified upstairs in front of the microfilm machine**, was the microfilm itself more clear or less clear than the photostats or prints that have been made from it?*

Mr. WALDMAN. More clear.

Mr. BELIN. So it would be possible to read items on the microfilm itself that might

***not come out clear on the printed copies?
Mr. WALDMAN. That's correct.***

We really must remember here that the Microfilm in question here has the most dubious of pasts. There exists FBI documentation as shown which both states the microfilm was taken by the FBI and left with Waldman for subpoena at some later date. The microfilm is no longer in its box at the archives and we've never seen the copy Waldman supposedly got back from the FBI – **is there any wonder that it simply vanished while in the custody of the US Government?**

Some of the items of evidence outside the closed loop which corroborates VC836=C2766 would be:

1. the logs describing by which carrier the rifle was shipped – both the carrier's and Klein's own records of how the rifle was shipped
2. itemized remittance of funds sent to the USPS by Klein's for Parcel Post
3. the Klein's master file of shipments received and given VC #'s
4. the copy of the microfilm the FBI says they gave back to Waldman

Picking up the rifle at the Dallas Post Office

While the Money Order evidence has its own set of problems, it is claimed that the rifle was prepared and shipped to HIDEELL at Oswald's PO Box 2515 in Dallas in a 5 foot carton with the scope attached.

Since it would not fit as is in a PO Box USPS personnel would create a slip and leave it in the PO Box for retrieval of any oversized items. FBI investigation revealed no evidence that any USPS staff during that time period handled such a package, remembered Oswald (even though we have a man in Dallas receiving Communist literature and a Rifle from Chicago), or filled out any paperwork related to the delivery of a rifle (Form 2165). We are to remember that the Oswalds were supposedly living at 214 W. Neely at this time.

The FBI reports that HIDEELL is not listed on the PO Box 2915 application Oswald supposedly filled out as someone who may pick up their mail at his box. [CE2585 p4](#)

Harry Holmes is the source for the information that a notice is placed in a PO Box when a box too large is received. Holmes goes on to say a number of incorrect things such as the person picking up this slip would NOT have to show ID to pick up an oversized rifle carton; and that the notice would be placed in the PO Box regardless of the addressee's name on the package.

[Title 39-Chap 1 p45 section 4d](#)

(d) *Identification of addressee.* The postmaster at the office of delivery shall require the addressee of any parcel covered by this section except a manufacturer of firearms or bona fide dealer therein, to call at the post office and establish his identity to the satisfaction of the postmaster. The parcel may then be delivered after the addressee signs a receipt which shall be filed by the postmaster for not less than 3 years. Receipts for delivery shall be taken on Form 2162, "Delivery Receipt, Firearms," on all mailings covered by this section. Before delivery to an addressee who is a manufacturer of firearms or bona fide dealer therein, the postmaster shall satisfy himself that the addressee is actually such manufacturer or dealer.

Add now to this how closely the FBI and other informants were watching and reporting on our Lee Harvey Oswald, defector returnee. There is not a single report or mention of our little defector having received a shipment from KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS in the size of a rifle yet we are told of the communist magazines he receives – so someone is watching.

There is not a single Post Office employee who remembers being presented a notice for pick-up of this oversized package and there is no form 2162 on file. Although the PO Box application FRONT is shown as [Cadigan #13](#) the back is never shown which would identify who could also accept mail at this PO Box.

The image shows a scan of a Post Office Form 2162, "Delivery Receipt, Firearms." The form is filled out with handwritten information. At the top, there are fields for "FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY" and "POSTMASTER USE ONLY". The name "H. B. HUDSON" is written in the "POSTMASTER USE ONLY" field. The date "OCT 9 - 1962" is stamped in the "DATE BOX OPENED" field, and "MAY 1 - 1963" is stamped in the "DATE BOX CLOSED" field. The number "2915" is written in the "BOX NO." field. Below these fields, there is a section for "APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE" with a small print instruction. The "NAME OF APPLICANT" is written as "LEE H. OSWALD". The "NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION" is blank. The "BUSINESS ADDRESS" and "HOME ADDRESS" are both blank. The "SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT" is written as "Lee Oswald" with an arrow pointing to the signature line. The "DATE OF APPLICATION" is written as "Oct 1, 62". There are several handwritten marks and arrows on the form, including a large "X" in the bottom left corner and a vertical stamp on the right side that reads "10-11-63".

We are instead offered the following in the WCR stating that the application DID NOT show that A. Hidell could receive mail through this box which is amazing to me since we do not have an

image of the back, the FBI or Holmes could have easily stated the opposite without worry or recourse.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2585—Continued

Surprisingly, the same Exhibit also shows the back of his PO Box application for #6225 also not showing A. Hidell as a person entitled to receive mail at that box. For someone the WC concluded was both Oswald and Hidell, his use of this alias is extremely limited. So much so that the FBI was still not sure if HIDEELL was some other person as they did their Mexico City investigation. The Mystery Man photo was even investigated for it being HIDEELL.

A couple things of note regarding some key dates.

- **March 12, 1963** – the day Oswald supposedly took 2-3 hours to purchase and mail a Postal Money Order with a filled out coupon to Klein's for C20-T750
- **March 20, 1963** – this is the day reflected on Klein's' order blank related to Hidell which appears to be the shipping date since the PMO was "deposited" on March 13.
 - This is also the date Ruth Paine wrote on her calendar with the note "LHO – purchase of rifle". Ruth hears this on the news on Nov 23rd and went to the calendar to make a note. [Mar/Apr Ruth's calendar](#)
 - This is also the date the pistol order assumed to be from Jan 27, 1963 is shipped.
- **March 25-29, 1963** – these are the days on which Oswald could have picked up the rifle. He would need to sign form 2165, show ID which stated he was A. HIDEELL and taken the 5 foot long package back to his apartment.
 - ***Mr. RANKIN. Do you recall the first time that you observed the rifle?
Mrs. OSWALD. That was on Neely Street. I think that was in February.***
- **March 31, 1963** - the day on which the FBI decided Marina took the Back Yard Photos
- **April 6, 1963** – Oswald's last day at Jaggars

- **April 8, 1963** - On Monday, April 8, Ruth Paine visited Marina at the Neely Street apartment, but Lee Harvey Oswald was not at home. According to Texas Employment Commission records Oswald visited their Dallas office that day
- **April 10, 1963** – The Walker shooting

Klein's did not send any ammunition with the order as none was ordered. Nor did they send a clip. For Oswald to even be considered a suspect he had to acquire at the very least ammunition – and steel jacketed ammunition at that. Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5mm ammo was not exactly a common commodity and we came to find through Sylvia Meager's work that the government had the last contracted order for that type of ammunition and it was not being made any longer.

Winchester Repeating Arms, of the US, manufactured 6.5x52 Carcano under a CIA (contract) during the early 50's. The intended use is not clear, but varies from being supplemental production for the Italian Military, use during the Greek civil-war, anti-communist efforts in Albania, etc. These rounds found their way into the surplus market in the early 1960's. The rounds supposedly used by Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President John F. Kennedy were from this production.

<http://personal.stevens.edu/~gliberat/carcano/ammo/history.html>

Another option not discussed too often is the use of sabots.

A sabot is a device used in a firearm or cannon to fire a projectile, such as a bullet, that is smaller than the bore diameter, or which must be held in a precise position.

In our case, the sabot would hold the smaller 6.5mm bullet but be fired from a larger bore rifle like a 7.65mm for example. This in turn allows a shot to be fired from the 6th floor window yet not actually be fired from the rifle in evidence.



At the end of the day there is nothing offered in evidence to account for where the ammunition or clip came from and wound up in what was called "Oswald's rifle".

There's nothing to corroborate the delivery or picking up of said rifle.

There is nothing outside the closed loop corroborating evidence by which to compare the authenticity of the Klein's evidence offered – which conflicts with what and when Feldsott offered THE SAME evidence to the FBI 4 months before Waldman.

There is simply no evidence at all related to a single one of the other 99 rifles supposedly purchased and sold through Klein's from Feb 1963 up through the assassination on November 22, 1963.

By omitting evidence which would corroborate the standard procedures described in the FBI explanation of what happened we are left with evidence that can best be described as "self-corroborating" – a closed loop corroboration where the evidence is its own proof and convincingly so.

Unless you know **the Evidence IS the Conspiracy.**

Note: There are any number of tangents related to the provenance of the rifle in this case yet this series remains focused on the evidence directly related to the prime issue – that C2766 was Oswald's via connections to Klein's and Hidell.

The Hidell ID documents and their connection to Oswald will be explored in other E-IS-C essays along with a variety of other topics. I hope you stay tuned.

DJ

Appendix B – Processing Postal Money Orders

1. Purchaser of the PMO designate a "Payee" and fills out the purchaser's information
2. Purchaser pays for the PMO – Postal clerk tears PMO from stub and hands to Purchaser
3. Purchaser provides PMO to designated Payee for deposit in exchange for goods/services
4. Payee endorses the back of the PMO and deposits PMO in their Bank
5. The Bank will then PROCESS the PMO, adding whatever marks, electronic or otherwise to the back of the PMO and record the payment to Payee in their records
6. The Bank, now the new Payee, forwards the PMO to their affiliated Federal Reserve Bank for reimbursement of funds and processing [USPS Fed Res Sys process](#)
 - a. All money orders are forwarded through the Federal Reserve Banking System, to which commercial banks have access
 - i. For this standard: **Money order means a U.S. Postal Money Order.**
 - b. The postmaster general has the usual right of a drawee to examine money orders presented for payment by banks through the Federal Reserve System and to refuse payment of money orders, and has a reasonable time after presentation to make each examination. **Provisional credit is given to the Federal Reserve Bank when it furnishes the money orders for payment by the postmaster general.** Money orders are deemed paid only after examination is completed, subject to the postmaster general's right to make reclamation under 3.4.
 - c. **The presenting bank and the endorser of a money order presented for payment are deemed to guarantee to the postmaster general that all prior endorsements are genuine,** whether an express guarantee to that effect is placed on the money order. When an endorsement is made by a person other than the payee personally, the presenting bank and the endorser are deemed to guarantee to the postmaster general, in addition to other warranties, that the person who so endorsed had capacity and authority to endorse the money order for the payee.
 - d. **The postmaster general has the right to demand refund from the presenting bank of the amount of a paid money order if, after payment, the money order is found to be stolen, or to have a forged or unauthorized endorsement, or to contain any material defect or alteration not discovered on examination.** Such right includes, but is not limited to, the right to make reclamation of the amount by which a genuine money order with a proper and authorized endorsement has been raised. Such right must be exercised within a reasonable time after the postmaster general discovers that the money order is stolen, bears a forged or unauthorized endorsement, or is otherwise defective. If refund is not made by the presenting bank within 60 days after demand, the postmaster general takes such actions as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States.
7. The Federal Reserve Bank will record the transaction and also include markings on the back of the PMO in accordance to their batch processing rules.
 - a. Today, the Federal Reserve Banking System (FRBS) processes everything electronically yet fairly recently the paper products themselves were sent through Batch Processing machines. Section 7040 of Chapter 7000 of the "Procedures for Processing Postal Money Orders" tells us:
 - i. Section 7040 -Processing Fit Money Orders
7030.25 -Fit Money Order. A money order that can be completely processed on high speed processing equipment.
 - **Batching and Listing Fit Money Orders. Paper money orders are MICR printed with the routing code (including a routing number of 0000-0020 or 000000204) and the serial number**

with check digit. The routing number is also preprinted in the upper right corner on the form, which is in the location and front as prescribed by the ABA.

FRBs will process FIT money orders as follows:

- Receive money orders from banks and process on high speed equipment in the manner most compatible with the processing of other categories of cash items.
 - Prepare batches of no more than 500 items.
 - **Insert (in numerical sequence) USPS batch Locator Control Documents** so that one is filed at the beginning of each batch of money orders to be read.
 - **Create a paper-tape list of serial numbers with optional check digit and amount of each money order read.** The list will show the batch number and a subtotal for each batch with an overall total of all money orders listed on the paper tape.
 - The total amount of fit items should be entered on PS Form 1901, code 100.
 - Money orders bearing unreadable MICR characters in the on-us field are not to be rejected and handled as mutilated. List the characters that can be read on the paper tape as a reconciliation aid.
- ii. [Section 7040 & 7050 \(Manual process\)](#)
- 7050.20 -Insert a USPS Batch Locator Control Document at the beginning of each batch of mutilated money orders.
 - 7050.30 -Prepare an adding machine listing of each batch showing the following information:
 - a. FRB name or code at the top.
 - b. The amount of each item.
 - c. The total amount of the batch.
 - d. FRB clearance date.
 - e. Batch number
- iii. Section 7070 - Processing Old Style Money Orders
- "Punch card" money orders that have the ABA routing number 0000-0119 will be handled as mutilated items. They should be identified as old style "punch card" money orders on the PS Form 1901 for code 004