

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Emigration and Travel of Soviet Nationals

1. Soviet nationals seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union or even to travel abroad are subjected to a thorough screening before receiving permission to go abroad. They are not permitted to emigrate if they are in a position to endanger the national security of the USSR.

2. In order to go abroad, a Soviet citizen must withstand a detailed investigation of his overall record and background. He must submit numerous applications, references and other supporting documents and he must undergo personal interviews conducted by government officials.

3. The KGB has the major responsibility for approving or denying requests for emigration or foreign travel. It investigates all applicants and its recommendation is given great weight by the Exit Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - the agency which makes the final decision.


Thomas H. Karamessines
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2722

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 19, 1964

By Courier Service

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, concerning the paper bag marked Q 10, identified as brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. Your letter refers to paper examinations described in the report of Special Agent Gemberling, January 7, 1964, page 47, and in a supplemental report of this Bureau dated January 13, 1964.

It is pointed out that these two reports relate respectively to the examinations of two different known samples of material, one of which was found to be similar to the material of the bag, Q 10, and the other different, as noted in your letter and as set forth below. Both of these known samples of material, together with the original paper bag, Q 10, were delivered to representatives of the Commission on March 11, 1964, as shown in this Bureau's letter of March 12, 1964.

On the one hand, a supplemental FBI report dated January 13, 1964, covers a comparison of the paper bag, Q 10, with a known sample of paper and tape obtained from the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and designated as K 2. As stated in this report, the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be similar to the known sample materials from the Texas School Book Depository, (K 2). The result of this comparison is also set forth on page 165 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, a copy of which has previously been furnished to the Commission.

On the other hand, the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, refers to a specimen designated as K 52, a replica sack

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2723


 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

made by Special Agents of this Bureau at the Texas School Book Depository on December 1, 1963, from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. As stated in this report the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be different from the paper and tape comprising specimen K 52.

Accordingly, the results are correctly reported in each instance, and there is no conflict between the report of Special Agent Gemberling of January 7, 1964, and FBI supplemental report dated January 13, 1964, since they relate to different materials.

In response to your inquiry as to whether the brown wrapping paper sack was the same color as paper used in the shipping department of the Texas School Book Depository, you are advised that the brown wrapping paper sack, Q 10, was similar in color to the paper used in the shipping department and designated as K 52; however, under ultraviolet fluorescence, both the tape and the paper comprising K 52 were markedly different in appearance from the sack, Q 10. In the case of the other known sample, K 2, from the same building, K 2 not only was similar in color to Q 10, but likewise was similar in appearance under ultraviolet fluorescence, as well as in microscopic and all other observable physical characteristics.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether the sack, Q 10, changed color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, you are advised that the sack, Q 10, did not change appreciably in color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, since a dusting powder was apparently used. After the paper sack, Q 10, was chemically treated for fingerprints by this Bureau there was an appreciable change in the color of the paper resulting from the chemical treatment.

Regarding your request for an opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown paper bag, Q 10, as noted above, paper similar to that in Q 10 was available on November 22, 1963, in the Texas School Book Depository (represented by specimen K 2) and, accordingly, the bag, Q 10, could have been made from the materials available in the Texas School Book Depository. However, the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Q 10, do not contain any watermarks or other significant identifying features to indicate uniquely the actual source of the paper used. Accordingly, since paper and tape of this type are widely used for packaging purposes, similar material could undoubtedly have been obtained from many paper dealers, or from other users.

Sincerely yours,

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

When Mr. Melvin Eisenberg visited the FBI Laboratory on March 12, 1964, he made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory testimony before the Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence so that the Laboratory examiner would have this material available at the time he testified. The necessary photographs and charts will be completed prior to the appearance of the Laboratory examiner before the Commission on March 31, 1964.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested a sketch showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon. Photographs of these ejection patterns are enclosed.

It was also requested that the assassination weapon, C14, be test fired at a distance of 300 feet to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions. Four photographs of the actual targets fired are enclosed. A scale is included in each photograph. In connection with these tests, it should be noted that the accuracy of the rifle would depend upon the quality of ammunition used, the condition of the weapon at the time of firing and the expertness of the shooter; however, none of these conditions can be determined for the time of the assassination.

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