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 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.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2722
made by Special Agents of the 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 material.

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,

[Signature]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2724—Continued