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DB MEMO #6585
3 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, WE/2

ATTENTION: Mr. Charles P. Kistler

SUBJECT: Technical Analysis of Letter and Envelope -
DB CASE #4361

REFERENCE: WE/2 Memo dated 13 December 1963

1. In response to referenced request, an original typewritten letter and envelope addressed to the American Embassy, Stockholm, were examined in order to determine the origin of the letter and the nationality of the writer.

2. The following conclusions were drawn concerning the letter and envelope:

a. The typewriter in question is equipped with an obsolete style of German-made type which, according to our references, was fitted on a number of typewriters made in Germany during the 1920s and early 1930s. The possible makes would be Secorast, Forpado, Mercedes, Rheinmetall, Ursula, Orga, Fortuna, Continental, Koppol, Gross, Triumph, Hera and possibly some others. Of these makes, the Forpado, Mercedes, Rheinmetall and Triumph were probably the most widely distributed.

b. The machine in question is equipped with a black and red ribbon. The keyboard is very probably Swedish, as shown by two strike-over: unaccented for hyphen and "e" for "a". These characters are adjacent on the standard Swedish keyboard, but not on the German. The unaccented was not used in the street address, "Strandvegen" (where the dots should have been placed over the second "a"). This might be either a simple oversight or an attempt to conceal the writer's familiarity with the correct spelling.

c. The paper of the letter is of the international standard (DIN) size "A4" which is almost universally used in Sweden. The linen-textured stationery seems to be rather common in Sweden. The two smaller pieces of blank paper match the letter paper with respect to width, thickness, color, texture and look-through, and were probably cut from another sheet of the same type. The envelope matches specimens of Swedish envelopes taken from DE/5-Postal Intelligence files.

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d. The letter was posted from the Stockholm Bar post office, which is located in the central railway terminal in Stockholm. All mail deposited in street mail boxes in this area or in the post office would be processed through this station.

e. The cancellation cachet on the envelope is identical in all respects (format, postmark, number style and length of killer bars) to exemplars available in our office.

f. The postage is correct for Swedish internal mail and the postage stamp is of current issue.

g. A possible irregularity is the time lag between the internal date of the letter, the date of the postmark and the date of receipt in the American Embassy. The total time from the internal date of the letter to the time of receipt is eight days, the time between the date of posting and the date of receipt is more than three days. This transit time of more than three days for intra-city mail appears irregular when compared with the average transit time of only two-three days for arrival between Stockholm and the United States.

3. The text of the letter warrants some comments because a number of peculiarities were noted - aside from pure spelling or typing errors - which seem to indicate a Swedish writer. The following words represent either Swedish spelling or modification: "reserv", "established", "murdered", "Krustjev". Other examples of Swedish grammar and syntax would be: "most" (as past tense), "in Soviet" (Swedish form but not spelling), "he was spy" (without indefinite article), "FBI, USA" (without definite article), "should" (rather than "would"), "outsungled" (Swedish past participle form), and "whole the world" (pure Swedish form).

4. Another significant detail is the name given, "Ryo Liang Yuan". "Ryo" is not a standard spelling in any known Romanization system used for Chinese. "2" is seen in the new Chinese Communist national system, but never in combination with "yo". "Ryo" is a Japanese spelling. In the name given it is not known whether the Chinese or Western presentation is used, in other words, whether "Ryo" or "Yuan" is meant to be the surname. Among Chinese syllables which could be represented by the Japanese "Ryo" are Liao, Liang and Lung. Of these Lung (TC:7893) and Liang (TC:2733) are used as surnames. In either case, "Ryo" is hardly a name by which a real Chinese would identify himself.

5. In summary, and based on the above information, it is concluded that the letter was transmitted via normal Swedish postal channels. The letter is probably a "crank letter", most likely written by a Swede, using a Swedish-keyboard typewriter and Swedish stationery.

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6. For further information concerning the typewriter and paper analyses, and the Swedish style of language usage, contact Mr. Jan Beck on x2009. For further information on the spelling of the ostensible writer's name, you may contact Mr. Gerald Worth on x2608. For further information regarding the Postal aspects of this case, please contact Mr. Robert H. Banks on x2303.

7. The original letter and envelope are being returned herewith.

ALBIN R. FRATICCHAS
Chief, TSD/DB

Attachment: (1)
As stated

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - TSD/GARB/AAR
1 - TSD/DB/3
1 - DE files
1 - PI chrono
1 - Case 4361
TSD/DB/5-PI/RHBanks/x2303/ery

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

RELEASE IN FULL 1998

13 DEC 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: TSD/DB/5

ATTENTION: Mr. Tom Campbell

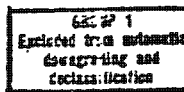
SUBJECT: Technical Analysis of Letter and Envelope

1. Attached is a letter mailed to the American Embassy in Stockholm purportedly from an officer in the Chinese Communist Embassy in Stockholm. Also included is the envelope and a plain folded sheet of paper which presumably was used to enfold the letter within the envelope. Please perform a technical analysis of these attachments to determine whatever can be determined concerning the origin of the paper, envelope, typewriter, and ink used. If you have any capability for comparing this letter with other correspondence originating with the Chinese Communist Embassy in Stockholm, we would like your opinion on whether or not the stationery, typewriter, and envelope are of the type normally used by that Embassy.

2. Because of the sensational nature of the contents of the letter and the necessity for our checking out such allegations as quickly and thoroughly as possible, it is requested that this technical analysis be undertaken on a priority basis and that the undersigned be notified by phone as soon as any conclusions are reached.

3. Please acknowledge the receipt of the attached letter and ensure that its whereabouts, when in your custody, is a matter of record. We prefer that the letter and envelope be kept as intact as possible while undergoing technical analysis.

Charles P. Kiteley
WE/2 x7659

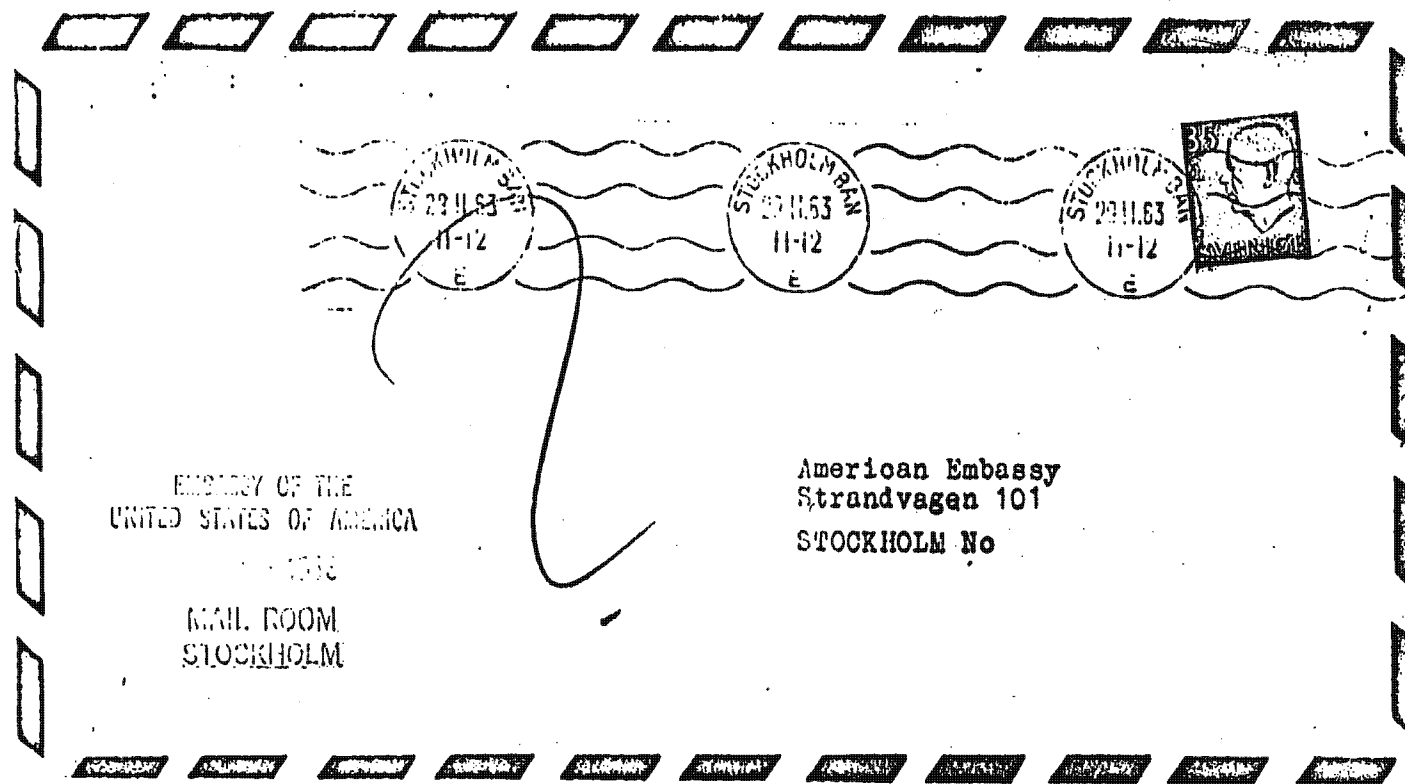
~~SECRET~~

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT AND NOT A BAD JOKE!

25/11-63.

The President of the United States of America, John F Kennedy was assassinated by Lee H Oswald by direct order of the government of the Peoples Republic of China. Lee H Oswald executed the act alone but there was helpers and reserv. "Now all is over" was password to his customers. Oswald was a fully convinced Communist but he must assassinate Kennedy. We established contact with Oswald already when he was in Sowiet but then to try to get him as a spy for China. Later he was spy for us. When Lee H Oswald had returned to USA we contacted him anew and freshened up his mind "you have been a spy for us" and told him what could happen to him if FBI got informed. Now we had him. He got his last information in Mexico. /It was not good to assassinate Kennedy in Mexico/ "Fair Play for Cuba" was started only to confuse and throw the blame on Castro for the assassination. Our government thought that USA should attack Cuba when Kennedy was murdered as the organization was behind the assassination. When Cuba was attacked by USA Sowiet must help Castro defend himself. If that was so it would burden Sowiet that Oswald had visited. We should be allied with Sowiet then we would ask them for A-bombs and they should not be able to refuse us. We and Sowiet should win this war and whole the world should be Communistic. Then we should assassinate Krustjev and other Sowiet leaders and we would be leader of the NEW WORLD. When this letter will reach you they have made away with me and all that knew the planes. This letter is outsmuggled from our Embassy in Stockholm where the Embassy is a Chinese spy-school. My name is Ryo Liang Yuan. Officer in the department for State-secret.

If you do not believe this letter explain our hate to USA.



CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

RELEASE IN FULL 1998

~~SECRET~~

REQUEST FOR TSD/DB SUPPORT		REQUESTED DB CASE NO. DB CASE NO.	DATE OF REQUEST 10 Dec 63 DUE DATE 21 Dec 63 DATE RECEIVED 19 Dec 63
NAME OF REQUESTOR ALTERNATE Duncan Stewart	ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION SI/CI Rgs Bldg		EXTENSION 7/11
REQUEST RECEIVED BY Name Dan Bowman	REFERRED FOR ACTION TO SECTION(S): DB/1 PROJECT OFFICER(S) Dan Bowman		PROJECT NAME OR CRYPTO
TYPE OF SUPPORT: AUTH <input type="checkbox"/> CI <input type="checkbox"/> CA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentation Information			
REQUEST (include type of items, number of items, purpose items will serve, document country use country, etc.) The requestor called TSD/DB/1 at approximately 1400 on 10 December 1963 and asked for an oral response to the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does the "do plus the date" (until plus day date) in the OVIR (Visa and Registration Section) registration placed in a Foreigner's passport in Moscow mean that he must leave the country by midnight of the preceding date or on the date indicated? 2. What is OVIR? 3. How many OVIR's are there in Moscow? 4. Where are they located? Are either of the following OVIR addresses: a. Ogareva Ulitsa; b. Kolpachny perenich 19 5. Does the following have any significance? "VZHA-D.A. VLEEDA" <p>The case involves an American tourist who visited Moscow in October 1959. His passport is not presently available. The above questions are based on a note book</p>			
RECORD OF ACTION <p>kept by the tourist. He was issued a Soviet visa in a foreign country (unspecified) valid for six (6) days after crossing the Soviet border. The Moscow OVIR registration indicated that he could stay in the country until the 22nd (do 22-ogo), presumably of October 1959. He had his visa extended, but possibly erroneously, the 22nd was once again entered as the "do" date. He was subsequently informed that he would have to leave the country by midnight of the 21st. (Somehow he managed to stay on. No details were provided).</p> <p>On arrival in Moscow (He was alone) he was met by an intourist guide who took him to a hotel. Information concerning a hotel registration was not available. Requestor did not know if the visa was a tourist visa (i.e. marked tourist).</p>			
CONCUR WITH THE ABOVE RECORDED VERBAL REQUEST:		<i>Edward Entwistle</i> signature	
		3 Feb 1964 date:	

~~SECRET~~
 GROUP 1
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and declassification