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TITLE : OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS

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SUBJECTS :
NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT
SCHWEIKER SUBCOMMITTEE
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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM

January 19, 1976

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Oswald in New Orleans

This morning I called (504/821-2000) "Chief" Giarruso of the NOPD for the purpose of determining whether Oswald was arrested in New Orleans other than on August 9, 1963. Lt. Hunt transferred me to Major Earl Burmaster's, explaining that he was the "keeper of records".

After explaining that we were merely asking a question that had not been asked (and not investigating the NOPD) I inquired as to whether there were any other arrests (or records) on Oswald. Burmaster called me back and suggested that I call Sgt. Wenstein in the Intelligence Unit (ext. 311). I spoke with Sgt. Wenstein who promised to get back to me.

At 3:30 p.m. I called Wenstein again. He was out of the office, but had left the matter with Sgt. Loicano. He was most cooperative and with the Oswald file in hand stated that the "rap sheet" revealed only the August 9, 1963, arrest. (Included in the documents pertaining to said arrest was a memorandum by Lt. August Lang, and an August 12, 1963, "inter-office memo" to Major Prossens.)

I thanked the Sgt. for his cooperation, leaving my phone number should anything else come to this attention.

cc: Messrs. Johnston and Dwyer

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES
FROM: DAN DWYER
DATE: MAY 13, 1976
RE: LBJ LIBRARY/KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Sharon Faucet of the LBJ Library called me back this morning about my inquiries of May 12, 1976. Ms. Faucet checked Library materials to determine if there were any records indicating what was discussed at a May 10, 1967, meeting attended by Johnson, Helms, and George Christian. Faucet told me that the "Diary Back-Up" Records have a note about the May 10, 1967, meeting which reads "Richard Helms wants to see you about Drew Pearson column."

Faucet also reported that there were no memos reflecting a March 22, 1967, meeting between Johnson and Helms, Cater, McPherson, and Gardner. Faucet said the meeting probably was about the Katzenbach academic study and possibly about the Guam conference which occurred the week before.

I again listed the materials Faucet promised to send the Committee:

- 1) List of Helms' meetings in the White House during the Johnson administration;
- 2) Copies of Johnson's Daily Diary Logs for March 19-22, 1967, and April 24-May 23, 1967;
- 3) Pink sheet listing Marvin Watson/FBI memos regarding

the Garrison trial which are withheld because of derogatory personal information;

- 4) The Johnson Library's public statement on the taping system in the Johnson White House;
- 5) Copy of the back-up diary notes for May 10, 1967; and
- 6) List of agenda for May 11 and 16, 1967, meetings at the White House.

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES
FROM: DAN DWYER
DATE: MAY 12, 1976
RE: LBJ LIBRARY MATERIALS

Sharon Faucet of the LBJ Library called me back and provided the following information about meetings between Johnson and Helms in meetings at the White House which Helms attended.

March 22, 1967
7:27-8:38 p.m.

Johnson
Helms
John Gardner
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Harry McPherson
Douglas Cater

(Presumably, the meeting was about the Katzenbach Study on CIA use of academics.)

May 3, 1967

National Security Council

Johnson
Humphrey
Wheeler
Fowler
Rostow
Francis Bator
Cy Vance
Goldberg
McNamara
Helms
Bryant
the Director of USIA
George Christian
Bromley Smith
Rusk
Asst. Sec. Laddy

May 10, 1967

Helms
George Christian
Johnson

Files
May 12, 1967
Page 2

May 11, 1967
luncheon

Johnson
Humphrey
Rusk
McNamara
Helms
Rostow
George Christian

May 16, 1967
luncheon

Johnson
Humphrey
Rusk
McNamara
Helms
Rostow
George Christian
Earl Wheeler

May 21, 1967
11:25 a.m.

Johnson called Helms

May 22, 1967
2:21 p.m.

Johnson called Helms

Ms. Faucet said she would call back tomorrow after checking for any memos reflecting topics discussed at the meetings on March 22, 1967, and May 10, 1967, and if the telephone conversations between Johnson and Helms were taped. Additionally, Ms. Faucet said she would forward a list of all of Helms' meetings at the White House and copies of Johnson's daily logs for the days listed above.

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES
FROM: DAN DWYER
DATE: MAY 12, 1976

I called Sharon Faucet (sic) of the LBJ Library in Austin this morning and informed her that Epstein and I saw Marvin Watson at his home in California, and that Mr. Watson showed us about four file cabinets in the basement of his home which he represented to contain his papers from the White House. I also informed Ms. Faucet that Watson had said he was moving back to Texas at the end of May and would deposit those files in the Johnson Library.

I also requested Faucet send the Committee the Library's public statement regarding Johnson's taping system and the list of Marvin Watson memos/FBI memos dealing with the Garrison investigation withheld from research because of derogatory material.

I also asked Ms. Faucet to check the Library's materials for any meetings involving Helms between March 19-23, 1967, and April 24-May 22, 1967. Faucet promised to check and call me back at mid-day. She also mentioned that the President met with Defense, State, and CIA every Tuesday to discuss national security affairs, but there were no memos of these meetings until late 1967.

Ms. Faucet also informed me that Dick Jacobs, Deputy Archivist for Presidential libraries, was the Archives' official in Washington who would be handling our document request from Austin.

April 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach

From: Bob Kelley

As I mentioned to you, Senator Mathias is making an investigation of his own as a member of the Select Committee, as permitted by Committee procedures, into the aspect of the possible connection between Operation Mongoose and the JFK assassination.

In this connection, he is interested in obtaining any FBI documents concerning contacts between a Cuban exile, Jose Aleman and FBI agents, among which were SA George Davis and Paul Scranton. He understands that in 1962-1963, Aleman had regular meetings with Santos Trafficante which Aleman reported to SA Davis and Scranton. In particular, Senator Mathias is interested in any documents relating to a meeting between Aleman and Davis and Scranton on November 22 or 23, 1963 (the day or the day after the JFK assassination). Also, Aleman may have had a meeting with FBI agents on April 17, 1971 (the day of the Bay of Pigs Invasion).

I would appreciate it if you would make a request to the FBI for material relating to the above.

file

March 17, 1976

To: All Designees

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Executive Session Testimony of Edward P. Morgan
and Hank Greenspun

Attached for your review is a copy of an article captioned "Fidel Castro ordered Jack Kennedy's Death", as it appeared in the March 1, 1976 edition of the Las Vegas Sun. You will note that Hank Greenspun wrote "evidence in my possession... provides a clearly marked trail leading to logical conclusions as to why the Kennedy brothers were killed. That path leads straight to the door of a vengeful Castro."

At the instruction of the Committee, Fritz and I have for the past two weeks attempted on a daily basis without success to contact Greenspun telephonically. A telegram was also dispatched to Greenspun on 3/8/76 indicating the Committee's interest in discussing the evidence in his possession. The full Committee unanimously approved a subpoena for Greenspun.

The Committee also approved a subpoena for Washington attorney Edward Pierpoint Morgan. Morgan was the attorney of record for Messrs. Roselli and Maheu in 1967. It would appear that he was the source of the Drew Pearson 1967 assassination article which preceeded (some might say precipitated) the 1967 IG report. It was also Morgan's information that led Pearson to go to Chief Justice Warren on January of 1967. Recently received FBI reports indicate that at President Johnson's urging the Bureau reluctantly interviewed Morgan in April of 1967. The reports recount that Morgan's clients had told him in detailed

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fashion of "Castro's retaliation plots against Kennedy", and that Morgan knew that "two of Castro's men were living in New Jersey."

The return date for Morgan's subpoena is March 19. [10am; Room 608], and for Greenspun's, March 24 [2pm;S-407]. Senator's Schweiker and Hart will be presiding at these executive sessions. If your Senator would like to attend, please let me know at the earliest possible moment. Additionally, certain underlying reports should be reviewed prior to the Morgan session. These will be available for your review.

CC: Messr. Miller, Schwarz & Smothers
Files

Fidel Castro Ordered Jack Kennedy's Death

Southern Nevada's Only Home Owned Daily Newspaper

Las Vegas  **SUN**

TELEPHONE 382-3078

26 NO. 245

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1976

NEWS 385-3111
FIFTEEN CENTS

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

FINAL

By HANK GREENSPUN
SUN Publisher

(C) Las Vegas SUN 1976

Strong evidence exists leading inexorably to the conclusion that Cuban Communist dictator Fidel Castro was the prime mover in the killing of President John F. Kennedy and very probably the assassination of his brother, Robert.

Some of the evidence here revealed for the first time is circumstantial, but when fortified with additional information now documented, it supplies the motive for the death of the nation's 35th chief executive, providing the important missing link to the otherwise senseless killing of a man who had captured the imagination of the entire world with his style and his grin.

The most emotional event of this generation was the quick succession of rifle shots from a sixth story window of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963.

The official version of the event was that three shots were fired, and the first and third snuffed out the life of the dashing young President — the "Prince of America's Camelot."



JOHN F. KENNEDY



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W 56935

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American had a love affair with the handsome, grinning Jack, and his assassination left a nation torn with grief and sorrow — in which much of the world joined — demanding to know why this shining star of the political firmament was struck down in the full flower of life.

Many theories, some sinister, some ridiculous and some quite plausible, were advanced as to motives and the cause of death.

The country had been told by law enforcement investigators that an improbable young man by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald had pulled the trigger which sent a bullet crashing through the brain of the first U.S. President to be born in the 20th Century.

Momentarily, it seemed certain that the truth behind the killing would surely be developed through Oswald. Following capture, however, Oswald himself, before he had an opportunity to reveal anything, was slain in the Dallas Municipal Building by a seamy nightclub operator named Jack Ruby.

Public indignation cried out for the truth, and the demand was quickly answered by President Lyndon B. Johnson with the appointment of a blue ribbon panel headed by Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren. Among the members was Gerald Ford, a congressman at the time and presently the President of the United States.

For many weeks, this illustrious panel, interrogated witnesses, sifted through all available evidence and finally rendered a 296,000-word report which in effect said that President Kennedy was killed by Oswald, acting alone, with no plausible determination of his motives.

The American public accepted this report with varying degrees of reservation. Even though the investigating panel was above reproach and appeared thorough, it was impossible to accept all the findings at face value, with no skepticism.

This reporter also had doubts as to the conclusions of the Warren Report and like many others in the news press steadfastly sought to determine if Oswald acted alone or was part of a gigantic conspiracy.

The many books on the subject with their manifold theories were not nearly as impressive as information which came to my attention in early 1967. From unimpeachable sources of unquestioned knowledge and integrity, I learned the Central Intelligence Agency had conceived a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro, whom it regarded as a danger to our nation's security. Castro, a dedicated Communist, was now heading Cuba, which was once a friendly nation only 90 miles from our shores.

The killing of Castro was viewed as an urgent need, coming in the aftermath of the national humiliation attending the debacle of the Bay of Pigs invasion financed by the CIA with the approval of the White House.

A further motivation for the killing of the bearded Cuban leader was the desire of President Kennedy to counteract the catastrophically adverse implication of his political career occasioned by the slaughter of freedom-loving Cubans assisted by U.S. advisors in the swamp waters of the Bay of Pigs.

So great was the President's concern that his brother, Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, actually departed his offices at the Department of Justice and physically located his headquarters at the CIA in order to personally direct the counter measures he deemed necessary to offset the harmful blow to the Kennedy political fortunes — a blow that was spelled "Bay of Pigs." A significant part of Robert Kennedy's strategy revolved about the plan to kill Castro.

Investigation revealed it was a coldly-calculated plot to be carried out through the enlistment of underworld figures who had been active in Havana gambling operations prior to Castro's overthrow of the Batista government and who still had contacts in Havana.

The CIA arranged the enlistment of these organized crime figures and financed their operations. The hired killers first set about reviving contacts in Havana that were close to the Castro regime; secured firearms and poison, supplied by the CIA, and then zeroed-in on liquidating Castro by a bullet or poison.

Investigation shows that five separate and distinct assassination attempts were made on the Cuban leader's life — three by gunfire and two by poison.



FIDEL CASTRO



Castro Ordered Jack Kenne

(Continued From Page 1)

All five failed and in the course of the last attempt, made in 1963, Castro agents captured the CIA assassin and tortured him into revealing to Castro personally, the entire plot to kill him.

Intelligence relayed to me in 1967 was to the effect that Castro was enraged and stated in substance that the business of killing heads of state could and would work both ways.

Because of the high-placed source of the information I was sworn to strict secrecy unless I could develop independent intelligence, other than the "plants" within the Castro inner circle.

It wasn't easy in coming but there is now credible evidence of Castro's purpose to respond to the attempts on his life by ordering the assassination of President Kennedy.

Shortly following the tortured confession of the CIA agent, Castro met with officials from South and Latin American states at which meeting he loudly revealed in its entirety the CIA efforts to assassinate him.

He baldly told the assembly "the Kennedys have sought to kill me; I shall mete out the same justice to them!"

Information which I have developed proves that shortly after this meeting, a Brazilian representative sent a confidential report to Washington recounting Castro's threat — and more, this report, which was never revealed to the Warren Commission, still rests in Washington.

What is most significant is that Castro's threat was to the "Kennedys" and not to the President alone. This becomes even more meaningful in light of the subsequent assassinations of both Jack and Robert Kennedy, logical motivation for which has been wholly lacking in both instances.

Evidence in my possession, coupled with documents in the hands of congressional intelligence agency oversight committees, provides a clearly marked trail leading to logical conclusions as to why the Kennedy brothers were killed. That path leads straight to the door of a vengeful Castro.

It is information that was withheld from the Warren Commission, which made its report without knowledge of Castro's threat and which therefore exhausted every other theory, without coming up with a motive that could be sensibly defended, on why the President was killed.

My investigation has definitely established that Chief Justice Earl Warren, while still sitting on the Supreme Court, was advised by a person of unquestioned integrity and patriotism, that there had been five assassination attempts upon the life of Fidel Castro, instigated and implemented by the CIA. And that the last unsuccessful attempt occurred in the time frame not

long before the Dallas killing of John Kennedy. He also heard, that Castro, upon learning of the "Kennedy attempt to kill him," as he viewed it, vowed to respond in kind.

The aging Chief Justice was stunned by this information, well knowing that it undermined the integrity of the Warren Commission Report, his reputation as chairman, and that of every other member of that Commission.

I can now reveal that the Chief Justice immediately summoned James J. Rowley, head of the U.S. Secret Service to his office in the Supreme Court Building.

He informed Rowley of everything he had learned and demanded that even though the commission had concluded its work, the truth must be told to the American people.

What then developed is an almost unbelievable story of bureaucratic self preservation.

The head of the Secret Service, the agency charged with protecting the life of the President, determined that "jurisdiction" in the matter rested in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He thereupon communicated to J. Edgar Hoover everything that the chief justice had told him and concluded his communique with the information that his agency would take no further action.

The matter rested there, however, with Hoover apparently doing nothing until he received a call from President Johnson. LBJ, of notoriously short fuse, said the White House had received reports of an abortive attempt by the CIA to kill Castro shortly before the Dallas assassination. The President demanded to know what the FBI knew about such rumors.

The reply of Hoover to the President of the U.S. read, "We have received reports of such rumors; but we have investigated them and have found that they are without substance."

However, despite this report to President Johnson, the Church Committee of the U.S. Senate has now fully documented the plot on Castro's life.

What must be told to the American people is that J. Edgar Hoover, who had advised his President that the alleged plot had been fully investigated and there was nothing to it, had previously certified to the Warren Commission that the FBI's "exhaustive" investigation had established that "Oswald, acting alone and for undermined motives, assassinated President John Kennedy."

In light of the information furnished the late head of the FBI by the chief of the Secret Service at that time, the conclusion is inescapable that Hoover

Nixon's plane, the same President Ford just before the concerned

2711

Jack Kennedy's Death

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as a matter of self-preservation, took President Johnson off the trail for fear the truth would reveal the monumental error in his report to the Warren commission.

Information since uncovered by me proves that at the time Earl Warren received the information of the Castro assassination plot, another man sitting with him while the intelligence was being relayed, leaked the information to the White House so the President would be aware of it if the different agencies attempted a cover-up.

What is most significant is the time frame between the last attempt on Castro's life, which was in late spring of 1963, and the assassination of the President which occurred on Nov. 22, 1963. Despite potential significance neither the head of the Secret Service nor the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation saw fit to inform the Warren Commission of the proximity of the events.

Further, official investigators of the President's death seemingly weren't too impressed by the pattern of Oswald's travels. Information was in the hands of the Warren Commission that Oswald had visited Moscow and had made several trips to Cuba.

Other reports linked him with Pro-Castro revolutionary groups in both New Orleans and Texas, but clear signs of involvement of the Cuban dictator in a death plot were ignored.

A most obvious flaw in the Warren Commission Report is the absence of any relevant distinctions and considerations between the assassination of President Kennedy and the assassination of other American Presidents.

The assassins of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and James Garfield and those who made attempts on the lives of other Presidents like Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and even Gerald Ford all carried out their nefarious crimes in the most public places and in close proximity to their victims.

They acted in an emotional context with no effort to disguise their bloody work or provide an avenue of escape.

This pattern is absent in the case of Oswald. His crime was coldly planned, down to a remarkably calculated determination of the parade route of President Kennedy and its relationship to the upper window of the Texas Book Depository from which he fired his rifle. He also felt he had provided an escape route for himself which he deemed foolproof. Perhaps it was, because Oswald was only trapped after committing another crime, killing a Dallas policeman.

All of this suggests that Oswald, unlike all other presidential assassins or would-be assassins, proceeded from long and careful planning inspired by forces beyond his own capabilities.

There is one other aspect of this horrendous crime against one of the nation's most loved of Presidents, which requires study in view of the circumstances immediately following the assassination. The attorney general brother, Robert Kennedy, went into a deep — almost catatonic state of depression which continued for such a long period that his family and friends despaired that he would not recover. There were even reports that when he learned of the death of his brother, he cried, "My God, I have killed my brother."

His mental attitude and long sustained depression was inconsistent with any normal reaction of grief at the loss of a loved one.

What might have been eating at the vitals of Robert Kennedy was the certain knowledge that the CIA plot to kill Castro of which he was a part, led unerringly to the death of his brother, the President of the United States. And possibly to his own death.

The motives of Fidel Castro, the words he uttered, documents in the hands of the Church Committee which are a part of a still-hidden record, and information in my files lead overwhelmingly to the conclusion that a charge of murder against Fidel Castro for the killing of John F. Kennedy can be supported.

I so charge and may God have some — but not too much — mercy on his miserable soul.

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
PHILIP A. HART, MICH. HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
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United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 22, 1976

The Honorable Frank Church
Chairman, Senate Select Committee
To Study Government Operations
With Respect To Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We will soon submit our Subcommittee Report to the full Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on the performance of the intelligence community in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President John Kennedy.

As you know, this work was carried out by a very few staff members over a three-and-a-half month period and limited to the narrow confines of the subject stated above.

We had neither the intention nor the capability to follow every rumor, analyze every theory, investigate every charge, or study every alleged conspiracy. We were not given such latitude by either our fellow committee members or Senate Resolution 21 establishing the Select Committee.

Thus, our Subcommittee Report does not attempt to provide a comprehensive evaluation or critique of the Warren Commission Report. It does, however, set forth information -- pertaining particularly to certain U. S. and Cuban activities -- which was not made available to the Warren Commission but which appears to have been relevant to the Warren Commission inquiry.

Our Subcommittee Report raises new questions in the following broad areas:

- * The details of Lee Harvey Oswald's contacts with Soviet and Cuban embassy officials in Mexico;
- * Oswald's contacts with anti-Castro groups;
- * Oswald's contacts with pro-Castro groups;

The Honorable Frank Church
March 22, 1976
Page 2

- * The degree to which knowledge of efforts to assassinate Castro by agencies of this government were deliberately concealed from the Warren Commission;
- * The degree to which attitudes prevalent in the FBI in the sixties affected either the assassination investigation or the FBI dissemination of information to the Warren Commission.

We believe such questions can only be answered by further investigation. Such investigation could be carried out by a small unit of the present Select Committee, by the Government Operations Committee or any other appropriate standing committee of the Senate, or by Senate resolution establishing a new Select Committee for this purpose. In any case, the knowledge and expertise of our own staff members active in this matter should be preserved and exploited. We believe a three to six month period would be required to pursue these questions.

We request a meeting of the full Committee at the earliest possible occasion to present our Subcommittee Report, to discuss its release by the Committee, and to seek guidance on further action to be taken.

Sincerely,

Gary Hart
U.S.S.

Richard S. Schweiker
U.S.S.

cc: The Honorable John Tower

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach
From: Jim Johnston
Date: November 7, 1975
Subj: Telephone Conversation re: Kennedy Assassination Plot

Dr. Harrison (phone: 659-8374), who is working on a history project with Senator McGovern, called to pass on information he obtained on an assassination plot against Kennedy. A woman he talked to claims that the CIA and OAS (the OAS was the French Secret Army Organization opposed to DeGaulle) plotted to assassinate Kennedy and DeGaulle in 1961 during Kennedy's trip to France. Kennedy's death would be made to appear accidental but the OAS would claim credit for DeGaulle's. A "hit man" was selected and his name is Romundo (phonetic).

The woman had planned to interview Romundo in October or November 1972 for CBS because Romundo identified Bernard Barker and another of the Watergate conspirators as two of the people who contacted him about the plot. She claims Romundo identified these two from photographs of a group of people, none of whom were identified for him. General Salan, head of the OAS, called off the assassination.

The woman originally was told by CBS that Dan Rather would go to Paris with her to interview Romundo. Rather backed out. She then teamed up with a man named Baer (phonetic) who was Newsweek Bureau Chief in Paris in 1972. She claims Baer was working for CIA and attempted to hinder the attempts to interview Romundo. She never got the interview because Romundo left Paris before she got to talk to him and made off with the advance he was paid.

She talked to Peter Kalisher in Paris who gave her some help. He told her she was free to file a story but because she had no verification, Kalisher did not think it would be printed. Therefore, she has not filed a story on this information.

Dr. Harrison said he received the information in confidence because the woman, Dorea Robineau, did not want to talk to any authorities about this. If we are interested, Dr. Harrison will interview her again on tape and furnish us a transcript.

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach
From: Dawson/Dwyer/Greissing
Date: December 2, 1975
Subject: Information on James P. Hosty, Jr.

<u>I. Background Information on J.P. Hosty, Jr.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Comments</u>
A. Mr. Hosty graduated from Notre Dame in June 1948	Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission	
B. Mr. Hosty joined the FBI on January 21, 1952	"	
C. S/A Hosty's first assignment was to the Louisville Division - general investigations	"	
D. On December 2, 1953, S/A Hosty was transferred to the Dallas Division	"	
<u>II. Opening of the Oswald Case</u>		
A. On 6/26/62 Oswald was interviewed by S/As Fain and Carter. Oswald was questioned about his stay in Russia and if Soviet agents had contacted him in the U.S.	7/10/62 Investigative Report of S/A Fain re: Lee Harvey Oswald.	Administrative cover sheet reveals FBI agents asked Oswald to take a polygraph test.

II. Opening of the Oswald Case

Facts

- B. S/A Hosty stated it was the practice of the FBI to interview immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain on a selective basis and that Marina Oswald was one of these persons to be interviewed (SOBIR)
- C. While attempting to locate Marina Oswald on March 4, 1963, S/A Hosty determined through INS records that Marina had moved from Ft. Worth to Elsbeth Street in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas
- D. In a further attempt to locate Marina Oswald, S/A Hosty interviewed Mrs. Tobias, the landlady of the Elsbeth Street address, on March 11, 1963. S/A Hosty found that Mrs. Tobias had evicted Lee and Marina Oswald because of their alleged fighting and his alleged drinking.

Source

1. The ^{report} following appeared from S/A Fain, 8/30/62 -
On 7/12/62 Hosty went to the INS to inquire about Marina Oswald.
- On 8/16/62 the FBI interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald regarding his background.
2. On 7/25/62 the cases of both Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald were placed on the pending inactive list.

Report by S/A Hosty 3/25/63 from SAC Dallas to Director.

Report by S/A Hosty 3/25/63 from Dallas to Director.

Comments

Is Marina's case reopened or changed from pending inactive to pending status?

This required that after 6 mos. the case would be re-opened & reviewed

1. At this time the case of Lee Harvey Oswald was closed.
2. Was Lee Harvey Oswald recruited by S/As Fain or Hosty as an informer on the Cuban exiles.

- ^{Hosty} 1. Report stated they left the house and were not evicted.

Question

- ① When did Marina move in w/ the Paines
- ② When the identity of Ruth Paine was determined what type of background investigation was conducted

II. Opening of the Oswald Case

<u>Facts</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Comments</u>
E. On March 13, 1963, S/A Hosty verified that the Oswalds were living at 214 Neely Street, also in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.	Report by S/A Hosty 3/25/63. From SAC Dallas to Director.	1. Because of their marital problems S/A Hosty believed it was not the time to interview Marina
F. On March 31, 1963, S/A Hosty request the supervisor in Dallas to reopen the case to him, and he would interview Marina in 45 days.	Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64, before the Warren Commission	2. Hosty wanted to determine where Lee Harvey Oswald was working.
G. In May 1963, S/A Hosty found that the Oswalds had left the Dallas area.	Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before the Warren Commission	
H. Approximately the first week of June 1963, S/A Hosty received information from the Dallas Informant T.2 of the FBI that Lee Harvey Oswald had handed out FPCC leaflets on April 21, 1963, in Dallas.	Investigative Report 9/10/63 by S/A Hosty.	1. S/A Hosty does not believe the April 21, 1963 event took place because he would have heard about it.
I. On July 17, 1963, S/A Hosty received a communication from the New Orleans office advising that Lee Harvey Oswald was in New Orleans and the New Orleans FBI was requesting information on Oswald be furnished.	8/23/63 Airtel SAC Dallas to Director re: Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald.	2. At this time Dallas had no information or evidence linking the FPCC in any way with Dallas.
		1. What did Lee Oswald do in New Orleans to be noticed by the FBI?
		2. At this time Dallas had no information or evidence linking the FPCC in any way with Dallas

II. Opening of the Oswald Case

<u>Facts</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Comments</u>
J. 7/29/63 New Orleans office requested to verify residence of subjects	8/23/63 Airtel SAC Dallas to Director re: Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald.	
K. New Orleans office notified Dallas on Aug. 13, 1963, of change of address for Oswalds to 4905 Magazine St.	"	
L. S/A Hosty testified he had no further contact with the Oswald case until October 1963.	1. Testimony of James P. Hosty, Jr. 5/5/64 before Warren Commission. 2. 8/21/63 report Director to SAC New Orleans with 3 copies to Dallas.	1. Incident in New Orleans 8/9/63 re: Oswald's arrest. 2. However, he prepared a report of September 10, 1963 regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

III. Reopening of the Case in Dallas

A. On October 3, 1963 S/A Hosty received a communication from New Orleans that Oswald had left New Orleans	New Orleans Airtel to Dallas 10/22/63 re: 10/2/63 New Orleans Airtel to Dallas (missing).	1. Marina departed New Orleans 9/25/63 and requested the Dallas office to locate the Oswalds.
B. Marina departed in a car with Texas plates, while Lee stayed behind, however, he disappeared the next day.	9/25/63 Report by S/a Kaack	1. Case was sent to the Dallas office and re-opened to Hosty. 2. How did they (New Orleans) know to send the case to Dallas?
C. At this time they were aware of Oswald's FPCC connections.		1. Was FPCC used as a front or wedge between CP--SWP; Cuban nationals

III. Reopening of the Case in Dallas

<u>Facts</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Comments</u>
D. On 25 October 1963, S/A Hosty learned that Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in the early part of October 1963	10/24/63 Airtel from SAC New Orleans to Director re: Lee Harvey Oswald (copies to Dallas) with enclosure of 10/18/63 cablegram from Legat Mexico City to Director, re: Lee Harvey Oswald.	
E. On 29 October 1963, S/A Hosty received word from New Orleans advising that they had a change of address for Lee and Marina Oswald to 2515 W. 5th St., Irving Texas.	10/25/63 Airtel SAC New Orleans to Director/SAC Dallas.	1. Gives Oswald's address and seeks verification
F. Hosty conducted pretext interview of Marina Oswald to verify the address on 10/30/63.	10/30/63 Airtel SAC Dallas to Director.	
G. On November 1, 1963, S/A Hosty contacted Ruth Paine in an attempt to locate Lee Harvey Oswald.	11/4/63 Airtel Dallas to Director. 11/9/63 Letter from Oswald to Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. 11/19/63 Airtel SAC Washington Field office to Director. 3/19/64 Testimony of Ruth H. Paine before Warren Commission.	1. Ruth Paine told S/A Hosty that Lee Harvey Oswald lived in Oak Cliff and worked at the TSBD. 2. Ruth Paine stated Lee Harvey alleged the FBI had him fired from every job he had. 3. Letter from Oswald implies that he was present during Hosty interview of 11/1/63. 4. Possible mail intercept.

III. Reopening of the Case in Dallas

<u>Facts</u>	<u>Sources</u>	<u>Comments</u>
H. During most of the interview with Ruth Paine on Nov. 1, 1963, Marina Oswald was napping with her children.	Testimony of James P. Hosty, Jr. 5/5/64 before Warren Commission	1. S/A Hosty asked Marina no questions on Nov. 1, 1963. 2. S/A Hosty wanted to be assured that Lee Harvey Oswald was not in a sensitive industry.
I. On November 4, 1963, S/A Hosty requested Dallas become the office of origin.	F.D.128 (change office of origin)	1. Dallas became office of origin for Marina 11/15/63, and for Lee Harvey Oswald 11/19/63
J. On 11/5/63 S/A Hosty made another attempt to locate Lee Harvey Oswald, S/As Hosty and Wilson stopped at Ruth Paines; however, she was unable to obtain his address.	Testimony of James P. Hosty, Jr. 5/5/64 before Warren Commission.	1. S/A Hosty had no contact with Marina on Nov. 5, 1963. 2. What was the extent of Hosty's contacts with the Oswald family other than those reported in official FBI reports.

SOURCE

COMMENTS

IV. S/A Hosty's Involvement With
Other Agencies On 11/21-22/63

Facts

- A. On Nov. 21, 1963, S/A Hosty took "Wanted For Treason" posters to the Secret Service. He also assisted another agent giving information about a man from Denton, Texas
- B. As of 9 a.m. on 11/22/63 there had been no contact between the Secret Service and the Dallas FBI Office
- C. After the meeting on 11/22/63 S/A Hosty joined an Army Intelligence Agent, and an agent of the Alcohol Tax unit of the Treasury Department until 11:30 that morning
- D. While eating lunch S/A Hosty heard that both the President and Vice President had been shot

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

S/A Hosty gave his information to S/A Warner

Who were the agents that joined Hosty?

V. Post Assassination

Facts

- A. Upon receiving word that the President had been shot S/A Hosty returned to the FBI office but was sent to Parkland Hospital only to be asked to return to the office
- B. At 1330, S/A Hosty received word that Tippett had been slain in Oak Cliff and the suspect was surrounded in a movie theater
- C. After 1400, S/A Hosty received information that the suspect was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald
- D. S/A Hosty immediately pulled Oswald's file when he found out that Dallas became the office of origin

SOURCE

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before Warren Commission

COMMENTS

When S/A Hosty arrived in the FBI office he was told to review his files for leads on the possible assassin

1. Hosty stated he was shocked because he had no reason to believe that Oswald was capable to assassinate the President of the United States

2. Lee Harvey Oswald "was a security risk of a sort, but not the type of person who would engage in violence." (p.473)

1. S/A Hosty took file on Oswald to Shanklin

Q's
① why did Hosty have Oswald's file out at that time

SOURCE

COMMENTS

E. SA C Gordon Shanklin later sent S/A Hosty to the Dallas Police Department to sit in on the interview of Lee Oswald

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before the Warren Commission

F. At approximately 3 p.m., when S/A Hosty was on his way to the interview room, he was told by Lt. Revill that he had a hot lead regarding a man named Lee from the TSBD

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before the Warren Commission

1. Hosty responded by telling Revill that Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee of the TSBD, was arrested around 2 p.m.

2. Running from the basement to the third floor, Hosty told Revill Lee Harvey Oswald was the main suspect in this case

G. S/A Hosty told Lt. Revill that he believed Oswald possessed no potential for violence (p. 464)

Testimony of James P. Hosty 5/5/64 before the Warren Commission

Testimony of Lt. Jack Revill, 5/13/64 before Warren Commission

CE-709,838,711

Testimony of V. J. Brian 5/13/64 before Warren Commission

3. Revill was also told by Hosty that Oswald was the one who defected and returned in 1962

1. Lt. Revill contradicted Hosty in his memo 11/22/63 (CE 838,709). Revill states, "Agent Hosty further states that the FBI was aware of the subject (Oswald) and they had information that this subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy

2. According to Lt. Revill, S/A Hosty came running to him and said, "Jack, a Communist killed President Kennedy. . . We had information that he was capable of this."

3. Report was made within an hour of Hosty's statement.

SOURCE

COMMENTS

VI. Interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald

Facts

A. S/As Bookhout and Hosty entered the office of Capt. Fritz where Oswald was being questioned by Capt. Fritz. During the questioning, S/As Hosty and Bookhout just observed.

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

1. This interview commenced at 3:15 p.m. and when Lee Harvey Oswald heard S/A Hosty's name he reacted violently stating, "Oh, so you are Hosty. I've heard about you. . . I am going to fix you FBI . . . If you want to talk to me don't bother my wife, come and see me." (pp. 466,467)

Testimony of S/A Bookhout, 4/8/64, before Warren Commission

2. According to S/A Bookhout, both he and Hosty did question Oswald. (p. 310)

B. During the interrogation Oswald denied owning the rifle. He told Capt. Fritz the following: 1) he had defected to the Soviet Union; 2) admitted that he was secretary for the FPCC in New Orleans; 3) lived at 1026 Beckley under the name O. H. Lee; 4) has been employed at the TSBD since 10/15/63 and has access to the entire building; 5) went to lunch at noon on 11/22/63 and had purchased a coca cola to have with his lunch and was in there when JFK passed the building;

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

1. After Oswald denied owning the rifle he stated that, "Truly, the Superintendent of the TSBD, had one in his office a few days before the assassination."

Testimony of James W. Bookhout, 4/8/64, before Warren Commission

SOURCE

COMMENTS

6) he left because with all the confusion there would be no more work for that day; 7) he took a bus home, changed and proceeded to a movie; 8) he carried the pistol because he felt like it and admitted that he had resisted arrest; 9) denied being in Mexico except to visit at Tijuana on the border.

2. "Oswald emphatically denied shooting" Officer Tippit or President Kennedy (Hosty, p. 468) - (Bookhout, p. 312)

3. Hosty asked him if he had been in Mexico City (Bookhout, p. 311)

C. S/A Hosty did not tell Police Chief Curry about the New Orleans arrest or the FBI file on Lee Harvey Oswald

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

D. The interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald ended at 4:05 p.m. and S/A Hosty said he never saw Oswald again

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

1. Remained in the outer office of Capt. Fritz until 8 p.m. on 11/22/63

Testimony of S/A Bookhout, 4/8/64, before Warren Commission

E. At 6 p.m. on 11/22/63, SAIC Sorrels and 5 other Secret Service agents entered Capt. Fritz's office to interview Lee Harvey Oswald

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

1. S/A Hosty knew the FBI had no jurisdiction over the assassination and believed if anyone did it would be the Secret Service

2. S/A Hosty later discovered no Federal Agency had jurisdiction

SOURCE

COMMENTS

F. S/A Hosty called Sorrels aside and told him that FBI HQs could furnish Secret Service HQs files on Lee Harvey Oswald and there were two items that Hosty couldn't give Sorrels because they were secret. [contacts with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and Washington, D.C.]

Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

S/A Patterson memo to Chief, 1/23/64

1. S/A Hosty also talked with S/A Patterson of the Secret Service and told him Oswald had made contact with two subversive agents around 15 days prior to the assassination.

2. Contact with the Embassy in Mexico City was well before the assassination so who or what were the subversive agents Oswald contacted 15 days prior to the assassination

VII. Events After 11/23/63

Facts

A. S/A Hosty was not at the Dallas Police Department on Nov. 23 or 24

[A-F] Testimony of James P. Hosty, 5/5/64, before Warren Commission

1. Talked with Ruth Paine on Saturday morning, 11/23/63

B. Worked around the clock on 11/22/63 and 11/23/63

C. S/As Hosty and Brown interviewed Marina Oswald on 11/27/63

1. S/A Gopadze (Secret Service) interpreted the interview

D. S/A Hosty talked with Truly in January or February 1964. Truly was aware of the parade passing the TSBD

1. Did not question Truly regarding the rifle in his office

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SOURCE

COMMENTS

- E. Prior to 11/22/63 S/A Hosty knew of no incidents where the FBI was called in to assist the Secret Service and definitely not on 11/22/63
- F. No recollection of discussing Lee Harvey Oswald with his supervisor S/A Kenneth Howe prior to the assassination

ADDENDUM TO HOSTY/FBI CHRONOLOGY OF FBI CONTACTS WITH OSWALDS

	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
A. On November 27, 1963, Secret Service agent Gopadze conducted a briefing with FBI agents Brown and Hosty on "proposed interview of Marina Oswald." (Gopadze functioned as interpreter at the interview.) Hosty admits that he interviewed Marina on or about October 27, 1963, at the Paine home in Irving, Texas, and that Mrs. Paine served as interpreter.	11/30/63, USSS Investigative Report, S/A Phillips and Gopadze	
B. On November 27, 1963, the reporting Special Agent heard Gopadze remark to Hosty that Marina had recognized Hosty as the FBI agent who interviewed her on or about October 27, 1963.	11/30/63, USSS Investigative Report, S/A Max Phillips	Did Hosty interview Marina on Nov. 26? or Nov. 27? or both?
C. On November 26, 1963, Marina Oswald was interviewed by FBI agents Hosty and Brown in the presence of reporting agent (Gopadze?) and Phillips at the Six Flags Inn. Marina said that she and Lee felt that the FBI was responsible for Lee losing his jobs.	11/29/63, USSS Investigative Report, S/A Gopadze	

MEMORANDUM

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Date: December 3, 1975

Re: Telephone conversation with Wendall Roache

Following up on yesterday's initial phone contact, I spoke with Roache this afternoon for about 20 minutes. He again was cooperative and agreed to come to D.C. as long as it was cleared with his superiors.

Roache explained that in 1963 he was in charge of IN&S' New Orleans Border Patrol Station; i.e., Station senior, which was not in the Customs House. The Station reported directly to the New Orleans District Office, which at that time was run by Edward L. Cupp. Bob Brewer was then in charge of the B.R. section in the Regional IN&S Office in Richmond, Va.

According to Roache, IN&S' role is to determine who is an alien, and prevent unauthorized border crossings. However, frequent additional requirements were levied upon IN&S (such as supplementing federal marshalls). In the instant area, IN&S New Orleans was charged with the responsibility of surveilling various Cuban "groups" in New Orleans. Although Roache cannot specifically recall who initiated the requirement, he assumes it came through Justice and stated that Cupp should be clearer on the details.

Included in this surveillance was the group of "nuts" headed by David Ferrie. Roache knew the details on Ferrie i.e., dismissal from Eastern Airlines, homosexual with perverse tendencies ("nuttier than a fruitcake"), etc. He stated that Ferries' office - on a side street between St. Charles and Camp -- (we'll have a street map for him) was under surveillance [although he never surveilled it, another inspector drove him past it and identified it]; that Lee Harvey Oswald -- who was identified by IN&S as an American when he first appeared on the New Orleans street scene (he does not recall the circumstances surrounding the identification) -- was seen going into the offices of Ferries' group, and "Oswald was known to be one of the men in the group."

Roache was aware that Ferries' group was anti-Castro, that Ferrie had a plane at the airport [a C-5 or 5W] and that it was believed that Ferrie was going to take his brigade --

which was "being trained by a 6-foot ex-Marine" -- at Lake Poncetrain. He further stated that Ferrie like young men and was known to "give these guys all sorts of pills at the training camp and take movies of them."

Roache stressed that the NOPD (specifically the intelligence division) and the East Metie's (phonetic) Sheriff's Office had reports on Ferries' group. He added that "Garrison had something; I read his reports in the newspaper and they were correct, "he received good intelligence information, whether he was using it for politics or not." Roach also noted that (1) Garrison was all eyes and ears in the French Quarter and (2) that he had heard Ferrie was running when he was killed.

Roache did not know:

- (1) Whether Oswald ever visited the training camp;
- (2) about any organized crime tie-ins;
- (3) about Oswald being arrested for getting into a fight;
- (4) about Oswald's alleged anti-Cuban politics;
- (5) whether Oswald had any contacts with other law enforcement and/or intelligence agencies;
- (6) of a restaurant called "Pedro's";
- (7) specific dates for any facts described herein.

Roache himself had seen Oswald on only one occasion: when Oswald was passing out handbills at a point not too far from Jackson Square (also not too far from the Trade Mart).

A most interesting occurrence was touched on by Roache. He related that Ron Smith happened to receive a call from the N.O.P.D., which at that time had Oswald in custody. Apparently Oswald would only speak Russian and the N.O.P.D. deduced that he was Russian. Smith went to the N.O.P.D. and Roache believes that he identified Oswald as an American citizen. After that, Oswald spoke in English. Roache does not know if Smith filed a report. He did state that he talked to Smith about it two weeks ago, adding that he had no objection to my telling Smith that he had referred me to him.

We generally discussed IN&S record keeping. Apparently almost all of Roache's reports to Cupp were oral. He does not believe that any reports were written on the afore-

mentioned points, with the exception of the levying of requirements on IN&S.

Roache had limited, if any, contact with De Oweys, or any other FBI (or CIA) agent "I knew him." He also told me that IN&S did not have informants in these groups. (No idea of anyone that had.)

I asked Roache who else beside Cupp, Smith and he was likely to have known about Oswald. (I assume we can get IN&S records.) He suggested Russell Bruce.

IN&S local investigations office (no BP office) would have checked out Cubans, etc. in Dallas. (Let's get their agents' lists too.)

MEMORANDUM

January 12, 1976

To: Pat Shea
From: Paul Wallach
Re: Carver Gayton

As we discussed, I would appreciate your interviewing ex-FBI agent Gayton in Seattle on Friday, January 16, 1976.

There will be two general areas of inquiry. The first is Warren Commission related, and more specifically involves James Gouchenaur's statements (which have a ring of plausibility) that SA James P. Hosty told Gayton that Oswald was a psi who's "status had changed". Gouchenaur also related that Hosty had been trying to develop Oswald as a psi, that Oswald had a mail drop and was being pressured to inform (on what is a good question) and that Hosty even went to Oswald's apartment to leave a note (against Bureau regulations) when he hadn't heard from Oswald. According to Gouchenaur, these statements were made to Gayton after "Hosty blew an organized crime stake-out in Kansas City and Gayton helped him cover up."

Gouchenaur would also have us believe that Gayton left the Bureau primarily because of his dissatisfaction with their handling of the "King case" and investigation of his assassination. In this regard Gayton is alleged to have stated that

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although the Bureau had been tailing King for years, the tail was pulled off the morning of the assassination; that the King assassination was an embarrassment to the Bureau.

As I mentioned, it is imperative that we proceed cautiously as there is some question as to Gouchenaur's credibility. Mike and I will talk to you about this and other matters before your departure.

cc: Mike Epstein
Tom Dawson

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MEMORANDUM

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Date: December 3, 1975

Re: Telephone Conversation with Wendall C. Roache

Yesterday's interview with Orest Pena produced two names for us to follow up on (1) Wendall Roache (I&NS), and (2) David Smith (U.S. Customs). I immediately contacted Steve Blackhurst and Bob McBrien, Justice and Treasury Departments respectively, to facilitate the location of these persons.

This morning John Matson (I&NS) called and informed me that Roache was presently with the Border Patrol in Celexio, California [714-357-1143]. I informed Matson that I would be in touch with Roache; Matson suggested that I just touch base with Roache's supervisor, Eldon Wooley.

Wooley informed me that Roache was on the 4 to 12 shift and would call me as soon as he came into the office.

Roache called at approximately 3:55 (E.S.T.). I provided him with some background on the Committee; he knew who we were and stated "you fellows are doing the partial reopening of the Warren Commission." I also told him that although we had contacted I&NS headquarters to secure his name, we do not discuss what a witness tells us with anyone outside the Committee.

It is my impression that Roache was not surprised to hear from us. [Possibly notified by I&NS in D.C., but that doesn't follow from my conversation with Matson.] I also believe that Roache was relieved to hear from us. ["I've been waiting twelve years to talk to someone about this."] He expressed a desire to cooperate fully; willing to come to D.C. at our convenience.

Roache immediately stated: "You want to talk to Ron L. Smith too, don't you?" I hedged and asked him why did he think that. He responded that "Ron had gone down to the police station after receiving a call from the police [N.O.P.D.], something about Oswald arrested and they thought him to be a Russian." Roache informed me that Smith is presently with I&NS' El Centro Office.

Roache began talking about Oswald. He "saw him around frequently," and recalled "that he had an office in" I cut him off, politely suggesting that we go over all of this in an interview session.

I asked Roache to let me know a convenient date for his trip. He talked to someone [it was probably his supervisor whose voice I heard in the background] and then asked couldn't we come there. I said that although it wasn't a usual practice, it might be practical in view of our desire to also speak to Mr. Smith. I then suggested to Roache that he let us get in touch with Smith. I left it with Smith that we would be getting back to him within two days.

In view of the Smith and Roache interviews -- along with the possibility that James Smith (U.S. Customs) is in San Diego -- it would expedite matters to have someone go out to California. I mentioned this to Ed; we agreed to firm things up tomorrow.

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DRAFT

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Date: December 9, 1975

Re: Ronald L. Smith

Ron Smith (INS) finally returned my call this afternoon (714-352-6307; 352-0521). Ron did not want to come in to testify, primarily because "he would have nothing to add." I stressed that our fact finding mission required that we evaluate and put the pieces of testimony together. Ron agreed to come in.

Ron was a Boarder Patrol Inspector with the New Orleans Station in 1962 and 1963, transferring to Blain (phonetic), Washington, in April of 1963. One seemingly uneventful day, he received a not so unusual radio call requesting verification of an alien, i.e., the First Precinct of the N.O.P.D. had an individual in custody who claimed to be Cuban. Responding to the call, Ron proceeded to the First Precinct where he interrogated a prisoner (in fact, not sure if booked or aware of charges) named Lee Harvey Oswald, who was claiming to be Cuban. (Ron does not recall if he was speaking Spanish -- and has no recollection on his own of Oswald speaking Russian.) Ron could not give me a date, the names of any persons at the jail, nor the specifics (or even generalities) as to what Oswald said. After five minutes of "interrogation," Oswald admitted that he was an American citizen and Smith took off.

He does not recall discussing this event with anyone, including co-workers at INS; however, when Oswald's picture hit the press, Ron immediately told his wife "this is the guy I interviewed in New Orleans."

Ron admitted frequent contact with Orest Pena. Pena's brother told him that Orest was working for (or was going to work for) the FBI. He also recalls Custom's David Smith.

PGW/dsm

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Conversation with Mark Hollanbaugh (Shanklin's attorney)

I called Hollenbaugh again today to inquire as to when Shanklin would be appearing for his executive testimony before the Committee. For the record, I originally contacted Hollanbaugh early this week after Paul Daly had informed me that he was representing Shanklin. Hollanbaugh came on quite strong and informed me that he wanted to review our documents prior to Shanklin's testimony before Edwards' House Subcommittee; after which testimony we would then talk to Shanklin and reach a determination as to whether or not Shanklin would appear here. I told him that this was not acceptable, that as I had mentioned to him in original conversation, whatever documents we were going to use in Shanklin's deposition would be available to him prior to the deposition for his review but that I in turn wanted a commitment as to whether or not Shanklin would appear. Hollenbaugh cited some statutory authority for his position, continued screaming.

I then discussed the issuance of a subpoena with Messrs. Schwarz and Smothers who concurred in my decision and authorized the securing of such subpoena from the Chairman. However, in the interim -- after I had contacted the FBI's Paul Daly to secure Shanklin's address for the purpose of serving the subpoena -- Hollenbaugh called me back and said that Shanklin would be as cooperative with the Committee and that he would be in at the earliest possible date.

I explained to Hollenbaugh -- as had Jim Johnston -- that the earliest possible date had to be soon, and Hollenbaugh agreed that every effort would be made to have Shanklin come in next week.

As we left it, Hollenbaugh is going to call me tomorrow to let me know Shanklin would be appearing.

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MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Thomas Dawson

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Testimony of FBI agents

This afternoon I again called Paul Daly to reaffirm my request that Special Agent Gary Wilson be produced for executive session testimony on Monday December 15, 1975. Paul informed me that Wilson had retired and that it would take him "sometime" to get me his address. I would like you to call Paul back on this Friday morning.

I also informed Paul that we wanted to take testimony from Special Agent Robert W. Bariett, Joe A. Pearce, and John Quigley (Quigley is presently retired and living in Minnesota). In this regard Paul promised to inform me as to whether Bariett and Pearce were still with the Bureau and if not, to give me their names and address. (We have Quigley's address). During this conversation I also outlined the subject matters that would be covered at the deposition at each of the affirmed agents (as I had done with .A. Hosty, Hietman, and Shanklain) to allow Paul to secure the necessary releases from their employment agreement. I would also like you to follow up on these with Paul this morning so that we can get the agents in here next week.

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Dawson and Greissing

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Interviews of Secret Service Agents

This afternoon I spoke with Robert McBrien and after thanking him for the documents that were sent over this afternoon I informed him that we wanted to speak with Elmer Moore on December 22, 1975 (at 10 am - there may be some travel difficulties due to the holidays) and Forest Sorrells on either the 18th or 19th of December.

Bob promised to get back to me as soon as he made the necessary arrangements.

If we haven't heard from Bob by Monday afternoon, I would appreciate your giving him a call.

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Re:

This morning I spoke with the CIA's Walter Elder about the Claire Booth Luce allegations. I informed Walt that Bill Pauley had denied any connection with CIA amphibious "attacks" targeted at Cuba. Walt confirmed that Pauley had absolutely nothing to do with this with the isolated exception of Eastland's request, adding that "Claire is going on 72 now."

Walt had called me about a week ago and to my surprise mentioned that we should "pay some attention" to the allegations in the newspaper articles that had picked up Claire's story. He at that time offered to be of any assistance in this matter that we could. I took him up on it today and he offered to develop whatever internal leads he could for us. However, he was emphatic that he did not "want any letter" from me.

CC: Jim Johnston

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1975

To: Files

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Conversation with IRS' Thomas Glynn

This afternoon I called Tom to follow up on my written request for IRS material prepared in conjunction with the tax investigation of Jack Ruby (Rubenstein) in Detroit. Paul Michel had originally brought this investigation to my attention.

Tom informed me that the materials were on his desk and would be immediately reviewed by the "disclosure staff" to insure that no tax returns were provided to us. (This is in accordance with the established IRS-SSC procedures.) Tom promised to get back to me as soon as this review is completed (which would not take too long) and at that time the materials would be available for our review at the IRS.

CC: Tom Dawson

Dan Dwyer

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Dan Dwyer

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Interviews with INS agents

This afternoon I spoke with INS John Matson who informed me that Ted Baplas -- an investigator who had been in New Orleans in the early 1960's and who is still with INS -- was up on temporary assignment in Washington and that we could, if we desired, interview him before he left on Saturday. As I mentioned yesterday, I set up an interview that I would like you to handle at 10 am on Friday morning. Anything of substance comes out I would appreciate it if you would get it on record even if that requires having him come back some other time during the day if that is necessary to secure a reporter. (We don't necessarily need a Senator as we can have him swear to the truth of his testimony at the time he reviews it.)

With respect to my request to Matson for the location of certain other INS employees that had been mentioned to us, he provided the following information: J. H. Gunther (retired from Los Angeles office 4 years ago); Albert Thurmond (OIC Dallas, retired 3 years ago); W. C. Seabourn (retired from Lavamore, California office in 1967); Paul Hiborick (now stationed in Harlington, Texas - FTS - 8 - 734 - 4511 area code 512); Art Bero (lead investigator in New Orleans - at Heckler's office - scheduled for executive session testimony on Monday morning at 10 am); Clarence Johnson (district director New Orleans - retired in Portland, Oregon a year ago).

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MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1975

To: Ed Greissing

From: Paul Wallach

Re: Forest Sorrells and Elmer Moore

As I mentioned, I would like you to begin gathering together the relevant materials for these two Secret Service Agents and additionally prepare a very sketchy outline that can be given to Senators and used at the interview. (But nothing as detailed as the Hosty outline.)

CC: Dwyer and Dawson

MEMO TO FILES

FROM: Dan Dwyer

DATE: December, 9, 1975

RE: Notes on Testimony of Windel G. Roache, 12/9/75.

Mr. Roache suggested the names of some individuals who would have detailed knowledge of Cuban exile activities in New Orleans and who we might want to contact. They ^{are} ~~are~~ the following.

1. Eddie O'Donnell - former member of the NOPD, polygraph section; presently head of security at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.
Fairman
2. Mr. (fnu) Johnson - Director, INS Field Office, New Orleans in 1963.
3. Members of Investigative Section, INS Field Office, New Orleans.
 - a.) Art Barrels
 - b.) (fnu) Gunther - now in Arizona; head of Investigative Section, INS, New Orleans.
 - c.) Jim Heissman (sic) - investigator.
 - d.) Ted Paplas (sic) - "
 - e.) (fnu) Vickory (sic) - "

Roache said that any communications about investigations from CIA or FBI would be channeled through the Director, Mr. Johnson, or the heads of the Investigative Section. Roache strongly hinted that we follow up activities of the INS investigative section with regard to matters we discussed with him.

MEMORANDUM

November 18, 1975

TO : Paul Wallach
FROM : Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing
SUBJECT: Priority Secret Service Request

The following documents involve allegations of Alonzo Hudkins and reports of SA Patterson that are needed on a priority basis. All documents are identified by document and folder number and Secret Service index numbers when noted.

Document No. 15, folder 1

1. November 25, 1963 - Report of SA William H. Patterson (relative to questioning of Marina Oswald at Dallas Police Department)

Document No. 15, folder 3

1. December 14, 1963 - Report of SAIC Lane Bertram (Allegation of Alonzo Hudkins.
2. Memo to files from Thomas Kelley USSS index No. 705. (Include follow-up investigation of Hudkin's allegations).
3. December 11, 1963 - Report of SA Lane Bertram USSS index No. 640. (Allegation of Hudkins regarding Ruby's connection).

Document No. 15, folder 4

1. January 23, 1964 - Memo to Chief, Washington; (attn: Inspector Thacher), from SA Patterson. USSS index No. 974. (Patterson identifies FBI agent who discussed Oswald's contact with subversive agents.)
2. January 3, 1964 - two reports. SA Lane Bertram. USSS index Nos. 782 and 767. (Allegations of Alonzo Hudkins).

cm

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Dwyer/Greissing
DATE: November 18, 1975
SUBJECT: Secret Service Request

Attached are all documents, individually listed, that should be requested of the Secret Service. Item I lists areas of request that should provide leads into FBI documentation. Item II lists materials as they have been filed in Secret Service files. Included is a brief description of the relevance of each document (which should not be included in the document request.) The document request might be submitted by listing the documents as they are listed in the attached memo, excluding our description, e.g., Document #15, folder #3

1. 12/14/64 Report of SA Rice, USSS Index #000.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Dwyer/Greissing
DATE: November 18, 1975
SUBJECT: DOCUMENT REQUEST TO SECRET SERVICE REGARDING INVESTIGATION
OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION

I. The following request may provide "leads" to the FBI's investigation of the President's assassination.

A. Any and all reports reflecting SA Howlett's protective research relative to information received from the FBI Dallas office and subsequent Secret Service procedures investigating right-wing elements involved in a demonstration against Adlai Stevenson. Howlett's protective research in this regard centered on activities on October 30, November 15, and November 20, 1963 as described on Page 8 of the report of Chief James J. Reilly, December 18, 1963.

B. Any and all reports reflecting questioning of Donald Wayne House on 11/22/63 (or any subsequent dates) by SA's Roger C. Warner and James Howard, as referred to in a statement of SA Roger C. Warner, November 22, 1963 (filed in the Secret Service "Report").

C. Any information pertaining to the arrest and questioning of Bobby Savelle Janier and Gene Andre Guinn by Dallas Police on 11/22/63, as noted in Folder #6, #1613.

II. The following documents reflect investigative concern of the Secret Service or information which supplements investigations later assumed by the FBI.

A. "Report of the United States Secret Service on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." (2 volumes)

B. Document #15, Folder 1

1. 11/27/63 Report of SA C.E. Taylor relative to the return of the Presidential limousine to the White House garage and subsequent inspection of the car by Bureau agents. (USSS Index #310)

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2. 11/29/63 Report of SAIC Rice, New Orleans, includes comprehensive review of all leads pursued in New Orleans by the Secret Service shortly after the assassination.

C. Document #15, Folder 2

1. 12/4/63 Report of SA Rice relative to a Jack Martin described as one of the first suspects in the investigation.

2. 12/3/63 Report of SA Max D. Phillips and attachment (Russian note from Oswald to Marina).

3. 12/3/63 Report of SA Vial, New Orleans relative to alleged connection between Oswald and subversive elements in New Orleans (USSS Index # 407)

D. Document #15, Folder 3

1. 12/30/63 Report of SA Garry W. Stigaill. (Includes allegation of Chicago underworld informant that Ruby, Oswald and Tippett were acquainted) (USSS Index #737)

2. 12/19/63 Memo to files from James J. Rowley. (USSS Index #656)

3. 12/8/63 Report of William H. McClarin. (Information regarding Oswald's entrance into Mexico) (USSS Index #659)

4. 4/1/64 Report of John J. Howlett. (Includes lengthy interviews of proprietors of 3809 Meadowbrook address in Fort Worth, Texas at request of Griffin of Warren Commission staff) (USSS Index #1375)

5. 12/16/63. Report of John J. Kiljan. (Allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald stayed at Holiday Inn in Atlanta in summer of 1963 where he left revolver.) (USSS Index #617)

6. 12/14/63 Report of Gary R. Seale. (Allegation that Oswald visited gun shop requesting scope be mounted on rifle.) (USSS Index #617)

7. 12/13/63 Report of SA Anthony E. ^{GERRETS}~~Guretz~~. (Allegation of Jack Martin pertaining to David Ferrie and Lee Oswald.) (USSS Index #620)

8. 12/12/63 Report of William N. Carter. (Background information on Russian associates of the Oswalds in Dallas.) (USSS Index #613)

9. 12/12/63 Report of Elmer W. Moore. (Includes interviews of medical staff of Parkland Hospital.) (USSS Index #633)

10. Statement of Earline Roberts. (12/15/63) (USSS Index #641)

11. 12/11/63 Report of C.E. Taylor. (Statement of Donovan, acquaintance of Oswald in Marines.) (USSS Index #599)

12. 12/12/63 Report of SA A.B. Went^z. (Interview of Dr. Alexis Davison, American physician stationed at American Embassy in Moscow.) (USSS Index #569)

13. 12/12/63 Report of SA Leon Gopadze. (Marina states she had no prior knowledge of Oswald's Mexico City trip.) (USSS Index #632)

E. Document #15, Folder #4

1. 2/3/64 Report of Roger C. Warner. (Interview of James Powell, Army Intelligence, located in TSBD at time of the assassination.) (USSS Index #10089)

2. Dallas Police Report on assassination attempt against General Walker. (USSS Index #1032)

3. 1/17/64 Report of Anthony E. Gerretts and John W. Rice. (Interview of Mrs. Gainer, Oswald's landlord in New Orleans,; Garner reveals FBI agent Kaack interviewed her 4-5 times regarding Oswald, including the day after the Oswald family had left New Orleans [September 27, 1963] (N.B. these events, to SSCI knowledge, have not been recorded in FBI interviews so far reviewed.) (USSS Index #488)

F. Document #14

1. Transcription of tape of Dallas Police radio calls from approximately 12:30 to #:00 pm, 11/22/63.

G. Document #3

1. 6/13/70 Secret Service Report relative to alleged telegram to Jack Nellville from Oswald, 9/30/63.

2. 1/5/70 Secret Service Report relative to allegation of Bobby Joe Sorrell and Oswald's activities in Louisville, Kentucky in summer 1963.

3. 12/13/63 Report of SA's Gerrett and Rice relative to David Ferrie.

H. Marina Oswald File

I. Correspondence File

1. Letter from Hoover to Rowley 3/26/64 re: Windshield of the Presidential limousine.
2. Rowley to Rankin, Memo. 1/6/64, re: protection of the Presidential limousine.
3. Rowley to SAIC, 2/13/64, designating Inspector Kelley as liaison with the Warren Commission.
4. Rowley to Oehmann, Memo., 1/28/64 re: J.C. Brewer and his role in the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald.
5. Additions to Roy Kellerman's testimony of 3/9/64 to the Warren Commission dated 3/16/64.
6. Rankin to Rowley, 3/18/64, re: letter to Hoover requesting the Bureau examine the windshield of the Presidential limousine.
7. Rankin to Rowley, 3/24/64, re: Parade route, who released it to the press and with what authority? Response of 3/26/64.
8. Rowley to Rankin, 3/25/64, re: Statement of Dr. M. Perry, made on television interview 11/22/63. Why could this interview not be located?
9. Rankin to Rowley, 4/3/64, re: transportation to Mexico.
10. Sorrels to Rowley, 4/16/64, re: items of evidence.
11. Rankin to Rowley, 4/3/64, re: the Secret Service's failure to place men on the rear corner of the Presidential limousine.
12. Rankin to Rowley, 4/22/64, re Sylvia Odio with two inclosures.
13. Rowley to Rankin, 4/28/64, re: information on Oswald.
14. Rankin to Rowley, 5/19/64, re: Guide book for Marines.
15. Rankin to Rowley, 6/1/64, re: tapes.
16. Kelley memo to the Files, 6/10/64, re: request to secure tapes.
17. Rowley to Rankin, 7/10/64, re: Trade Mail decision.
18. Rankin to Kelley, 7/28/64, re: S/A Warner's interview of Miss Carlin (Little Lynn)
19. Sorrels to Chief, 8/27/64, re: Newspaper clippings of S/A Stewart, 1/15/64.
20. Rowley to Rankin memo, 1/6/64, SSIN #733

21. Memo from Rankin to Rowley, 12/30/63, re: Presidential limousine.

J. Folder #7

1. Report of S/A Douglas V. Chalvant, 4/5/67, re: William Somerset, FBI Informant.

2. Report of SAIC Herman, New Orleans, to Assistant Director Kelley, 2/20/67, re: S/A Anthony E. Gerrets memo of 12/13/63 re Ferrie.

3. Memo, 12/19/66 to Assistant Director Kelley from SAIC Herman re: Dean A. Andrews Jr.'s knowledge of who killed JFK.

4. Report by SAIC Rice, New Orleans, 12/6/63, re: Dean A. Andrews, Jr.

K. Documents Identified by USSS Index #

1. 12/3/64 Summary Report of SA's Tucker and Noonan (Includes information relative to delivery of machine guns to Cubans).

2. Undated memorandum, Rowley to Rankin re: agreement between Secret Service and Warren Commission. (SSIN #773)

3. Report of 8/11/64 from S/AS Rice and Gerrets responding to request of Wesley J. Liebler. (SSIN #1760)

4. Report by S/A Howlett re: the mileage of routes believed taken by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63. (SSIN #1722)

5. Report of S/A Warner re: participants in line-up, 11/23/63, with Lee Harvey Oswald. (SSIN #1730)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Dan Dwyer
DATE: November 19, 1975
RE: Scheduled Interview of Alonso Hudkins on November 20, 1975

I. Background Information

A. Alonso Hudkins: Personal Background

A Secret Service report indicated that Hudkins started his employment with the Houston Post (the newspaper for which he reported the President's assassination) about one month before the assassination. It is unknown how long he has been affiliated with the Baltimore News American. (George O'Toole alleged that Hudkins was once employed by H.L. Hunt during which time he was contacted by the CIA to undertake an assassination effort.)

B. Allegation that Oswald Was an FBI Informant

The Warren Commission met in Executive Session on January 22, 1964 to discuss the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission explained that Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas, had called him that morning and told him about the rumor. Carr identified the source of the rumor as Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade.

On January 24, Chief Justice Warren and Rankin met with Carr, Wade, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander and Leon Jaworski and Robert Storey. The Texas group reported that the rumor may have originated with Alonso Hudkins, reporter for the Houston Post.

In an undated memo for the record (probably written shortly after the 24th), Rankin states that he discovered a Secret Service report of S.A. Bertram dated 1/3/64 on January 23. The report stated that on December 18, Hudkin advised Secret Service that Allan Sweatt, Chief Criminal Division, Sheriff's Office, Dallas, mentioned that Oswald was being paid \$200 a month since September 1962 by the FBI "as an informant in connection with their subversive investigation". Hudkins also reported that the number

assigned to Oswald was S-172.

Rankin's memo further notes that the Secret Service advised on January 24 that Chief Sweatt stated he heard the informant rumor from Assistant DA, Alexander.

The routes that the FBI-Oswald rumor followed are peculiar. The Warren Commission was informed by Carr, who heard the rumor from Wade. Wade's assistant attributed the rumor to Alexander, who said he received it from Hudkins. However, Hudkins maintains he heard the allegation from Sweatt, who maintained he heard it from Alexander. (N.B. Neither Hudkins or Alexander testified before the Warren Commission)

Hudkin's involvement in publicizing the allegation since 1963 is more confounding. In 1973 Hudkins told a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer that he had invented the numbers S-172 and S-179 (also connected with an alleged Oswald informant status) and leaked the information during a phone conversation in order to determine if the FBI had tapped his telephone.

In an article published in the March 19, 1975, Hudkins wrote that the S-172 number was "made up" by himself, Assistant DA, Bill Alexander and Hugh Aynesworth (who was a reporter for the Dallas Morning News). Hudkins arranged a conference call, the three talked about Oswald's informant status, and "within 30 minutes" an FBI agent visited Hudkin's office to ask him questions about the Oswald story. From this exercise, Hudkins determined that the FBI had tapped one of the three's respective phones.

C. Hudkin's Allegation That Oswald Learned of a Plot to Assassinate Castro While Oswald Was in Mexico City

A Secret Service report by S. A. Bertram (12/14/63) states that on December 12, 1963 Hudkins advised that he received information from Felton West, Houston Post Washington Bureau representative, that Oswald heard of an American plot to assassinate Castro while he was in Mexico City, September 27-October 2, 1963. Allegedly, Oswald was also informed that President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson knew of the plot.

Secret Service Director Thomas Kelley talked to Felton West in Washington. West denied having informed Hudkins about any allegation involving Oswald's knowledge of an assassination plot against Castro. Director Kelley concluded Hudkins was a usually unreliable source of information.

D. Hudkin's Opinion That Jack Ruby's Roommate, George Senator, Might Have Some Connection with the Murder of Oswald

A Secret Service report of S. A. Bertram dated 1/3/64 reports that on December 16, 1963 Hudkin's called the Dallas Secret Service office and opined that George Senator had something to do with the murder of Oswald. Hudkins said that Ruby had a brother and a nephew who worked for Jimmy Hoffa in Detroit and that it was his "wild guess" that the Hoffa organization might somehow be involved in the assassination. Hudkins also noted that Ruby's attorney, Melvin L. Belli was an associate of Atty Abt who was the first attorney Oswald requested after he was taken into custody.

Furthermore, Hudkins reported that Atty. Thomas Howard and Ruby were present for the Oswald "show-up" outside of Captain Fritz's office in the Dallas Police Headquarters on the evening of November 22, 1963. Hudkins noted that Howard applied for a writ of release for Ruby "two minutes before Oswald got to the hospital" after the shooting by Ruby. Hudkins also noted he knew Ruby.

II. Proposed Questions

1. Did Hudkins, in fact, participate in the conference call as described in Hudkins' March story in the Baltimore News American. What was the approximate date of the conference call?

2. What indications did Hudkins have that would lead him to suspect his phone was tapped by the FBI?

3. Did Alexander and Aynesworth also participate in the conference call?

4. Who was the FBI agent that visited Hudkins "30 minutes" after the conference call?

4a. Hudkins states in the 3/10/75 Baltimore News American article that he participated in the conference call at his "desk at the Houston Post". Where were Alexander and Aynesworth? Were they subsequently interviewed by FBI agents? What assurances from this experience did Hudkins obtain that it was his phone and not Aynesworth's or Alexander's that was tapped?

5. Was Hudkins ever asked to testify before the Warren Commission? Was Hudkins ever interviewed by a member of the Warren Commission staff? If so, by whom?

6. How long was Hudkins associated with the Houston Post before the President's assassination? How long did Hudkins remain with the Post after the assassination?

7. Why did Hudkins wait until 1973 to "clarify" his role in the rumor that Oswald was an FBI agent?

8. Who initiated the idea for the informant story? Hudkins? Aynesworth? Alexander? Sweatt? Why was the number S-172 (or S-179) used (especially in light of Alexander's presumed experience with Bureau procedures)?

9. Did Hudkins ever receive any information from Felton West regarding Oswald's alleged knowledge of an assassination plot against Castro? Why, in 1963, would Hudkins place any credence in reports of American assassination plots against Castro?

10. Did Hudkins make up S-179?

11. What function did Ruby's relatives serve in the Hoffa organization?

12. Was Ruby present in Dallas Police Headquarters on Friday evening of the 22th? With whom did he associate while there?

13. Did Hudkins know Ruby? If so, for how long? Have any of Hudkin's notions about Ruby and the underworld been confirmed since his reporting in 1963?

14. (O'Toole alleged that Hudkins was recruited by CIA to undertake assassination while with H.L. Hunt oil company). Develop more background on Hudkins. Was he ever employed by H. L. Hunt?

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach

FROM: Dwyer/Greissing

SUBJECT: List of Secret Service Agents Investigating the
Assassination of President Kennedy

I Supervisors:

Inspector Kelley
Elmer Moore
Leon Gopadze

II Dallas Office

Forrest V. Sorrels
Wilma J. Duncan
James M. Howard
John Joe Howlett
Charles E. Kinhel
William H. Patterson
Lillian L. Rhyan
Virginia S. Smith
Robert A. Stewart
Roger C. Warner

III Others

Bill Carter
Gary Seals
T. Bailey
L. Heis
Tony Sherman
Charles Taylor
Arthur Blake
Max Phillips
C. Hardy
Alwyn Dicherson
Robert Jamieson
Harry Geighton
Charles Baber
Jerry Parr

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach
From: Dan Dwyer
Date: November 5, 1975
Re: Oswald File at Secret Service

Ed and I completed review of over one-half of the documents contained in the Secret Service files on Oswald. The following are notes on areas of interest in the documents and recommendations for appropriate document requests.

I. "Report of the Secret Service on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." This is the report that Mr. Kelly said was given to the National Archives. It has two volumes; the first being an overview of preparation made by the Secret Service in liaison with Bureau and Dallas officials for the President's trip, the second being appendices including individual reports of Special Agents discussing the special action they took after the President's assassination. Of particular interest are reports of activities at Parkland Hospital and the transferral of physical evidence from Dallas to Washington. It does not seem unreasonable to request a complete copy of the Report. Specific points of interest are outlined below.

A. A report by Chief James J. Reilly dated 12/18/63 states that on 10/30/63 the Dallas FBI office gave the local Secret Service office the name of a right-wing individual in the Dallas area that it considered Dangerous. The report states that S.A. Howlett met the informant of the right-wing group in Denton, Texas (where right-wing protesters demonstrated against Adlai Stevenson during his visit a few weeks before) on 11/15/63. On 11/20/63 the informant visited TV Station KRLD in Dallas with Howlett and a representative of the Criminal Investigation Division of Dallas Police, when film of the Stevenson demonstration was viewed. The informant identified the ringleaders; stills of these were given to Secret Service agents.

Recommendation: Howlett's part of protective research indicates that the Secret Service developed information on individuals in the general vicinity of Dallas who might be dangerous. Request any and all memoranda relating to Howlett's investigation of right-wing groups.

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B. Secret Service Agent Roger C. Warner filed a statement on 11/22/63 in which he stated that Special Agent James H. Howard arrived with Special Agent William Duncan at Parkland Hospital about 1:30 p.m. on 11/22/63. Howard informed Warner that a suspect had been captured by Fort Worth Police. Howard and Warner went to FYPD and questioned Donald Wayne House of Ranger, Texas.

Recommendation: This is the first substantive report about another suspect that has come to SSC attention. Request any and all memoranda of Howard and Warren that reflect results of questioning of Donald House.

C. In a statement dated 11/30/63, Special Agent Andrew Berger recounted his experiences while guarding the ER with SA Johnson at Parkland Hospital. Berger stated that an unidentified individual, who displayed CIA credentials, approached Berger in the hospital and said he would be available. Berger also stated that FBI SA Vincent S. Drain entered the hospital saying he was "sent by Hoover." Accompanying Drain was an individual whom Drain identified as a "doctor friend." Nurse Nelson entered the ER at 1:30 p.m. An unidentified individual (WM, 45 yrs, 6'2") attempted to forcibly enter the ER claiming he was an FBI agent. SA Berger and SA Johnson had to forcibly prevent the man from entering the ER. SA Killerman spoke to the man and asked him to go to the end of the hall. This event was witnessed by Congressman Olin Teague.

SA Johnson's statement of 11/30/63, affirms Berger's recounting of the incident.

Recommendation: Request the Bureau to grant SSC access to reports filed by SA Vincent Drain on investigation at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63.

II. A report filed by SA William H. Peterson on 11/25/63 reveals that Marina told Dallas Police during questioning that she was interviewed by the FBI 10 days before the assassination.

Additionally, Peterson recounted talking to an unidentified FBI agent present at the Dallas Station. The FBI agent, who was on the subversive desk, said that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents 15 days before the assassination.

Recommendation: Request Peterson's memo. Be on the lookout for references to FBI's knowledge of Oswald's subversive contact

SECRET

when receiving materials at Bureau.

III. Lifton's analysis of the windshield issue is partially documented in the Secret Service files. Additional information regarding those agents who were responsible for transferring the Presidential car from Dallas to Washington is found in the "Report" which should be requested.

MEMORANDUM

To: Dan Dwyer, Ed Greissing
From: Paul G. Wallach
Date: October 30, 1975
Re: Telephone conversation with David Lifton

Yesterday afternoon I spoke with David Lifton (213-826-1610; 11818-1/2 Dorothy Street, Los Angeles, California) who you recall had been mentioned to us by George O'Toole as the "Warren Commission expert on the Secret Service."

Dave is presently working on a manuscript which he hopes to have completed by the end of the year. Although he is quite protective of his work, he did begin to freely discuss certain areas that he thought we should be looking into.

The first such area centers on the windshield of the President's car. Lifton explained that the reporters at Parkland Hospital are quoted as having said that there was a bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. Apparently pictures were taken at that time but they were not dispositive of the "bullet hole" issue. In any event, the car was brought aboard the plane the next day and taken to the White House. After midnight on November 24, 1964, top FBI officials met in the garage and examined the automobile for over three and one-half hours. They were accompanied by two Secret Service agents who did no more than watch the FBI conduct the examination. The Secret Service agents' report allegedly states "of particular note to the FBI was the hole in the windshield."

According to Lifton, there is no Bureau report on the examination of the car. Four days later "a windshield of the car was removed and stored in the White House garage." Approximately four months later the Warren Commission asked the Bureau for a report on the windshield. The Bureau said that it did not have one. However, it informed the Warren Commission that the Secret Service had the windshield. However, this windshield had no hole in it. (There is a question as to whether or not this is the same windshield that was examined in the car.)

During the Warren Commission sessions, agent Frazier -- an FBI lab expert -- testified and according to the colloquy apparently had a "report" with him on the stand. During the exchange before the Commission, Specter stated "this will become

a part of our record." Although to date no "report" has been found, Lifton told me that handwritten notes on the Bureau's examination of the windshield have been located.

Subsequent to the Commission's investigation, Arlan Specter, in an interview for Life Magazine, is quoted as stating that "the window report was key." As stated previously, during Frazier's testimony Specter stated "this report will remain a permanent part of the Archives." Lifton feels it is important that it was not stated that this would become an important part of the Warren Commission's record.

Another matter that Lifton has concerned himself with is the question of why the Dallas Secret Service agents did not file reports until some five days (i.e. November 29, 1963) after the events in Dallas. Lifton told me that the report was scattered throughout the indexes of the Warren Commission materials; he referred me to a summary (CD-3) which he described as an enlightening document.

Lifton mentioned an incident in which Secretary Dillon -- who was heading for Japan with numerous other officials -- returned home when he heard of Kennedy's death and subsequently bawled out Secret Service Chief James Reilley. Lifton thinks it would be interesting for us to get into Reilley's and Dillon's files.

PGW/dsm

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MEMORANDUM

To: The Files
From: Paul G. Wallach
Date: October 29, 1975
Re: Meeting in Paul Daly's Office

Dan, Ed and I met with Paul Daly, Tom Bresson, and Bill Nettles (324-4256) in an introductory session to our Warren Commission-related review.

We were informed that the Bureau did not have an index of documents provided to either the Warren Commission or Archives, and that the preparation of such an index would be an extensive undertaking; i.e., producing one as requested in my letter of October 14, 1975 would take some 45 days. However, Bresson agreed that it would not be difficult to cull out and produce for us all agreements between the Warren Commission and FBI pertaining to the dissemination of documents.

Daly professed complete cooperation while at the same time commenting upon our Committee's finite existence. We explained that we would be making numerous categorical document requests in the very near future. More specifically, we agreed that in the first instance we would be requesting access thereby vitiating the need for extensive sanitization by the Bureau.

PGW/dsm

MEMORANDUM

To: The Files

From: Paul G. Wallach

Date: October 30, 1975

Re: Meeting at George Kalaris' Office (Chief, CI Staff)

Yestereay afternoon Ed, Dan and I met with George Kalaris and Bob Wall to discuss the document production problems that had arisen. Although the CIA had originally accorded us total review of the unexpurgated documents, they changed in midstream taking the position that we can only review highly sanitized versions.

Kalaris explained that the reason for the change was that he had not realized the magnitude of classified documents in the files; he stressed the need to protect sensitive sources and techniques. I told him that this was completely unacceptable to the Committee, noting that the Rockefeller Commission had been allowed (in the person of David Belin) to review unsanitized documents and reiterating that we had ourselves for some six or seven days had access to these documents. His explanation was that it was a "mistake" for this to have been allowed.

Our present document agreement stands as follows:

We have the right to review all but the most highly sensitive documents at the Agency in their original form. Kalaris will personally summarize the very few highly sensitive documents. We will be able to check any of the summaries against the original documents if we deem it necessary and, more over, have the right to right to review the sensitive documents in their entirety should we desire to do so. I believe this is a satisfactory agreement. We will begin our full-scale review on Monday morning.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing
DATE: November 4, 1975
RE: Review of Oswald 201 at CIA, November 3, 1975

Greissing and Dwyer returned to the CIA to review the Oswald 201 under the agreement set forth in the meeting of 1/28/75 between Mr. George Kalaris and Mr. Wall of the CI staff and members of the SSCI.

1. Mr. Wall outlined some security measures which Dwyer and Greissing agreed to comply with. First, any notes taken by members of the SSCI will be photocopied at the end of each session's review. Second, briefcases will remain in the custody of the CI office while documents are being reviewed.
2. Greissing and Dwyer were introduced to [redacted] (phonetic). Mr. Wall said that [redacted] would answer any substantive questions about the documents and the cryptograms used therein.
3. Mr. Wall explained that some of the documents now filed in the Oswald 201 were not filed there at the time of the President's assassination. Some were located in file 200 (miscellaneous international file); others in file 100 (miscellaneous domestic file); others in the WH Division files (those generated by the Mexico City station); and, others in the files reserved for documents with sensitivity indicators.

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Ed Greissing and Dan Dwyer
DATE: November 4, 1975
RE: Documents filed in the Oswald 201 at the CIA as of
November 22, 1963

I. The CIA has not yet been able to precisely define those 5 documents that were filed in Oswald's 201 file as of November 22, 1963. The CIA has no doubt that there were 2 documents from State, 2 from the FBI and 1 from Navy; the question is which 2 FBI documents were in the file. The three documents that were definitely filed in the 201 are the following:

1) State--Foreign Service Dispatch #806; "Citizenship and Passport: Lee Harvey Oswald"; 3/24/61
References: State A-173, 4/13/61
Amemb, Moscow, D-659, 3/24/61
Received: 11/16/61 (?)

2) State--Foreign Service Dispatch #317; 10/12/61;
enclosures: copies of 4 letters of Oswald to Amemb, Moscow
Reference: State OM 8/18/61
Received: 11/17/61 (?)

3) Navy--Memo to Hoover from H.T. Hadenburg, Dept. of Navy; 5/26/62; enclosure: letter from Oswald 3/22/62 re undesirable discharge
References: DNI memo 8083P92 of 3/22/62
DNI memo Conf. 031309Z of 3/62
Received: 5/1/62 (?)
cc: CIA, INS

According to Mr. Wall's appraisal of the Oswald 201, the other two (Bureau) documents are the following:

1) 7/3/61 Report of SA John W. Fain
cc: ONI, New Orleans
Received: 7/20/61 (?)

Mr. Wall called Mr. Paul Hartman to clarify the identification of the five documents found in the Oswald 201 in 11/22/63. Mr. Hartman advised that the two FBI documents were the following:

- 1) 5/12/60 Report of SA John W. Fain "Fund Transmitted to Residents of Russia"
Received: 5/25/60 (original file location is noted as 74-500)
- 2) 10/31/63 Report of SA Kaa ck, re Oswald FPCC activities in New Orleans

Mr. Wall promised to make more efforts to determine which two Bureau reports were included in the 201.

II. Two CIA documents that were forwarded to the Warren Commission and that are now of interest to the SSCI surfaced during a discussion with [redacted] They should be included in a document request.

- 1) 3/6/64 Memo from Helms to Rankin, complete inventory of 30 items in possession of the CIA on 11/22/63.
- 2) 1/31/64 Memo from Helms to Rankin "Information Developed by the CIA on Activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City, 9/28-10/3/63." In a footnote, Helms explains that the Oswald 201 was opened on 12/9/60 shortly after the CIA had received a memorandum from the State Department which listed a number of recent American defectors to the USSR.

MEMORANDUM

To: Dan Dwyer
From: Paul Wallach
Date: October 28, 1975
Re: Anson's New Times article entitled "The Man Who Never Was."

Anson suggests in this article certain documents that we would want to look at and certain individual's files that we would probably want to review.

More specifically, on page 45 in the folder, Anson, in the last paragraph, states: "More than ten years later a top secret Commission memorandum which lent further weight to the Odio story was declassified." However, Anson states that numerous key portions of the document are censored. On page 44, he also states: "The same memorandum that backs up Mrs. Odio, raises questions about the authenticity of Oswald's passport. The relevant section of the memo, however, is almost entirely censored; more than a dozen lines are blanked out. Additionally, Anson refers to a memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover to the Department of State reflecting the "Director's fears" as to a "dual" Oswald. Anson tells us that this memorandum was probably withheld from the Warren Commission; I would like to see a copy of it now. Finally, Anson refers to an occasion when Mrs. Oswald visited the State Department to enquire about her son. I would think that the State Department would have memoranda in its files reflecting some meeting.

- please get copy
> let's check.

Anson's article also suggests that we should review files in the possession of the CIA, FBI, or Secret Service which relate to Sylvia Odio. I would also think we would want to talk to former Warren Commission lawyer, David Slawson and former State Department FBI liaison, Richard A. Frank. Finally, I would like to see if we can get hold of Priscilla Johnson, the then Moscow correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

PGW/dsm

To: Memorandum for the Record

From: Paul Wallach

Date: October 28, 1975

Re: Meeting with James Angleton in Senator Schweiker's office, October 3, 1975.

On Friday afternoon, October 3, 1975, a meeting was held in Senator Schweiker's office attended by Senator Schweiker, Senator Hart (after the first 30 minutes), Rick Inderfurth, James Angleton and his attorney.

The meeting was essentially a question and answer session between ourselves and Angleton and later evolved into a lecture by Mr. Angleton. Angleton focused on our inquiry into the Warren Commission's report from his counter-intelligence standpoint.

The first subject raised by Angleton was Nesanko's defection. Angleton explained that the Agency at first had a passing contact with him in Geneva when he claimed that he would provide certain information for a few hundred dollars to take care of gambling losses. He asked never to be contacted again. Subsequently, he defected to the West and according to Angleton, his defection was not bona fide. (Apparently the only agency that thought he was bona fide was the FBI.)

Angleton mentioned Cheraponov (phonetic) who apparently had given information to numerous tourists while they were in Moscow. The CIA had reason to believe that Cheraponov had been identified, captured and executed. When Nesanko came out of the East the only document had with him was one depicting the capture of Cheraponov at the frontier. Angleton added that this struck at his own bona fides and he had to correct himself.

Apparently Nesanko was tortured upon his defection, and Angleton commented that this type of pressure was not one that a bona fide defector would have ever allowed himself to be subjected to. Nesanko told the Agency that an internal dossier of Oswald's crossed his desk and that "he was a living witness" as to Oswald's connection with the KGB.

Angleton stressed the major defector that the Agency had had in the early '60's. He recounted a conversation he had with the major defector on the day the President was shot during which the major defector said "I have bigger fish to fry and I don't want to get involved in the Oswald case."

SECRET

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However, the major defector said that the normal handling of military men who defected to the West went eventually through Department 13 where the defector would be interrogated with respect to his army weapons experience. However, nowhere in Nesanko's papers and/or his statements, did he mention that Oswald had gone through Department 13. (Angleton's statements are unclear here, let's ask him again about all this.)

Angleton commented on Des Fitzgerald's trip to Paris where he met with a Cuban agent who subsequently returned to Cuba. This agent was never heard from again.

Angleton told us that the man sent to Cuba as the Russian Ambassador -- Alexiev (phonetic) -- was a KGB escort officer for Raoul Castro. This led Angleton into a discussion of two photographs, the first being a photo found by the Mexican police, of Leninoff (phonetic), a Mexican KGB agent with Castro, and the second, a

Angleton told us that it was "news to him that the Bureau had any relationship with Oswald."

He suggested that we speak to ex-FBI agent Burt Turner (who now practices law in D.C.) about Cuba and any possible Oswald relationship to Cuba.

Angleton told us that Eon Andronov (phonetic) wrote a travel article on New Orleans and did an interview with Garrison.

Angleton also told us about Krushchev's visit with Nasser during which visit Krushchev told an American journalist that it was a "right wing conspiracy in the U.S. which led to President Kennedy's assassination." Angleton stressed that in the U.S.S.R. (unlike the U.S.), the leadership receives strong guidance from the intelligence community and that it is unlikely that Krushchev's statements would have been off-the-cuff.

Angleton then noted Hammer's nephew's trip to New York City, the ostensible purpose of which trip was to write about the JFK assassination. The nephew is a well-known KGB agent.

My notes read "R.S. -- question re Oswald and his defection -- nothing happened -- jurisdiction to Pentagon -- that's breakdown."

Angleton stated that in the old days, Oswald's return to the U.S. after his defection would have been of the highest priority for the intelligence community. However, when Al Belmont left the Bureau, its counterintelligence (internal security) operations fell apart.

SECRET

Angleton again mentioned the double agent to Mexico -- in complex with Leanovov (phonetic). Angleton then mentioned the threat by Castro against the President.

He told us that Des Fitzgerald would not have met the agent in Paris unless he had specific instructions to do so. As you will recall, Angleton told us that this agent returned to Cuba and never reappeared. Angleton believes this would have given the Soviets an understanding of the seriousness of the U.S. threat to Castro.

Angleton told us of a series of arguments he had with Dulles when he was sitting on the Warren Commission. He essentially argued that we should not "close the door in the future." He stressed that the Soviet Union has Department 13 working under its directorate and that it is well known that Department 13 once upon a time conducted political assassinations. The 1961 defector told the Agency of Department 13's plan of assassinating world leaders. My notes state "General Rodin was head of -- his file in Department 13 -- therefore expected executive action to assassinate him -- 1961 defector defected in Helsinki -- said go easy on telegrams, said agent within CAA organization -- new man in CAA had a code name but was a German -- .

Angleton stressed the importance of the 1961 defector. It broke down the Soviet's departmentalization; as the man had been involved in various intelligence activities and Angleton estimated that it would take the Soviets years to write a damage report. Therefore the second defector could have been either to mitigate the damage or strictly vis-a-vis Oswald.

Thus the fact that stands out in Angleton's mind was that this 1961 key defector told them it was "standard operating procedure" for an ex-army officer to be interrogated by Department 13 and this was not in Oswald's official file.

Angleton believes that Miboutou's assassination in Kenya was by the KGB.

Angleton reiterated what he believes to be a Cuban connection with Oswald. He noted again the name Leninov (phonetic) and two photos of Castro with Leninov, including a photograph of Castro being arrested. With respect to this Cuban connection, Angleton once again suggested that we speak to Burt Turner who was on the Soviet desk and in Angleton's opinion is an A-1 Soviet expert. (Apparently Turner had a run-in with Hoover.) My notes say "Did not want to believe responsible for assassination of President."

SECRET

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Angleton suggested that it was "conceivable that the 1961 Russian could be brought in to testify."

Angleton told us that Cuban intelligence calls itself DGI.

He feels that RFK's assassination was brought on by the underworld's animosity.

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MEMO TO: Mr. Miller, Mr. Schwarz, Mr. Smothers, Mr. Kirbow
Mike Madigan, Bob Kelley ✓
FROM: Ed Greissing
Date: 8/9/75
Subject: SUMMARY OF PRESS REPORTS re: Castro's Alleged Knowledge
of Assassination Plots

I Involvement of the U.S. Government

- What article?*
" "
- A. Kennedy was attempting to establish contact with Cuba and according to Goodwin ruled out assassination.
 - B. Castro said there are no grounds on which to affirm JFK's or RFK's awareness or involvement.
 - C. Castro accuses the U.S. government and holds them accountable for these deeds.
 - D. Accuses President Johnson for the fact that the U.S. organized a plan to assassinate leaders and proclaim it publicly in an impudent manner.
 - E. Former CIA Chief for Latin America, David Phillips, said on British Television that the U.S. government warned Castro in 1968 of a plot to kill him.
 - F. According to Rodriguez attempts were made on Castro during the Nixon administration.
 - 1. attempt during his 1971 trip to Chile.

II AMLASH

- A. A plot to kill Castro was hatched in Spain with the help of Artime and the CIA.
- B. Castro had Cubella investigated.
- C. Castro had both Cubella and Diaz arrested.

III Organized Crime

- A. As early as May 1961, RFK knew the CIA was dealing with organized crime.
- B. Organized crime has been linked to American intelligence since World War II.
- C. Organized crime had enjoyed a good relationship with Batista.
- D. RFK was warned against prosecuting two organized crime figures because it may disclose the CIA plot to kill Castro.

IV Castro

- Where?*
- A. Castro declared he was absolute master in his house and he was powerful enough to give active encouragement to revolution everywhere, and to fight the Mafia single handed.
 - B. According to Castro the Mafia desired his removal to moderate the tone of the Cuban revolution.
 - C. Any Cuban role in the assassination of JFK is absurd.
 - D. On August 10, 1967, Castro developed the theme of an "international Mafia" working against his interest.

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- E. Castro alleges that within Cuba there were groups whose ambitions coincided with those of the Alpha 66 exile organization, Marquez, McNamara, Johnson and others.

V Warren Commission

- A. Assassination information was withheld from the Warren Commission.
- B. David Belin agreed that the assassination information was not presented to the Commission but it would not have changed the Commission's findings. However, he also stated that it possibly would have influenced the overall investigation.
- C. The Warren Commission found no substance in allegations that the Cuban government was connected with Oswald.
- D. The New Orleans Times - Picayune dated September 9, 1963 carried Castro's statement of September 7, 1963.
1. "We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind, United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe."
2. This appeared while Oswald was living in New Orleans.
- E. The FBI forwarded a cable from the Director dated March 3, 1967 - Subject Pascual Enrique Ruedolo Gongora;
1. Subject arrested 14 November 1963 for carrying concealed knife.
2. Has a history of psychiatric care.
3. Subject allegedly informed U.S. authorities that President Kennedy would be killed three days before the assassination: Castro had sent 6-8 teams to the U.S. to carry out the assassination and subject was a member of one of the teams.
4. Subject stated Castro was convinced that Kennedy was planning to have him killed like Diem and was going to kill Kennedy before Kennedy got him.

phone copy

get copy

R 1693

MEMORANDUM

TO: PAUL WALLACH
FROM: DWYER/GREISSING
DATE: OCTOBER 28, 1975
SUBJECT: CIA'S POSITION ON SSC ACCESS TO OSWALD'S 201 FILE

Mr. Wallach and Mr. Elder initially agreed that members of the SSC could review the Oswald 201 file at the Agency. Accordingly, Dwyer and Greissing met with Mr. John O'Reilly of the review staff on October 3, 1975. Mr. O'Reilly introduced Dwyer and Greissing to Mr. Paul Hartman of the CI staff whose responsibilities have included maintenance of the Oswald 201 since the assassination of the President.

During the two weeks following October 3, Dwyer and Greissing conducted a partial review of the Oswald 201 in the presence of Mr. Hartman. (The Oswald 201 fills seven file drawers and purportedly includes all materials, generated by the CIA, other government agencies and the Warren Commission, which relate to Oswald and the investigation of the President's assassination.) Mr. Hartman, during these review sessions, outlined his involvement in maintaining the files and was most cooperative in identifying cryptograms and personnel and answering questions relative to routing materials within the CIA and filing procedures. The last date on which Dwyer and Greissing conducted review of the Oswald 201 was Thursday, October 16.

On Saturday, October 18, Mr. Elder advised Wallach that Mr. Hartman needed more time to review the Oswald 201 before Dwyer and Greissing had an opportunity to review them. Dwyer then called Elder that afternoon. Elder told Dwyer that Hartman had to review documents for "sensitive methods and techniques." Dwyer asked if this would prevent the SSC from reviewing files that had previously been reviewed without the sanitization of files that Elder implied would henceforth be undertaken. Elder approved this and advised Dwyer to call Hartman about returning to the CIA on Tuesday, the 21st, as had been planned at the meeting with Hartman on the 16th.

On Sunday, October 19, Dwyer called Hartman who advised that Elder instructed him to pull all documents which involve "sensitive methods and techniques" and the dissemination of information to "foreign service." Hartman told Dwyer that the SSC could not return to the CIA until his review of the Oswald 201 was completed. Hartman indicated this would take one week.

On Monday, October 20, Dwyer called Elder to clarify the weekend discussion with Hartman. Elder advised that the files that had already been reviewed by SSC would not have to be inspected by the CIA. Elder said he felt "nothing would be taken out." Elder said that the SSC could return to the CIA on the 21st or 22nd. Hartman was subsequently contacted; he said that any

-3-

arrangements would have to be negotiated with Elder.

Wallach spoke to Elder on Thursday, October 24. Greissing then spoke to Elder. Elder said he would make arrangements for Greissing and Dwyer to return to the CIA on Tuesday morning, the 25th.

Dwyer and Greissing spoke to Elder's secretary on Tuesday morning, the 28th. She directed them to a review room where she said the documents would be ready. None of the documents were there. Elder's office was notified; the documents were purportedly on their way. Mr. Hartman arrived about 45 minutes later. He advised that the CIA had a task force headed by Mr. O'Reilly who was reviewing all the Oswald 201. Hartman advised that most of the documents were being declassified and prepared for public release, except those that reflected "sensitive methods and sources" and "liaison relationships." These kinds of documents were being whited out; they then would be ready for SSC review. Hartman said that this project has been conducted all weekend and that it would be completed by next Monday. Dwyer and Greissing informed Hartman that it was, at least, reasonable to expect a notification from the CIA that materials would not be ready, especially in light of arrangements made by Elder on last Thursday. (Hartman denied any knowledge of these arrangements.) More importantly, Dwyer and Greissing told Hartman that these terms of

-4-

review were unacceptable.

The SSC should demand access to all CIA materials in their unsanitized form. Otherwise, it is impossible to determine what materials, if any, were not made available to the Warren Commission.

Additionally, those materials, so far reviewed, involving "sensitive methods and sources," contain information that was critical to the Warren Commission's analysis of Oswald's visit to Mexico City. The Warren Commission stated Oswald was in Mexico from September 26, 1963, to October 3, 1963. One of the unanswered questions in the Warren Commission report is the identity of the individual pictured in Commission Document 237. The CIA denied any knowledge of the identity of the individual.

The Mexico City section of the Oswald 201 includes information obtained through "sensitive methods and sources." This information indicates that the unidentified individual visited the Soviet Embassy on October 1 and October 4, 1963, and impersonated Lee Harvey Oswald. A dispatch from Mexico City to Headquarters reveals that J. C. King, the Western Hemisphere Chief, knew the identity of the individual. The "sensitive methods and sources" the CIA wants to protect, in this case, are camera surveillance techniques and electronic surveillance of conversations in the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City, both techniques

employed to record events which occurred nearly twelve years ago.

Any agreement between the CIA and SSC which precludes a complete review of Oswald materials in their raw form by the SSC is dangerous then for two reasons: 1) it will automatically preclude any complete review of materials the CIA had that might have been critical to the Warren Commission findings; 2) it would set a precedent preventing any future investigative body to utilize all information developed by the Agency with regard to Oswald.

MEMORANDUM

October 20, 1975

TO : Paul Wallach
FROM : Ed Greissing
SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with John McCann, former
Assistant Attache in Moscow

1. On October 20, 1975, I conducted a telephone conversation with a retired (U.S.A.F.) Lt./Col. John McCann regarding his tour in Moscow in the early 1960's. (Lt./Col. McCann has been a close friend of the family for nearly 21 years.)
2. Upon Lt./Col. McCann's arrival in early 1960, he assumed the position of Assistant Attache and remained in this capacity until his departure to the United States in late 1962.
3. Lt./Col. McCann requested that we not discuss sensitive details, contacts, etc., over the telephone and to save such questions for a later time. He reminded me that he has been debriefed, whereby, he is to forget all ~~the~~ information ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~information~~. However, he insisted that he will be willing to assist in any way.
4. My father, who had also been with Air Force intelligence, stated that Lt./Col. McCann's responsibilities included interviews of Martin and Mitchell as well as Gary Powers; yet more significant was his work with other intelligence contacts throughout the Soviet Union.

EG/cm

R1611

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Wallach
FROM: Dwyer/Greissing
DATE: October 22, 1975
SUBJECT: PROPOSED AREAS OF INVESTIGATION IN THE CIA/WC STUDY

The following memo is a brief outline of proposed areas where the CIA might not have admitted either "direct or indirect" contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

I. Mexico City

1. One of the issues that was never resolved by the CIA (or FBI) for the Warren Commission is the identity of the individual pictured in Warren Commission Exhibit 237. The photograph first publicly surfaced on 11/23/63 when SA Bartwell Odum showed the photograph (with an identifying background trimmed off) to Marguerite Oswald. Odum asked Marguerite if she had ever seen the man in the photograph. Marguerite told Odum she hadn't (but erroneously commented a few days later after seeing pictures of Oswald's assassin in the newspaper that the photograph must have been of Jack Ruby.)

2. Richard Helms (in addition to maintaining that the CIA had no indirect or direct ties to Oswald) also submitted an affidavit stating that the CIA had forwarded a photograph of the unidentified individual to the FBI on 11/23/63 and that the photograph was taken outside the United States between July and November, 1963.

Helms supplied OUT message #74673, dated 10/10/63 and filed to State, Navy and FBI, to the Warren Commission. It reads, "On 10/1/63 a reliable and sensitive source in Mexico reported that Lee OSWALD contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring whether the Embassy had received any news concerning a telegram sent to Washington. The American was described as approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about 6' tall with a receding hairline." The cable reported that Lee Oswald may be identical to "Lee Henry Oswald", a former Marine, who had defected to the Soviet Union.

please get
copy of
this

incorrect
description

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SECRET

The physical description supplied for Lee Oswald is, obviously, incorrect. Oswald was 5'9", 160 lbs., medium build and 23 years old.

Helms also supplied OUT Message 77978, dated 10/23/63 and forwarded to Navy, to the Warren Commission Headquarters, requested "two copies of the most recent photograph you have of subject." (The Oswald 201 reveals that Navy did not provide a photograph of Oswald to the CIA until 11/26/63.)

3. Materials now contained in the Oswald 201 at the CIA reveal critical information about the "mistaken identity" of Oswald. According to Mr. Hartman, in whose presence SSCI members have been reviewing the file, none of the following material referred to was filed in Oswald's 201 on the day of the President's assassination. The following information has been obtained from "sensitive sources and methods" which are camera surveillance on entrances to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City and taps on phone lines of the Embassies.

The CIA Station was never forwarded a photograph of Oswald despite Headquarters request to Navy on 10/23/63 which was predicated by a teletype from Station to Headquarters on 10/15/63 requesting "pouch photo Oswald." The Station confirmed that the individual (who had been incorrectly referred to as Lee Oswald on 10/1/63 by "reliable" sources in Mexico) was not Lee Harvey Oswald from wire photos of the accused released after he was taken into custody by Dallas police.

The material now in the Oswald 201 reveals that CIA Station developed information on Lee Harvey Oswald on 9/28/63 when he visited the Cuban Embassy to obtain a Cuban intransit visa to Russia. The "sensitive source" of this information was electrical surveillance on the Cuban Embassy. Cables from CIA Station to Headquarters state, however, that the Station could find no photographic evidence that Oswald visited the Cuban Embassy on the 28th because it was a Saturday and, since the Cuban Embassy was closed for operational purposes, camera surveillance was not being conducted. Another cable reveals that the tape of the intercepted conversation in which Oswald participated was erased.

During the two day period of 11/22-23/63, Station cabled Headquarters that a check of all records of photographic surveillance on the Cuban and Soviet Embassies from August until November revealed no record of Lee Harvey Oswald visiting either Embassy.

The 201 file contains another intercepted conversation with Soviet Consular officials in which a man identifies himself as Lee Oswald and asks to speak to the Russian he had spoken to the day before. (Date of conversation uncertain.) Another cable to

70

what about transcript
might have
checked.
-155 ask to
someone at
station
-in history

SECRET

Headquarters states that the only American who could possibly be identical to Oswald is the individual "described a 6' tall, athletic build." The files record the date of this photograph as 10/1/63.

There are also photographs in the 201 file of the same unidentified individual leaving the Soviet Union on 10/4/63. (The Warren Commission states Oswald left Mexico City on 10/2/63.) (It has not been determined at this point if a transcript of an intercepted conversation exists for 10/4/63 in which an "Oswald" identifies himself.) A photo of the same unidentified individual has recently been added to the 201. It is dated 10/15/63 and pictures the individual leaving the Cuban Embassy (holding something that resembles a visa.)

Finally, the FS Dispatch dated 11/23/63 was pouched to Headquarters and included 4 photos of the unidentified individual taken on 10/4/63*. Attached to this material is a letter addressed to J. C. King, Chief WH Division from Winston Scott, Chief of Station, Mexico City, in which Scott, in reference to pouched photos, describes the unidentified individual as a man "who is known to you." (George O'Toole, author of Assassination Tapes and former Chief of Problems and Analysis Section, told the Boston Phoenix that a CIA contact of his knows the identity of the individual (Boston Phoenix, 5/27/75)).

4. The implications of these findings have great potential. The following should be pursued.

- a. Insistence on access to unsanitized material
- b. Identification of all relevant cables, etc.
- c. Requisition of those relevant documents.
- * [d. Preparation of a chronology of all known visits of an "Oswald" to Russian and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City
- [e. Identification of all CIA Station, CIA Headquarters and State employees who issued, authored, or received cables regarding Oswald's visits to the Embassies.

*and 4 photos of the same individual taken on 10/1/63.

II. Soviet Union

The Washington Post reported in 10/20/75 that during the Kennedy administrations, "CIA had 3,700 employees operating under diplomatic or other official US titles overseas." These CIA officials were known as CAS -- Controlled American Sources.

Most of Oswald's contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow were with Richard Snyder. The SSCI should ask the CIA for a list of CAS in Moscow from 1959 until 1962 to determine if Embassy officials whom Oswald contacted were associated with the CIA. (NB 10/24/75. A list is unnecessary. Embassy officials in Moscow who had contact with Oswald should be identified. Then the CIA could be asked if those individuals had CAS status.)

SECRET

III. New Orleans

A CIA report prepared in 1967 at the time of the Garrison trial in New Orleans reveals that Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans leader of the (anti-Castro) Cuban Revolutionary Council, had been in contact with the Domestic Operations Division of the CIA in New Orleans until April 1967. (The report also states that the CRC was funded by the CIA.)

- if there was a discrepancy, how would N.O. not be in

The Warren Commission Report records two events in which Oswald and Bringuier had contact. Oswald visited Bringuier in his shop and asked him general questions about the CRC. Bringuier was also one of the anti-Castroites with whom Oswald had a scuffle and was arrested for disturbing the peace on August 9, 1963.

why [The SSCI should request access to all records reflecting all Bringuier's contacts with the DCD in New Orleans.

MEMORANDUM

September 29, 1975

TO : Rick Inderfurth

FROM : Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing

SUBJECT: Alleged Association Between Jack Ruby and Underworld ~~Leader~~

Last week, Senator Hart expressed interest in the possible links between Jack Ruby and members of the Mafia prior to the assassination of the President.

Classified Warren Commission materials stored at the Archives include FBI reports of records of telephone calls made by Jack Ruby, the identity of the parties phoned on Ruby's numbers (home phone and Carousel Club line), and records of phone calls from places called frequently by Ruby. This data includes records from October 1962 until November 24, 1963--the day Ruby shot Oswald. Most of the calls made on Ruby's line were to Arlington, Texas (Ralph Paul, Ruby's associate), Chicago (Ruby's relatives), and Smithfield, Michigan (Earl Ruby, Jack's brother).

The following is a list of those ~~classified materials~~ with the above-described telephone information. After liaison with the Bureau has been established, these materials can be placed in the SSC document request:

1. CD 223
2. CD 301
3. CD 302
4. CD 312
5. CD 329
6. CD 360
7. CD 390
8. FBI list B - 11/27/63, Hoover to Rankin
9. FBI list B - 11/29/63, Hoover to Rankin
10. 3/12/63 memo, Hoover to Rankin
11. 11/29/63 memo, Hoover to Rankin

(Note: CD is Commission Document)

Copy to Elliot Maxwell

September 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach

CC: Rick Inderfurth and Elliot Maxwell

From: Dwyer/Greissing

Re: Senator Schweiker's Review of Selected Warren Commission Documents Withheld from Public Research at the National Archives.

Senator Schweiker reviewed a selected number of Warren Commission Documents at the National Archives withheld from public research on 9/22/75. While reviewing the documents the Senator expressed particular interest in the following areas of investigation:

1. ~~Informants~~ How informants are paid. Would any of these payments be reflected in an informant's income tax return? Do informants sign for the cash received from their handlers or contacts?
2. The Bureau's informant network in New Orleans. As a major area for anti-Castro activity, the Bureau might have had a center or unofficial meeting spot for informants in New Orleans. Was it the Custom House? Orest Pena's Habana Bar?
3. ~~A classified 3/6/64 internal Warren Commission memo from Griffin and Hubert to Rankin proposing a possible connection between Ruby and Oswald before the assassination of the President.~~
4. Ruby's 1959 tax return. The National Archives' inventory lists Ruby's tax return as being included in CD 367, withheld from public research. The tax return was not found in the CD 367 folder. Marion Johnson advised it could be found in Vol. XXIII of the Warren Report, Commission Exhibit 1716.
5. ~~Tape recording of Oswald's phone calls between the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City in September 1963.~~ The New York Times reported on 9/21/75 that phone conversations between the Cuban and Russian embassies in which Oswald was involved, were taped by the CIA. A portion of the transcript of these conversations was reviewed by Senator Schweiker at the Archives. The Senator suggested that the tape could be requested from the CIA (if it still exists) and be subjected to voice print analysis to determine if Oswald was, in fact, the individual who visited the diplomatic establishments

*Warren & me
told (one cable)
that it was
destroyed*

66.

who is she - name miss here.

in Mexico City. N.B. ~~L. Silvia Duran~~, employee of the Cuban consulate, first described Oswald as a blonde. 2. CIA teletype of 10/9/63 from Mexico City gives the physical description for Oswald totally dissimilar to what Oswald really looked like. A photograph later supplied and believed to be one of Oswald matched the physical description set out in the original teletype.

6. ~~Neutron Activation Analysis~~. FBI Director Hoover sent a summary of the NAA conducted on bullets allegedly fired by Oswald's rifle. Hoover noted that the NAA tests revealed inconsequential differences. Senator Schweiker suggested requesting the original complete NAA test report and contrasting it against the summary reports submitted to the Warren Commission.

*What is NAA -
how & where
giving this
report?*

MEMORANDUM

September 23, 1975

TO : FILES

FROM : Dan Dwyer

SUBJECT: FBI Investigation of the President's Assassination

On September 18, 1975, Ed Greissing and Dan Dwyer reviewed the Justice Department's anti-Castro files covering the late 50's through early 70's. The files of particular interest were those of 1962 and 1963 during which time Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and allegedly attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans, and possibly in Miami and/or Mexico City.

Attached is a list of those reports contained in the anti-Castro Department of Justice file which relate to the FBI investigation of the President's assassination. This list is important for two main reasons. First, the reports represent a far more detailed knowledge of anti-Castro activities than was admitted to the Warren Commission by the Bureau. On May 5, 1964, Rankin sent a letter to Hoover requesting all documents relative to FPCC, JURE (Cuban Revolutionary Junta), DRE (Cuban Student Directorate), Alpha 66 and 30th of November Movement for Dallas--Fort Worth in 1963 and related activities in New Orleans, Miami, Las Vegas and other major U. S. cities. At this point, it has been determined that Hoover responded to Rankin's request by submitting a report which simply named official directors and key activists of each organization in each locality and which briefly outlined each organization's main activities.

Second, the Department of Justice files are important because they contain reports on individuals allegedly involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the President. Specifically, some of the names mentioned of particular interest are Gerald Patrick Hemmings, Henry Williams, Frank Sturgis, Hargraves, Augustinovich, ~~Billy~~ Seymour, the McLaney brothers and Tom Kane (an alleged alias of Oswald). (Coup d'Etat in America, by Mike Canfield and A. J. Weberman, outlines these individuals' alleged role in a conspiracy.) } get copy

*- Bureau summaries
marked 8/24/75*

- given to Sec. Service

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Additionally, the Department of Justice files contain reports by SA ~~Warren DeBrueys~~, who is ~~alleged~~ to have been ~~Oswald's FBI contact in the New Orleans area~~. Finally, these FBI reports refer to a raid conducted by the FBI on an anti-Castro training camp near New Orleans on July 31, 1963 during which ten people were arrested and ammunition was seized. It is very probable that this was the raid referred to by William Morrow, a former CIA contract employee and counterfeiter for the Cuban underground (cf IX-C-2-a-w (Morrow)). Morrow maintains Oswald was involved in this training camp and that Ruby was involved in an underworld operation that used it as a transfer point for narcotics from the Carribean to Texas.

- get info.
from what
Morrow so
many times

These latter considerations fall into "conspiracy" territory which is not the direct focus of the investigation. However, the individuals and events mentioned in these reports have been implicated with Oswald's connections with anti-Castro groups and lower CIA echelons.

These Department of Justice files should be included in a document request at an appropriate time. ~~To the best of the SSC's present knowledge, they were not forwarded to the Warren Commission and represent detailed knowledge of low level anti-Castro activity in which Oswald was allegedly involved.~~

Selected Documents from Department of Justice
anti-Castro files reviewed September 18, 1975

<u>Report dated</u>	<u>Agent or Office</u>	<u>Topic</u>
03-15-62		Miro Cardona
01-31-62		Bill Matheson
01-09-62	Dwyer, Robert J.	p. 15, Manual Ray p. 24, Gerald P. Hemming
11-22-61		Ruben De Leon State airgram
11-09-62	Dwyer	Charles Patrick Hemmings
07-30-63	New Orleans	Training camp
08-01-63	Hoover to Director, BIR, State	Hargraves
02-14-62	Dwyer	Gerald Patrick Hemming
* 06-14-62	Dwyer	Sturgis

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<u>Report dated</u>	<u>Agent or Office</u>	<u>Topic</u>
07-19-63	Miami	Henry Williams
* 02-14-63	Dwyer	p. 15, Oswaldo Carrasso Leon pp. 20-22, No Name Key list of those arrested with Hemmings
03-19-64	Dwyer	p. 16, Donald Miller
02-18-64	New York	Information provided by Caufield
01-30-64	Springfield, Pa.	Bill Franklin
11-14-63	Newark	"Cuco" Leon
* 10-03-63	DeBruerje	Boston patrol training camp, 10 Cuboni fr. Miami; Rudolph Davis, Motel Monterey
* 10-02-63	DeBrueys Donald C. Steinmiyer	St. Tamany Parish Lacombe, La.
10-03-63	Dwyer, Miami pp. 35-37	Mike McLaney Bill McLaney Sturgis Hemmings Ammunition seized by FBI on 07-31-63 near Lacombe
10-03-63	Dwyer	p. 8, Ruben de Leon p. 15, Angel Luis Castello Carbera p. 21, Hemmings Mike Morino p. 23, Hargraves p. 26, Henry Williomi
* 09-05-63	Miami	p. 5, Arttime - RFK
08-09-63	New York	John E. McFarland Edward Mireault

* Of special interest.

Dan Dwyer
Ed Greissing

105-1742 - May 28, 1963 Dwyer, Miami

Joe Garman, Robert Wilson, Roy Hargraves, William Seymour and Robert Collins operated a training camp 40 miles west of Miami.

April 30, 1962 - Memo re: Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

On February 11, 1962, Cuban airline pilot Raul Cross arrived in Mexico City. February 9, 1962, had defected and traveled to Miami on February 10, 1962 via Guest Airlines.

105-6516 - March 30, 1962 - Cromwell - Los Angeles

Anthony Valle, 10794 Lindbrook Drive, LA, 24, California, was one of five Directors of the Committee to Free Cuba.

*-was now sep.
section for Cuba in
the internal security
section.*

March 23, 1962 - ~~Internal Security Cuba - Anti-Fidel Castro ac-~~
~~tivities~~ - New Orleans - Mrs. Albeit Cerniglio, 2526 Bayou
Road, New Orleans, arranged meeting with the Federal Agencies.

Arnesto Rodriquez - 1209 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans
Carlos Brinquiu - 4336 Paris Avenue, New Orleans

January 22, 1960 - Re: Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

January 12, 1960, Raul Cross, pilot for Arbana Airlines. The Cuban government was having thirty pilots trained in Mexico, (using cover that they were being trained as crop dusters). They were using instructors from Chile at \$700/month.

105-1742

February 24, 1965, alleged plot to kill anti-Castro couples in Mexico.

Ronald L. Augustinovich, 726 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

2 Tom Kane - Alleged code name for Oswald. A mercenary like Augustinovich in Florida. He had gone from anti-Castroism to pro-Castroism.

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105-1742 - Dwyer, Miami

Small independent and relatively unknown groups have tried to establish training camps in Florida; briefly established in Miami were never successful, had no significant quantity of persons equipment or actually trained and Cubans in military warfare.

Sturgis headed up an anti-Castro group called La Cruzade.

April 26, 1961 - New Orleans

December 5, 1960 - Both Manuel Quesada Castillo and Sergio Archache Smith attempted to recruit people
--names mentioned for Frente Revolucionario Democratico membership by Orestes
Pena--

Alfredo Alex Hernandez Mere

February 6, 1961 - Sturgis was telling everybody he was a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps and is a war hero.

7
get
109-584 - October 18, 1960 - from Hoover to DDP CIA Giancana stated that Castro would be done away with in the near future. He has met with the assassin on three occasions at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami. The assassin has arranged with a girl to drop a pill in some food or drink of Castro's.

109-584 - September 13, 1960 - Dwyer

Mario Gracia Kohly, Sr., head of Liberators of Cuba, claims nine membership organizations. On August 5, 1960, Kohly, former Cuban Ambassador to Spain and presently head of the Cuban Liberating Commandos, a counter-revolutionary organization, said he would have nothing to do with the FRD because of the ex-Communist and ex-Fidel Castro elements associated with it.

August 16, 1960 - Varona, Arttime--recently left Miami for Mexico City where they established headquarters of the FRD.

April 27, 1962 - Article, "Exiles train again without U. S. Aid," appeared in Miami Herald, concerned 22 anti-Castro groups.

CRC - The governing board for the leading Cuban revolutionary organizations dedicated to overthrow Castro. It's head is Jose Miro Cardone.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Kelley
FROM: Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing
DATE: August 22, 1975
SUBJ: John F. Kennedy Assassination

This memorandum will outline the major contemporary allegations regarding the intelligence communities' activities prior to and after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These major allegations were derived from the study of the following sources: the Warren Commission Report and its 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the review of both FBI and CIA documents at the Archives withheld from the public, the opinions of independent researchers, and the information volunteered from individuals previously testifying before the Warren Commission.

To further substantiate those allegations which have some foundation, it would be necessary to pursue the following courses of action; request both FBI and CIA documents available to the SSC through the third agency rule, interview individuals who have been involved in anti-Castro activities, and interview individuals who have knowledge of the FBI and Secret Service investigation of the assassination.

This pursuit will elevate the Select Committee's inquiry one phase further and careful consideration should be given to this additional pursuit.

I. Allegation Lee Harvey Oswald was an Informer

Background:

On January 22, 1964, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the Warren Commission, received a call from Wagonner Carr, Attorney General of Texas.

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Carr advised Rankin that Henry Wade, District Attorney for Dallas, had informed Carr that Lee Harvey Oswald was being paid \$200 a month by the FBI for information, from September 1962 until President Kennedy's assassination. At an emergency meeting of the Warren Commission held on the afternoon of the 22nd, Rankin states, "(the FBI) found the man (Oswald). There is nothing more to do. The Commission supports their conclusions, and we can go home and that is the end of it." Although records of this meeting were ordered destroyed, some copies of the transcripts were salvaged, with this information retrieved.

On January 27, 1964, the Warren Commission, with additional members present, again met in Executive Session. At this meeting, the problem posed by this allegation was discussed. Allen Dulles stated that, even if Oswald was an informer, FBI agents would deny it, even under oath. As a result, the Commission only confirmed the Bureau's contemporaneous investigation of the assassination and did not attempt to investigate the veracity of this allegation.

There is also some evidence that indicates Oswald may have been an FBI informant in New Orleans. Orestes Pena is a Cuban-American who owned the Habana Bar in New Orleans in the early 1960s and was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) and Junta Revolucionaria (OURE), both anti-Castro organizations.

An FBI report of December 5, 1963 states that Lee Harvey Oswald and an unidentified Mexican Cuban visited the Habana bar in September 1963. Pena claims he told Carlos Bringuier, head of the Cuban Student Directory (DKE), about Oswald's visit to his bar, however, an FBI report by S. A. Warren C. DeBreuys dated June 19, 1964 records that Pena had no personal knowledge of Oswald in the bar and that he never informed Carlos Bringuier about Oswald's appearance.

Pena's testimony to the Warren Commission on July 21, 1964 clearly contradicts the points outlined by DeBreuys in the June 19 report, and that, in fact, Pena testified he had reported Oswald's appearance and behavior at the bar.

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Pena's testimony also reveals that he was heavily involved in anti-Castro activities in New Orleans. He testified he put up the bond money for Bringuier's release after he had been taken into custody for fighting with Oswald in August 1963, while Oswald was attempting to distribute pro-Castro propaganda.

Pena's testimony before the Warren Commission suggests he was an FBI informer, and that Warren DeBreuys visited him quite often after Pena joined the anti-Castro organizations, continually asking him for information about Mexicans, and finally instructed Pena to refrain from becoming involved in politics and to get information.

Additionally, Pena applied for a passport to ~~Mexico on the same day as~~ Oswald. DeBrenys was transferred from New Orleans to Dallas to investigate the assassination and then returned to New Orleans.

The SSC has recently been forwarded a letter through Senator Church's office dated June 30, 1975 written by Orestes Pena. Prior to his testimony before the Warren Commission, Pena states that he was threatened by DeBreuys and warned not to disclose information regarding his role as an informer or to mention DeBreuys name. Pena volunteered to testify that Oswald was employed by the Federal Government at the Custom's House in New Orleans, and offered information regarding the Federal Agents with whom Oswald associated.

Recommendations:

1. Interview Orestes Pena regarding his anti-Castro activities in New Orleans, his knowledge of Oswald's relationship with anti-Castro groups and the FBI in New Orleans, and his relationship with DeBrenys.
2. Interview Warren C. DeBreuys now located in the Washington area.

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To further substantiate the allegation that Oswald was an FBI informant, it is fact that S/A James P. Hosty's name, address, phone number and license plate number appeared in Oswald's notebook. (Hosty was the agent in charge of the Oswald case in Dallas). In his explanation to the Warren Commission, Hosty testified that he was "trying to learn the whereabouts of Lee Oswald.....to determine whether or not he was employed in a sensitive industry."

In his attempt to locate Oswald, Hosty visited a Mrs. Ruth Paine, on 1 November 1963, believing Marina Oswald was living with her at that time. Mrs. Paine informed Hosty of Oswald's occupation in the Texas School Book Depository, which was certainly "a non-sensitive position." Hosty stated that upon his departure he left his name and phone number with Mrs. Paine, the rationalization for his name being is Oswald's book.

It should be noted that Hosty again visited Mrs. Paine on November 5, 1963, and was, at all times, acting independently in his attempt to procure this information, not under the specific direction of the Bureau. The Warren Commission as well, offered no explanation for the appearance of all the information on Hosty listed in Oswald's notebook.

how reach him?
James Gouchenaug, an independent researcher, is a potential source of information regarding Hosty's relationship with Oswald. While living in Seattle, Gouchenaug had the occasion to meet Carver Gayton, an ex-FBI agent. Gayton met Hosty while serving with him in Kansas City. (Hosty was transferred to Kansas City after the assassination). Gayton related the following information to Gouchenaug based upon conversations he had with Hosty in Kansas City. Hosty

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had been Oswald's "handler" and the FBI listed Oswald as a "Potential Security Informant." Hosty allegedly offered money to Oswald if he reported on a regular basis. Oswald resisted this approach and Hosty tried to pressure Marina so that Oswald would comply. (Oswald, in fact, did write a letter to the State Department in the fall of 1963, requesting a Russian visa and protesting the FBI's harassment of his wife).

Recommendations:

1. Interview Hosty.
2. Interview Gouchenaur about his conversation with Carver Gayton.
3. Interview Gayton about his knowledge of the relationship between Hosty and Oswald.

II. Allegation: A theory has been presented that by the end of the Eisenhower Administration, the lower echelons of the anti-Castro forces established training camps throughout the Southeast. The groups were trained by ex-Batista soldiers, as well as CIA contract agents.

Initially, the plan was to take over Cuba through the Bay of Pigs operation. However, they failed to receive air support, causing this attempt to fail. The groups began to distrust the Kennedys and the feeling spread through the camps.

Another plan to attack Cuba was halted when the President requested the Lake Pontchartrain camp be raided.

Thus, we have the allegation that the Kennedy Administration made efforts in 1963 to dismantle CIA funded anti-Castro training groups.

On August 7, the SSC staff interviewed Robert D. Morrow who maintains he was under contract with the CIA from 1961-1963 and headed the counterfeiting

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operation for the Agency's Cuban underground organization. Morrow was recruited by Mario Kholly who was employed by the CIA as a consultant. Kholly was responsible for organizing the Cuban underground.

According to Morrow, Kholly tried to inform Attorney General Kennedy of missile installations as early as 1961. Kholly also tried to inform that there would be no underground support for Cuban force invading the Bay of Pigs. Morrow also maintains Kholly's information about the missiles since it would be a source of humiliation to the Administration. Furthermore, after the missile crisis, the Administration made efforts to dismantle Kholly's operations. (This alleged effort initiated by the Administration may possibly be related to testimony delivered to the SSC during assassination hearings that by 1963 the CIA had lost control of the lower echelons of the anti-Castro forces).

Morrow maintains that a CIA funded training camp for anti-Castro forces on Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana was operated by Frank Sturgis, Carlos Bringuier (Oswald's alleged associate from New Orleans), Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, and Jack Ruby. (Allegedly, Ruby was shipping narcotics from Lake Pontchartrain to Dallas). Morrow maintains some of the individuals involved in the Lake Pontchartrain operation were involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

Morrow maintained the Lake Pontchartrain camp was raided by the FBI, the Secret Service and local law enforcement officials per order of the President on August 1, 1963. Allegedly, ammunition was confiscated and 11 people were arrested. As a result the anti-Castro Cubans sought to retaliate against the President, thus bringing about his assassination.

Morrow was arrested on counterfeiting charges in Baltimore on October 1, 1963. Morrow, in the process of procuring Kholly's diary, has already acquired Kholly's secret papers on the organization of the Cuban underground.

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Recommendations:

1. Interview Morrow in greater detail about the Cuban underground operations.
2. Procure Kholly's papers, memoranda and diary from Morrow.
Determine if individuals alleged to be involved in a conspiracy were under contract with Agency.
3. Examine materials at the Kennedy Library relating to Kholly's meetings with the Attorney General.
4. Examine materials at the Kennedy Library relating to the August 1, 1963 raid on the Lake Pontchartrain camp.
5. Examine FBI reports on surveillance of anti-Castro groups available at the Kennedy Library.

III. Allegation: The Secret Service obstructed the medical investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

Way would Moore tell to this guy?

Jim Gouchenaur also reported to the Committee that he had information regarding the destruction and alteration of evidence in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Gouchenaur befriended Elmer Moore, a Secret Service agent of the Dallas office. Moore confided to Gouchenaur that he was ordered by the Inspector General's office of the Secret Service to destroy a photograph given to him by Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister. (We have no other information regarding the photo).

what type of photo

Moore also told Gouchenaur that he had been ordered to tell Dr. Perry, who first treated the President at Parkland Hospital, to change his medical report, which initially indicated that a bullet penetrated from the front. Moore also indicated that he helped to prepare the original report on the

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direction of the shots, and that the initial finding was that it was impossible to determine from which direction the shots had originated.

Moore told Gouchenaur that whatever he had contributed to a cover-up at the time of the assassination was done on orders from Washington and Mr. Kelley of the Secret Service headquarters.

Recommendations:

1. Interview Gouchenaur about his discussions with Elmer Moore.
2. Interview Elmer Moore about his participation in the investigation of the President's assassination.
3. Procure Moore's report on the direction of the shots.
4. Interview Mr. Kelley of the Secret Service.

IV. Allegation: The CIA withheld substantive information from the Warren Commission.

A. It has recently been determined by the SSC that Oswald was a target of the CIA mail cover operation after he had defected to Russia. Hoover sent a confidential memo to the State Department on June 3, 1960 which raised the possibility that an imposter may be using the credentials of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Recommendations:

Request the Agency to provide all information regarding data compiled on Oswald from the mail cover operation. Determine if the FBI was forwarded copies of Oswald's mail.

B. The SSC has determined that the CIA withheld information about Castro assassination plots from the Warren Commission. Richard Helms testified that he did not think information regarding Castro assassination plots was important to the Commission's investigation; he assumed Dulles would have initiated the inquiry since Helms believed Dulles was privy to assassination plots. This

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get this document

seems ironic in light of an investigation outlined in Warren Commission Document 935 (withheld from public review). The CIA had a "well placed individual who has been in close and prolonged contact with ranking officers of the Cuban DGI." The source "did not know whether Oswald was an agent of the DGI or any other directorate or department of the Cuban government," but that "(the agency) has queried him in detail on possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and the DGI prior to the assassination of President Kennedy."

Helms also reported to the Warren Commission that strict security measures were taken upon news of the assassination by Cuban intelligence. The source believes these orders were issued "because of the possibility that the U.S. might have taken some type of action against Cuba and the DGI itself."

It should be noted that David Belin, Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, has stated that information on assassination plots might have influenced the overall investigation.

The question of Cuban involvement in the President's assassination might be viewed in light of Castro's statement of September 7, 1963. The Cuban leader said:

- make a note in Paris - at the day of ass.

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind..... United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe."

Recommendations:

Request CD 935 and other documents listed in Appendix B relevant to the CIA's investigation of the President's assassination.

V. Appendix

Attached are Appendix A and B which are Warren Commission documents furnished by the FBI and CIA. These documents are withheld from public research.

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*- based upon Review
which ones do
we want?*

They have been reviewed at the Archives and according to the "third agency" rule can be requested from the appropriate agencies. Most of this material withheld from research involves personal matters that are not relevant to public interest. Some of the documents, however, deal with contemporaneous allegations and reports at the time of the assassination involving subjects related to the anti-Castro Cuban issue and comprising theories more recently developed.

Recommendation:

Request documents listed in Appendices A and B from the appropriate agencies.

cc: Fritz Schwarz
Bill Miller
Curt Smothers
Pat Shea

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Warren CommissionAppendix ADocuments To Be Requested from The FBI

<u>Warren Commission Document Number</u>	<u>Date of Memo</u>	<u>Topic</u>
CD 111		Allegation of Edward Partyko
CD 212	12/17/63	Hoover to Rankin. "Ruth Hyde Paine"
CD 227	12/20/63	Hoover to Rankin (allegations involving Cubans)
	4/9/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegation of phone call from Phoenix to Dallas)
	8/17/64	Hoover to Rankin (comments relative to Oswald and Ruby)
	1/31/64	Hoover to Rankin (Gimberling report, including pp. 39-42)
	2/17/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegations involving Oswald in New Orleans)
	2/19/64	Hoover to Rankin (includes discussion of interview of Marina)
	5/26/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegation involving Mexico City)
	5/7/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegation involving Mexico City and Albert Osborne)
	4/7/64	Hoover to Rankin (includes references to Commissions' trip to Mexico City)
	4/15/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegation that Weissman, Ruby and Tippet met in Ruby's night club)
	4/24/64	Hoover to Rankin (includes allegations made by Mark Lane)
	7/14/64	Hoover to Rankin (includes report on Albert Osborne)

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Warren CommissionAppendix A (Cont'd.)Documents To Be Requested From The FBIWarren Commission
Document NumberDate of MemoTopic

	11/23/64	Hoover to Rankin (allegation of Carlos Quiroza)
CD 273	12/5/63	Hoover to Rankin (allegation of phone call from Chapel Hill, N.C. to Dallas)
CD 301	12/4/63	Report on phone call
CD 812		FBI reports on Jerry Buchanan and Nathaniel Uyle
CD 1539c	10/19/64	Hoover to Rankin (includes report on Orestes Pena)
	7/16/64	Hoover to Rankin (report on Albert Osborne)
	9/23/64	Hoover to Rankin (reports on allegations of Sylvia Odio)
from FBI list B	11/25/63	Report on allegation of R. E. Chambers
from FBI list B	11/26/63	Report on allegation of Jonathan C. McDonald
from FBI list B	11/25/63	Allegation of Enrico Aaron de Dusseldorf (Henry Edward Scott)
from FBI list B	11/30/63	Report on allegation of James E. Shock
from FBI list B	11/28/63	Report on allegation from Christine Price
from FBI list B	11/26/63	Report on allegation from Bernadine Christian
FBI # DN 89-41		Allegation involving postal clerk in Wyoming

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Warren CommissionAppendix BDocuments To Be Requested From CIA

<u>Warren Commission Document Number</u>	<u>Date of Memo</u>	<u>Topic</u>
CD 100	12/13/63	"Analysis of World Reaction to President Kennedy's Assassination." (includes reaction of Cuban government)
CD 347	1/31/64	Helms to Rankin (Information Developed by CIA on the Activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City)
CD 384	2/19/64	Helms to Rankin (Helms replies to question posed by Rankin) Information developed by CIA on Oswald in Mexico City.
CD 426	2/21/64	Helms to Rankin (includes translation of interrogation of Silvia Duran)
CD 528	3/18/64	Helms to Rankin (includes Helms' denial of CIA interviewing Oswald in Moscow)
CD 692	3/6/64	Helms to Rankin (includes reproduction of CIA dossier on Oswald dated 12/9/60)
CD 698	3/31/64	Helms to Rankin. Dissemination of information made available to Secret Service by CIA.
CD 935	5/15/64	Helms to Rankin. "Reaction of Cuban Intelligence Service to Assassination of President Kennedy."
CD 943	May 1964	Helms to Rankin. "Allegations of PFC Dinkin U.S. Army, relative to assassination of President Kennedy."

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Warren Commission

Appendix B (Cont'd.)

Documents To Be Requested From CIA

<u>Warren Commission Document Number</u>	<u>Date of Memo</u>	<u>Topic</u>
CD 944	5/19/64	Helms to Rankin. Hours of work at Cuban and Soviet diplomatic installations in Mexico City.
CD 990	5/27/64	Discussion between Drew Pearson and Khrushchev regarding assassination.
CD 1000	6/1/64	Helms to Rankin. Allegation that Oswald accepted \$6,500 in Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.
CD 1012	6/3/64	Helms to Rankin. Information on George De Mohrenschildt.
CD 1551	5/22/64	Helms to Rankin. "Conversation between Dorticos and Cuban Ambassador Armas."

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September 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Wallach

From: Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing

Subject: CIA/FBI Investigation of the President's
Assassination

I. DOCUMENT REQUESTS

This part of the memo will summarize and sexpand those considerations relative to the initial request to the Agency and the Bureau discussed on September 19th.

- A. It was proposed that briefings can be arranged at the Agency and the Bureau to clarify the SSC's investigation and, thereby, hopefully, facilitate document requests in the future. A review of the internal memoranda of the Warren Commission indicates that the following personnel ~~assisted Hoover and Helms in handling document requests of the Warren Commission.~~

1. ~~Bureau Personnel~~

Belmont, Al
Cadigan, James C.
Cunningham, Cortlandt
Frazier, Robert
Gauthier, Leo
Hines, Bill
Latana, Sebastian
Lernihan, Robert
Malley, James R.
Roggs, Richard
Shaneyfelt, Lyndal L.
Stokes, John
Stombaugh, Paul

~~(Source: 12/18/64, Letter of thanks to Bureau Personnel, Rankin to Hoover.)~~

2. ~~Agency Personnel~~

Dooley, Arthur
Hall, Thomas
Murphy, David
Rocla, Raymond
Whitten, John M.
Wigren, Lee

(Source: Warren Commission internal memo.)

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B. The Agency and especially the Bureau forwarded thousands of documents to the Warren Commission. Although the Archives has provided an inventory of all documents collected by the Warren Commission from the Bureau and Agency the SSC is assuming an overwhelming responsibility in accounting for that information provided to the Commission. Therefore it seems reasonable that the SSC's initial request, augmented by briefing with the CIA and FBI, focus on the following:

1. An inventory from the FBI and the CIA of all documents forwarded to the Warren Commission.
2. ~~Copies of all requests forwarded from Rankin to Hoover and Helms.~~ (N.B. It is unclear at this point whether these letters should be requested from the Archives or from the appropriate intelligence agency to which they were forwarded.)

This approach does not seem unreasonable; the Bureau and the Agency undoubtedly have maintained inventories described above. Additionally, this approach would be advantageous for the following reasons:

1. It would free the SSC from the immediate task of accounting for documents forwarded to the Warren Commission.
2. It would transfer the burden of responsibility for clarifying what documents were given to the Commission to the FBI and CIA.
3. It would provide a relatively simple way to determine what documents were not provided to the Commission.
4. It would preclude, to a certain degree, serious confrontation between the SSC and the FBI or the CIA on whether documentation had previously been provided to the Warren Commission.

C. ~~Future documents requests to the FBI might then center on the following:~~

1. Any and all documents relating to the destruction of a letter hand delivered to the Dallas FBI office by Oswald about 10 days prior to the assassination including names of individuals involved in the letter's destruction.

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~~2. Administrative cover pages to the following
FBI interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald,~~

- a. 6/26/62 interview by agents John Farn
and Burnett Tom Carter at Fort Worth
- b. 8/16/62 interview by agents John Farn
and Arnold J. Brown at Fort Worth.
- c. 8/10/63 interview of Oswald by agents
John L. Quigley at New Orleans

- Also, Mexican
CIA mail operation.*
- D. ~~Future document requests to the CIA might focus on~~
~~the SSC's determination that Oswald and his wife, Marina, were~~
~~targets of the mail cover operation.~~ The product of this
operation should be analyzed in terms of information not
provided to the Warren Commission. It should also be
determined if any of the information was "tasked" to
the Bureau.

II. ~~It has been determined by the military task force, as a~~
~~result of the NSA - watch list case study, that Oswald, Jack~~
~~Ruby, and Earl C. Ruby, Jack's brother, were targeted.~~ An NSA
spokesman reported that Oswald's name "appeared" in the rhyming
dictionary on the day of the President's assassination. The
following lines of inquiry should be considered:

- A. The dates of which Oswald and the Ruby brothers' names
were placed on the watch list.
- B. The amount of product.
- C. The information contained in the product.
- D. A determination if the product was forwarded to the FBI
and CIA and how these agencies might have used the
product in the investigation of the President's assass-
ination.

TOP SECRET

*Who else at
DOJ involved?*

III. ~~A member of the SSC staff interviewed Howard E. Simms, an~~
~~attorney at DOJ from 1956 to 1966. Simms's comments turned his~~
~~involvement with the Warren Commission. Simms upheld the~~
~~Commission's findings but objected to what he characterized as the~~
~~incompetent manner in which the evidence was handled. Simms assisted~~
~~J. Lee Rankin in selecting exhibits used by the Commission in~~
~~its report.~~

Simms possibly could have been involved with the selection
of evidence at the DOJ end of the investigation. In addition to
other individuals listed in part I, Simms could provide
information about the relationship between the intelligence
agencies and the Warren Commission when the SSC's study reaches
an interviewing phase.

MEMORANDUM

SEL COM

FILE: IX.2.a - S1

TO: WARREN COMMISSION FILE

FROM: BOB KELLEY

DATE: JULY 22, 1975

SUBJ: JACK RUBY'S BROTHER, EARL RUBY (MEMCON with Paul Michel)

Paul Michel, currently with the Special Prosecutor's Office and slated to join the Select Committee staff, in the near future, came to G-308 today with information he had received from a former Internal Revenue Service official with respect to Jack Ruby's brother, Earl Ruby.

This former IRS official (hereafter "source") saw Sen. Schweiker appear on Face the Nation last Sunday. Sen. Schweiker's comments with regard to the Castro assassination attempts and the JFK assassination reminded source of an investigation he conducted in the IRS Intelligence Office in Detroit in late 1963 or early 1964. Source had an IRS agent by the name of Al Biernat, who is still with the IRS Intelligence Office in Detroit, check on Ruby's brother Earl, who lived in Detroit at that time. Biernat checked the long distance telephone and telegram records for Earl Ruby's telephone number. Biernat found that there were records of a telegram to Cuba, charged to Earl Ruby's telephone number. In addition, there were records of long distance telephone calls by Earl Ruby to Robert Welch, the John Birch Society leader. Finally, there were records showing Earl Ruby had called Jack Ruby in Dallas in this same time frame.

-was it!

Source recalled that the IRS Detroit Office sent this information to the IRS Headquarters in Washington. IRS Headquarters forwarded this information to the FBI as a matter falling within the FBI's jurisdiction with respect to the Warren Commission investigation. Source recalled that the IRS Detroit investigation of Earl Ruby's telephone records followed, or was prompted by, a similar check made by the FBI. Source understood that the FBI forwarded the IRS Detroit investigative record to the Warren Commission.

Source further recalled that after the Warren Commission issued its report, he asked Biernat to check the report to determine whether there was any reference to the information developed on Earl Ruby's telephone records. He recalls that Biernat told him there was no such reference.

Michel suggests that we get in touch with Biernat at the IRS Detroit Office to develop further information and to determine whether any documents still exist reflecting the Detroit investigation or forwarding of that information to the FBI.

BK;rs

ALLEGATION

SOURCE

I. Oswald was paid informer of FBI

1. FBI was informed about forthcoming assassination by Oswald. The record is allegedly in the form of a TWX message which appeared on November 17, 1963 on the FBI teleprinter in New Orleans relayed from Dallas via Washington. William S. Walters, FBI security clerk in New Orleans, allegedly retained a copy and gave it to D. A. Garrison.
2. Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas, informs J. Lee Rankin that Lee Harvey Oswald was employed by the FBI at \$200 a month from September 1962 up to the time of assassination. Top Secret Executive Session of Warren Commission of January 27, 1964. Rankin states it is a "dirty rumor" and that it "must be wiped out."
3. a. FBI agent James Hosty's name, address, phone number and license plate found in Oswald's notebook.

b. The Warren Commission maintains Oswald conceivably received the data from Mrs. Ruth Paine with whom Marina was living.

c. Hosty testifies he only gave Mrs. Paine his name and phone number in an interview of November 1, 1963.

d. Hosty allegedly had developed Oswald as an informer.
4. a. "On April 21, 1963, Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that Lee H. Oswald of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with FPCC in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the FPCC."

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 83

January 27, 1964 transcript of Commission Executive Session; printed in Whitewash IV by Harold Weisberg

4 H 451

IX-2-C-a-W (Gouchenaur); conversation with Bob Kelley

CE 829, p. 2; FBI report of Hosty

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ALLEGATIONSOURCE

- b. Hosty testified that this information was provided by "FBI field office in New York."
 - c. Hoover's description of FBI Oswald file discloses no such New York-Dallas transmission.
 - d. Allegation: agent T-2 was Lee Harvey Oswald.
5. Oswald telephoned FBI Dallas office on November 20, 1963 and informed them Kennedy would be assassinated on November 22, 1963. FBI teletype allegedly sent to Hoover and New Orleans.
6. Oswald made attempts to infiltrate pro-Castro groups in New Orleans (notably Cuban Revolutionary Council--CRC--headed by Carlos Bringuier).
7. a. FBI knew before the assassination about Oswald's use of 544 Camp Street, New Orleans address of FPCC. Not mentioned in appropriate contemporaneous reports. FBI did not give documents to Warren Commission.
- b. 544 Camp Street address had once housed offices of CRC (Cuban Revolutionary Council) and FBI Agent Guy Banister who was active in intelligence work against Cuban groups.
- c. Banister had given his address as 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, which is same corner building as 544 Camp Street.
- II. Two or more people were impersonating Lee Harvey Oswald.
1. Hoover's memo to State Department (June 3, 1960) presents possibility that an imposter may be using Oswald's credentials.

Warren Hearings,
Volume 4, p. 444

CE 833

Blumenthal and Rosen
in Boston Phoenix,
May 25, 1975,
IX-C-2-a-G2, p. 21

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 32

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1

Hoch, Paul; IX-C-2-a-G4,
p. 55

Hoch, Paul; IX-C-2-a-G4,
p. 25

IX-C-2-a-G2, p. 39;
New York Times
February 23, 1975

41.

ALLEGATIONSOURCE

- a. J. G. Harris, independent researcher, found memos in Archives.
- b. W. David Slawson, counsel on Warren Commission, says he thinks he saw memos (now at USC).
2. Lee Oswald placed at car dealership in Dallas November 9, 1963. (Warren Commission places Oswald at Paine's home in Irving, Texas writing letter to Soviet Embassy in Washington.
3. Lee Oswald allegedly discussing dishonorable discharge with Selective Service on October 25, 1963. (Warren Commission places him on bus traveling to Mexico City.)
4. a. Out teletype 74673 (October 10, 1963) from Mexico City to State, CIA and Navy re American male, age 35, athletic build, six feet tall, contacted Soviet Embassy on October 1, 1963 and identified himself as Lee Oswald. Believed identical to Lee Harvey Oswald.
- b. Original photo of "Lee Oswald" taken in Mexico City October 4, 1963.
- c. Author George O'Toole tells Boston Phoenix that an intelligence contact of his knew who the mystery man was and that "if O'Toole were given subpoena power, he would produce him and prove that this Oswald was a professional assassin."
5. Perry Raymond Russo, Niles "Lefty" Peterson and Sandra Moffet McMaine, Russo's girlfriend, claim to have seen Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and LEON Oswald (a man who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald) at Ferrie's apartment in September 1963. (At the end of the meeting, the possibility of killing the President was allegedly discussed.)
6. Harry Dean told the CTIA in 1968 that William Seymour was using the name Oswald in Mexico, Louisiana and Texas in 1963 and attempted to convince people that he was Lee Harvey Oswald.

New Times article in
IX-C-2-a-G2

New Times article in
IX-C-2-a-G2

CD 631

CD 1287

Boston Phoenix,
May 27, 1975
IX-C-2-a-G2

New Orleans Times
Picayune file of CIA;
from Sprague in
IX-C-2-a-G1

Sprague; CTIA files

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ALLEGATION

SOURCE

7. a. Allegedly, William Seymour, Loran Eugene Hall, Lawrence Howard visited home of Sylvia Odio on September 26, 1963. These men told Sylvia Odio that the President would have to be assassinated and that Leon Oswald would be the one to do it.

Sprague material

b. William Seymour allegedly resembles Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sprague material

8. a. William Seymour was seen fleeing Texas Book Depository by Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig.

Raznikov, Richard in Pacific Sun article, February 28, 1974; in IX-C-2-a-N1

b. Allegedly, William Seymour had claimed he was Lee Harvey Oswald at the Sports Drome (rifle range) in Dallas, gun shop and a new car agency at which "Lee Oswald" drove car at 70 mph (Lee Harvey Oswald could not drive).

9. a. Allegedly, there was an anti-Castro Cuban in Dallas who resembled Lee Harvey Oswald very much. Group of anti-Castro Cubans held meeting at 3126 Hollandale Street.

Hoch material

b. Warren Commission received allegations that Oswald had attended meetings of a Cuban group at "3128 Harlendale Street."

Volume 19, p. 534

III. FBI conducted an incomplete and inadequate investigation of the assassination.

1. FBI Agent Robert Burnett finds Oswald in movie theatre in Dallas after the assassination. Phoenix reports Burnett's name shows up in part of Warren Commission investigation of possible conspiracy; Burnett not questioned by Warren Commission.

Boston Phoenix, May 27, 1975 in IX-C-2-a-G2

2. Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald which appeared on cover of LIFE is allegedly a bogus photograph. FBI was unable to determine if the rifle Oswald is holding is the Carcano model used in assassination.

New Times article in IX-C-2-a-G2

39.

ALLEGATIONSOURCE

3. a. In September 1963, the President gave a speech in Miami. A Miami police informer who had infiltrated the National States Rights Party interviewed one of its upper echelon named Mr. Milteer. Milteer advised that Kennedy would be assassinated in Miami or some other city from a high building and that a patsy would be picked up by police. Milteer said a man called Brown would be likely to commit assassination. Allegedly, the Miami police forwarded this information to the FBI who in turn forwarded it to the Secret Service.

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 70

b. Milteer called informant on November 22, 1963, a.m., implying the President would be killed in Dallas.

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 32

c. A tape of the September 1963 conversation between Milteer and the informant was made public in 1967.

Sprague, IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 32 (see also
IX-C-2-a-S1 for Aaron's
conversation with Crosby
in Minneapolis) which
supports this allegation

4. "Federal agents" retrieved film of motorcade from Beverly McGann (employee of Ruby's). "Federal agents" never returned film to Mrs. McGann. The film is never mentioned in the Warren Report findings.

Sprague

IV. Oswald had relationships with individuals connected with CIA activities.

1. George DeMohrenschildt

a. Worked for French intelligence in World War II.

New Times article in
IX-C-2-a-G2

b. Traveled to Guatemala in 1960 when Guatemala was used as jump off point for Bay of Pigs.

c. "Came in contact" with Clay Shaw in New Orleans.

d. Had ties with CIA front men

Boston Phoenix,
May 27, 1975,
IX-C-2-a-G2

i. George Brown - President of Brown Foundation; a CIA conduit.

ii. John Mecom - founder of San Jacinto fund, CIA conduit.

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ALLEGATIONSOURCE

2. George Bouhe
 - a. Aided Marina Oswald in Texas
 - b. Personal accountant for Lewis MacNaughton who is associated with Karl Hoblitzelle of the Hoblitzelle Foundation which served as a CIA conduit.
 3. Oswald met Albert Osborne (alias John Bowen), an alleged CIA employee on bus trip to Mexico City.
 4. Oswald's name on list of Mexican travel permits is followed by that of William G. Gaudet, former employee of CIA.
 5. a. Oswald met at plane on return to U. S. by Spas T. Raikin, former Secretary General of the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevick Bloc of Nations which allegedly has intelligence agencies in Far East and Europe.
 - b. "Raikin was himself some kind of agent either for FBI...or CIA...or Army Intelligence."
 6. Marilyn Murret, cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, allegedly was a CIA agent.
- V. Individuals found behind the Grassy Knoll at Dealy Plaza were involved in the assassination.
1. Three "derelicts" found in railroad boxcars behind Grassy Knoll were taken into custody but never booked, photographed or fingerprinted at Dallas Police Station. They were released. The Warren Commission did not investigate this incident.
 2. Two of the "derelicts" are allegedly E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis due to "striking resemblances."
 3. Hunt testified he was in the Washington area at time of assassination; testimony supported by two children and a former domestic employee.

Boston Phoenix,
May 27, 1975,
IX-C-2-a-G2

Sprague in IX-C-2-a-G1
and Warren Commission
Exhibit 2121

New Times article in
IX-C-2-a-G2

New Times article in
IX-C-2-a-G2

Peter Dale Scott quoted
in Boston Phoenix
May 27, 1975 in
IX-C-2-a-G1

cf. CD 1080

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 65

- 1) Michael Canfield interview
- 2) Robert Groden and Alfred Dinacci
IX-C-2-a-W (Dinacci and Groden)

Rockefeller Commission

37.

ALLEGATIONSOURCE

4. Sturgis testified he was in Miami; testimony supported by wife and nephew.
5. Hunt, Helms and Lyman Kirkpatrick and Enrique "Harry" Williams met in Washington on November 22, 1963 to plan CIA backing of Cuba invasion troops training in Florida Keys.
6. Photo of elderly gentleman "derelict" taken into custody behind the Grassy Knoll is Fred Lee Chrisman, a minuteman from state of Washington.
7. John Blumer, one of the individuals allegedly involved in CIA training for Cuban covert operations at camp near Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, may be of the "derelicts" taken into custody behind Dealy Plaza. Allegedly President Kennedy ordered the camps raided by FBI and Secret Service in July 1963; eleven people were allegedly arrested.

Rockefeller Commission

Sprague interview

Pacific Sun article
February 28, 1974;
IX-C-2-a-N1

Pacific Sun article
February 28, 1974;
IX-C-2-a-N1

VI. Miscellaneous allegations of conspiracy to assassinate the President.

1. Richard Giesbrecht, a Canadian resident, overheard conversation on February 13, 1964 in Horizon Room at Winnipeg National Airport allegedly between David W. Ferrie and unidentified individual concerning how much Ferrie had told his wife about the assassination.
2. a. Rear photo of James Hicks with "walky-talky" in back pocket taken at Dealy Plaza, November 22, 1963.
- b. Allegedly James Hicks operated a communications center out of the Adolphus Hotel off Dealy Plaza.
- c. Jack Ruby telephoned the Adolphus Hotel on November 23, 1963.
- d. Hicks told Jim Garrison he was a radio communicator between rifle teams at Dealy Plaza.

Sprague; IX-C-2-a-G1,
p. 82

Sprague material

Sprague, Richard
Grodin, Charles

Grant, Eva (Ruby's
sister) testimony

Sprague; CTIA material
from New Orleans DA's
office

ALLEGATION

- e. James Hicks last placed at Air Force Hospital at Fort Sil, Oklahoma.
3. a. Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald all knew each other.
b. Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald and Ruby met in New Orleans on several occasions.
c. David Ferrie had known and taught Lee Harvey Oswald as flight instructor for Civil Air Patrol in Louisiana in 1950's.
d. Photograph of Ferrie and Oswald in CAP squadron.
4. Harry Dean told CTIA that various meetings had been held by Ferrie, Shaw, William Seymour and others in Mexico City apartment of Guy Gabaldin who was a member of the OSS and who worked for the CIA in Mexico City.
5. Mary Hope and Ronald Augustinovich attended assassination planning meetings in Mexico City in October 1963.
6. David Ferrie arrested by New Orleans police November 26, 1963. (Allegedly, FBI interviews with Ferrie are still classified.)
7. a. Allegedly, William Seymour, Loran Hall, and Lawrence Howard visited home of Sylvia Odio on September 26, 1963.
b. Loran Hall came to the attention of the FBI on November 23, 1963 when he retrieved a pawned rifle.

SOURCE

Groden in IX-C-2-a-W
(Groden and Dinacci)

Sprague; material from
New Orleans DA file

Flammondi, Paris in The
Kennedy Conspiracy,
1969

Photographic evidence
files of CTIA

Sprague; CTIA files

Sprague; CTIA file

Crosby in IX-C-2-a-G4,
p. 58

Hoch material in
IX-C-2-a-G4

Hoch; in IX-C-2-a-G4,
p. 6

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CRONOLOGY OF FBI RELATIONS WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(0/10/17)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>INTERVIEWEE(S)</u>	<u>NATURE OF ACTION</u>
6/26/62	Fort Worth	John Fain Burnett Tom Carter	Lee Harvey Oswald	First interview by FBI of Oswald upon return from U.S.S.R. Oswald agrees to contact the FBI should he be contacted by Soviet intelligence.
7/12/62	Dallas	James Hosty		Hosty checks the records of INS for background information of Marina Oswald on the request of FBI agent Fain.
8/16/62	Fort Worth	John Fain Arnold J. Brown	Lee Harvey Oswald	Determination of Oswald's employment; alert Oswald to possible Soviet interests in him; evaluation if Oswald constituted a security risk to the U.S.
7/12/62 to 3/4/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty keeps Marina Oswald case in inactive pending status for about six months.
3/4/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty determines Oswald moved from Fort Worth to Elsbeth Street in Dallas. This ends six month pending status of case. This starts Hosty's efforts to investigate Marina on the basis that the FBI conducts investigation of immigrants on a selective basis and Marina was, then, selected.
3/11/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty determines from Elsbeth Street landlady that Oswalds were evicted 3/3/63. Postal authorities reveal Oswald's address is 214 Neely Street.
3/14/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty verifies Neely St. address. Hosty then check Oswald's files and finds a letter from the N.Y. FBI advising Oswald was on the mailing list of the <u>N.Y. Daily Worker</u> .

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>INTERVIEWEE(S)</u>	<u>NATURE OF ACTION</u>
3/25/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty sends a request to FBI headquarters to reopen Lee Harvey Oswald case.
MID-MAY 1963	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty learns that the Oswalds had left their Neely Street address.
June '63	New Orleans			Hosty receives a communication dated 4/21/63 from New Orleans FBI advising a confidential informant reports that Oswald was in contact with FPCC in N.Y. at which time Oswald said he had passed out pamphlets for the FPCC.
6/17/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty receives a communication from the New Orleans FBI advising Oswald was in New Orleans and requesting information on him.
8/10/63	New Orleans	John L. Quigley	Lee Harvey Oswald	Interview conducted at Oswald's request to speak to an FBI agent following his arrest on 8/9/63 for disturbing the peace while distributing FPCC pamphlets.
10/3/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty receives a communication from New Orleans FBI advising that Oswalds had left the New Orleans area.
10/25/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty receives communication from New Orleans FBI advising him Oswald had visited Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

PAGE THREE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AGENT</u>	<u>INTERVIEWEE(S)</u>	<u>NATURE OF ACTION</u>
10/29/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty receives communication from New Orleans FBI advising that the Oswald's address 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas.
10/29/63	Dallas	Hosty	Dorothy Roberts	Hosty makes a pretext call to Dorothy Roberts of 2519 W. 5th St. and determines 2515 address is the residence of Ruth Paine with whom Marina lives.
11/1/63	Dallas	Hosty	Ruth Paine	Hosty interviews Ruth Paine who admits that Marina lives with her but not Lee. Paine informs Hosty Oswald works at Dallas Texas Book Depo. N.B. Hosty meets Marina for first time. Leaves name and phone number with Paine.
11/4/63	Dallas	Hosty		Hosty makes a pretext call to Book Depo. and confirms 2515 W. 5th St. address. Sends request to New Orleans office to make Dallas office of origin for Oswald case.
11/5/63	Dallas	Hosty	Ruth Paine Gary S. Wilson	Hosty and Wilson learn from Paine that Oswald had visited family. Paine did not know where Oswald lived in Dallas.
11/22/63	Dallas	James P. Hosty James W. Bookhout	Lee Harvey Oswald	Interview conducted after Oswald was taken into custody following shooting of JFK; Oswald exhibits great hostility toward FBI men especially Hosty who Oswald says he's heard about before.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ARRON

SELCOM

File: IX-C-2-a-S1

Assassinations—JFK Matter

May 24, 1975

There was discussion yesterday of certain photographs taken in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and whether the persons in them are Howard Hunt and Sturgess. The discussion appears at page 12, line 17 to page 17, line 9, and on p. 115, line 23, p. 116, line 9.

Senator Hart of Colorado seemed to be most interested in the subject. Obviously you (or whomever you assign to the subject—Rick?) ought also to look at the three exhibits containing photographs which the reporter was instructed to mark as exhibits 1 to 3 (these were all large pieces of cardboard with a number of photographs on them) and the small group of photographs brought in at the end of the session. Also, we were directed to follow up on one line of questioning with the FBI.

If the men were arrested, as seems to be the case from one of the pictures, it would seem to me that the simplest thing to do would be to find out what their fingerprints showed.

How would you suggest proceeding?

Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Jr.

FAOS:pam

SEL COM

FILE

TX-C-2-a-51

MEMORANDUM

SENSITIVE

TO : File

FROM : David Aaron *DA*

DATE : May 20, 1975

SUBJECT: Warren Commission and the Intelligence Community - April 9, 1975

In discussion with Mr. Crosby from Minneapolis, he made the following comments:

The Miami Police had a tape recording of November 9, 1963 which was released in 1967 concerning (Oswald and a Cuban?).

Crosby drew attention to a note in the Archives concerning a J. A. Miltier, a threat contained in the FBI file, not in the 26 volumes. The file is CD1347, filed Internal Security: Oswald in Russia. The Archives and the FBI deny knowledge of the tape recording. Miltier denied the threat that was to be made on Kennedy's life on December 1 to the FBI. In the threat, Miltier apparently made some comment about Brown of the National States Rights Party being involved in a plot.

Comment: I don't quite know how all this fits together, or whether it does. But the thrust of Crosby's point was that Oswald may have been in contact with Cubans in Florida, or someone posing as Oswald. He also may have been in contact somehow with Miltier and Brown.

DA/cm

MEMORANDUM

TO : David Aaron

FROM : Dan Dwyer and Ed Greissing

DATE : May 29, 1975

SUBJECT: Initial Overview of Warren Commission

The Warren Commission contains a massive amount of information regarding intelligence operations. Therefore, this initial overview focuses on three main investigative areas relating to CIA operations and Department of State communications: (1) Oswald's Russian experience; (2) Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and (3) Oswald's trip to Mexico City.

Reviewing the Commission Exhibits and Hearings necessitated a careful reading of the Report, with particular attention to the chronology of events and intelligence operations responses. This approach afforded an opportunity to develop a working knowledge of the chronology of events and an understanding of how the Report is organized, the thrust of the Commission's analysis, and how the Commission utilized Documents and Exhibits.

Focusing on limited areas of investigation proved to be a workable and efficient research technique. It seems reasonable to continue with this technique but to further define specific areas of investigation. The Mexico City case, for example, invites inspection of declassified Commission Documents not available in the Commission Volumes but which could easily be requested (cf. references to these sources in Mexico City case).

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INITIAL OVERVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

- I. Oswald and U. S. S. R. (pages 1 to 5)
 - A. CIA and State Department: Issuance of visa in Helsinki, October 14, 1959.
 - B. Oswald in Moscow
 - C. State Department communication on Oswald during Oswald's stay n in Minsk.
 - D. Oswald in Minsk
 - a. MVD financial assistance
 - b. Hunting Club
 - E. Oswald's return to the U. S.
 - F. U. S. - U. S. S. R. intelligence communication post-assassination.
- II. Oswald and Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) (pages 6 to 8)
- III. Mexico City (pages 9 to 13)
 - A. Marina's knowledge of Mexico City trip
 - B. Bus Trip and Albert Osborne
 - C. Oswald's activities in Mexico City
 - D. Intelligence information from Mexico
- IV. Appendix
 - Copies of selected intelligence memoranda re Mexico City
 - | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| CE 833, Q. 23 | CE 2121, pp. 8-13 |
| CE 834, Item 57 | CE 2764 |
| CE 834, Item 58 | CD 631 |
| CE 948, Q. 16 | |

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May 28, 1975

I. Oswald and U. S. S. R.

A. CIA and State Department: Issuance of visa in Helsinki, October 14, 1959.

1. CE 2676 Helms. Oswald could not normally fly to Helsinki on October 10, 1959 and be at Hotel Torni on October 10, 1959.
2. Report p. 258 Oswald probably applies for Russian visa in Helsinki early Monday, October 12, 1959.
3. CE 946 p. 8 Visa issued, October 14, 1959.
4. CE 2780 State Department. Waiting time for visa varies; 2-3 days usually; takes 7 days at the most, for 1962-63.
5. CE 2773 CIA memo. In 1964, visa was issued in 5-7 days.

B. Oswald in Moscow

1. Oswald arrives in Moscow on October 16, 1959: Interior Office guide named Rumma Sherikova.
2. CE 2760 Letter from Thomas H. Karamessines, Acting Deputy Director for Plans, CIA; "many if not all of the guides...are KGB agents or informants."
3. Report p. 260 "There is no reason to believe that this was not true of Oswald's guide." Oswald visits U. S. Embassy to renounce U. S. citizenship October 31, 1959, 11 days after visa expired.
5. 5 H 270 Snyder, Head Consul in Moscow. "...if the Soviet authorities find it in their interest to keep a person around...then there is no problem" (with an expired visa).
6. CE 908 Oswald informs Snyder that as a Soviet citizen, he would give Soviets information that might be of special interest.
7. CE 980 p. 8 FBI report: record of copy of telegram from State Department, October 31, 1959, to Office of Naval Intelligence re Oswald's visit to U. S. Embassy in Moscow.

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I. Oswald and U. S. S. R. (continued)

8. CE 2750 Telegram from U. S. Embassy to Secretary of State re Oswald's effort to renounce U. S. citizenship.
 9. CE 2752 Helms. Deputy Director of Plans, CIA. Acknowledges receipt of State Department telegram of October 31, 1959. Re Oswald's visit to U. S. Embassy in Moscow.
 10. CE 985 Oswald granted Russian residence papers, January 4, 1960.
 11. CE 960, question #2 State Department. Two-month waiting period for residence is not exceptional.
 12. CE 2762 p. 2 CIA states it is not unusual for two-month waiting period for Soviet Residence permit.
 13. CE 2760 CIA: Re KGB and defectors.
- C. State Department communication on Oswald during Oswald's stay in Minsk, Russia
1. Report p. 750 U. S. Embassy in Moscow last hears from Oswald November 9, 1959.
 2. CE 962 March 25, 1960, Passport Office drafts refusal sheet on Oswald on premise that Oswald may be a Russian citizen.
 3. CE 963 Department of State: No further action on Oswald unless U. S. nationality is proven, lookout card filed in Passport Office.
 4. CE 948 #13-A May 18, 1964, State Department--No available information to prove lookout card was filed.
 5. CE 948 #13-B May 18, 1964, State Department--Reports from Navy, FBI and CIA were inconclusive to warrant lookout card.
 6. CE 948 #13-C May 18, 1964, State Department sites that information from Moscow beginning October 1959 was enough to warrant lookout card.
 7. CE 2752 List of communications received by CIA from State in 1959, '61 and '62 regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.
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I. Oswald and U. S. S. R. (continued)

D. Oswald in Minsk

a. MVD financial assistance

1. CE 24, January 13, 1960 entry
Oswald's diary. Oswald receives 700 rubles monthly from MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs).
2. Report pp. 259-260
Report defines MVD functions as "economic."
3. Report pp. 271-272
Soviet practice to make defector's life "pleasant" so he will not return to native country.
4. CE 2721
Karamessines. Financial aid for foreigners in U. S. S. R. is "well documented."
5. CE 2733
CIA memo. No secret training institution in Minsk when Oswald resided there.
6. CE 3125
U. S. citizens who defect to U. S. S. R. are usually resettled outside of Moscow.
7. CE 2720
Average earnings of a Soviet industrial worker in 1960 were about \$100 a month.

b. Hunting Club

1. CE 2649
Oswald indicates he made regular weekend hunting trips in Minsk.
2. CE 2760
CIA information on Russian hunting societies.

E. Oswald's return to the U. S.

1. CE 931
Oswald's letter (February 5, 1961) to U. S. Embassy in Moscow requesting passport be returned.
2. Report p. 275
Oswald unexpectedly arrives at Embassy from Minsk, July 8, 1961.
3. CE 960
State Department: Re Soviet legality of Oswald's trip from Minsk to Moscow.

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I. Oswald and U. S. S. R. (continued)

4. CE 2762 p. 1 CIA. Re Soviet regulations on travel require authorization.
5. CE 935 p. 2 Oswald visits Embassy January 8, 1961. Does not mention MVD financial aid; states he had not given secrets to Russians; was returned passport which expires September 10, 1961; fills out renewal application for passport.
6. CE 938 Renewal application for passport. Oswald strikes out "have not" for sworn allegiance to foreign state. (This would disqualify him or raise questions about disqualification.)
7. 5 H 238 Snyder, Consular at U. S. Embassy. "Have" statement was either (1) typo or (2) re-affirmation of past verbal allegiance to U. S. S. R.
8. CE 938 pp. 3-4 In supplementary questionnaire to renewal application, Oswald maintains U. S. citizenship, U. S. S. R. residence.
9. 5 H 379-380 Section 51.138 of State Department Regulations on Passports (January 12, 1962) states that confidential information regarding a person's communist activities cannot be considered.
9. Report p. 758 Passport Office renews Oswald's passport May 24, 1962 for 30 days, for direct return to U. S. only.
10. 5 H 591 Marina asks Colonel Askinov of MVD for assistance in obtaining visas.
11. 5 H 591 Marina's uncle is employee of MVD. May 24, 1962, Marina issued U. S. immigration visa. (First applied for July 11, 1961.)
12. CE 2771 Helms. September 12, 1964. Length of time required by Soviet authorities to process exit visa application range from 5 months to 1 year.
13. CE 2746 State Department check on Marina Oswald with CIA, FBI, State's Office of Security and Passport Office. (N. B. Exhibit really doesn't provide any information.)

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I. Oswald and U. S. S. R. (continued)

14. CE 2762 p. 2 Permission for a Soviet wife to accompany her foreign national husband abroad is rarely given.
15. CE 2773 Helms memo stating that in some Western European cities, Soviet tourist visas were being issued in 5 to 7 days in 1964.

F. U. S. - U. S. S. R. intelligence communication post-assassination

1. CE 3106 Deleted letter from U. S. Embassy in Moscow. Russian citizen who knew Oswald maintains (1) Oswald knew Ruby pre 1960; (2) Oswald was influenced by KGB; (3) Mrs. Oswald was a KGB agent; (4) Group of communists helped with assassination.
2. CE 3107 Russian intelligence work on CE 3106.

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DRAFT

May 28, 1975

II. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

- CE 826 (p. 7) Received National membership card dated May 28, 1963 in the name of Lee H. Oswald and signed by V. L. Lee. N.O. Chapter sent a card dated June 6, 1963 signed by A. J. Hidell and given the number 33 - Received the monthly circular but couldn't recall the name of the publication.
- Meetings were held in residences of various members. Different individuals at both of the meetings he attended. No regularly scheduled meeting.
- CE 817 Mail card stamped June 11, 1963. Box No. 30061. Others entitled to receive mail - A. J. Hidell and Marina Oswald. This box was closed September 26, 1963. Forward to 2515 W Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.
- CE 826 (p. 3) Informant No. T-2 on June 26, 1963 stated that Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., wrote a letter on June 10, 1963 to "The Worker" in New York. Oswald claimed to be a long time subscriber to the magazine and stated he was forming a FPCC in New Orleans and requested some literature.
- CE 826 (p. 8) Stated on August 7, 1963 received a note through the mail from Hidell asking him to distribute Fair Play literature. Hidell knew he wasn't working and had the time. He denied being paid for this as it was a patriotic duty. Around 1:00 p.m. on August 9, 1963, he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributing committee literature. Made and placed a placard around his neck and on the bottom in black print the words "Viva Fidel."
- CE 826 (p. 9) As well as leaflets and applications, he had a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont. Gave a copy of each to the agent at the interview. Around 4:00 p.m., three Cubans approached him and he gave each one of the leaflets. They became angry and destroyed the throwaways and began to argue; caused a disturbance and they were arrested.
- CE 826 (p. 4) Informant No. T-6 stated he observed on August 9, 1963 an unknown individual handing out leaflets with "Hands off Cuba, viva Castro."

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II. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

- CE 826 (p. 5) Lt. Martello advised that on August 9, 1963, Lee H. Oswald was arrested for disturbing the peace; and desired to see an FBI agent.
- CE 826 (p. 6) Oswald was interviewed by S. A. Quigley - August 15, 1963. Stated four months ago he met his wife, married her in Fort Worth, and moved to New Orleans. After coming to New Orleans, he began reading literature distributed by the FPCC, and it was his understanding from this that the main goal and theme of the committee is to prevent the U. S. from invading Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Doesn't consider FPCC to be communist.
- CE 826 (p. 11) On August 21, 1963, Lee H. Oswald appeared on Radio Station WDSU's "Conversation Carte Blanche" with Edward S. Butler, Staff Director of the Information Council of the Americas. This organization specializes in the distribution of anti-communist education material to Latin American countries. Oswald stated that the FPCC is not communist-controlled and that he, Oswald, is a Marxist.
- On August 30, 1963, Bill Stuckey had a conversation with Oswald after the broadcast at which time Oswald said he had met his wife in Russia and married her there.
- CE 826 (p. 12) Oswald stated Russians had gone soft on communism and that Cuba is the only real revolutionary country in the world today.
- Informant No. T-7, familiar with Cuban activities in New Orleans, on September 9, 1963 said Oswald was unknown to him.
- Frank Bartes, a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans on September 10, 1963 said Oswald was unknown to him.
- Informant No. T-8, acquainted with some phases of the Communist Party activity in New Orleans, advised on October 1, 1963 that Oswald was unknown to him.
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II. Fair Play for Cuba Committee

- 4 H 444 Special Agent Hosty gave in his testimony that they didn't have any information concerning the FPCC in Dallas or Oswald's distribution of leaflets on April 21, 1963 until early June, and no action was taken.
- CE 819 (5 H 401) Mrs. Oswald said the name A. J. Hidell was signed by her when forced by her husband.
- 1 H (p. 24) According to his wife, Lee H. Oswald was the lone member of the FPCC in New Orleans. He had himself arrested so he would become known believing this would help when he got to Cuba--took clippings of arrest to Mexico with him.
- CE 1828 No record of Dr. A. J. Hidell.
- 4 H 394 Testimony of Alwyn Cole on April 30, 1964 concerning signature of Lee H. Oswald and A. J. Hidell states they are the same.
- CE 2195, p. 68-69 FBI Report December 4, 1963. Myra Silver, Secretary, Jones Printing Company, New Orleans. States that on May 29, 1963, a person named Osborne ordered 1,000 copies of "Hands Off Cuba" handbill. (N. B.: Same handbill Oswald distributed August 9, 1963 in New Orleans.) When shown picture of Oswald, she could not recognize him as individual who ordered copies (N. B.: Cf. III B: "Bus trip and Albert Osborne").
- CE 2195, p. 70-70B FBI Report March 4, 1964. Silver and employees of Jones Printing Company questioned again. Observed pictures of Osborne and could not identify him as man who placed order. Other employees interviewed and could not identify photos with Osborne.

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DRAFT

May 28, 1975

III. Mexico City

A. Marina's knowledge of Mexico City trip

1. 1 H 21 Marina knew August 1963 that Oswald was going to Mexico City.
2. 1 H 22-24 Marina; Oswald wants to go to Mexico City to get to Cuba.
3. 1 H 45 Marina; Oswald wanted Mexico City to be secret.
4. 3 H 29 October 4, 1963, Lee visits Paine's home in Irving, Texas, after Mexico City trip. Tells Paine he had been job hunting in Houston. Marina cooperates with alibi.

B. Bus trip to Mexico City and Albert Osborne

1. CE 2121, p. 8-9 No. 15 on baggage list of bus is listed as "(FNU) BOWEN."
2. CE 2121, p. 10 McFarlon~~ds~~s, English couple on bus, describe individual whom Oswald sat next to; "possibly" may be John Bowen.
3. 11 H 223 Mumford, passenger on bus, identifies elderly gentlemen from photographs ~~or~~ the same one whom Oswald sat next to. *WS*
4. CE 2121, pp. 12-13 John Bowen interviewed by "T" sources; provides misleading information about Bowen and Osborne on several occasions; finally admits Osborne an alias; still maintains ignorance of Oswald.

N.B.: 1X-c-2-a-G1 in files, Sprague, Richard of CTIA maintains through information from Tad Szule that Albert Osborne was a CIA front agent working out of Mexico City in 1963.

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III. Mexico City (continued)

5. CE 2121, pp. 12-13 Bowen describes man he sat next to as 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, 150 pounds, blond hair, dark complexion, and of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent; could not identify Oswald picture.

C. Oswald's Activities in Mexico City

1. CE 2478 Oswald in Mexico, September 26, 1963 to November 3, 1963.
2. CE 2564 Oswald shows document of communist party membership, FPCC and U. S. S. R. marriage certificate to Silvia Duran employee of Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, September 27, 1963.
3. CE 2120, p. 4-5 Report from Mexico, Department of Foreign Relations, Oswald showed (Russian) passport; Russian labor cards and letters written in Russia to Cuban Consulate; report wife was in New York (N. B.: Marina was living with Paine in Irving, Texas) (Question: Where does Russian passport come from?) Compare to No. 1 above.
4. CE 2121, p. 42 Inquiry of Federal Security Police; maintain Silvia Duran met with Oswald twice (N. B.: Duran recalls only one meeting.)
5. Report, p. 299 "When Oswald spoke to the Cuban and Soviet consular officials in Mexico City..."
6. CE 2564 Oswald's application for a visa for travel to Cuba; states Oswald appeared at Russian Embassy in Mexico City and requested visa be sent to Soviet Embassy in Cuba. (N. B.: Report implies Oswald went to Russian Embassy. The Report Cites no proof of this save for comments on Oswald's Cuban visa application.
7. CE 2121, p. 39 Silvia Duran makes an "unofficial" call to Soviet Embassy; then, informs Oswald it would take four months for Russian visa from Cuba.
8. CE 2121, p. 5-6 Mexican Newspaper "Excelsior" November 25, 1963 reports that Oswald visited the Consul General of U. S. S. R. on November 28, 1963. (N. B.: (1) Report does not acknowledge this information (2) Oswald allegedly visited Cuban Embassy on November 27, 1963 (3) According to visa application, he had already visited Russian Embassy earlier that day.)

III. Mexico City (continued)

9. CE 2121, p. 42 Silvia Duran and husband arrested November 23, 1963 because Sinora Duran had contact with Oswald at Cuban Consul. (N. B: All of Duron's testimony, which the Report uses as the only reliable witness to Oswald having visited Cuban Consul was (1) collected from her while she was under arrest, (2) delivered to Mexican authorities and not the Commission itself.)
10. CE 3047 Mexican rumor that Silvia Duran had invited Oswald to her house and Duran had placed him in contact with Cuban Consul.
11. CD 963 * Mexican newspaper reporter attempts to interview Silvia Duran in April 1964. Husband prevents interview because Senora Duran suffered nervous breakdown after interrogation by Mexican authorities.
12. CE 2121 Erisibio Azcue, Cuban Consular, argued with Oswald at Cuban Embassy (N. B.: Neither the Commission nor the Mexican authorities collected information from him.)
13. CE 3126 Helms memo. Identifies the man Oswald argued with at the Cuban Embassy as Erisibio Azcue. Azcue left the Consul on October 18, 1963 after 18 years of service. His return to Cuba was known since September 1963.

D. Intelligence information from Mexico City - September-October 1963

1. CD 631 ** Helms. Out teletype 74673 October 10, 1963 to State Department, CIA, and Navy re American male, age 35, athletic build, 6 feet tall, contacted Soviet Embassy on October 1, 1963 and identified himself as Lee Oswald. Believed

* CD - Commission Document, none of which were printed in any Warren Commission volumes (Source: N. Y. Review of Books, April 3, 1975.

** CD - Commission Document; none of which were printed in any Warren Commission volumes.

III. Mexico City (continued)

- identical to Lee Henry Oswald. (N. B.: (1) physical description does not fit Lee Harvey Oswald; (2) no proof in Report that Lee Harvey Oswald visited Soviet Embassy; (3) Why Lee Henry Oswald? (4) Marina should be Marina Prusakova, not Pusakova.)
2. CD 631 Helms. Out teletype 7798 (October 23, 1963) to Navy. Request two recent photos of Lee Harvey Oswald in effort to see if Lee Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald are the same individual.
3. CD 631 Helms. Cover letter. Never received photos from Navy. Concluded on November 23, 1963 man was not Lee Harvey Oswald.
4. 11 H 469 Helms' affidavit, August 7, 1964. Presents photographs (CE 237) of individual fitting description of Lee Oswald (6 feet, athletic build, 35 years of age) that were forwarded from CIA to FBI on November 22, 1963.
5. CD 1287 * Helms. Original photo of "Lee Oswald" taken in Mexico City October 4, 1963.
6. 11 H 468-469 Malley affidavit. When photograph was delivered to Warren Commission from CIA, it was cropped to eliminate background. Identity of "Lee Oswald" not established.
7. 11 H 468 Odum affidavit. Showed photo to Mrs. Margeurita Oswald on November 23, 1963 to determine if he was a friend of Oswald's. Also cropped photo to eliminate background.
8. CD 674 + Helms memo of March 24, 1964. CIA received cabled reports on November 22 and November 23, 1963 from Mexico City re photos of unidentified man who frequents Soviet Embassy. Photos forwarded to Washington.

* Not available (quoted from N. Y. Review of Books, April 3, 1975.

+ Quoted in N. Y. Review of Books, April 3, 1975 - not available.

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III. Mexico City (continued)

9. CD 674 + Helms. Cover letter states individual was not Oswald.
10. CD 566 + Two different photos of unidentified Lee Oswald (N. B.: Should request them unclassified Commission documents.)
11. CE 2764 Helms memo. States that while Oswald was visiting Mexico City, he dealt with V. V. Kostechov, a KGB agent.
12. CE 948 Q 16 CIA memo. After Lee Henry Oswald's appearance in Mexico City, the CIA sent a report to the Passport Office on October 10, 1963. No action was taken to prepare a lookout card, nor was any action intended to cancel Oswald's passport.
13. CE 834, item 57 FBI memo. Washington Bureau received an air telegram from Dallas October 22, 1963 reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "secret" from CIA. It indicated that an individual possibly identical to Oswald was in contact with Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.
14. CE 834, item 58 CIA release to FBI, State and Navy classified "secret" October 10, 1963. Man identifies himself as Lee H. Oswald.
15. CE 833, Q. 23 FBI report. Investigation prior to October 10, 1963 report from CIA was directed toward ascertaining the nature of Oswald's sympathies. On October 18, 1963 an FBI liaison in Mexico City was furnished this information by the CIA and arranged follow up with CIA for further information.
16. CE 3152 Helms. RE Retracted story of "D" witnessing Oswald receive \$6,500 from Negro and man with Canadian passport to kill "an important person" in U. S. September 18, 1963.
17. CE 2764 Helms. States that while Oswald was visiting Mexico City September 28-October 3, 1963, he dealt with V. V. Kostichov, a KGB agent.

+ Quoted in N. Y. Review of Books, April 3, 1975 - not available.

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IV. Appendix

Copies of selected intelligence memoranda re Mexico City

CE 833, Q. 23
CE 834, Item 57
CE 834, Item 58
CE 948, Q. 16
CE 2121, pp. 8-13
CE 2764
CD 631

Under FBI procedures, the FBI Identification Division maintains a separate filing system for handling fingerprint records. In this particular instance, the FBI identification record of Oswald is 337 925 D. The investigative reports on the subject are handled under a different file number. In connection with Oswald, this Bureau utilized file number 105-82555 to handle the investigative reports of Oswald.

22. QUESTION: The FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 39, states that in October, 1963, an investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds, following advice from a rental agent that they had vacated their apartment and that Mrs. Oswald and their child had departed in a station wagon with Texas registration. What was the reason for this investigation to ascertain Oswald's whereabouts?

ANSWER: In view of Oswald's background and activities the FBI had a continuing interest in him. Therefore, when the rental agent advised on October 1, 1963, that the Oswalds had moved, investigation was initiated to determine their current whereabouts.

23. QUESTION: What was the FBI reaction to the CIA report of October 10, regarding Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City? Why did the FBI not request additional information or follow-up information by the CIA? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald in view of the CIA report?

ANSWER: The investigation of Oswald in 1963 prior to receipt of the Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, was directed toward the primary objective of ascertaining the nature of Oswald's sympathies for, and connection with, the FPCC or other subversive elements. The Central Intelligence Agency communication which reported that a man, tentatively identified as Oswald, had inquired at the Soviet Embassy concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington did not specify the nature of the telegram. This contact with the Soviet Embassy interjected a new aspect into the investigation and raised the obvious questions of why he was in Mexico and exactly what were his relations with the Soviets. However, the information available was not such that any additional conclusions could be drawn as to Oswald's sympathies, intentions or activities at that time. Thus, one of the objectives of the continuing investigation was to ascertain the nature of his relations with the Soviets considering the possibility that he could have been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Services. The Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, 1963, stated that any further information received

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concerning Oswald would be furnished and that our liaison representatives in Mexico City were being advised. On October 18, 1963, one of our FBI liaison representatives in Mexico City was furnished this information by Central Intelligence Agency and he arranged follow-up with Central Intelligence Agency in Mexico City for further information and started a check to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico. Subsequent to the assassination, Central Intelligence Agency also advised us of Oswald's contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City at the time of his visit there.

24. QUESTION: Was the FBI aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport, or the issuance of a passport on June 25, 1963? Why did the FBI not request that the Passport Office of the Department of State include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advice to the FBI of any application for a passport?

ANSWER: The FBI was not aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport or of the issuance of a passport to Oswald on June 25, 1963.

We did not request the State Department to include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advising us of any application for a passport inasmuch as the facts relating to Oswald's activities at that time did not warrant such action. Our investigation of Oswald had disclosed no evidence that Oswald was acting under the instructions or on behalf of any foreign government or instrumentality thereof.

25. QUESTION: What prompted the FBI efforts to locate Oswald on October 18 in Fort Worth, or Robert Oswald on October 19 in Fort Worth (before receiving advice on October 25, 1963, that Oswald had given the New Orleans Post Office a forwarding address in Irving, Texas)?

ANSWER: Information from Mrs. Jessie James Garner, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 1, 1963, to the effect that Oswald and his wife had vacated their apartment at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on September 25, 1963, and that Mrs. Oswald and child had departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates prompted our efforts to locate Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas.

26. QUESTION: Why did the FBI make three attempts within eight days (October 29 - November 5, 1963) to locate Oswald? After being advised of his place of employment by Mrs. Paine, did the FBI attempt to locate him through that lead? Were any further efforts made between November 5 and November 22 to locate Oswald, and if not, why not?

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

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54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

56. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D concerning Oswald.

57. An airtel from Dallas to this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "Secret" from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, which indicated that an individual, possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

58. A CIA Release dated October 10, 1963, which was sent to the FBI, Department of State and Department of the Navy classified "Secret" which reported that an American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963. The CIA Release indicated Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald, born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

59. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 25, 1963, advising that Oswald left a forwarding address in New Orleans on September 26, 1963, showing his new address to be 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

60. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 24, 1963, requesting the Dallas office to locate subject and his wife.

ATTACHMENT B

QUESTION 16

What action was taken by the Department of State, when it received information from the CIA in October 1963 concerning the appearance of Oswald at the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City? Did the Department of State at this time undertake to prepare a look-out card or take any action intended to result in the cancellation of Oswald's passport? If so, please describe the actions taken.

ANSWER - A CIA report concerning (Lee Henry) Oswald's appearance at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City only (the report did not contain any information regarding his appearance at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City) was received in the Passport Office on October 16, 1963. Records show that the passport file on Lee Harvey Oswald was obtained and that the CIA report was read by Mr. James F. Richie, an attorney, and by Mr. Carroll H. Seeley, Jr., a supervisory attorney in the Legal Division, on October 22, 1963. Since the report indicated no ground for determining that Oswald was ineligible for a passport, a determination was made that no action by the Passport Office was required. No action was, therefore, taken to prepare a lookout card, nor was any action taken intended to result in the cancellation of Oswald's passport.

ATTACHMENT B

QUESTION 17

We would like a description of the procedures, if any, within the Department for revoking a passport already issued should the Department determine or be informed that there are grounds for doing so, and a memorandum on the differences, if any, between the grounds for refusing to issue a passport and the grounds for revoking a passport already issued in the kinds of situations which might reasonably have applied to Lee Harvey Oswald.

ANSWER - The attached reprint from the Federal Register of January 12, 1962 sets forth the substantive and procedural regulations governing the denial and revocation of a passport. The grounds for the revocation of a passport and the refusal of a passport are identical.

There are no differences between the substantive or regulatory grounds for refusing to issue a passport, and the grounds for revoking a passport. When grounds are discovered for the revocation of a passport, a letter of tentative withdrawal is prepared, setting forth the specific regulation under which the action is taken, and the basis for the action. The bearer of the passport is requested to surrender his passport and is informed of his right to seek a review of the Department's action, in accordance with the Department's Passport Regulations. (See Attached Reprint from the Federal Register.)

There were no grounds consonant with the Passport Regulations to take adverse passport action against Oswald prior to November 22, 1962.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 948—Continued

TUEXI MAYDON had no independent recollection of OSWALD but considered that OSWALD may have been in the company of a young American couple.

An exhaustive search was made of Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo, which disclosed that there was only one young American couple whose entry into Mexico may have coincided with that of OSWALD. This couple was named BILL and ELAINE ALLEN of Miami, Florida.

On November 27, 1963, TUEXI MAYDON advised that no information had been developed regarding the exact time or specific mode of travel of OSWALD at the time he entered Mexico. He stated that OSWALD's entry into Mexico on September 26, 1963, took place between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. as he had handled OSWALD's entry and he worked this shift at the border port of entry at Nuevo Laredo. He added that OSWALD's departure from Mexico was at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, between 12:01 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. and that this shift was supervised by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, Mexican Immigration Service employee.

On November 27, 1963, MARIO DEL VALLE PLATA, Mexican Immigration Service employee, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that no Mexican Immigration Service employee who was on duty at Nuevo Laredo when OSWALD entered or departed from Mexico had any independent recollection of OSWALD by photograph or otherwise with regard to his entry or departure from Mexico.

(H) Check of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Baggage List for Passengers for September 26, 1963, Trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F.

The baggage list for passengers for September 26, 1963, of the Mexican bus line Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) for the bus which left Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m. on this same date, reflects that there was a total of 18 pieces of baggage. The baggage list reflects the following:

1. PABLO VASQUEZ
 2. Second piece of luggage attributed to PABLO VASQUEZ
 3. S. MOROU
 4. ALFREDO BRISENO
 5. ROIG SORQUIS
 6. T. GONZALEZ
 7. ANDRES MORALES
 8. Second piece of luggage attributed to ANDRES MORALES
 9. Gpe. MARTINEZ (possibly GUADALUPE or Capt. MARTINEZ)
 10. (FNU) BOWEN
 11. HARRY J. MITCHELL
 12. Second piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
 13. Third piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL
 14. LEE H. OSWALD
 15. (FNU) BOWEN (believed identical with JOHN H. BOWEN)
 16. Second piece of luggage attributed to BOWEN
 17. JOHN McFARLAND
 18. Second piece of luggage attributed to JOHN McFARLAND
- The driver of this bus was listed as ROBERTO MORALES.

The baggage list has the number "18" at the bottom, which, according to the Mexico City terminal manager of Flecha Roja, signifies that 18 pieces of luggage had been checked and ticketed on that bus.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

T-4, a confidential source abroad advised on December 16, 1963, that ROBERTO MORALES, driver of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963, could not recall the passengers on the trip of September 26, 1963, because so much time had elapsed; and since he makes two round trips between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., each week, he could not recall any information regarding OSWALD or any other passengers who were on the bus.

JOHN H. BOWEN was identified from Mexican Immigration records as 60 years of age, born Houston, Texas, a United States citizen, residence Houston, Texas. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, upon presentation of his birth certificate.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

During this trip, OSWALD spoke to two Australian girls in their mid-twenties who boarded this bus in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and these two girls got off at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

OSWALD left the bus alone at Mexico, D. F.

With regard to the first individual described by the McFARLANDS, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, listed above with tourist card FM-5 No. 4329926, was considered possibly to be the elderly United States citizen who sat next to OSWALD, and he could be contacted in care of Calle Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico. Extensive investigation to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was made, and the results are set forth hereinafter.

With regard to the two Australian girls in their mid-twenties, these girls were considered identical with PATRICIA CLARE ROSELEIGH WINSTON, 22 years of age, Australian

T-4, a confidential source abroad advised on December 16, 1963, that ROBERTO MORALES, driver of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963, could not recall the passengers on the trip of September 26, 1963, because so much time had elapsed; and since he makes two round trips between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., each week, he could not recall any information regarding OSWALD or any other passengers who were on the bus.

JOHN H. BOWEN was identified from Mexican Immigration records as 60 years of age, born Houston, Texas, a United States citizen, residence Houston, Texas. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, upon presentation of his birth certificate.

HARRY J. MITCHELL was identified as 41 years of age, a United States citizen, a lawyer, residence Palmyra, Missouri. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

ANNIE MARIE MITCHELL was identified as apparently being the wife of HARRY J. MITCHELL, above, 22 years of age, a United States citizen, residence same as husband, above.

Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, 10 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, England, were interviewed in England and advised they were on the Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963. They stated that they observed the following during this trip:

OSWALD was on this bus trip traveling alone and he sat next to an 80-year-old man, described as a United States citizen, who appeared to be 60 years of age and who resides in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, and in the State of Tennessee in the United States. This individual was identified further as a school teacher who taught in India and Arabia and currently was writing a book on the Lisbon, Portugal, earthquake of 1775.

During this trip, OSWALD spoke to two Australian girls in their mid-twenties who boarded this bus in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and these two girls got off at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

OSWALD left the bus alone at Mexico, D. F.

With regard to the first individual described by the McFARLANDS, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, listed above with tourist card FM-5 No. 4229928, was considered possibly to be the elderly United States citizen who sat next to OSWALD, and he could be contacted in care of Calle Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico. Extensive investigation to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was made, and the results are set forth hereinafter.

With regard to the two Australian girls in their mid-twenties, these girls were considered identical with PATRICIA CLARE ROSELEIGH WINSTON, 22 years of age, Australian citizen, native of Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225035, issued August 24, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate in New York, New York, home address listed as 222 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, and PAMELA LILLIAN MUMFORD, 21 years of age, English citizen, born Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225836, issued the same date and place as that of WINSTON. According to Mexican Immigration records, WINSTON and MUMFORD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 25, 1963, one day before OSWALD entered Mexico.

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD advised the following on December 17, 1963, when interviewed in the United States:

WINSTON and MUMFORD boarded a bus at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, at 7:30 p.m., en route to Mexico, D. F. Both identified OSWALD as a passenger on this bus and both observed him sitting next to an Englishman who had lived in Mexico for thirty years. This latter individual was described as being in his late sixties, heavy build, gray hair - balding, with a distinctive English accent, and both believed him to be retired from business.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled that OSWALD introduced himself and exhibited to them his United States passport. OSWALD advised WINSTON and MUMFORD that he had lived in Russia for two years and that he had had a hard time getting out of Russia. OSWALD stated that he had been in Japan.

OSWALD made no comment concerning communism or Cuba. He did not state why he was traveling to Mexico, where he was going, and he did not advise concerning his occupation or future plans.

OSWALD stated that he was from Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas. He was observed to be traveling alone. He had only one piece of luggage and a small zipper bag. He wore a gold wedding ring.

OSWALD recommended that WINSTON and MUMFORD stay at the Hotel Cuba, Mexico, D. F., where he claimed that he had stayed several times before. He pointed out that this hotel was inexpensive but that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba on this trip.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled an English couple aboard the bus. This couple is considered identical with Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, mentioned above.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, who has been known as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE and has resided at Calle Emilio Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico, and 4114 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, was determined to be the holder of Canadian Passport No. 5-805377. T-2 advised on January 7, 1964, that BOWEN, while posing as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, stated in Mexico that he was acquainted with Reverend JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and furnished misleading information concerning the alleged whereabouts of BOWEN.

On January 28, 1964, T-5, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the records at the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Ministry of the Interior) reflect that ALBERT OSBORNE was ordered deported from Mexico on April 5, 1958, through Laredo, Texas. OSBORNE had been charged with selling an automobile in the Oaxaca, Mexico, area without paying the import duties. These records reflect also that, in 1958, OSBORNE was known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and was located in Mexico and determined to be without proper Mexican immigration papers.

On January 30, 1964, T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised that inasmuch as ALBERT OSBORNE had been illegally in Mexico, he would be detained for deportation if located in Mexico.

BOWEN was interviewed at Florence, Alabama, on February 8, 1964, and advised that he recalled making a bus trip from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, and sitting next to a young man whom he described as 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 150 pounds in weight, with thin, blond hair and a dark complexion, who appeared to be of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent. This individual went to sleep soon after boarding the bus, and, after a lunch stop at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico, this person moved to the back of the bus where he reclined on a seat and went to sleep. BOWEN claimed that he did not talk to the above person and was unable to identify press photographs of OSWALD.

BOWEN stated that he is acquainted with an ALBERT OSBORNE, described as a Baptist preacher or missionary from Canada, and while in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1958, BOWEN misplaced his identification papers and during a census taken at Oaxaca he borrowed OSBORNE's identification papers. BOWEN claimed that he had never before or afterward used the name of OSBORNE.

Interviewed further at Nashville, Tennessee, on March 3, 1964, OSBORNE admitted that he had used dual identities as OSBORNE and JOHN H. BOWEN for many years in Mexico and the United States. He continued to deny any knowledge of OSWALD, however.

- 13 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2121-Continued

- (1) List Obtained of Entry of All Non-Mexican Citizens on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-1, who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), furnished the following information concerning the procedures utilized by the Mexican Immigration Service in connection with the entry and departure of non-Mexican citizens into and out of Mexico. It is to be noted that the Mexican Immigration Service

numbers being in sequence according to the alphabetical order of the names within each date and thereafter by date. By way of example, the first traveler in alphabetical order entering at a port of entry on the first day of the month or a "quincena" is assigned number 1. Thereafter, all travelers entering that port on that date are assigned numbers in sequence, according to alphabetical order. This sequence continues on the second day of the month and throughout the remaining 15 days of the "quincena."

An examination of both of the above-described letters has shown that they were prepared on the same typewriter. In addition, both envelopes appear to have come from the same batch, both postmarks contain similar irregularities, and the same type pen and ink was used to sign both letters.

Inquiries by our Miami Office have failed to develop any information concerning either Pedro or Peter Charlas and Mario del Rosario Molina.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2763

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2763-Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Commission Exhibit 2764

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

SUBJECT: Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV

1. In reply to your request, I am forwarding information on Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, one of the Soviet officials with whom Lee Harvey OSWALD is believed to have dealt during his visit to Mexico City on 28 September - 3 October 1963.

2. In his letter of 9 November to the Soviet Consulate in Washington, OSWALD wrote about his "... meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico." There was no officer with that name listed as being a member of the Soviet representation in Mexico City during September and October 1963. "KOSTIN" is probably identical with Attache KOSTIKOV, who was serving in the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City at that time. KOSTIKOV is one of several Consular representatives who deal with visas and related matters. Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV, Second Secretary of Embassy, was in charge of the Consular Section at the time of OSWALD's visit. OSWALD may also have discussed his visa problem with YATSKOV and other members of the Consular Section.

3. KOSTIKOV and YATSKOV are known officers of the Soviet State Security Service (KGB). The State Security Service is the principal Soviet intelligence service, and is charged with espionage, counterintelligence and related matters.

4. It should be noted that Soviet intelligence and security officers such as KOSTIKOV and YATSKOV, when placed under official cover, are required to perform the routine and legitimate

functions demanded by their cover positions in an embassy or consulate.

5. I hope that the information given above is responsive to the Commission's needs.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2764

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2764-Continued

~~SECRET~~
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

24 MAR 1964

~~SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED~~

Commission No. **631**

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin

SUBJECT: CIA Dissemination of Information
on Lee Harvey OSWALD, dated
10 October 1963

1. Reference is made to paragraph three of your letter, dated 16 March 1964. You requested that the Commission be furnished a copy of the dissemination on Lee Harvey OSWALD made to several Government agencies by CIA on 10 October 1963.

2. An exact copy of this dissemination (Out Message No. 74673) by teletype, is attached. It was transmitted to the Department of State, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of the Navy. A copy was concurrently made available by hand to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

3. Please note that OSWALD's middle name was erroneously given as "Henry" in the subject line and in paragraph two of the dissemination. (The same error occurs in the message to the Navy discussed in paragraph four, below.) The maiden surname of Mrs. OSWALD was mistakenly listed as "PUSAKOVA".

4. On 23 October (the correct date), a teletyped message (Out No. 77978) was sent to the Department of the Navy referring to Out No. 74673, and requesting that the Navy furnish CIA as soon as possible two copies of the most recent photograph of OSWALD that was available, for use in checking the identity of the Lee OSWALD in Mexico City. These photographs had not been supplied to this Agency by 22 November 1963. Our conclusion that the photograph did not refer to OSWALD was based on press photos generally available on 23 November 1963.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

By authority of
Archivist of United States

By

Date Case

~~WARNING NOTICE~~
~~SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED~~

~~5~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SENSITIVE

CD 631

Attachment A

Out Message No. 74673, dated 10 October 1963 and filed at 0800 hours, to Department of State, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of the Navy.

Subject: Lee Henry OSWALD

1. On 1 October 1963 a reliable and sensitive source in Mexico reported that an American male, who identified himself as Lee OSWALD, contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City inquiring whether the Embassy had received any news concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington. The American was described as approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about six feet tall, with a receding hairline.

2. It is believed that OSWALD may be identical to Lee (Henry) OSWALD, born on 18 October 1939 in New Orleans, Louisiana. A former U.S. Marine who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959 and later made arrangement through the United States Embassy in Moscow to return to the United States with his Russian-born wife, Marina Nikolaevna Pusakova, and their child.

3. The information in paragraph one is being disseminated to your representatives in Mexico City. Any further information received on this subject will be furnished you.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of:

making the change:

NNFL

Name:

Date:

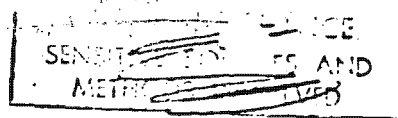
11/10/73

SENSITIVE

SENSITIVE

4

SECRET



Attachment B

CD 631

Out Teletype Message No. 77978, dated 23 October 1963 and
filed at 1410 hours, to the Department of the Navy.

Subject: Lee Henry OSWALD

Reference is made to CIA Out Teletype No. 74673, dated
10 October 1963, regarding possible presence of subject in
Mexico City. It is requested that you forward to this office
as soon as possible two copies of the most recent photograph
you have of subject. We will forward them to our representa-
tive in Mexico, who will attempt to determine if the Lee
OSWALD in Mexico City and subject are the same individual.

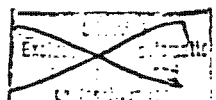
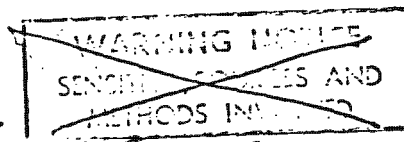
CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: CLABN-912/22/72

Name and title of person making the change: RAJ

Date: 1/10/73

SECRET



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~~SECRET~~

~~SENSITIVE SOURCES
METHODS INVOLVED~~

CD 631

5. This memorandum and the attachments convey information originating with very sensitive sources and methods. They therefore bear an appropriate sensitivity indicator.

Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

Attachments:

- A - Copy of Out Message 74673
- B - Copy of Out Message 77978

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: *CLARA, 12/22/72*

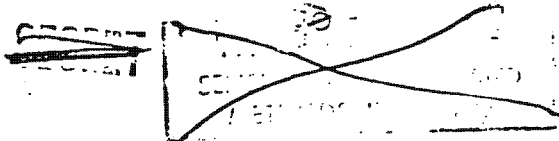
Name and title of person making the change: *hng*

Date: *1/10/93*

~~SECRET~~

~~WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE SOURCES AND
METHODS INVOLVED~~

S



CD 631

This information is being made available to the Immigration
and Naturalization Service.

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By authority

CIA Ltr., 12/22/72

Name

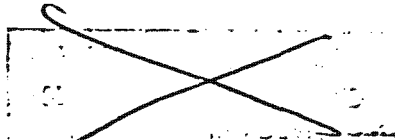
hny

making the change

Date

1/10/73

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED
By authority of CIA Ltr., 12/22/72



STUDY: Warren Commission and the Intelligence Community

Scope

The purpose is to determine whether the intelligence agencies of the Federal Government reported to the Warren Commission fully and accurately on their relationship, contact and knowledge concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. It would not address other alleged questions concerning the Warren Commission Report and the assassination of President Kennedy.

Approach

The first step will be to examine the early Warren Commission material, the new information that has come to light, and the charges concerning Oswald's relationship to the federal intelligence agencies. After this examination, we will determine whether it's useful to interview additional people or conduct a broader investigation.

Study Team

David Aaron, Coordinator - C² Task Force
Mike Madigan - Foreign Intelligence Task Force
Mark Gitenstein - Domestic Intelligence Task Force

A