

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY

OSWALD

FILE NO: 105-82555

SECTIONS: 146-200

REFERRALS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS;  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

*W. J. Brennan*

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 4/23/64 in the above-captioned matter. This memorandum answered the Director's inquiry concerning assistance rendered by Secret Service to representatives of the Warren Commission. It was reported that the Secret Service were assisting the Commission in locating witnesses and in some instances, driving the Commission investigator to conduct interviews.

One particular instance of cooperation by Secret Service took place at Dallas, Texas, when Secret Service Agent Patterson drove Commission investigator Bert Griffin to the residence of Frank L. Ellsworth, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU), for an interview. Secret Service Chief Rowley requested his Agent to submit a memorandum concerning this matter.

Rowley has furnished a copy of SA Patterson's memorandum to the Bureau. It revealed that Secret Service Agent William H. Patterson, Dallas Texas, did drive Bert Griffin of the Warren Commission on April 17, 1964, to the residence of Ellsworth inasmuch as Ellsworth could not be located during the work day. According to Patterson, Griffin questioned Ellsworth along the lines of Cuban activity in the Dallas area. Ellsworth furnished no specific information but did talk at length about firearms matters which he handles exclusively. Ellsworth discussed the arrest of an arms dealer in Dallas and indicated that the dealer is a member of the "Minutemen" and may be associated with the "John Birch Society." He indicated that he furnished this information to the Bureau.

*105-82555-22ND OR  
AFTER 3711*

The gun dealer mentioned by Ellsworth appears to be identical to [REDACTED], who operates [REDACTED] Sporting Goods, Dallas, Texas.

On 11/22/63 Frank Ellsworth, ATTU, advised the Dallas Office that [REDACTED] was arrested 11/20/63 for violation of the Federal Firearms Act, in that he was selling parts which converted M-1 semi-automatic carbines into M-2 automatic carbines. Ellsworth advised he had determined [REDACTED] is apparently a member of "Minutemen" or strongly sympathetic to this group, and is possibly selling firearms to the group or a similar organization.

Enclosure

OHB:mab (12) *ENCLOSURE*  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. Bartlett

*IT MAY 14 1964*

*Bartlett*

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On 2/11/64 Ellsworth advised Dallas Office he had interviewed [REDACTED] subsequent to this arrest and determined [REDACTED] had strong "right-wing" beliefs. [REDACTED] stated there was an "elite group" of patriots in the Dallas area, which he indicated was local in nature, but did not name the group. Subsequent to the above interview, [REDACTED] attorney has not allowed him to be interviewed. [REDACTED] trial is set for early May, 1964.

Patrolman [REDACTED] Irving, Texas, Police Department, advised the Dallas Office in February, 1964, he had in the past furnished information regarding [REDACTED] activities to ATTU, Dallas. He described [REDACTED] as being in the gun business for the money he can make. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that "Minutemen and John Birchers" had contacted him to buy ammunition. [REDACTED] did not identify any of these individuals nor has he ever mentioned to [REDACTED] he is a member of "Minutemen" or the "John Birch Society."

Dallas is conducting an investigation to determine if there are any units of "Minutemen" in its territory. To date, Dallas has not developed any evidence that there are any organized units in its territory.

Dallas has conducted an investigation of [REDACTED] because of allegations he was a gun dealer and had been contacted by anti-Castro groups. No evidence of a neutrality matters violation was developed but information regarding a possible Firearms Act violation was furnished to ATTU. At the present, Dallas is following [REDACTED] case to determine the outcome of his trial.

The first two paragraphs of Secret Service Agent Patterson's memorandum mention: [REDACTED], a Cuban refugee living in Dallas. The Bureau furnished the Warren Commission information concerning this individual who advised Bureau Agents that in late September or early October, 1963, she was contacted in Dallas by two Cubans requesting her to write letters to businessmen in Dallas seeking funds for the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria or JURE. [REDACTED] indicated that these Cubans were accompanied by a person introduced as Leon Oswald and that based on photographs she believes this is Lee Harvey Oswald. The Bureau also interviewed Mrs. [REDACTED], a friend of [REDACTED] and also [REDACTED] psychiatrist, Dr. [REDACTED], who indicated that [REDACTED] was probably telling the truth. Our investigations have shown that there is very little Cuban activity in the Dallas area.

The Secret Service Agent's memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, ends by saying that he does not recall any specific conversation between Griffin and Ellsworth concerning lack of FBI cooperation. He indicated that the interview left this impression, even though it was not stated.

ACTION:

For information.

gre  
wfy [REDACTED] V  
- 2 -

April 23, 1964

TO : Inspector Kelley  
FROM : Special Agent William H. Patterson, Dallas  
RE : Interview with Special Agent Frank Ellsworth of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Unit

On April 17, 1964, I had been working with Mr. Bert Griffin of the Warren Commission. He was interviewing different people in Dallas to obtain information about Sylvia Odio, a Cuban refugee who is living in Dallas. Mr. Griffin said he was conducting the interviews for another member of the Commission's staff that was in Mexico but did not elaborate on who it was.

I had driven Mr. Griffin to the home of [REDACTED], a friend of [REDACTED] and then to Southwest Medical School to talk to [REDACTED] psychiatrist. At the completion of these interviews it was decided that Mr. Griffin should talk to Special Agent Frank Ellsworth of the Alcohol Tax Unit. The interview with Ellsworth was prompted by the fact that most of the Cubans whom [REDACTED] had contact with belong to some type of active anti-Castro group and attempting to purchase guns for counter revolutionary activities in Cuba in violation of the Federal Firearms Act which is handled almost exclusively by Ellsworth.

We could not locate Ellsworth at work so we interviewed him at his home from approximately 5:00 pm to 6:30 pm. Mr. Griffin asked Ellsworth about any information he might have regarding Cuban groups in this area and their activities. Ellsworth talked about 30 or 45 minutes about a local gun dealer he had arrested recently for dealing in illicit weapons. Ellsworth indicated the dealer is a member of the "Minute Men" and may be associated with the "John Birch Society". He said he had furnished this information to the F.B.I. but did not know if anything had been done about it. He indicated no information had been furnished him by the FBI about these groups or their activities in regard to gun buying activities. He said Griffin would have to go see SA Hosty of the FBI for any other information since no one had sent any to him. He said he was surprised so little was known about these groups by the FBI. It appeared to me that his remarks seemed to indicate he felt the FBI had information but was not letting it out.

Ellsworth's information about Cuban activities tended to be that guns were being bought and that Dallas was an assembly point for these guns. He furnished no names or information about these Cubans.

To the best of my knowledge Mr. Griffin asked only a few questions, all in regard to the Cubans, and I said only a few words, since Mr. Griffin was conducting the interview.

I do not recall any specific conversation about there being no cooperation by the FBI. I felt the entire interview left this impression, even if it was not stated.

105-8255  
ENCLOSURE

memo to Brennan

to Sullivan, 5/8/64

OHB:ma

ENCLOSURE



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

May 12, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are attached correspondence covered  
by Secret Service Control Number 1492 consisting  
of a request by Mr. Carlos Bringuier for the  
return of the GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES, and an office  
memorandum from SAIC John Rice of our New Orleans  
office.

I would appreciate being advised whether  
this article should be returned to Mr. Bringuier  
at this time or retained in our custody for  
possible future use by the Commission.

Very truly yours,

James J. Rowley

cc: Inspector James Malley  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

REC 37/05-82555-3712

8 MAY 18 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 21 1964

Yerex 7074-ND  
0-7 5/15/64 (124)  
5/15/64

File 5-A

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

CO-2-34,030

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : SAIC Rice - New Orleans

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald - Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Reference is made to my memorandum dated November 29, 1963, relative to copy of GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES which was loaned to this Service by Carlos Bringuier, who had received it from Lee Harvey Oswald.

Attached is letter dated May 6, 1964, directed to the undersigned by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Post Office Box 2506, New Orleans, Louisiana, in which he requests that the book in question be returned to him. It will be noted that he is in the process of writing a book concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and that he plans to use the guidebook in connection with the sale of his book.

If the book has now served its purpose and can be returned to Dr. Bringuier, it is suggested that it be mailed to this office for delivery to him.

*John W. Rice*  
John W. Rice  
Special Agent in Charge

Attachment

105-82555-3712  
ENCLOSURE

149  
New Orleans, May 6, 1964.-

Mr. John W. Rice.  
Special Agent in charge.  
U.S. Secret Service.  
P.O. Box 30303  
New Orleans, La. 70130

Dear Mr. Rice:

On november 25th., 1963, I loan to Special Agent A.G.Vial from that  
Unity of the U.S. Secret Service, a Guidebook for Marines with the  
name L.H.Oswald estamped at the top of the first page, trying to help  
on the investigation about the assassination of the late President  
John F. Kennedy.

On April the seventh I was questioned by one of the investigators  
designated by the Warren Commission, Mr. Liebeler, about my contacts  
with Lee Harvey Oswald and I explained to him everything that at that  
time I knew about Oswald.

At this moment, I am writting a book about "Oswald" and I am already  
in contact with some publishers who are willing to publish my book.  
For that reason it is very important for me to get back the Marine  
Guidebook that I loaned three days after the assassination.

That Guidebook for Marines will help me a lot in the selling in the  
book, because I am planning personal appearances in the differente  
Latin American Countries where it will be sell, and wright now I am  
just waiting for it to complete the book and deal with the publishers.

I am really glad to had have the opportunity to help you at that moment  
of tragedie for your Country and for all the Free World, and I am sure  
that you will help me at this time to get back this Guidebbok for Marine  
that is my personal property, and you could be sure that I will be glad  
to help you always that you need my help.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours;

*Dr. Carlos Bringuier*  
Dr. Carlos Bringuier.  
P.O. Box 2506  
New Orleans, La.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

RECEIVED  
MAY 8 1964  
NEW ORLEANS  
New Orleans, Louisiana

105-82555-3712  
ENCLOSURE

11 MAY 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ATTN: MR. PATRICK D. PUTNAM

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Hay

De  
FFLee JORVOC  
OSUWID

1. (S) Inclosed are copies of two personal letters written by [REDACTED] to Lt Col John Connolly, Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, 2d Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Georgia. They are furnished for your information since their content indicates that Friesoecke may be associating with militant, anti-Castro, Cuban elements in the United States and may have unauthorized access to classified US Government information.

2. (S) [REDACTED]

3. (S) The source of the letters is Lt Col Connolly, who has voluntarily furnished them through channels to this office as a matter of possible interest. It is requested that his identity as the source be held in confidence and that this office be furnished prior notification if addressee should desire to interview him concerning the subject.

DEC 10 1971

REMOVED ORIGINAL - ENCLOSURE

PG. 11

105-82555-3775

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON MAY 9 1978  
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM FOIG  
AUTH Para 1-603 DODS200



ACSI-500  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

4. (U) In the event further correspondence from subject would be of interest to you, request that this office be advised. Copy furnished: Central Intelligence Agency.

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

2 Incl  
as

W. RICHARD S. R. WRIGHT, JR.  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, CI Branch  
(10)

GRAHAM E. SCHMIDT  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Security Division

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON MAY 5 1975  
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM FOIC  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

2

105-87555-3775

Dear John and Wina,

Thank you so much for your thoughtful Christmas card. It was a real treat to hear from you and about my friends Johnny and Billy. I really miss the boys and wish I could meet your new addition-"Wusty". I don't think they could have found a better man to be G-4, a function too vital to be trusted to a lesser man. I know how much you loved the 37th, I hope that G-4 has been rewarding enough to make up for the loss of a command you loved so much. I almost got down to Benning for Labor Day but had to change my plans when some other things popped up. I wish I had been able to. I shall certainly never forget the hospitality which all of you extended to me and hope that someday I will be able to show you my appreciation.

After a year away from the Army I am well adjusted to the civilian way of life. The first few months, however, were a difficult period of adjustment. There are still many things I miss about Army life, but on the whole I am glad to be a civilian. I can do things out here which I think are important to humanity and which were just not possible in the Army. An example of this is an area in which you and I were once interested and that is Cuba. If one stands for freedom, then why not freedom for all mankind? Why not freedom for Poland, Germany, Hungary, Cuba and so many others I could name. At present I am in the process of exhausting my wealth by frequent trips to Washington and Miami doing what I can to free Cuba and to save Central and South America from a Communist takeover.

Central and South America have been divided into military zones with general headquarters in Santiago de Cuba. The zones are Caribbean, Amazon, Andes, Gran Chaco, and the Plata. They were set up in October 1962 by Colonel-General Belodorov, Chief of the Personnel of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. At the moment the main targets are Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. Agents are being sent into these countries to train the local people. These agents first receive their training in sabotage and guerilla warfare from Chinese Colonel Lee-Teh-Piao in the camp at Minas del Frio in the Sierra Maestra. The infiltration of men and weapons is done by sea in Lambda fishing boats mainly from the ports of Manzanillo and Gibara in Oriente Province, and San Cruz del Sur and Nuevitas in Camaguey Province. The boats used mostly are: "El Alecrin", license No. XX-XXX F-226 from the port of Baracoa, and "El Veloz",

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

license No. HC-2-40 ( ) on the port of Batabano. In Par ( ), the weapons are delivered at the Peninsula del Toro and at the beach of Chariguin located in the frontier with Costa Rica. In Venezuela, they are delivered at the Peninsula of Paraguana and at La Guira. They are handed to a captain known as Manuit who operates in one zone and to a Communist agent Evaristo Gonzalez known as "BARRER" "Chuchufleta" at La Guira. At the San ( ) Island, a Colombian possession located East of Honduras, Castro's boats are refueled and supplied. This island is the main center for the distribution of material. The person in charge of the island is a millionaire known by the name of Mao Eajun notorious for smuggling weapons into Central America.


I have still not come to a final decision regarding the Presidents death and I may never be able to come to a final decision. However, recent information I have received has enabled me to tie together a lot of previously disconnected facts. I submit to you, for your evaluation, the theory that Oswald was acting under orders from Fidel Castro.

At a reception in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana in early September, Castro told newsmen that CIA agents had been sent to the island to kill him and Raul. If Kennedy was behind this, he added, the American President should realize that he was not the only politician able to engineer the assassination of chiefs of state. This was reported by the Miami Herald, Sept 9, 1963, page 1, column 3. The story was published again in the Miami News on November 24. Castro had almost an insane hatred for Kennedy partially due to Kennedy's immense popularity among the Cuban people and because Kennedy planned to eliminate Fidel, Raul, and Che Guevara through a putsch.

The fact of the matter is that Kennedy and Mr. K made an agreement to do away with Castro shortly after the missile crisis of last October. The old-line communists inside the Castro regime were to take part in the operation together with Castro henchmen who had been paid to switch sides. The plan involved a more or less token invasion from Central America to be synchronized with the coup. For this purpose, CIA has been giving us money and training men in Nicaragua and Guatemala. The last air raid of significance was just before the hurricane and we used 4 twin engine bombers with 4 jets for cover. CIA provided the planes.

A left-wing coalition government was to be set up, including leaders of the Cuban Communist Party. The most talked about candidate to head this so-called "democratic" regime was Huber Matos, a former Castro commander, who is at present the most privileged prisoner on the Isle of Pines. Matos enjoys a private room with TV set and is allowed to strut about in his uniform while decent and patriotic Cubans suffer unspeakable tortures. The plan allegedly involved complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, release of all political prisoners, U.S. occupation of Cuba and a new government of Tito type. It was to be staged in February 1964. According to reports from usually reliable sources, Khrush had agreed to the plan because of the importance to the Soviet Union of re-electing the Kennedy administration.

The perfect way to checkmate his plan was to assassinate Kennedy. Castro is still in the drivers seat for the foreseeable future. I feel that Oswald was a Castro agent because he tried unsuccessfully to infiltrate several Cuban groups in this country. He offered his services as an ex-marine to help train groups used to infiltrate the island. I think his purpose was to infiltrate these groups and betray their militants to Castro G-2 so they could be trapped and executed when they were sent to Cuba. Also it is fairly well established that Oswald took that shot at Gen. Walker. Neighbors say that more than one man got into the get away car after the shot was fired. Who were the others? Where did Oswald get the \$5000 he had with him when he returned from a visit to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico? These are the facts I have in the matter and as I said I have not come to a conclusion yet, but my theory is not far fetched despite any white-washed FBI reports.



To say that I am very busy would be an understatement and at that I will take my leave of you. I have enjoyed hearing from you and I hope that now and then you will find the time to let me know how you all are. Give my love to the boys.

Your friend,



1 - Belmont  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Sullivan

5-27-64

1 - Branigan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, San Francisco  
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

~~REC-104~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

B1-30-1957

The Washington "Evening Star" newspaper for 5-22-64 carried an article dated 5-22-64 at San Francisco which related that the Department of the Army released on 5-21-64 a transcript in which one of two newly released prisoners of the North Korean Communists said his captors told him "with a big smile" of President Kennedy's assassination and said a "loyal Communist Party member" did the shooting. The article attributes the above statement to Captain Charlton W. Volts, a helicopter pilot who was released by the North Korean Communists 5-12-64 after being held prisoner for a year.

The other released prisoner was Captain Ben W. Stutts.

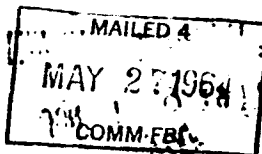
The Bureau has contacted the Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., and has obtained data in its possession relating to this matter, a copy of which is enclosed for your office.

[REDACTED]

Enc.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REL:mhw (10)



105-82555-3901

11 JUN 1 1964

WAS/WAW WAF  
Rel

JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, San Francisco  
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA  
105-82555

[REDACTED]

You should contact appropriate Army officials at the Sixth Army in San Francisco and make arrangements to obtain results of the debriefing of Captain Voltz and Captain Stutts when such is held. You should inform the appropriate Army officials that this Bureau is most interested in any information the two Captains might be able to furnish concerning comments made to them by the North Korean Communists regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Upon receipt of the results of the debriefing of Captain Voltz and Captain Stutts by the Department of the Army, you should immediately furnish such data to the Bureau in order that it can be disseminated to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

MESSAGE

PRIORITY

P 210140Z MAY 64

FM CG EUSA

TO RUEPDA/CINFO DA

INFO RUWPAS/CG USA SIXTH

UNCLAS E F T O KA 407210 IO FOUO CG USA SIXTH FOR IO

PRESS RELEASES-SAJTIS AND VOLTZ

FOLG US SUGGESTED PRESS GUIDANCE:

1. THERE HAVE BEEN NO INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESS BECAUSE OF MEDICAL REASONS. LT COL EISEN, MC <sup>(Medical Corps)</sup> IS WITH PILOTS. STRONGLY SUGGEST MEDICAL CLEARANCE BEFORE PERMITTING ANY PRESS CONFERENCE. PHOTOS HAVE BEEN PERMITTED ON LIMITED BASIS ONLY.

2. SUBJECT TO MEDICAL CLEARANCE HUMAN INTEREST ANGLE SHOULD BE STRICTLY FOLLOWED TO INCLUDE PHOTOS OF REUNION WITH WIVES.

3. NO OFFICIAL COMMENTS SHOULD BE MADE RELATING TO THE CONTENTS OR SIGNING OF RECEIPT FOR PILOTS. THESE SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE ANSWERED HERE.

ENCLOSURE

VOLTZ--I HEARD ON THANKSGIVING DAY, SIR, THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED,, THEY WERE PROUD OF THE FACT. IT WAS WITH A BIG SMILE THAT HE SAID PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT BY SOME LOYAL COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.

PAGE 4

END



CONFIDENTIAL

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

1 - Belmont  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Lenihan

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the information of the Commission, Captain Carlton William Voltz and Captain Ben Weakley Stutts are both United States Army officers who were captured by the North Korean forces on May 16, 1963. Both officers were returned to United States Army control on May 16, 1964. During the debriefing of these two officers by appropriate United States Army personnel, both men furnished information regarding comments made to them by North Korean personnel regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, at San Francisco, California, which sets forth the results of interviews of Captain Voltz and Captain Stutts in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 JUN 16 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

6-7 JUN 16

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah  
(7)

XEROX

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

JUN 16 1964

Group 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

RECEIVED

REC'D MAIL ROOM

1 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CLASSIFIED BY 2040  
EXEMPT FROM GDS  
DATE 07-10-2007 BY 7177-10

Belmont  
Mohr  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
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Tele. Room  
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Gandy

JUN 17 11 55 AM '64

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Roc

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

**NOTE:**

Captains Voltz and Stutts were prisoners of the North Koreans for approximately one year. They were tortured and interrogated by the North Koreans and made to make certain statements and admissions ~~under duress~~. Following the assassination of President Kennedy, one North Korean official told Captain Voltz that President Kennedy had been killed by a loyal Communist Party member in the United States while riding in a motor vehicle in Dallas, Texas. Captain Stutts was told by one of his captors that President Kennedy had been killed by an assassin and that the assassin himself had been killed; further that the man who killed the assassin had tried to kill himself by bashing his head on a wall.

Classified "Confidential" inasmuch as this data has been given such classification by the Department of the Army.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

# MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Chief	_____
Asst Chief	_____
ACforIntScty	_____
Exec Off	_____

PRIORITY

~~GROUP 5~~

~~DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS~~  
~~NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED~~

P 092348Z JUN 64

FM CGUSARSIX SFRAN CALIF

TO RUEPCR/ACSI DA WASHDC

INFO RUHLKS/CG USARPAC FTSHAFTER HAWAII  
RUAMC/CG EUSA SEOUL KOREA

*Lee Oswald*

~~SECRET~~ AMINT-J-2 X-04974, FOR G2  
USARPAC; FOR G2 EUSA. SUBJECT: STUTTS AND VOLTZ.

NOTE: (U) THIS SUMMARY IS IN LIEU OF THE INFORMATION REPORT  
(DA 1396) REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH 5, APPENDIX II, AR 380-230.

1. ~~1st~~ SUMMARY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED BY VOLTZ DURING  
DEBRIEFING HELD ON 4 JUNE 1964, FOLLOWS:

VOLTZ WAS DEBRIEFED ON INFORMATION HE HAD RECEIVED  
CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WHILE  
DETAINED IN NORTH KOREA.

(1) ON 26 NOVEMBER 1963, WHILE AT THE PYONGYANG  
DETENTION AREA, "PIG FACE" (SUBJECT'S INTERROGATOR AND POLITICAL  
INDOCTRINATOR) INFORMED VOLTZ ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
KENNEDY. VOLTZ CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE  
AND, THEREFORE, HE MADE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO REMEMBER THE DATE, 26  
NOVEMBER 1963.

(2) "PIG FACE" AND HIS INTERPRETER MAJOR CHI WERE VERY  
HAPPY ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION. DURING THE INTERROGATION PERIOD THEY  
DISPLAYED HATRED FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER.  
"PIG FACE" HATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY SO MUCH THAT HE WOULD "FROTH AT  
THE MOUTH" AND SALIVA ACTUALLY RAN OUT OF HIS MOUTH WHEN TALKING  
ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING THE INTERROGATION PERIOD.

(3) NO MENTION OF THE ASSASSIN'S IDENTITY OR OSWALD WAS  
MADE. MAJOR CHI STATED THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS KILLED BY A "LOYAL  
COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER IN THE UNITED STATES" IN DALLAS, TEXAS,  
WHILE RIDING A MOTOR VEHICLE, AND THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT THROUGH  
THE HEAD WITH A RIFLE. VOLTZ OVERHEARD A VOICE OF AMERICA  
BROADCAST CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION.

COMMENT: (C) A SPECIAL AGENT REPORT WAS PREPARED EXTRACTING  
SUBJECT'S KNOWLEDGE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM THE  
DEBRIEFING CONDUCTED ON 4 JUNE 1964 IN ANSWER TO EEI LEVIED BY  
USARPAC, USAF AND CAS/K.

105-82555  
NOT RECORDED  
199 JUN 18 1964  
REGRADDED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON MAY 9 1978  
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM FOIC  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

DA IN 314342

68 JUN 22 1964

SEC FORM 1 MAY 62

29

~~SECRET~~

30

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-131624-

~~SECRET~~

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

[REDACTED]

3. (C) SUMMARY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED BY STUTTS DURING DEBRIEFING HELD ON 5 JUNE 1964, FOLLOWS:

STUTTS WAS DEBRIEFED ON INFORMATION HE HAD RECEIVED REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WHILE HE WAS DETAINED IN NKPR.

(1) STUTTS WAS TOLD OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BY HIS INTERPRETER ON 7 DECEMBER 1963, WHEN HE WAS REQUIRED TO COPY OVER A PORTION OF HIS LONG STATEMENT WHICH REFERRED TO THE "KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION". "US GOVERNMENT" WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR

DA IN 314342

~~SECRET~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON MAY 9 1982  
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM F010 100  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

~~SECRET~~

MESSAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

NR: AMINT-J-2 X-24974

"KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION". WHEN STUTTS ASKED WHO DID IT, HE WAS TOLD, "I DON'T KNOW, MY COMRADE TOLD ME ABOUT IT." HE WAS GIVEN NO MORE INFORMATION UNTIL JUST BEFORE HE WAS RELEASED IN MAY. THE INTERPRETER THEN VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION TO STUTTS THAT THE PERSON WHO MURDERED PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND ALSO KILLED, AND THAT THE MAN WHO KILLED THE ASSASSIN HAD TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF BY BASHING HIS HEAD ON THE WALL.

(2) THE ONLY REACTION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH THAT STUTTS HEARD WAS FROM HIS INTERPRETER ON 7 DECEMBER 1963. THE INTERPRETER STATED THAT "IT DOESN'T BOTHER ME ONE WAY OR THE OTHER." HE NEVER HEARD IT DISCUSSED FURTHER BY THE NORTH KOREANS.

COMMENT: (S) A SPECIAL AGENT REPORT WAS PREPARED EXTRACTING STUTTS' KNOWLEDGE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM DEBRIEFING CONDUCTED 5 JUNE 1964 IN ANSWER TO EEI LEVIED BY USARPAC, USAF AND CAS/K.

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED  
ON MAY 9 1978

PAGE 3

BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM FOIC  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

~~SECRET~~

300

REC

ACSI-SCO

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CIG: (29 Apr 64)(FCUO)

Subject: [REDACTED]

On 29 April 1964, CRF dossier [REDACTED] and TABC files on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U.S. Army, spouse of [REDACTED] were reviewed, and the following information obtained concerning Subject:

[REDACTED] nee [REDACTED], was born on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject entered the United States on [REDACTED] through

New York City, New York. Her alien registration number is unknown. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a naturalized U.S. citizen, and her naturalization certificate

[REDACTED] was issued in the District Court of Henry County, Kansas. No further information on Subject was available.

REC 74

105-82555-4285

1964 97

5/1/64

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA  
BUDED 6/1/64

ReBuairtel 5/22/64, and Butel 6/2/64.

Enclosed are 5 copies of an LHM captioned "SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)," per instructions reBuairtel.

MM T-1 is [REDACTED]  
MM T-2 is [REDACTED]  
MM T-3 is [REDACTED] concealed  
per their request.

MM T-4 is [REDACTED]

place cc in 105-112078 (SALT)

- ③ - Bureau (Encs-5)
- 2 - Miami (1 - 105-8342)
- (1 - 105-6243)

WMD:ggr  
(5)

REC-17

105-82555-4288

2cc of each encl. LHM  
to the Pres. Comm. by let.  
6-11-64  
by [initials]

11 JUN 6 1964

EX-101  
JUL 2 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

79 JUL 6 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. RETURNED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
June 3, 1964

Re: ~~SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF~~  
~~ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)~~  
~~OPERATION ALPHA 66)~~

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

On December 20, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

The SNFE was originally formed in the Escambray hills, Province of Las Villas, Cuba, by ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO on November 10, 1957, to fight against the military dictatorship of FULGENCIO BATISTA which was then in control of Cuba. The SNFE was reorganized in the United States during 1961 by GUTIERREZ MENOYO following his arrival here from Cuba. It was then composed almost exclusively of anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles who had been SNFE members in Cuba.

GUTIERREZ MENOYO left Cuba in a fishing boat and arrived at Key West, Florida, on January 26, 1961. During interview on February 14, 1961, at the Immigration and Naturalization Service Alien Detention Facility, McAllen, Texas, he advised he was born on December 8, 1934, at Madrid, Spain, where he lived until moving to Havana, Cuba, in 1945. From 1952 to November, 1957, in Cuba, he participated in anti-BATISTA activities. On November 10, 1957, he founded, with about 40 men, the SNFE. By October, 1958, the SNFE had grown to 3,000 men and upon the overthrow of BATISTA, he was given the rank of Comandante in the Cuban Rebel Army. He later broke with FIDEL CASTRO when he noted that the immediate followers of FIDEL CASTRO were receiving the bulk of the choice command positions in the Rebel Army.

The national headquarters of the SNFE is located at 109-111 SW 12th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

Regarding the origin of Operation Alpha 66, it is noted that MM T-1, a person familiar with anti-CASTRO activities in Puerto Rico, reported on July 12, 1962, that Operation Alpha 66 had been set up recently by ANTONIO VECIANA/BLANCH, who had been engaged in contacting Cuban exile groups in Puerto Rico,



Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF  
ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

Florida, Chicago, and possibly New York, for the purpose of collecting funds. These funds were to be used to finance anti-CASTRO military actions. VECIANA was described as the only spokesman for Alpha 66 in Puerto Rico.

The September 12, 1962, issue of "Diario Las Americas," Spanish-language daily newspaper published in Miami, Florida, contained an article reporting that Operation Alpha 66 claimed to have carried out a "naval attack" on Cayo Frances, the port of Caibarien, Cuba, on September 10, 1962. This claim was made in a press release dated September 11, 1962, at Puerto Rico. The article related Havana radio had confirmed the attack in an announcement on September 11, 1962.

On September 14, 1962, VECIANA was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in San Juan, Puerto Rico. VECIANA said Alpha 66 was not operating out of the U. S. or Puerto Rico and its only activity consisted of fund raising.

On January 28, 1963, MM T-2 made available a leaflet in the Spanish language captioned "From Comandos L 66 to Public Opinion in General." In summary, this leaflet advised that the resignation of ANTONIO VECIANA from the organization had been accepted on October 30, 1962, in view of his public acknowledgment of ties which he had established with a "political-military movement." It was reported that this action by VECIANA was taken without consultation with the Alpha 66 organization and that henceforth the Alpha 66 organization would operate under the name Comandos L 66. This leaflet was dated November 8, 1962, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On November 29, 1962, [REDACTED] mentioned above, advised that ANTONIO VECIANA had been Secretary of Finance for the SNFE, later became head of Operation Alpha 66. VECIANA then left Alpha 66 and returned to the SNFE.

On March 20, 21, 1963, [REDACTED] advised that the SNFE and Operation Alpha 66 were one and the same organization. [REDACTED] said that ANTONIO VECIANA, who was considered to be the head of Operation Alpha 66, had always been the Treasurer of the SNFE. He said the name Alpha 66 had been used prior to November, 1962, to denote an action group of the SNFE.

## II. ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED] previously mentioned, also advised on December 20, 1962, that GUTIERREZ MENOYO and a group of his

Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF  
ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

followers had departed Miami and were then located on an unidentified island in the South Atlantic Ocean. The group was being maintained by shipment of necessary supplies from Miami, maintaining radio contact with the organization in Miami, and had already participated in one venture into Cuban waters. DECHARD advised also that the anti-CASTRO organization known as Alpha 66 had joined the SNFE.

On March 20 and 21, 1963, [REDACTED] advised that the SNFE had been using certain islands in the British Bahamas as a base of operations. On March 17, 1963, the SNFE carried out a raid utilizing two small boats, two 20 millimeter cannons, as well as small arms. The attack was made against a shore installation and a Russian ship in the vicinity of Isabela de Sagua, Las Villas, Cuba.

On April 7, 1963, MM T-3, another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, advised that ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO and four of his men had been picked up by the United States Coast Guard on April 6, 1963, and returned to Miami. MM T-3 also reported that nine SNFE members had been captured near Williams Island in the Bahamas on April 5, 1963, by British authorities.

On May 19, 1963, [REDACTED] advised that the SNFE, Alpha 66, and the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP), another anti-CASTRO organization, had carried out an attack on the militia barracks at Tarara, Havana, Cuba, on that date.

Regarding the MRP, it is noted that JOAQUIN GODOY, Public Relations Officer of the MRP, said on May 19, 1963, that the MRP had entered an agreement of unity with the SNFE and Alpha 66.

During the Summer and Fall of 1963, MM T-4, who is an active member of the SNFE, advised that the SNFE was then in the process of organizing new delegations of the SNFE in various cities all over the United States where Cuban exiles were living. The SNFE was also forming "Committees of War" to generate fund-raising drives and obtain contributions. In June, 1963, the SNFE began publicizing "Plan Omega" which was alleged to be a military operation which would overthrow the CASTRO government.

MM T-4 advised that in connection with the fund-raising activities of the SNFE the leading officers began traveling to the larger cities in the United States and to

Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT  
OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

San Juan, Puerto Rico. Delegations of the SNFE were to be found in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and San Juan as well as in a number of smaller cities. Their principal activities were to consist of fund raising and dissemination of propaganda.

During August, 1963, SNFE leader ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO announced publicly that he and his men would be in Cuba by December, 1963.

During October, 1963, MM T-4 furnished information indicating that the SNFE was then interested in purchasing arms for their proposed military action in Cuba. This source also furnished details regarding a plan on the part of the SNFE to obtain two World War II type aircraft for a bombing raid against Cuba.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper of December 19, 1963, reported that ALFREDO RONDON, delegate of the SNFE in Los Angeles, had held a news conference and announced that the organization was ready to launch an attack against Cuba. He said this was not to be a "hit and run" attack, but that they were "going to stay."

It is noted that the last reported military attack against Cuba by the SNFE was on May 19, 1963. As of May 1, 1964, GUTIERREZ MENOYO was still in Miami.

Regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY, MM T-4 advised during early December, 1963, that leaders of the SNFE had expressed deep regret over loss of the President, who was considered by them to have been a great friend of Latin Americans.

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*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
June 3, 1964

Title            SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF  
                 ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)  
                 (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Character

Reference       Memorandum, captioned and dated  
                 as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA  
BUDED 6/1/64

*This summary  
was reviewed  
MM 6/5/64*

*fw*

ReBuairtel 5/22/64.

Enclosed are 5 copies of an LHM captioned "SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE) (OPERATION ALPHA 66)," per instructions reBuairtel.

MM T-1 is [REDACTED]  
concealed per their request.

MM T-2 is [REDACTED]

*please see 105-112078  
(SNFE)*

- ③ - Bureau (Encls-5)
- 2 - Miami (105-8342)
- 1 - (105-6243)

WMD:ggr  
(5)

**ENCLOSURE**

ADDENDUM

[REDACTED]

*Do not disseminate  
Revised*

REC-17

**105-82555 - 4289**

CC - Wick  
CC - Anderson

**JUL 2 1964**

2 CC of exchngd. LHM  
to The Pres. Comm.  
by let. 6-1-64  
By: *HH*

**JUN 2 1964**

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

**79 JUL 6 - 1964**

Special Agent in Charge

**SOVIET**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
May 28, 1964

Re: ~~✓~~ SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF  
ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)  
~~✓~~ (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

On December 20, 1962, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

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II. ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED] previously mentioned, also advised on December 20, 1962, that GUTIERREZ MENOYO and a group of his followers had departed Miami and were then located on an unidentified island in the South Atlantic Ocean. The group was

2 COPIES DESTROYED

8 6 MAR 5 1973

Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT  
OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

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On April 7, 1963, MM T-1, [REDACTED] another Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, advised that ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO and four of his men had been picked up by the United States Coast Guard on April 6, 1963, and returned to Miami. MM T-1 also reported that nine SNFE members had been captured near Williams Island in the Bahamas on April 5, 1963, by British authorities.

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Regarding the MRP, it is noted that [REDACTED] said on May 19, 1963, that the MRP had entered an agreement of unity with the SNFE and Alpha 66.

During the Summer and Fall of 1963, MM T-2, [REDACTED] who is an active member of the SNFE, advised that the SNFE was then in the process of organizing new delegations of the SNFE in various cities all over the United States where Cuban exiles were living. The SNFE was also forming "Committees of War" to generate fund-raising drives and obtain contributions. In June, 1963, the SNFE began publicizing "Plan Omega" which was alleged to be a military operation which would overthrow the CASTRO government.

Re: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT  
OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

MM T-2 advised that in connection with the fund-raising activities of the SNFE the leading officers began traveling to the larger cities in the United States and to San Juan, Puerto Rico. Delegations of the SNFE were to be found in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and San Juan as well as in a number of smaller cities. Their principal activities were to consist of fund raising and dissemination of propaganda.

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It is noted that the last reported military attack against Cuba by the SNFE was on May 19, 1963. As of May 1, 1964, GUTIERREZ MENOYO was still in Miami.

Regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY, MM T-2 advised during early December, 1963, that leaders of the SNFE had expressed deep regret over loss of the President, who was considered by them to have been a great friend of Latin Americans.

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





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
May 28, 1964

Title           SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF  
                  ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)  
                  (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Character

Reference   Memorandum, captioned and dated  
              as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

COPIES DESTROYED

3 6 MAR 5 1973



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

16 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
ATTN: Mr. Javons  
FBI Liaison Officer to the  
Warren Commission

SUBJECT: Retention of Items Relating to Lee Harvey Oswald Case

The Warren Commission requested NSA to examine certain material relating to the subject case. With your permission, NSA would like to retain the following items as a permanent record:

- (1) FBI Item #195 (xerox plus photo of a four-page letter in Russian dated 11/1/62 with translation).
- (2) Xerox of Lee H. Oswald's letter to the Russian Embassy dated 9 November 1963.
- (3) FBI Item #350 (Xerox of Marina Oswald's address book with translations).
- (4) Commission Exhibit #18 (B29) (photo of Lee H. Oswald's address book with translations).
- (5) Copy of Lee H. Oswald's diary (#36).
- (6) FBI Items #137 and #152 (xerox of letter in Russian to Marina signed Anna dated 2 December 1962, with translation).
- (7) Two photos (one of A2 and one of A6).

REC-31 105-82555-4304 (IN)  
JUN 2 1964  
*Louis W. Tordeella*  
LOUIS W. TORDELLA  
Deputy Director

nclassified until filled)

**NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY**  
**Ft. George G. Meade, Md.**

TO	SERIAL OR CONTROL NUMBER
Director	DD-64-6-18-1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	DATE
Washington, D.C.	18 June 1964
ATTN: Mr. Javons	
FBI Liaison Officer to the Warren Comm.	

[illegible]

**INCLOSURES:**

Letter (one page, original and one cc) to addressee from Deputy Director, NSA, dated 16 June 1964.

4304

~~- ENCLOSURE~~

**SIGNATURE**

REC-51 105-82555-4304  
(OUT)

By Liaison

1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133  
1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

Date: June 25, 1964

To: Dr. Louis W. Tordella  
Deputy Director  
National Security Agency  
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: RETENTION OF ITEMS RELATING  
TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE

JUN 25 2 28 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Reference is made to your letter of June 16, 1964, received in this Bureau June 23, 1964, requesting permission to retain certain items pertaining to the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

These items are copies of original evidence which have been supplied to the President's Commission for its use in connection with this case. If the Commission authorizes such retention, we have no objection to your agency retaining these items on a permanent basis.

1 - Liaison Section

105-82555

RHJ:KO (10)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: The items referred to in NSA'S letter are photographic and/or Xerox copies of correspondence, address books and Lee Oswald's diary which were furnished to NSA by the Commission for examination of any material of cryptographic significance. These items have previously been examined in the Laboratory for the same purpose and nothing of cryptographic significance was found. Since the items referred to are copies of original evidence furnished to the Commission for its use, this should be a matter for the Commission to

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 JUL 6 - 1964

Mr. Louis W. Tordella

decide. We can see no objection to NSA retaining these items on a permanent basis. This matter has been coordinated with Inspector Malley of the General Investigative Division and with Mr. Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division. It is understood informally that the Commission has expressed no objection to the retention of this material on the part of NSA.