

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
FBI  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

338 PM CST URGENT 2-13-64 JLT

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ IPI 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R.

REBUTEL FEBRUARY TWELVE. ON INTERVIEW ON FEBRUARY SIX LAST, MR. LOU WYLIE ADVISED THAT SHE USUALLY USES NAME MRS. LOU WYLIE ALTHOUGH SHE SIGNED LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH COPY TO CONGRESSMAN HAL BOGGS AS MRS. LOU WYLIE HAYES. WALTER COWAN NEW ORLEANS STATES DASH ITEM, STATED LOU WYLIE FORMERLY MARRIED TO HOWARD VAN SICKLEN AND WAS DIVORCED. NEW ORLEANS FILES CONTAIN NUMEROUS REFERENCES TO MRS. LOU WYLIE VAN SICKLEN WHO FURNISHED INFORMATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

END

WA RM

FBI WASH DC

P

*Blair*

*L. A. Hayes*

*Mr. Tolson*

*100-16601-1000*

*Let to AG + Paul  
WA: per  
2-14-64*

REC-33

105-82555-1960

EX-102

FEB 17 1964

*Mr. Conrad*

*File 5-11*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen-
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Malley

The Attorney General

February 17, 1964

REC-33  
 Director, FBI 105-82555-1960

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Stokes
- 1 - Anderson

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to the letter from Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes dated December 11, 1963, addressed to you which was furnished to this Bureau by your office on January 28, 1964, for any action deemed appropriate.

Enclosed for your information are three memoranda setting forth the results of interviews with Mrs. Lou Wylie, Mr. Walter Cowan and Miss Connie T. Kaye by Agents of this Bureau, which are self-explanatory. When interviewed on February 6, 1964, Mrs. Wylie advised that she usually uses the name Mrs. Lou Wylie; however, she signed the letter to you as Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes. Mr. Walter Cowan, managing editor of the "New Orleans States-Item," a daily newspaper at New Orleans, Louisiana, advised when interviewed on February 7, 1964, that Mrs. Lou Wylie was known to him as Mrs. Lou Wylie Van Sicklen, as she was previously married and divorced. It is further noted that Mrs. Wylie would give short answers to questions proposed to her and would then attempt to lapse into long discourses about her former newspaper and related activities of twenty-five years ago.

The records of our New Orleans Office fail to indicate that Mrs. Wylie called the FBI at New Orleans concerning this matter, nor did Agents of the FBI meet Lee Harvey Oswald at the New Orleans airport upon his return from Cuba as alleged by her. Our New Orleans Office has a record of a number of calls having been received from Mrs. Lou Wylie Van Sicklen during World War II relating to national defense matters.

In view of the above and the information set forth in the enclosed memoranda, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning the information furnished by Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes.

Enclosures (3)

105-82555

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

66 FEB 18 1964

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 2  
 FEB 17 1964  
 COMM-FBI

FEB 17 11 10 AM '64  
 REC'D-READING ROOM  
 FBI

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Mrs. <sup>Wylie</sup> Hayes alleged that a person whom she now believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald sat next to her on a bus in New Orleans during 9/63 (exact date not recalled) at which time he appeared very excited and told everyone on the bus he had just returned from a State Department assignment in Cuba on a U. S. Army plane and had been met at airport in New Orleans by the FBI. The FBI had taken him to a bus stop rather than his home for security reasons. Oswald praised Castro and stated he, Oswald, had now been given "say so" concerning the return of prisoners in Cuba to the U. S. She claimed she had furnished data to local FBI and Walter Cowan, city editor of local newspaper, at the time. Bufiles and Walter Cowan fail to confirm Mrs. Hayes' story. Cowan further advised he knew Lou Wylie Van Sicklen, who divorced her husband a number of years ago, as newspaper reporter; however, she frequently gives him "long shot" tips on items which cannot be verified and that as a result of many years of contact with her telephonically he places absolutely no reliance in her information, stating she is always dreaming up wild tales and envisions "skulduggery." No further action appears warranted. WFO has been instructed to disregard lead to contact State and Army concerning this matter, noting previous checks have been made with ~~these~~ Departments concerning Oswald. Separate communication also being furnished Honorable J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission.

Date 2/7/64

100-16601-17  
 Mrs. WYLIE, Apartment 3, 925 Royal Street,  
 New Orleans, Louisiana, works part time at the library at the  
 St. Louis De La Seminary, 2901 South Carrollton Avenue. She  
 is presently employed doing publicity work for Coleman  
 E. Adler and Sons, Inc., 722 Canal Street.

During the summer months of 1963 she was at  
 the library nearly every week day. She usually leaves  
 early on Thursday since that is the day the pest control  
 man comes to her apartment.

One day toward the end of the summer months  
 she boarded a South Claiborne bus at South Claiborne  
 and South Carrollton Avenues. She recalled that the  
 weather was still warm since she waited for a bus that  
 was not air conditioned, as she does not like air conditioned  
 buses. She recalled that the weather was clear that day.  
 She does not recall whether this was her carly day, and  
 she could not recall the time. However, she recalled  
 that some young males and females who appeared to be high  
 school students got on the bus so she believes it was  
 about 2:30 p.m. She did not know the identity of any  
 of the persons on the bus or the identity of the driver  
 for she paid little attention to them.

Mrs. WYLIE said that she sat in the first seat  
 perpendicular to the window on the left side of the bus  
 or on the driver's side. The students occupied the seats  
 parallel to the window in the front of the bus. After  
 the bus had proceeded on South Claiborne toward Canal  
 Street for one or two stops, she noticed a young man who  
 had apparently just gotten on the bus, though she said  
 that it is possible he might have gotten on the bus just  
 as it left South Carrollton Avenue. This man was wearing  
 clean but rumpled clothing consisting of a sport shirt  
 and khaki trousers. He was carrying a small canvas bag  
 of the type that has the name of an airline on it, but  
 this bag did not have any name on it and she does not  
 recall the color. He appeared to be highly elated. He  
 looked around for a seat and then sat down besides her.  
 He announced to the students that he had just returned  
 from Cuba aboard a U. S. Army plane having flown to

On 2/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601  
 by SA MILTON R. KAACK and  
SA JOHN T. FEYNOLDS /sfb Date dictated 2/7/64

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ENCLOSURE 105-8-1 17/1

2

from Mexico. The students started to snicker, and she winked at the students. She surmised that the students figured this man to be a "nut." He gave no indication of having been drinking. She took a good look at him for the first time and decided to keep him talking. She asked the man whether he talked with CASTRO. He said no, that he just met him and shook hands with him. He said that CASTRO was a "fine guy and a great person" and that from now on he was going to be in charge of the release of U. S. prisoners by Cuban authorities. She asked him how he happened to be in Cuba and he said that the State Department arranged it because of his contacts there, that any future matters relating to prisoners would have to be handled through him.

Mrs. WYLIE said that she asked the man how he got back to the United States from Cuba and he said an Army plane brought him to the New Orleans Airport where he was met by the FBI. The FBI drove him to Tulane Avenue, but she is not certain whether he said Tulane or Canal Street. She said she did not know how he got from Tulane or Canal Street to a stop on South Claiborne Avenue, which is in the uptown section of New Orleans. He said at the airport in Cuba that someone shoved a microphone into his hand and he said hello into the microphone and said that he thought that CASTRO was a great guy.

Mrs. WYLIE said that after a short ride of about four or five minutes this individual got off the bus. She noted that he had a transfer in his hand so she thought that it might have been Napoleon Avenue, where it is possible to transfer to the Napoleon Avenue Bus Line.

Mrs. WYLIE said she was unable to furnish estimated height, weight, or other items of description and said all she remembered was his dress, the small bag he was carrying and his emotional state.

Mrs. WYLIE said that as soon as she got to Canal Street she went to a public telephone and called WALTER COWAN of the New Orleans States Item newspaper as she wanted to catch him before he left for the day,

which he usually does about 3 p.m. She asked him if there were any celebrities in town. She asked him this because in her experience as a newspaperwoman she had come to learn that the State Department "would do all sorts of outlandish things." She explained that she thought someone from the State Department might have brought this man into town. He said there were no celebrities in town that he knew of and she then told him about the young man who sat next to her on the bus.

Since she does not have a phone she stopped at the apartment of a friend, CONNIE KAYE, 711 Royal Street, and used her phone to call the FBI. She spoke to someone whose name she does not recall and related the incident regarding the man who sat next to her on the bus. She said that CONNIE KAY is employed as a singer at Pat O'Brien's bar in the French Quarter.

Mrs. WYLIE said that she completely forgot about the matter until she saw the person on television accused of the assassination of President KENNEDY. She referred to this man in her conversation as "OAKDALE." She was pretty sure that this person was identical with the man who sat next to her on the bus. She told CONNIE KAYE about this and CONNIE KAYE said that this was the same person who had some words with her since CONNIE KAYE sang an anti-Castro song.

Mrs. WYLIE said that she could not be sure of the date that she saw the man on the bus. She said that she feels it was after the opening of school in September, which occurred in the first week of September in 1963. She recalled that it was still warm but noted that it stayed warm until about the middle of October in 1963.

Mr. VALTER COWAN, managing editor, New Orleans States-  
Item, a daily newspaper at New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that  
he knows Mrs. LOU WYLIE VAN SICKLEN, who used to be a newspaper  
reporter. She and her husband were divorced a number of years  
ago.

Mr. COWAN said that Mrs. WYLIE frequently calls him  
and tries to give him "longshot tips" on new items which he  
cannot check out or verify. He said that as a result of many  
years of talking to her on the telephone, he has come to the  
point where he places absolutely no reliance in the information  
furnished by her. He says that she is always dreaming up wild  
tales which she relates to him at length on the telephone and  
envisions "skulduggery" in many situations and imagines all sorts  
of dire happenings. He cited as an example that on one occasion  
she called him and reported an obscene conversation between  
two unknown teenagers. She wanted him to do something about it.

Mr. COWAN had a faint recollection of receiving a  
telephone call from Mrs. WYLIE sometime in the past about two  
Cubans she met on a bus. He had no idea how long ago he received  
the call. He could not recall any more of the details since he  
has gotten to the point where he does not pay any attention to  
her but just tries to be civil and to get off the phone as soon  
as he can.

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On 2/6/64 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 100-16601  
by SA MILTON R. KAACK /dmm Date dictated 2/7/64

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(4)

ENCLOSURE

105-122-191

Date February 7, 1964

Miss CONNIE T. KAYE, Apartment J, 711 Royal Street, New Orleans, and entertainer at Pat O'Brien's Bar, 718 St. Peter Street, advised that she performs nightly at Pat O'Brien's and prepares much of the material used in her act. Miss KAYE said that since CASTRO has come into power in Cuba she has made jesting remarks about CASTRO during the course of her performance at the bar. She related that one of the comments she used was referring to CASTRO as "CASTRO BASTRO". Frequently during intermission times she goes over to the Bourbon House, which is on the corner of St. Peter and Bourbon Street, for a quick cup of coffee. She said that on one occasion, date and time of year not recalled, when she went to the House for a cup of coffee, a young man, whom she had observed around the Bourbon House on prior occasions, sat next to her on one of the stools at the counter and chided her for the slurring remarks she had made about CASTRO. Miss KAYE said that she does not recall the exact conversation that ensued, but they became involved in an argument which she concluded by telling this person to mind his own business. She said that this man did not identify himself by name and that she had no further contact with him at that time or later. However, she recalled seeing this man on one occasion in the standing room only crowd at Pat O'Brien's Bar. She also recalled having seen this same man around the Bourbon House on prior occasions with persons she believed were homosexuals. She said that she did not know the identity of any of these persons. She stated that the Bourbon House is a hangout for homosexuals and she does not associate with any of these people because they are not of her ilk. Miss KAYE said that following the assassination of President KENNEDY she watched her television set for four days following the events concerning the assassination. She related that when she first saw a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, she knew that his face was familiar to her, but it was not until after the fourth day of watching television that she recalled he was identical with the individual with whom she had the argument at the Bourbon House.

Miss KAYE said that she has known LOU WYLIE over a period of a number of years and at one time they were very close friends. She related that while she and LOU WYLIE

On 2/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
 by SA MILTON R. KAACK  
SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /cjo Date dictated 2/7/64

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ENCLOSURE



100-100000 / 1000

were very friendly, LOU WYLIE on occasions used the telephone in her apartment to make calls. However, she has been forced to put a stop to this practice and to discontinue her close friendship with LOU WYLIE because LOU WYLIE was becoming "bossy" and "nosey". She pointed out that LOU WYLIE is about seventy years of age, is frustrated, and there is a tendency for an older woman to be jealous of a younger one.

Miss KAYE related that on one occasion, which could have been in May, 1963, or as late as September, 1963, LOU WYLIE came to her apartment, obviously angry and upset. LOU WYLIE told her she had met a "Red from Cuba" on a bus and she was going to notify the FBI. LOU WYLIE placed a call from her apartment and she assumed she talked to someone in the FBI.

Miss KAYE said after she identified OSWALD as the person with whom she had an argument at the Fourbon House, she contacted LOU WYLIE and suggested OSWALD might be identical with the "Red from Cuba" whom she had seen on a bus. LOU WYLIE recalled the incident on the bus but was unable to say whether OSWALD was identical with the man on the bus and seemed to be avoiding making any decision in this regard.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. McCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

FEB 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 7, 1964,  
regarding the display of a photograph of an individual to  
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas,  
by Special Agent Odum.

Since our receipt of your letter, we have received  
a copy of the photograph from your Agency and have been informed  
by your representatives and those of the Central Intelligence  
Agency regarding the circumstances of this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.  
40 FEB 18 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-115

REC-20

100-220-220-1961  
FEB 18 1964  
*Spind*  
*Ad*  
*P. B.*

66 FEB 18 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 1962

PAGE NO. 142

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

81

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

615 PM CST URGENT 2-14-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA. OO - DALLAS.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO TODAY REQUESTING DALLAS ADVISE BASIS OF COMMENTS IN PARAGRAPH ONE PAGE THREE SIXTEEN, REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, DECEMBER EIGHTEEN LAST WITH REFERENCE TO OSWALD-S DESTINATION OF NEW ORLEANS AND USE OF CAR.

PAGE THREE EIGHTEEN OF THIS REPORT REFLECTS SUCH BASIS WHICH WAS INFORMATION FURNISHED BY HARVEY CASH, AMERICAN COUNS<sup>E</sup>L, NUEVO LAREDO, FROM MEXICAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE RECORDS. PARAGRAPH THREE OF PAGE THREE EIGHTEEN REFLECTS THAT MEXICAN IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA INDICATED OSWALD-S METHOD OF TRAVEL WAS BY AUTOMOBILE AND HIS DESTINATION NEW ORLEANS.

END

WA NHII

FBI WASH DC

SA EGL

FBI SANANTON

P 66 FEB 18 1964

EX-115

REC-20

105-82555-1963

22 FEB 17 1964

J-BS

Handwritten initials and signature

FBI

Date: 2/14/64

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,  
IS - R - CUBA

*Beaumont*

ReBuairtel 2/13/64 requesting interview of  
Dr. HERMINIO PORTELL VILA.

Due to his schedule and request of 2/14/64,  
interview of Dr. PORTELL VILA arranged for 9:30 A. M.  
2/17/64 at WFO.

Bureau will be promptly advised of results

3 - Bureau  
1 - WFO

JFM:lkc  
(4)

AIRTEL

REC-20 105-82555-1964

FEB 17 1964

*cc Rotterdam  
& Anderson to desk*

*5- [Signature]*

C. C. Wick

APPROVED: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
A. J. [unclear]  
R. [unclear]  
R. [unclear]  
[unclear]

*Handwritten signature:*  
L. [unclear]

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

326 PM CST URGENT 2-13-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU FEB TEN CONCERNING FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM  
STORY RE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION WITNESS BEING HELD IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.

LIEUT. JACK REVILL, SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU, <sup>DALLAS</sup> DALLAS PD, TODAY ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS OPINION THE WITNESS REFERRED TO IN THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE MAY POSSIBLY BE CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS. HE BASED HIS OPINION ON THE FACT THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION GIVENS, WHO IS KNOWN TO REVILL BECAUSE OF HAVING BEEN PICKED UP ON MARIJUANA CHARGE IN THE PAST, WAS TURNED OVER TO CAPT. WILL FRITZ, HOMICIDE & ROBBERY BUREAU, DALLAS PD. REVILL STATED IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING GIVENS IN HIS INTERVIEW STATED HE WAS NOT IN THE BUILDING AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE STATED IT IS HIS BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT GIVENS WOULD CHANGE HIS STORY FOR MONEY.

INTERVIEW OF CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS IS REFLECTED PAGE THREE TWO NINE, REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, NOV THIRTY LAST, WHICH INDICATES GIVENS WAS NOT IN THE BUILDING AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION.

ABOVE FURNISHED TO BUREAU FOR INFORMATION.

REC-20 105-82555-1965

22 FEB 17 1964

END

WA YW

57 FEB 19 1964

*Handwritten signature:*  
5-88

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI SANANTON

10-03 PM URGENT 2/14/64 EGL

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/ /1-P/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR DATED FEBRUARY TWELVE,  
LAST AND PORTLAND AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR FEBRUARY ELEVEN, LAST,  
AND REPORT OF SA JOHN M. KENNY DATED JANUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST,  
AT SAN ANTONIO.

*BOWEN*

POST OFFICE BOX THREE ZERO EIGHT, LAREDO, TEXAS, IS  
POST OFFICE BOX OF ST. ANTHONY HOTEL. OSCAR FERRINO  
OWNER OF HOTEL HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED CONCERNING JOHN  
HOWARD BOWEN AND STOPS PLACED WITH FERRINO FOR INTERVIEW OF  
BOWEN SHOULD HE RETURN TO LAREDO OR FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING  
HIS LOCATION. THESE STOPS STILL IN EFFECT AND BOWEN HAS NOT  
RETURNED TO LAREDO. FERRINO HAS IDENTIFIED PHOTOS OF JOHN  
HOWARD BOWEN FORWARDED BY DALLAS DIVISION AS BEING BOWEN  
AND FERRINO NOT CERTAIN BUT BELIEVES BOWEN MAY HAVE USED THE  
NAME OF ALBERT OSBORNE.

THREE ZERO TWOS FOLLOW.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

DL FL

FBI DALLAS

66 FEB 18 1964

CLRPX

EX-115

5-808

REC-20

105 825 1966

22 FEB 17 1964

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr

1 - Callahan  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Sullivan 1 - Branigan  
1 - Malley 1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re memo Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 2/7/64 wherein it is reported that Mr. J. Lee Rankin asked Inspector Malley if this Bureau could furnish him with the affidavits which we have taken from our Agents who interviewed Oswald and our Special Agents in Charge in the field where these interviews were conducted. Mr. Malley informed Mr. Rankin that such affidavits would be made available to him promptly.

We now have affidavits from all the Special Agents who handled interviews or other pertinent investigation in the Oswald matter. We also received affidavits from SAC Shanklin of Dallas, ASAC Clark of Dallas, SAC Maynor of New Orleans, and SAC Lynum of San Francisco. However, these affidavits made reference to a confidential fund of the Bureau and as a result it was necessary to request each of the aforementioned individuals to submit new affidavits. Appropriate instructions in this regard were telephonically furnished the San Francisco New Orleans and Dallas Offices by Supervisor R. E. Lenihan approximately 7:15 p.m. 2/10/64. Each office was instructed to afford this matter immediate attention and have such affidavits forwarded to Bureau as soon as possible.

2/11/64

At approximately 10 a.m./Supervisor Lenihan recontacted each of the three offices to determine status of these affidavits. ASAC Sylvester of the New Orleans Office advised the affidavit of SAC Maynor was sent Airmail Special Delivery to the Bureau on the evening of 2/10/64 scheduled to arrive Washington, D. C., approximately 7:30 a.m. 2/11/64. SAC Lynum of San Francisco advised his affidavit was forwarded to the Bureau Airmail Special Delivery from San Francisco at 6 p.m. 2/10/64 to arrive Bureau prior to 9 a.m. 2/11/64.

SAC Shanklin of Dallas stated his affidavit and the affidavit of ASAC Clark were mailed from Dallas 9 a.m. 2/11/64 Airmail Special Delivery, Registry Number 676845, and should arrive Washington, D. C., in the late afternoon of 2/11/64. Mr. Shanklin added that ASAC Clark had been at Amarillo, Texas, on 2/10/64 and as a result submission of the two Dallas affidavits was delayed shortly until Clark got back to Dallas.

105-82555  
REL:pa (10)

REC-20

66 FEB 18 1964

1967  
5/10/67



Memo Branigan to Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

Appropriate stops have been placed in the Records Branch in order that these affidavits will be immediately forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division upon receipt at the Bureau. Thereafter, they will be immediately attached to an appropriate cover letter to Rankin for delivery to the Commission along with the affidavits of the Special Agents mentioned heretofore.

ACTION:

For information.

*RC* *over* *WJL* *V. K. R. C.*  
*Q* *D*  
*OK.*  
*H*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - J. R. Malley
- 1 - W. A. Branigan
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - E. T. Turner
- 1 - J. A. Yatteau

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 1-31-64, 2-1-64 and 2-3-64 books and literature of Lee Harvey Oswald, held as evidence at the FBI Laboratory, were examined by Special Agent John A. Yatteau for secreted material and writings by Oswald. The following items were noted:

A. Item Number 76: Libretto printed in Russian language for the opera, "Queen of Spades," by Petr Ilyich Chaikovsky. Inside the front cover were handwritten Russian words which in English mean, "Then, this means you are pronouncing a death sentence."

Bureau Russian language translator Mrs. Tatiana Nikonishin, confirmed that the above translation was correct and pointed out that these are words from one of the arias of the opera. In view of this, no action is deemed necessary.

B. Item Number 108: A Notebook. (Copies to be furnished to the Bureau)

1. Page 1--List of household items to "take" (i.e.) items are listed under the word "take," which appears at the top of the page).
2. Page 2--Numbers handwritten in ink.
3. Page 3--List of clothes and household items sold.
4. Page 5--(Telephone) Numbers: CR53271, ED27241, ED64211, ED69241.
5. Page 6--Additional (telephone) numbers: ED54211, ED69551, ED27307. Also, letters without numbers: EM, IMM, no grade (?) (letters not clear)
6. Pages 7-10--Handwritten commentaries in English concerning world politics, communism, capitalism.

Enclosure  
JAY:fas  
(1)

REC-20

1968

105-82555

FEB 17 1964

527 FEB 19 1964

SEVER / SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

7. Pages 11-14--Verses handwritten in Russian.

ACTION:

*100-1/K*  
Attached is an airtel to SAC, Dallas, instructing that the telephone numbers contained in Item 108, the notebook, be checked out by the Dallas Office.

*Rel*  
*fy*  
*Ed*  
*Law*  
*JD*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

3-23 PM CST URGENT 2-8-64 NS

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461

INTERNAL SECURITY RUS/SM

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; ~~FS~~ - CUBA

REBUTEL FEB. SEVEN LAST AND MY TELCAL THIS DATE TO INSPECTOR

DON MOORE.

District Attorney <sup>WASH DC</sup>

ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

~~DIST. ATTY. HENRY~~ MADE WAS INTERVIEWED BY ME AND ~~AG~~ KYLE G.

CLARK THIS DATE. HE CLAIMS THAT DURING HIS DISCUSSION WITH THE COM-  
MISSION IN <sup>WASHINGTON</sup> ~~WASH~~, DC. ON <sup>JANUARY 24, 1964</sup> ~~JAN. TWENTYFOUR LAST~~, WHICH HE REFERS TO

AS A VERY INFORMAL DISCUSSION AND NO NOTES TAKEN, THERE WERE PRESENT  
CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AND LEE RANKIN OF THE COMMISSION IN <sup>WASHINGTON</sup> ~~WASH~~. HE

ALSO STATES THAT ACCOMPANYING HIM WERE WILLIAM <sup>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</sup> ~~ALEXANDER~~, HIS ASSIS-  
TANT; <sup>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</sup> ~~WAGGONER~~ <sup>ATTORNEY</sup> ~~CARR~~, ROBERT <sup>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</sup> ~~STOREY~~, FORMER DEAN OF <sup>SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY</sup> ~~SOU~~, AND LEON

<sup>ATTORNEY</sup> ~~JAWORSKI~~, HOUSTON <sup>ATTORNEY</sup> ~~ATTY.~~ DURING THIS DISCUSSION WITH THE COMMISSION,  
MENTION WAS MADE OF A <sup>VOUCHER NUMBER 179</sup> ~~COUPON NO. ONE SEVEN NINE~~, AND

THE NAME LEE HARVEY OSWALD. NO SUCH VOUCHER WAS PRODUCED OR EXHIBITED.

HE CLAIMED HE TOLD THEM THAT THE FBI DIDN-T HAVE ANY INFORMANT WITH-  
OUT A NUMBER AND THAT HIS IDENTITY, HOWEVER, WAS ALWAYS KNOWN IN THE  
FBI <sup>HEADQUARTERS</sup> ~~HEADQ.~~, BUT THAT THE INDIVIDUAL AGENT, IN GETTING MONEY FOR AN

INFORMANT FROM HEADQUARTERS, SUBMITTED THE NUMBER ON A VOUCHER WITH-  
OUT A NAME. HE CLAIMED HE ALSO STATED <sup>EX 11</sup> THAT HE TOLD THE COMMISSION

THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF HAVING AN INFORMANT ON THE PAYROLL BY NAME.

END PAGE ONE

*See London telephone 7:48 AM  
2/8/64. He attempted to deny memo  
previously written by [unclear] name*

158 FEB 26 1964

FEB 10 1964

REC 26 10-1-64  
1969  
FEB 17 1964  
PERS. REC. UNIT (15/10/64)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

*WCS*

*Tax*

*1969*

PAGE TWO

WADE SAYS THAT HE THINKS HE WAS ASKED ABOUT OBTAINING RECEIPTS FROM INFORMANTS AND HE COULDN'T RECALL WHETHER HE HAD TO OR NOT WHEN HE WAS HANDLING INFORMANTS ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS AS AN AGENT. HE CLAIMS HE TRIED TO CONVEY TO THE COMMISSION THAT AN INFORMANT COULDN'T BE DEVELOPED BY ANY AGENT WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF FBI/~~HEADQUARTERS~~ <sup>HEADQUARTERS.</sup> IT IS NOTED THAT WADE SAYS THAT IN REFERRING TO VOUCHERS, HE ACTUALLY MEANT HIS EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

DURING THIS INTERVIEW, WADE REVIEWED HIS EXPENSE ACCOUNTS AND RECEIPTS SUBMITTED BY HIM WHILE ON SIS. HE STATED THAT ALL FUNDS EXPENDED BY HIM WERE ENTIRELY AND ACCURATELY ACCOUNTED FOR, AND HE NOW REALIZES HE DID TAKE RECEIPTS FROM INFORMANTS AND THESE EXPENDITURES WERE REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN DETAIL. HE DID NOT HANDLE ANY INFORMANTS WITHOUT THE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUREAU.

WADE VOLUNTEERED THAT HE WOULD BE TALKING TO LEE RANKIN, COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION, IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS AND HE CERTAINLY MEANT TO CLARIFY THE FACT WITH RANKIN THAT HE DID TAKE RECEIPTS FOR ALL EXPENDITURES TO INFORMANTS.

WADE CLAIMS THAT THERE WAS A LIMITED DISCUSSION ABOUT THE FACT THAT OSWALD MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN FBI INFORMANT AND THAT THERE WAS MORE SPECULATION THAT HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A <sup>CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY</sup> CIA INFORMANT. HE RECALLS THAT ROBERT STOREY SAID HE WAS WITH THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN GERMANY AFTER WORLD WAR TWO AND EITHER WORKED FOR OR WITH CIA IN EUROPE,

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

*CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY*  
AND HE INDICATED THAT ~~CIA~~ *CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY* HAD INFORMANTS NO ONE KNEW ABOUT EXCEPT  
THE ~~CIA~~ AGENT, AND THAT THE INFORMANT MIGHT HAVE AN INFORMANT. BUREAU-S  
ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO NYTEL IN THIS SAME CASE OF ~~JAN. TWENTYFIVE~~ *JANUARY 25 1964*

~~LET~~ SENT AT ~~THREE FIFTYTHREE PM~~ *3:53 P.M.*, DALLAS TIME, WHICH REFLECTS IN DETAIL AN  
INTERVIEW WITH WADE AND HIS ~~ASST.~~ *ASSISTANT* ALEXANDER. HE REITERATED THAT HE TOLD  
THE COMMISSION THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT OSWALD  
WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI OR ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, AND HE ALSO  
AT THAT TIME EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT EVEN IF HE WERE, HE DIDN-T  
THINK IT OUGHT TO BE PUBLICIZED.

END

WA CORRECTS PLS

PAGE 1 LINE 9 FIRST WORL -COMMISSION-

LINE L 15 WORD 6 -VOUCHER- PAGE 2 LINE 16 WORD 8-DID-

PAGE 3 LINE 4 LAST WORD -AN-

WA OS

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 2/5/64

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

Via AIR-TEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: ASST. DIR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

*W*  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R & CUBA

*OB*  
*Subj: Gardner*  
*Brantner*  
*herndon*

ReButel call to San Francisco 2/5/64.

Enclosed herewith is notarized sworn statement  
by SAC CURTIS O. LYNUM concerning captioned matter.

This was notarized by SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON of  
the San Francisco Office.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (AM-Reg.)
  - 1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (AM-Reg.)
  - 1 - San Francisco
- COL:hko  
(5)

*Abstract of Lynum  
not used. new one  
submitted with S.F.  
airtel 2/10/64. RL*

*Enclosure*  
FEB 11 1964  
REC'D - 2071134

REC-20

105-22555-1970

22 FEB 17 1964

ENCLOSURE 11 55 VII .04

*5/1/64*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

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

60 FEB 19 1964

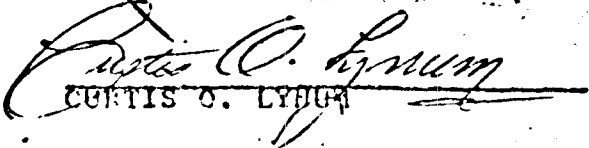
STATE OF CALIFORNIA )

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO )

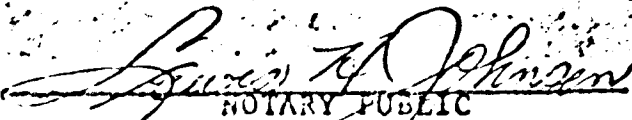
SS

CURTIS O. LYNUM, being by me first duly sworn,  
deposes and says:

That he was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from December, 1958, until April 18, 1963. In this position he had care, custody and control of the confidential funds, from which funds any payment to informants or sources of information was made; that he never made or authorized to be made any payment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not used as an informant or source during his tenure in Dallas.

  
CURTIS O. LYNUM

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 5th day of February, 1964.

  
NOTARY PUBLIC

in and for the City and County of  
San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires February 5, 1968



FBI

Date: 1/29/64

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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

Via AIR-TEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN  
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

*B. J. [unclear]*  
*B. J. [unclear]*

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R & CUBA

Re Dallas tel call to San Francisco 1/29/64.

Enclosed herewith is a signed sworn statement by SAC CURTIS O. ALYNUM concerning captioned matter, as requested by SAC J. GORDON SHANKLEN in retelcall.

*Texas (copy)*

*Enclosure not to be used. It is not*

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (AM-REG)
  - 1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (AM-REG)
  - 1 - San Francisco
- COL:hko  
(5)

*writing set.*  
*Rel*

77-115

REC-20

105-825-111

1971

22 FEB 17 1964

*5 TL [unclear]*

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

08 FEB 20 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge


*[Signature]*

San Francisco, California  
January 29, 1964

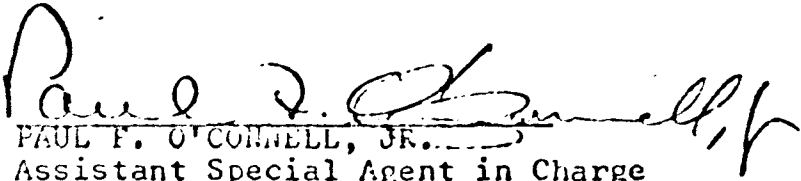
I, CURTIS O. LYNUM, Special Agent in Charge,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Francisco, California,  
being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas  
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from December,  
1958, until April 18, 1963. In this position I had care,  
custody and control of the confidential funds, from which  
funds any payment to informants or sources of information  
was made. I have never made or authorized to be made any  
payment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not used  
as an informant or source during my tenure in Dallas.

(Signed)

  
CURTIS O. LYNUM  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Francisco, California

Sworn and subscribed before  
me this 29th day of January,  
1964:

  
PAUL F. O'CONNELL, JR.  
Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Francisco, California

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 1/29/64

*from*  
FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

*7/1*  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.  
IS - R

Re Bureau telephone calls to New Orleans, 1/28-29/64.

Enclosed herewith are three (3) copies each of affidavits from SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY and SAC HARRY G. MAYNOR, with respect to captioned matter.

### ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 3) (AMSD) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans

JLQ:dmm ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(4)

*6/29/72*

*Enclosures  
not used  
they were not  
referred to  
at all*

EX-101

REC-20

1972

JAN 31 1964

68 FEB 20 1964


*5/L [Signature]*

PERS. REC. UNIT

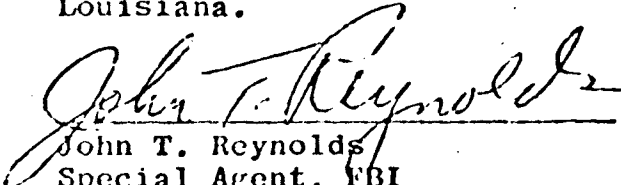
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

I, H. G. Maynor, Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent John T. Reynolds of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

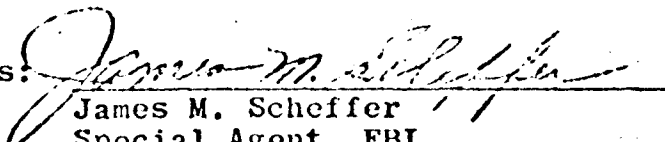
I have been assigned as Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since June 12, 1961, and specifically during the period that Lee Harvey Oswald resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, during 1963. All matters relating to informants are my responsibility and at no time have I instructed any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make any effort to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant. During the above period, I am aware that no effort was made to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant or to utilize Lee Harvey Oswald in any manner as an informant. In view of my responsibility and knowledge of all informant matters, I am aware that no money was paid to Lee Harvey Oswald for allegedly serving as an informant. Funds for payments to informants are personally handled by me and it would be impossible for Lee Harvey Oswald to have been paid any funds without my knowing of same.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
H. G. Maynor  
Special Agent in Charge

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me on this twenty-ninth day of  
January, 1964, at New Orleans,  
Louisiana.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John T. Reynolds  
Special Agent, FBI  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

Witness:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James M. Scheffer  
Special Agent, FBI  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

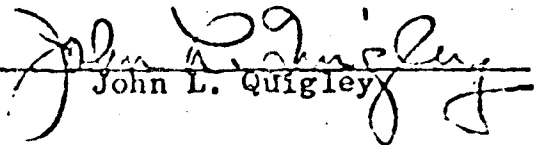
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

I, John L. Quigley, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent in Charge Harry G. Maynor of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning an interview of Lee Harvey Oswald.

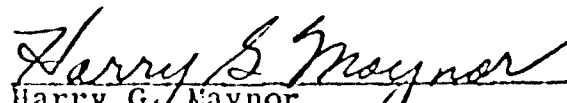
On August 10, 1963, I questioned Oswald at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining data concerning himself and his activities. At this time Oswald was under arrest on a local charge of Disturbing the Peace. This was the only time I ever saw or questioned Oswald.

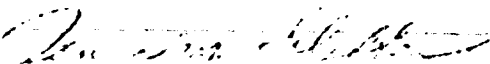
During the questioning of Oswald, I neither attempted to induce or suggest to Oswald that he become an informant; nor did I give any consideration to such action.

In view of the above, I did not at any time give Oswald money for serving as an informant.

  
John L. Quigley

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this twenty-ninth day of January, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

  
Harry G. Maynor  
Special Agent in Charge, FBI  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

Witness: 

James M. Scheffer  
Special Agent, FBI  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 29, 1964

2-17-64

air 105-82555-1973

BT EX-102!

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: Director, FBI

SEWALL S. BROWN, JR.  
LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA  
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)  
BUDED 2-27-64

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the above individual who is not identifiable in Bureau files. It is not clear from his letter what type of information he has. Therefore, you should contact correspondent and acknowledge receipt of his letter. This matter should be discussed with Brown, and if the information he has is of no interest to the Bureau, he should be discouraged from sending additional communications on this matter.

Submit the results of your interview, under the above caption, to reach the Bureau no later than 2-27-64.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 4  
FEB 17 1964  
COMM-FBI

CJJ:djg  
(6)

Follow-up made for 2-27-64.

*Handwritten signature*

- Folsom \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Aohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten initials*

*Handwritten notes and signatures*

SEARCHED TO  
INDEXED  
SERIALIZED  
FILED  
FEB 18 1964  
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

FEB 28 1964  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten initials*

Feb. 11, 1964

10923

Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington 25,  
D. C.

(via airmail & registered)

Dear Sirs:

This letter is in regard to the development of techniques relative to the Lee Oswald Case in which it can be shown, cryptographically, that this man appears to have been using as a pseudonym the name "A. Videll".

I have talked on the telephone to your San Francisco (SFI) Office and they say that there is no urgency about this matter and that I can forward this data to you leisurely. I am not sure since the public investigation is now in progress.

Were this information to be revealed at the aforesaid public investigation it would shatter it. Likewise, it may be that you may want to permanently keep this information out of the public eye since it suggests several themes:

- (1) Oswald has had somewhere, cryptographic training, possibly in the USSR.
- (2) It implies, as the above notes, that he may have been a trained agent of the USSR.

I am therefore suggesting to you that if there is anything urgent about this matter that you notify me by telegram and I will speed up forwarding the data to you.

It would be most appreciated if you would write me and indicate that you will keep the data I develop entirely and highly classified until such time as you deem it desirable to release it, publicly or not-publicly, that you will not reveal the techniques used and the person involved(\*), and that I will have no access to the data developed for five years and will keep no carbon papers(\*\*) or other records of the data.

This last no doubt seems very involved and I don't add it is based only on some 4 years of duty in the USN as cryptologic/air-cryptanalyst and a total of 14 years duty in the USNR in that category plus involvement in esoteric communications-intelligence activities.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service and to be able to perform a necessary patriotic duty.

Very truly yours,

Sewall S. Brown Jr.  
Sewall S. Brown Jr.

P.S. Am forwarding a copy of this you S.F. (SFI) office.

*Handwritten notes:*  
Sewall S. Brown Jr.  
2/11/64  
SFI:agj

*Handwritten stamps:*  
EX-102  
REC 7  
105-82555  
1973

*Handwritten mark:*  
A large handwritten flourish or signature mark.

SEWALL S. BROWN & COMPANY  
APRICOT PIT PRODUCTS  
P. O. BOX 6  
LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA

information contained herein  
may be potentially highly classified

1000g/2-11-64



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

file

January 23, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

Re: ARTICLE ENTITLED "OSWALD AND THE FBI"  
 "THE NATION," JANUARY 27, 1964

Attached is a copy of the above mentioned article which we obtained from the Domestic Intelligence Division. While it is mainly of a propaganda nature, I assume that the divisions which have handled the Oswald matter will review it carefully for anything of pertinence.

M. A. Jones

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Enclosure

Teletype to SA  
 1-25-64.

REL:icbMAJ:jo  
 (2)

*This is a vicious article.*

1. I want this analyzed.
2. In view of wind from Dallas back today re inquiry of Wade by Warren for mission.

REC-52

22 FEB 14 1964

Memorandum  
 Branigan to Sullivan  
 1-25-64 REL jdd/h  
 (ENC)

I think attached is part of the material in Warren's files.

3. I think SAC should call Wade's Assistant Wm. Alexander & Wade re quotes attributed to them. X

FEB 18 1964  
 ENCLOSURE  
 68 FEB 20 1964

SAC Shankley  
 called advised  
 5:40pm 2/24/64

PAUL HINDEMI.: Benjamin Boretz

# ATTENTION

January 27, 1964 . . 35c

PANAMA

## Time Bomb Explodes

Martin B. Travis and  
James T. Watkins

OSWALD and the FBI

Harold Feidman

RAFFERTY: New Hope  
of the Far Right

Gene Marine

105-20335-1975

ENCLOSURE

# OSWALD and the FBI . . . . . Harold Feldman

The Warren Commission should, if possible, tell us how President Kennedy was killed, who killed him, and why. But beyond that, it must tell us if the FBI or any other government intelligence agency was in any way connected with the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. At this moment, the possibility of such associations in the young man's life is intolerably a subject for speculation.

On the day after the assassination, the Dallas Chief of Police complained on television that the FBI had interviewed Oswald about a week earlier and had failed to inform the Dallas authorities of this fact — something the bureau would normally do after making contact with a suspicious Red. Drew Pearson also reported this but added, "In Washington, the FBI denied that they had interrogated Oswald recently."

However, Michael Paine, who with his wife helped take care of Mrs. Oswald and the two children, "claimed that FBI agents had visited Oswald more than one time after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City." Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico on October 3, 1963. This report also is contradicted by another:

*The FBI picked up the trail again in Dallas after Oswald's return there on Oct. 3. He was not interviewed, but agents checked twice with Mrs. Ruth Paine, who told them that Oswald had gone to work on Oct. 16 in the Texas State School Book Depository. (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)*

*The Minority of One (January, 1964) tells us:*

*William M. Kline, chief of the U.S. Customs Bureau investigative services in Laredo, Texas, stated on November 25 that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of "a federal agency at Washington." (New York Post, November 25.) Eugene Pugh, U.S. agent in charge of the Customs office on the American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been*

*Harold Feldman is a translator and journalist, living in Philadelphia. As a translator, he has worked extensively for the Social Security Administration. Mr. Feldman is also a frequent contributor to psychoanalytic journals, one of his papers having been "The Hero As Assassin."*

*checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Mexico. Mr. Pugh admitted to the New York Herald Tribune that this was "not the usual" procedure. He said Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing the border, "but U.S. immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip."*

One thing is clear: the FBI was in fairly constant touch with Oswald's activities. How far these contacts went is indicated in "the revelation that the Federal Bureau of Investigation tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's death." This report, which appeared in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* dispatch from Dallas December 8, went on:

*The FBI attempt to recruit Oswald as an informant, an informed law enforcement source said, was made in September, just after he had moved to Dallas from New Orleans.*

*Oswald's mother said an "agent named Hosty" came to the Irving house and talked to the young man at length in his car.*

*An FBI agent named Joseph Hosty handles investigations of subversives for the Dallas field office.*

*The source said he did not know if the FBI succeeded in hiring Oswald; and the federal agency would not discuss the matter.*

On January 1, Lonnie Hudkins of the *Houston Post*, published a story under the headline: "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." Hudkins found that Oswald did know agent Hosty. He had Hosty's home phone, office phone and car license number — this on the authority of William Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney. Alexander had attended the grilling of Oswald on November 22 and 23. Hudkins notes that if the FBI had Oswald under surveillance, the watch could not have been too close or they would have known about the rifle and other matters; but, as a sheriff deputy put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." Hudkins quotes Wade, himself a former FBI agent, as saying: "It may be true, but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

What the public hears of the

FBI's part in the Oswald case is usually a report that such and such a witness or authority has been asked, or ordered, to keep his mouth shut. Thus, Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., the man who conducted the autopsy on the President, seemed to be the best authority on the exact angle of entry of the murder bullets, but "Dr. Humes said he had been forbidden to talk." A thirty-four-year-old machinist named Malcolm Howard Price said he had looked through the telescopic sight of Oswald's rifle on a rifle range in suburban Dallas — but "Mr. Price declined to answer further questions because, he said, the FBI had asked him not to talk. The FBI here [Dallas] denied this." (*The New York Times*, December 10.) On December 6, the *Times* had observed:

*Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dallas city and county police withdrew their help the same way. One high officer said he wished he could answer questions "because it would save us a lot of work."*

The Western Union office in Dallas handled frequent messages for Lee Oswald, but inquiries there brought the reply that "any details or comment would have to come from Washington headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

It is in the light of this official coyness that we must consider the possible connection of Oswald with the attempted shooting of General Walker. Oswald's widow is said to have declared that he boasted of shooting at that dog-day warrior. In view of her prolonged seclusion from the public, and even from relatives, under government supervision, we must infer that any statement alleged to be hers at this time is a deliberate "leak." It is interesting that a similar "leak" at the beginning of the case — that a rifle which Mrs. Oswald knew her husband had kept in a garage was missing on the morning of the assassination — proved to be false. The FBI is also reported to have found a document in Oswald's hand-

ing that mentions in back on Walker, but once again the document has not been produced for examination or reproduced in the press.

Incidentally, if "the loner" did try to shoot General Walker, we would be again confronted with questions like those raised about the killing of the President. "At the time of the Walker shooting," we read in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of December 7, "Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle. The weapon used to kill Mr. Kennedy was a 6.5 millimeter weapon, equivalent to about .270 caliber." Moreover, an eye-witness in the Walker affair informed police that he saw at least two men enter the getaway car after the shooting. (Oswald never learned to drive a car.)

Was the alleged assassin of President Kennedy employed by the FBI? We have seen a news report that the agency tried to recruit him and that it has refused to say whether he accepted the offer. At present, all we know is that his history, as we have been able to piece it together, is *not inconsistent* with such employment. Indeed, his financial record seems entirely inexplicable unless we make some such hypothesis.

If there is anything constant in Oswald's life, it is his need of money. After three years on a marine private's pay, he goes to Russia. There he works in a factory for the pittance of 80 rubles a month. He returns to America with a wife and child in mid-1962 and thenceforward works at a series of jobs paying the legal minimum wage or less — when he is not unemployed. For months his only acknowledged source of income is the Texas unemployment compensation of \$23 a week. His job at the School Book Depository, from whose warehouse he is supposed to have shot the President and Governor Connally, paid him \$1.25 an hour.

Surely he was a pauper, a fellow whose monetary resources could only keep him swinging between want and destitution. But if there is another thing about Lee Oswald as certain as his indigence, it is that he was often capable of expenditures that would have cramped the purse of a suburban status seeker.

After years of subsisting on a marine's pay, from which he occasionally sent money to his mother, he undertakes a trip to Russia with a capital of \$1,600. How could he have put aside this nest egg? After years of low factory remuneration in the Soviet, he wants to return to the United States and, in a letter to his mother, estimates the cost at \$800. He borrows \$435.71 from the United States Embassy in Moscow but, *mirabile dictu*, he repays the loan between October, 1962, and January, 1963, during which time he was unemployed for several weeks and worked for a time as an unskilled developer of photostatic prints.

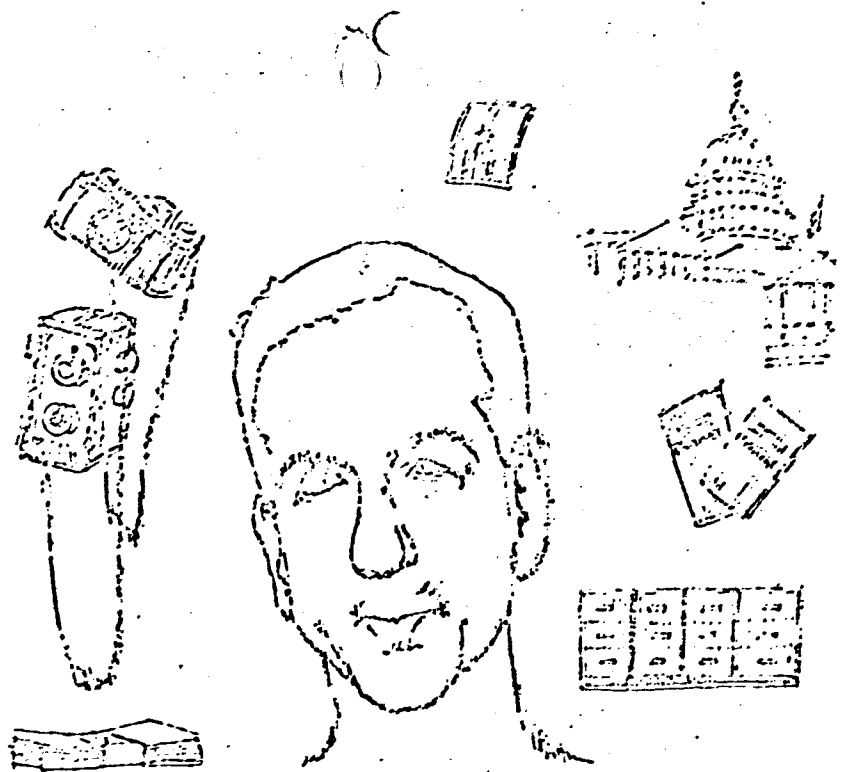
A Miss Pauline Bates, public stenographer, whom Oswald paid for typing his notes for a book about Russia three days after his return, has said that "he hinted he had gone to the Soviet as a U. S. secret agent." He allegedly told her then that "when the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way," an admonition suggestive of instruction, to an undercover man.

Back in America, as impecunious as ever, he finds the money to rent an office for \$20 a month, where he sets up in business as the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He buys a rubber stamp, he prints 2,000 leaf-

lets, he pays a \$10 court fine, he buys a rifle and telescopic sight by mail, gets them assembled and bore-sighted — and in his room after his arrest the police find \$150. This young man, untalented, it appears, for anything but finding odd wind-falls of money, goes to Mexico City for a week to get visas for a trip to Cuba and Russia that would have cost at least \$1,000. (The Cuban and Russian consulates did not issue the visas.) After the murder of the President, the police find in his room, in addition to the wad of money, "several expensive cameras and rolls of film."

Where did the money come from? The FBI and the Dallas police fail to supply information on the subject. For the Russian period, we have the unsupported assertion of *Pravda* that Oswald was an American spy who made numerous contacts with the American Embassy. This might indicate a CIA affiliation. He wrote his mother that, on his return, he would spend a day or so in New York and Washington for "sightseeing." After that, all is dark except for one hint. An Associated Press dispatch of November 20 from Dallas says in part:

"Someone telegraphed small amounts of money to Lee Harvey Oswald for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy, it was reported today," the



Harry Moss

Dallas Times Herald said I identified sender telephone call 810 to 820 at a time.

There apparently are some of the Western Union items about which the FBI has been so secretive — but why this secrecy? If the money came from the Communist Party, it is hard to understand why the FBI should cooperate in a falshevik plot. If it came from a right-wing or Fascist source, the FBI could not lose much by revealing it. But if the money came from a government source, then the agency's reticence is understandable.

Shortly before the assassination, Oswald seemed to be expecting better times:

Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was staying, said: "He seemed to exceptionally high spirits." When he visited his wife the weekend prior to President Kennedy's arrival in Dallas, Oswald told his wife "things are looking up" and that soon they would have enough to look for an apartment, buy furniture. (Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia, 12/15/62.)

If the FBI did not employ Oswald or work with him, then who wrote the letters he addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York? Oswald alone certainly didn't. Whoever wrote the letters to New York was coherent, commanded a good vocabulary, rarely misspelled a word, and punctuated decently. Oswald himself wrote English that a sixth-grader would blush to acknowledge. Here is a letter he wrote to his mother from Russia on June 28, 1963. I preserve the original spelling and punctuation:

Dear Mother,

Received your letter today in which you say you wish to pay me back the money you used last year, that, of course, is not necessary however you can send me some things from there every now and then.

If you decide to send a package please send the following:

One can Rise shaving cream (one razor (Gillet)

Packet novels westerns and science fiction — Time or Newsweek magazine

Chewing Gum and chocolate bars.

That's about all. Maria

I very much miss sometime to read you should try and get me the pocket novel "1984" by Wells.

I am working at the local Radio plant as a metal worker. We live

only five minutes from there so it very convenient.

Well that's about all for now. I repeat you do not have to send me checks or money!

Love XX

Lee

P.S. Marina sends a big Hello to you also

Now compare this semi-literate effusion with the following addressed to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee about two years later. (A New York Times report on the letters to FPCC indicates that they were hand-written, so presumably no public stenographer improved their style.)

Dear Mr. Lee:

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. chapter.

I hope you won't be too disapproving at my innovations but I do think they are necessary for this area.

As per your advice I have taken a P.O. Box (N.O. 30061).

Against your advice I have decided to take an office from the very beginning.

I u e (apparently meaning, as you see) from the circular I had jumped the gun on the charter business but I don't think it's too important. You may think the circular is too provocative, but I want it to attract attention even if it's the attention of the lunatic fringe. I had 2,000 of them run off.

The major change in tactics you can see from the small membership blanks, in that I will charge \$1 a month dues for the New Orleans chapter only and I intend to issue N.O. F.P.C.C. membership cards also.

This is without recourse to the \$5 annual F.P.C.C. membership fee.

However, you will lose nothing in the long run because I will forward \$5 to the national F.P.C.C. for every New Orleans chapter member who remains a dues paying member for 5 months in any year. . . .

And so on for several more well-integrated paragraphs.

He now spells "receive" and "necessary" correctly. He has mastered the apostrophe. His ideas cohere. He tackles words like "innovations," "provocative," "recourse," "disapproving," "approaching" and "application" with success, something that would have been clearly beyond the powers of the voluntary exile in Minsk.

Until the authorship of the letters to FPCC is settled, I think it reasonable to suppose that Oswald did not compose them, at least not without help. Who, and where, is the invisible scribe? No associate of

s New Orleans period has been found, or even hinted at. If Oswald was employed by the FBI to operate in "Castro groups," as the news report suggests, it is also reasonable to suppose that in the letters to FPCC his pen was guided by the FBI.

It is no simple matter any longer for a radical American to get a passport from his government. If he is a known Communist or subversive, it is almost impossible. Let a man be known as a do-gooder, bleeding heart or a nonconforming screwball, and his application for travel will be greeted with jaundiced eye and dragging feet. But Lee Oswald got one readily as late as June, 1963.

One day last June, he applied for a passport and — despite his record — got it in a single day. He called himself a "photographer"; he said he planned to take a long trip abroad — perhaps including Russia — late this year. (Newsweek, 12/9/62.)

By that date, Oswald was known as a Soviet defector, had praised Castro on a radio program, and on November 2, 1959, had written an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic." But his passport application was granted—and posthaste! "It still isn't clear how it was processed so rapidly," commented the New York Herald Tribune.

Oswald's apartment, too, was filled with fascinating things. Besides the batches of leaflets with the legend "Hands Off Cuba!" and bearing the unauthorized imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, police found seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers. How did he manage, in so short a time, to compile so extensive a list?

The FBI appears once more in Oswald's news life during the last two days before he was killed. One report details two telephone calls made by FBI agents to the Dallas Police on November 24, warning them of threats against Oswald's life. The threats materialized later the same day under circumstances which raised a forest of questions throughout the world.

Equally puzzling, his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack

Ruby just about seventeen hours before Ruby shot her son.

It is understood, however, that Federal agencies had acknowledged that she had been taken a photograph that night for identification, but spokesmen would not disclose whether it was that of Ruby. (The New York Times, 12/2/63.)

The next day the FBI denied that the photograph was that of Jack Ruby but they would not comment further. Mrs. Oswald repeated her statement and has demanded that the pictures be produced again.

The following item completes, for the moment, this side of the weird Dallas story.

Washington, Dec. 9 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation gave the Secret Service a "risk" list of

Dallas individuals in advance of President Kennedy's fatal trip, but the list did not include the name of Lee H. Oswald.

An official source explained today that Oswald's name, like many others in the Dallas file, had been omitted because the F.B.I. found nothing in Oswald's background to mark him as a potential assassin. . . .

Oswald was not under surveillance by the F.B.I. at the time of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas Nov. 21, the F.B.I. noted. Months of checking by the F.B.I. had indicated that Oswald was neither a spy nor a saboteur. That, it was said, covered the statutory area of F.B.I. responsibility. (The New York Times, 12/10/63.)

Lee Oswald, the twice-court-martialed marine who defected to Russia and renounced his American

citizenship, the pro-Cuba activist who had been arrested a few months earlier while distributing leaflets, this erratic "Marxist" who was employed on the route of the President's motorcade—Lee Oswald did not qualify for the FBI's exclusive "risk" list. And why? Because the FBI's "statutory responsibility" was limited to suspected spies and saboteurs!

This sudden legalistic attachment to its self-interpreted "statutory" obligations must cause very warm smiles indeed among the many individuals and organizations (including the NAACP and the Unitarian Church in Texas) which have come under the beady-eyed surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1-25-64

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

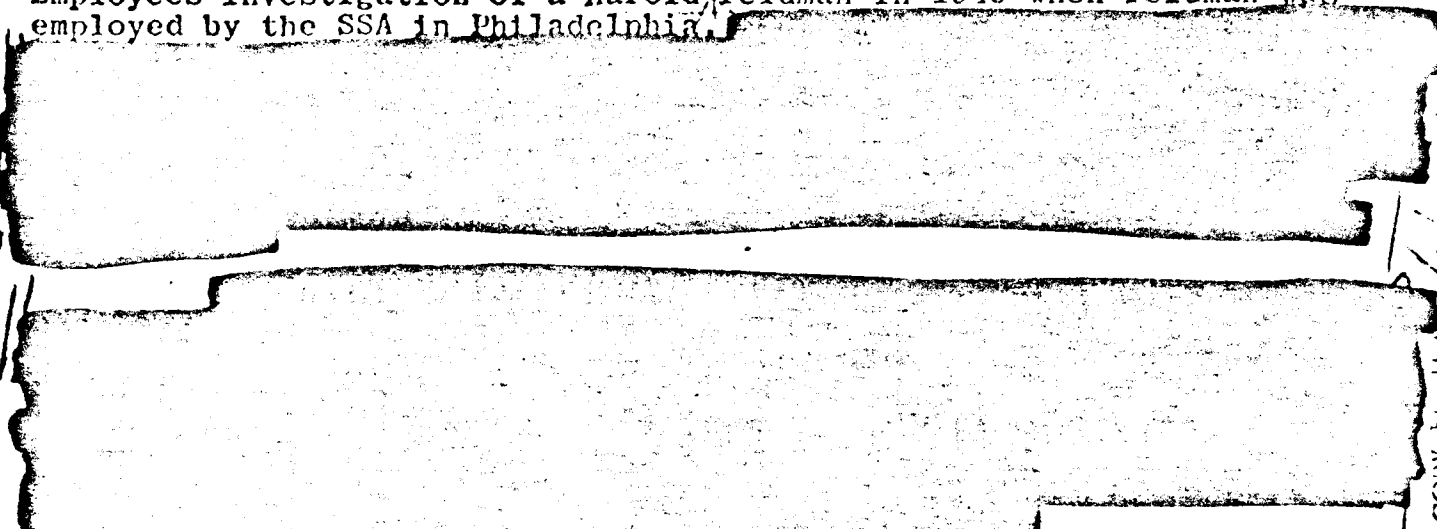
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Evans
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Malley
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1-Mr. Lenihan

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malley
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

*REC-52*  
*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

"The Nation" magazine, which has a long history of writing scurrilous articles about the Director and the FBI, has printed an article in its 1-27-64 issue entitled "Oswald and the FBI" (pages 86-89) by Harold Feldman. It identifies Feldman as a translator and journalist living in Philadelphia who previously worked extensively for the Social Security Administration (SSA).

Our files indicate we conducted a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation of a Harold Feldman in 1949 when Feldman was employed by the SSA in Philadelphia.



"The Nation's" current article entitled "Oswald and the FBI," is another bitter attack upon the Bureau. Using utter falsehoods, rumor, gossip and newspaper reports taken out of context, the author leaves the impression that Oswald was an informant of the FBI. This is the line being taken by the Communist Party (CP) and other groups who are bitter in their opposition of the Bureau and is another attempt to discredit the Bureau. Oswald, of course, never was approached by us to become a Bureau informant.

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22 FEB 14 1964

FEB 18 1964

61 FEB 24 1964

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Set forth below is a detailed analysis of the allegations and statements made by Feldman in his "Nation's" article:

#### Allegation

On the day after the assassination, the Dallas Chief of Police complained on television that the FBI had interviewed Oswald about a week earlier and had failed to inform the Dallas authorities of this fact -- something the Bureau would normally do after making contact with a suspicious Red.

#### Facts

The allegation is not entirely true and does not present the full picture. Dallas Police Chief Curry did make such statements on television approximately 11:25 a.m., 11-23-63. We immediately had SAC Shanklin contact Curry and tell Curry to get back on television and inform wire services these statements on his part were false. At 1:15 p.m., 11-23-63, NBC television quoted Curry as refuting such statements. We also confidentially requested our sources at United Press International and Associated Press to get Curry on record repudiating his false allegations. This was done. The fact is we did not interview Oswald one week earlier as alleged. We never interviewed  
Allegation Oswald in Dallas or Irving, Texas prior to the assassination.

Michael Paine, who with his wife helped take care of Mrs. Oswald and the two children, "claimed that FBI agents had visited Oswald more than one time after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City." Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico on 10-3-63.

#### Facts

The statement that FBI agents had visited Oswald after he returned to Dallas from a trip to Mexico City is false. We did not interview Oswald following his return from Mexico until after his arrest in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Furthermore, we have interviewed Michael Paine and he never made such a statement to us.

#### Allegation

William M. Kline, Chief of the U. S. Customs Bureau investigative services in Laredo, Texas, stated on November 25 that Oswald's movements were watched at the request of "a federal agency at Washington." (New York Post, November 25.) Eugene Pugh, U. S. agent in charge of the Customs office on the American side of the bridge at Laredo, Texas, said that Oswald had been checked by American immigration officials on entering and leaving Mexico. Mr. Pugh admitted to the New York Herald Tribune that this was "not the usual procedure. He said Americans were not required to check in with Immigration when crossing



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the border, "but U. S. immigration has a folder on Oswald's trip."

#### Action

We have instructed the San Antonio Office to interview Kline and Pugh concerning statements attributed to them and to check U. S. Immigration, Laredo, Texas, to determine if they had folder on Oswald.

#### Allegation

Feldman alleges FBI tried to recruit Oswald as an undercover informant in Castro groups two months before Mr. Kennedy's death. He references a report which appeared in a "Philadelphia Inquirer" dispatch from Dallas, 12-8-63, which reported: "The FBI attempt to recruit Oswald as an informant, an informed law enforcement source said, was made in September, just after he had moved to Dallas from New Orleans. Oswald's mother said an 'agent named Hosty' came to the Irving house and talked to the young man at length in his car. An FBI agent named Joseph Hosty handles investigations of subversives for the Dallas field office. The source said he did not know if the FBI succeeded in hiring Oswald; and the federal agency would not discuss the matter."

#### Facts

We have previously run down this allegation and interviewed the Philadelphia reporter, Joseph Goulden, who authored the article in the "Philadelphia Inquirer." Goulden told us he received this data from an unidentified law enforcement officer in Dallas but refused to identify such source. This same law enforcement officer also informed Goulden that Jack Ruby had obtained entrance into the Dallas Police Department by posing as a television cameraman's helper on the day Oswald was shot. Investigation has failed to corroborate such statement.

Agent James P. Kosty of Dallas, of course, did not interview Oswald in September, 1963, at Irving, Texas. Bureau's last interview of Oswald, prior to the assassination, took place at Oswald's request on 8-10-63 by Special Agent John L. Quigley when Oswald was in jail at New Orleans, Louisiana, charged with disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

#### Allegation

Feldman also references article of Lonnie Hudkins in 1-1-64 issue of Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S."

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He indicates Hudkins received information on the authority of William Alexander, assistant to Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, that Oswald had Agent Hosty's home and office phone and car license number; further that Hudkins indicated FBI coverage of Oswald was not too close or FBI would have known about the rifle, but as a sheriff's deputy put it, "you just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." Hudkins quotes Wade, himself a former FBI agent, as saying, "It may be true, but I don't think it will ever be made public if it is."

### Facts

The Dallas office has advised that the address book of Oswald's showed Special Agent James P. Hosty's office telephone number and his car license number one digit off. Agent Hosty furnished his name and office phone number to Mrs. Ruth Paine when he interviewed her concerning the whereabouts of Oswald on November 1, 1963. Agent Hosty did not give Mrs. Paine the license number of the Bureau automobile and presumes that she may have jotted such number down on her own initiative unknown to him.

The fact that Agent Hosty's name appears in Oswald's address book has not yet been set out in our Dallas reports. To date, only those items in Oswald's address book needing additional identification and investigation have been set out in our Dallas reports. ~~Agent Hosty's name and other items in Oswald's address book not pertinent to our investigation have not yet been reported.~~ However, in view of "The Nation" article and the interest the Commission is showing in such article, the Dallas office is immediately including in its next report all data in Oswald's address book not already reported, including the item concerning Agent Hosty. \*

*I think this was a mistake. \**  
We have interviewed both District Attorney Henry Wade and Assistant District Attorney William Alexander of Dallas concerning remarks attributed to them in Hudkins' article. Wade stated that reporter Hudkins was formerly a police reporter for both the Dallas "Times Herald" and the Dallas "Morning News." Wade stated Hudkins was a rather wild type of reporter and that he was in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy representing the Houston "Post." Wade remembers that some time in late December, 1963, Hudkins posed some leading questions to him, whether Oswald was an informant of the FBI, CIA or some Governmental agency. Wade stated he told Hudkins "I don't know anything about it" and that he possibly might have told Hudkins "even if he were, I don't think it ought to be publicized." Wade definitely denies the statement attributed to him by Hudkins.

\* 2/19/64 - This letter  
reported in Dallas 2/11/64  
report. RL

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Assistant District Attorney William Alexander advised Dallas office that some time in December, 1963, Hudkins did appear and talk with him and he indicated that he was working on a real good story, trying to prove that Oswald was an informant of the FBI, CIA or some Governmental agency and that he had received information that Oswald's notebook which had been seized by the police had Agent Hosty's name and the telephone number of the local FBI office, and possibly a license number of a car and that Hudkins had asked Alexander if that did not mean Oswald was an informant of the FBI. Alexander claims that he told Hudkins that he did not know anything about Oswald's being an informant. When questioned about the notebook by Hudkins, Alexander told us that he told Hudkins "it looks like you have the story there." Alexander denied making any further statements to Hudkins.

#### Allegation

Feldman also intimates that what the public hears of the FBI's part in the Oswald case is usually a report that such and such a witness or authority has been asked, or ordered, to keep his mouth shut. The author then cites a number of individuals apparently contacted by him who failed to give him any information, including Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center who refused to furnish data on the autopsy of President Kennedy; Western Union authorities who refused to give information regarding data in their possession concerning Oswald; or witnesses who furnished data concerning Oswald or the assassination weapon.

#### Facts

It is entirely possible that Dr. Humes, Western Union officials and other people would not furnish information to reporters and to the general public. The FBI did not tell people to "shut up." Furthermore, records of the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda; Western Union records and the like could only be obtained through a subpoena.

#### Allegation

Feldman alleged that the statements of Oswald's widow regarding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker were a deliberate "leak" and that though the FBI is reported to have found a document in Oswald's handwriting that mentions his attack on Walker, such document has not been produced for examination or reproduced in the press.

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Facts

Our interviews with Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, have not been leaked by us to the press but have been reported to the President's Commission in accordance with the President's instructions. We also turned over the note left by Oswald which appears to tie him in on the attempt to kill Walker. However, at no place in the note does Oswald name Walker or indicate he planned to kill anyone.

Allegation

Feldman in questioning reports that Oswald had previously tried to kill General Walker states that an article in the 12-7-63 "Philadelphia Inquirer" reported that "Dallas police reported the bullet was from a .30-06 caliber rifle. The weapon used to kill Mr. Kennedy was a 6.5 millimeter weapon, equivalent to about .270 caliber."

Facts

Early reports indicated the bullet fired into General Walker's home was a .30-06. However, examination by FBI Laboratory revealed such report was not true and that the Walker bullet could not have been fired from a .30-06 rifle. The Walker bullet, however, could be fired from the Oswald rifle. It is the same caliber, same type of military bullet and the rifling impressions on this bullet are the same as those produced by Oswald's rifle. However, because of extreme mutilation and distortion of the Walker bullet and other factors, it was not possible to determine whether or not the Walker bullet actually was fired from Oswald's rifle.

Allegation

Feldman also attempts to show that Oswald had considerable money which enabled him to make expenditures which would have cramped the purse of a suburban status seeker. He states that Oswald had \$1,600 when he went to Russia to defect in 1959 and that his trip to Mexico in September, 1963, would have cost him at least \$1,000. He also alleges that Oswald repaid a State Department loan of \$435.71 between October, 1962, and January, 1963, "during which time he was unemployed for several weeks."

Facts

Oswald's mother claimed Oswald had saved about \$1,600 while in the U. S. Marine Corps. When he arrived in England, 10-9-59, he declared \$700. His transportation fare from New Orleans to Southampton, England,

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was \$215, plus \$5.75 tax. Oswald repaid the State Department loan between period 8-7-62 and 2-7-63. During the period of time in which the payments were made, Oswald is known to have earned about \$1525 through employment he obtained. In connection with Oswald's trip to Mexico in September, 1963, we determined that a round-trip bus ticket from New Orleans to Mexico City would only have cost Oswald approximately \$55.

While Oswald's income generally was very small, he managed, by utmost thrift, to live within it. In addition, Oswald contributed little to the support of his wife and children while they were residing at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

### Allegation

Feldman alleges that after the murder of the President, the police found in Oswald's room "several expensive cameras and rolls of film."

### Facts

The Dallas Police Department has turned over to the Dallas office material belonging to Oswald which it obtained at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas, and from the last known residence of Oswald at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. This material included a Minox camera, a Stereo Realist camera, and a Suera-Two camera. The list price of these 3 cameras if purchased new would cost approximately \$325. If purchased used in the U.S. or if purchased in Europe, the cost would be considerably less. In addition, a quantity of exposed film, color slides and color film was obtained. This data has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and is being retained as evidence in this case. Included in this material were photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, wearing a pistol and holding the "Militant." Also, 24 negatives concerning Oswald's selective service card and Marine Corps certificate which he used to make new cards for false names.

### Allegation

Feldman reports that an Associated Press dispatch of November 30 from Dallas says in part that someone telegraphed small amounts of money to Oswald for several months before the assassination of President Kennedy - \$10 to \$20 at a time. Feldman alleges FBI secretive about such payments and states if money came from a Government source, then FBI's reticence understandable.

### Facts

made

We have/a very thorough and painstaking search for evidence showing Oswald received or paid out money via Western Union. We developed no information to corroborate such activity on his part.

\* 2/12/64 - Has been identified by Michael Paine as being  
REL

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Allegation

Feldman goes to great length to compare Oswald's language, spelling and grammar in a letter he wrote to his mother from Russia with a letter he wrote to Mr. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He emphasizes that Oswald's spelling in his letter to Lee is correct and suggests that Oswald was aided by FBI in writing such letters which of course indicates he was under FBI control.

Facts

Feldman's reasoning here is ridiculous. Oswald possessed



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an English dictionary and used it in some of his correspondence. It is quite apparent Oswald, in his letter to Lee, is attempting to impress upon Lee that he is a great organizer and valuable asset to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Furthermore, we obtained copy of letter in question through an anonymous source and there are numerous misspellings in the letter not shown in Feldman's article.

#### Allegation

Oswald's apartment, too, was filled with fascinating things. Besides the batches of leaflets with the legend "Hands Off Cuba!" and bearing the unauthorized imprint of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, police found seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers. How did he manage, in so short a time, to compile so extensive a list?

#### Facts

Feldman does not state which residence of Oswald's is involved here. The statement, however, is completely false. The search by Police authorities in Dallas and Irving, Texas, home of the Paines where Oswald's wife, Marina Oswald, was residing, did not produce such data. Itemized lists of evidence turned over to Bureau by Dallas and Irving, Texas, Police Departments contain no listing of seven metal file boxes filled with names of Castro sympathizers.

#### Allegation

Feldman states "The FBI appears once more in Oswald's news life during the last two days before he was killed. One report details two telephone calls made by FBI agents to the Dallas Police on November 24, warning them of threats against Oswald's life. The threats materialized later the same day under circumstances which raised a forest of questions throughout the world."

#### Facts

At 2:30 a.m., Sunday 11/24/63, Dallas Office received anonymous telephone call from a man who indicated he represented a committee that was going to kill the man that killed the President. This information was relayed to Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office at 3:00 a.m. 11/24/63. At 8:15 a.m. SAC, Dallas, personally followed this incident by informing Chief of Police Curry of the facts concerning the anonymous call.

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### Allegation

Feldman states that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack Ruby just about 17 hours before Ruby shot her son.

### Facts

It is true we exhibited a photograph to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald following Oswald's arrest in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Such photograph was not of Ruby but instead was a photograph of an unidentified individual in Mexico City whom Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) felt might be identical to Oswald. The photograph was shown to Mrs. Oswald to determine if the individual depicted in the photograph was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. *(It was not identical with Oswald)*

### Allegation

Feldman concludes his article by quoting from a "New York Times" article for December 10, 1963, which he states reported the FBI gave Secret Service a "risk list" of Dallas individuals in advance of President Kennedy's fatal trip, but the list did not include the name of Lee H. Oswald; further, that an official source had explained Oswald was not under surveillance by the FBI at the time of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas November 21, 1963; and that months of checking by the FBI had indicated Oswald was neither a spy nor a saboteur.

### Facts

The FBI made no such release as above. This was another of the leaks of the Department giving information to Tony Lewis of the "New York Times." Obviously, the release does not set forth the complete statutory area of FBI responsibility in dealing with spies, saboteurs, subversives, criminals or other individuals engaged in activities inimical to the interest of the United States. We did disseminate to Secret Service prior to the assassination information concerning two incidents possibly having a bearing on the personal safety of the President. No "risk list" as such was furnished to the Secret Service.

### Criticism of Other Agencies

Feldman, in his article in "The Nation" does not restrict himself to criticism of the FBI. He infers that Oswald may have been a CIA agent and supports his reasoning from data published in the Soviet



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newspaper "Pravda" that Oswald was an American spy who made numerous contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow. He also reports that Miss Pauline Bates, a public stenographer who typed notes for Oswald shortly after latter's return from Russia stated that Oswald "hinted he had gone to the Soviet as a U.S. secret agent," and that "when the State Department granted my visa, they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way." Feldman interprets this as an admonition suggestive of instruction, to an undercover man. Feldman also criticizes the State Department for issuing Oswald a passport in June, 1963, for travel outside the U.S. despite his past record.

Regarding Miss Pauline Bates, mentioned above, we interviewed Miss Bates at Fort Worth, Texas, where she is employed on November 30, 1963. During our interview with Miss Bates she said Oswald talked very little while in her office and confined it mostly to interpreting his notes. She asked him why he went to Russia and he replied that he took an elementary course in the Russian language and became interested in going to Russia to see what the actual living conditions were like in that country.

Miss Bates also told us that after her contact with Oswald she mentioned the incident to her friend, Caroline Hamilton, who is a reporter for the "Fort Worth Press." After President Kennedy was assassinated, Miss Bates stated she was contacted by Caroline Hamilton regarding Oswald. Miss Bates also told us that on the afternoon of November 29, 1963, she had a recorded interview with the television network in her office. She also told us that the story by Caroline Hamilton which appeared in the "Fort Worth Press" on November 29, 1963, regarding her contact of Oswald is correct in every detail with the one exception that Oswald never stated he was working for the U.S. State Department. She explained Oswald stated the State Department was reluctant to give him a visa and told him he would be on his own while in Russia. From this statement, she at first assumed he was working with the State Department but later realized her assumption was false.

Mrs. Bates also told us that approximately 3:30 p.m. November 29, 1963, she received a phone call at her office from a woman who stated that she was Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Oswald. Mrs. Oswald told her "I cannot tell you where I am because I am under tight security. I heard an interview of you on the radio regarding typing Lee's diary. I remember him saying he had a public stenographer type some of his notes. I wish you wouldn't talk with anyone about this until I can talk to you. Otherwise you may hurt his widow and the children."

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During our interview with Miss Bates on November 30, 1963, she did not make a statement that Oswald "hinted he had gone to the Soviet Union as a U.S. secret agent."

**ACTION**

None, except that the Director will be separately advised regarding results of our inquiries by the San Antonio office described herein. A copy of the January 27, 1964, issue of "The Nation" wherein article regarding Oswald appears, is attached.

*Rel*

*Wes*

*Wes*  
*V. Keenan*

*A*