

C-0-1155

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 115

COPY 8

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

115

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-22555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re WFO airtel, 3/17/64 and LHM concerning THORNTON
CAINE, Romeville, Mississippi, who appeared in WFO 3/14/64
and related information concerning alleged association of
OSWALD and JACK L. RUFY in Tupelo, Mississippi.

This information coming from CAINE was first
reported on page 280, report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS,
12/19/63, at Dallas in "JACK L. RUFY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
aka - Victim, CR", Dallas 44-2016.

[REDACTED]

The above information, plus the facts of CAINE's
subsequent appearance in Dallas on 2/20/64 when he repeated
the same story, was incorporated in LHM captioned "THORNTON
S. CAINE, Information Concerning", forwarded to the Bureau
by airtel under RUFY caption 2/21/64.

[REDACTED]

105-82555-2823

Dallas Office has on hand FD-302 of SAM H. ALLEN, JR.
reflecting interview of CAINE at Tupelo, Mississippi, 3/5/64
in which he repeated the same information. The FD-302 will

- 1-Bureau
- 1-WFO (105-37111) (Info) REC-3
- 1-Memphis (Info)
- 3-Dallas (2-100-10461) (100-1639)
- 100/cms
- (8)

REC-3
DIV 5
MAR 20 1964
SOVIET SECTION
HVV

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 100-10461

be incorporated in the next RUEY report.

In view of CAINE's [REDACTED] and further that RUEY's whereabouts during the pertinent period is established elsewhere, it is believed no further action is warranted relative to CAINE.

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUM
OO: Dallas

LHP
[Signature]

Reference is made to Bureau teletype to Houston, New Orleans and San Antonio, 3/21/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau, setting out the information desired concerning the cashing of OSWALD's unemployment check at the Winn-Dixie Store, 4303 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Three copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Dallas and this material will be included in a report to be submitted by New Orleans.

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 3) (RM)
2-New Orleans

JTB:lv
(7)

17- ENCLOSURE

32 copies given by [unclear] (amended copies)

105-82555-2824

MAR 27 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
 March 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 23, 1964, Mr. J. D. Fuchs, Manager, ~~Winn-Dixie~~ ^{La} ~~Store #1425, 4303 Magazine Street, New Orleans,~~ advised that, as previously reported, the store hours on September 24 and 25, 1963, were from 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM. On both dates, cash registers were cut off at 4:00 PM or within a few minutes thereafter to recap the days work.

Mr. Fuchs related that he does not maintain the time records of himself and the other employess at the store. These records are in possession of their main office located in Harahan, Louisiana. Each employee, on coming on duty, signs the time in on the card and as the employee leaves for any reason, such as lunch, the employee places the time out on the card. This is all done by the employee and no time clock is used. It is necessary for each employee to record exactly the time in and out and no employee is to remain in the store after the employee finishes his duties and signs out on the card.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. David A. Segura, Assistant Office Manager, ~~Winn-Dixie Louisiana, Inc., 600 Edwards Avenue, Harahan, Louisiana,~~ produced the time cards for T. F. Fisher and J. D. Fuchs for the week ending September 26, 1963. On examining these cards, he said they should be for the week ending September 27, 1963, and that the "26" was apparently an error on the part of Store 1425 only. The card for T. F. Fisher reflects that on Tuesday (September 24, 1963), she worked a total of six hours from 1:00 PM to 7:00 PM. On Wednesday (September 25, 1963), she worked for a total of five hours from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM. ^{La} ~~employee - WINN-Dixie Sto~~ ~~H 1425 - NEW ORLEANS, La~~

The card for J. D. Fuchs reflects that on Tuesday (September 24, 1963), he worked a total of nine hours from 6:00 AM to twelve noon and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. On Wednesday,

*cc of 11m dicen & com
 sent as original*

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(September 25, 1963) he worked a total of 10 1/2 hours from 6:00 AM to noon and from 1:00 PM to 5:30 PM.

Mr. Segura stated that these cards are maintained for a period of two years and, if they are ever needed, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Mr. David A. Segura, Assistant Office Manager, Finn-Fixie Louisiana, Inc., 600 Edwards Avenue, Harahan, Louisiana.

Mrs. Ruth St. Clair, Clerk, Office of the Postal Inspector, Room 2002, Post Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on March 20, 1964, that post office box number 30061 is a combination lock box located in the Lafayette Substation. The lock boxes in this substation are available to the public 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

On March 24, 1964, Mr. Lee Robertson, Postal Inspector, Room 2002, United States Post Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that his records reflect that there has never been any airlift of mail involving mail traveling between Austin, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana. He learned from Mr. Henry J. Tio, Transfer Clerk of the United States Post Office, that train #2 of the Southern Pacific Railroad, known as the Sunset Limited, arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, at 6:00 PM on September 24, 1963. Mr. Tio's records reflect that there were two cars of bulk mail and one car of preferential mail, which consisted of first-class mail. According to Mr. Tio, the first-class mail is unloaded on arrival at Union Station in New Orleans prior to the mail cars being switched over to the track alongside the post office. The earliest possible time that any of this first class mail could reach the post office dock would be 6:15 PM on September 24, 1963, with the time varying between 6:15 PM and 6:40 PM, according to the arrival of that particular train. He stated that there would have been some delay in the handling of mail destined for New Orleans since they customarily transfer mail to Louisville and Nashville Railroad train #34, which departs Union Station at 5:50 PM. It is necessary to have this mail ready to unload

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

first from the car in order to make connections with the Louisville and Nashville train when the Southern Pacific train is on time. Their records reflect that the connection was not made in view of the lateness of the arrival of Southern Pacific train #2. *La*

On March 24, 1964, *Mr. Marcus M. McWaters, Director* of the Operation Division of the United States Post Office, New Orleans, advised that upon the arrival of the mail from train #2 of the Southern Pacific Railroad, it is taken to the Incoming Section of the Post Office and goes to the Primary Section. Sometimes during the night, this mail is worked and the mail destined to boxes in the Lafayette Substation is separated into one bin. No further separation is made of this box mail for the Lafayette Substation until it actually arrives at the substation. At 4:30 AM the morning following the receipt of the mail, the mail for the various substations throughout New Orleans is "pulled down" and transferred to trucks for dispatch to the substation. The mail for the Lafayette Substation is dispatched about 4:55 AM to coincide with the arrival of the first employee of the substation. *Post Office New Orleans, La*

Mr. McWaters stated that the Lafayette Substation does not have any employees on duty during the evening hours. He checked his records and found out that the Lafayette Substation was closed at 5:45 PM on September 24, 1963 by Clyde Ventura, Assistant Station Superintendent. The first employee on duty at the substation was Substitute Clerk, R. Tankersley, who reported for duty and opened the substation at 4:40 AM. He stated that the first employee arrives about that time to receive the first dispatch of mail from the main post office. The box mail is sorted at the substation after receipt and this sorting and distribution of mail into the boxes would be completed about 7:00 AM. He said that the area in which the boxes are located is accessible to the public 24 hours a day, but there is no mail put in the boxes between 5:45 PM and 5:00 AM the following day.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone: 451-1400

EARL WATKIN, Chief
RICHARD B. FISH, III
JOHN SHERRY, ASST. CHIEF
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. O'NEILL

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 _____

J. LEE

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

By letter of March 10, we asked that the Bureau make certain inquiries for the Commission as to the hour of the day when Lee Harvey Oswald's check from the Texas Unemployment Commission might have been delivered by the postal authorities in New Orleans, Louisiana, on or about September 24 or 25, 1963. Since that letter was forwarded to you some new evidence has come to light which relates to the same problem, and we believe that the investigation in connection with this new evidence might conveniently be carried on as part of the previously requested investigation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Exhibit No. D-22 includes, among other things, a notice of change of mailing address signed by Lee Harvey Oswald. The notice bears a stamped mark of 11:00 a.m., September 25, 1963, on the reverse side, and on the front side there is a stamped mark of September 26, 1963. The Commission is interested in ascertaining the earliest and the latest times at which this card could have been deposited in a mail box in the City of New Orleans, bearing the marks as indicated, and we are also interested in the significance, if any, of the fact that there are two marks indicating different times on the same card.

FBI Exhibit No. D-22 also includes a perforated card, which has been torn along the perforated edge, for use in assigning and terminating a post office box. This card bears two postal marks, one dated June 11, 1963, and the other apparently dated October 3, 1963, although it is scarcely legible. The Commission would like to know the significance of the latter postmark, especially its significance as to when Lee Harvey Oswald could have deposited the card in the mail or handed it in personally at the post office, and where this probably occurred.

Handwritten: Has
Signature: [Illegible]

MAR 27 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

2825

MAR 27 1964

MAR 31 1964

HC 14

Handwritten: 5, 10

Pertinent to this same problem are pages 212-213 of the report of Special Agent Gamberling, dated November 30, 1963. This portion of the report states that Lee Harvey Oswald appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission regularly, at weekly intervals, throughout August and September, 1963, and that the last such appearance was on September 24, 1963. It does not appear exactly what Oswald did during these appearances. If he picked up the checks which were being sent to him from the Texas Unemployment Commission at the Louisiana Employment Commission, then there seems to be a conflict between this fact and the facts established by the Report of Special Agent Callender of December 12, 1963, pages 14-16, and the Report of Special Agent Kenny of December 12, 1963, pages 24-25. These two reports seem to establish that Oswald's last check did not even arrive in the New Orleans railway station until 5:30 p.m. on September 24, presumably too late for delivery to the Employment Commission that same day. The Commission would appreciate the Bureau's looking further into the whole matter of what Oswald did on his weekly appearances at the Louisiana Employment Commission, and if discrepancies appear between this evidence and the evidence in connection with the timing of the mailing of Oswald's check from Texas, we would like the Bureau to attempt to resolve such discrepancies.

The purpose of the questions posed in this letter and in the aforementioned letter of March 18, 1964, is to determine the earliest and the latest times at which Lee Harvey Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico. We would therefore like the Bureau to carry on any investigation that it may deem useful for this purpose, based upon any additional facts that might come to light in connection with the investigation requested in this letter.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Stokes

3-30-64

Airtel

REC 14

105-2255-2825

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-13601) (Enclosures - 9)
 2 - San Antonio (105-2709) (Enclosures - 6)

From: Director, FBI (105-82553)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for New Orleans are one copy of self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 3-26-64, a copy of pages 203 through 213 of report of SA Robert Gemberling dated 11-30-63 at Dallas and three photographs comprising documents listed as Exhibit D-22 which are referred to in the Commission's 3-26-64 letter.

Enclosed for San Antonio are copy of Commission's 3-26-64 letter and aforementioned pages from SA Gemberling's 11-30-64 report. For Dallas there is enclosed a copy of Commission's 3-26-64 letter.

New Orleans immediately conduct the investigation requested in Commission's 3-26-64 letter. Note that the Commission is concerned with the possibility that Oswald may have appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission on September 24 in an effort to pick up his unemployment check. From facts developed concerning the mailing of this check by the Texas Employment Commission at Austin, Texas, on 9-23-63, it appears reasonably conclusive that the check could not have been delivered to Oswald prior to the morning of September 25.

In connection with the photograph of the perforated card (apparently an application for a post office box), endeavor to ascertain if this card was actually mailed or whether Oswald executed it at the post office when applying for the box. New Orleans ascertain if anything is printed or written on the back of the perforated

1 - Dallas (100-10401) (Enclosure)

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

SEE NOTE PAGES TWO AND THREE

MAR 31 1964

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2255-2825

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-92585

post office box application card. If there is anything of possible pertinence on the back of this card, endeavor to photograph same or otherwise comment that reverse side is blank.

In connection with the Commission's efforts to determine the earliest and latest times at which Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico, note that Oswald was definitely placed in Houston boarding the Continental Trailways bus at approximately 2:00 a.m. on the morning of 8-28-63. In attempting to fix the latest time at which Oswald could have left New Orleans, New Orleans set forth brief statement as to latest available air travel on September 24 between New Orleans and Houston which would have enabled Oswald to have made aforementioned connection with the Continental Trailways bus at Houston. In attempting to fix the earliest time at which Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico set forth brief statement of known facts concerning the delivery to Oswald in New Orleans at either his post office box or at the Louisiana Employment Commission of his unemployment check which he cashed at the Winn-Dixie store sometime between 4:00 p.m. September 24 and 4:00 p.m. of September 25. In addition New Orleans set forth brief statement concerning negative checks made at New Orleans of all bus, air and rail facilities which could have been utilized by Oswald during his trip from New Orleans to Houston.

The photographs of the change of address card and post office box application are forwarded to New Orleans to expedite the inquiry as the postmarks do not reproduce well on Xerox. Accordingly, these photographs are to be returned to the Bureau by New Orleans.

San Antonio recontact the Texas Employment Commission at Austin in an effort to determine the exact address to which Oswald's unemployment check was mailed to him on September 23. Inquire specifically if Oswald's unemployment checks were mailed to his post office box or to him in care of the Louisiana Employment Commission. San Antonio sutel results to Bureau and New Orleans. New Orleans and San Antonio submit results in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Note that while the President's Commission refers to the Texas Unemployment Commission, the organization to which the Commission refers should properly be reported as the Texas Employment Commission.

NOTE:

On 3-18-64 Commission asked for further inquiry in effort to definitely fix the time and date of receipt in New Orleans of Oswald's unemployment check which was mailed to him from Austin on late afternoon September 23. It has been conclusively established that this check could not have been received and processed by postal authorities in New Orleans for delivery to Oswald prior to 5:30 a.m.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-22665

NOTE CONTINUED:

on the morning of September 25. We are in process of disseminating this information to the Louisiana Employment Commission. They now point out that as Oswald appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission on September 24, there is possibility that he went there to pick up his check and they ask that we determine the purpose of Oswald's several visits to the Louisiana Commission including his visit of September 24. They also ask the significance of some postmarks on the post office box application and a change of address form, the latter bearing dates September 25, 11:00 a.m. and September 26.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
OF THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 913-1400

EARL WARREN
RICHARD P. SULLIVAN
JOHN SHILLY
HALE B. GIBBS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN D. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Winters

MAR 24 1964

Lyfth

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A light gray jacket with zipper (Commission Document # 162; FBI # C-60) was found on Jefferson Street, Dallas November 27, 1963. It bears laundry mark 30030 (Commission Document # 5, page 352) on the collar of the jacket. Will you please have this laundry mark checked with Dallas laundries for the purpose of identifying the owner of the jacket. It has been identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Oswald, but we would prefer a more exact identification.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

40 MAR 25 1964

RECORDED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

14

2826

8 MAR 20 1964

SEVEN
SOVIET

*Hal
1/11/64*

Request was received from the Commission by letter dated 3/24/64, concerning a light gray jacket with zipper, FBI Exhibit Number C-60, found on Jefferson Street in Dallas 11/22/63. The jacket bears laundry mark 30020 on the collar and the Commission desires to have the laundry mark checked with laundries for the purpose of identifying the owner. This jacket has been identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald, however, the Commission states they prefer a more exact identification. The Laboratory advised the mark on the jacket is visible and the Laboratory does not maintain any record concerning visible laundry marks.

- 2 -

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

APR 26 1964

TELETYPE

6 28 p.m.

3/26/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-1045) PG 14
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-8255) - 2826

RE: JAMES EARL OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION
CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION, BY LETTER MARCH TWENTY-FOUR LAST ADVISED A
LIGHT GRAY JACKET WITH ZIPERS WAS FOUND ON JEFFERSON STREET,
DALLAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY-THREE SIXTY THREE. IT BEARS THE LAUNDRY
MARK THREE ZERO ZERO THREE ZERO ON THE COLLAR. THE COMMISSION
WAS REQUESTED TO HAVE THIS JACKET MARK CHECKED WITH DALLAS LAUNDRIES
TO IDENTIFY THE OWNER OF THE JACKET. COMMISSION INDICATED
CERTAIN WITNESSES HAVE IDENTIFIED THE JACKET AS THAT OF OSWALD
BUT THE COMMISSION WANTED A MORE EXACT IDENTIFICATION. *HANDLE.*
REQUESTOR TO FURNISH THE BUREAU A LHM WHICH SHOULD REACH
THE BUREAU ON OR BEFORE APRIL SIX NEXT.

100-1045
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Javors (Enc)
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lott (Enc)

NOTE: COPIES LEFT OFF

100-1045-1973
If radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain
text teletype.

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

APR 7 - 1964

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

MAR 26 1964

TELETYPE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: | LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Today a letter dated 3/26/64 was received from The Commission requesting translation of "enclosed letter and questions from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald." There were no enclosures received with this letter and pursuant to Mr. Belmont's request I contacted Mr. Eisenberg at The Commission today and advised the enclosures were not received. He stated he would look into the matter immediately.

At the time of this call Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Laboratory expert who had examined the paper bag believed to have been used by Oswald in transporting the rifle from his home in Irving, Texas, to the Texas School Book Depository should be at The Commission at 1:30 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64 for discussion concerning his examination. The expert who handled this examination is SA James C. Cadigan and Mr. Eisenberg was advised that Cadigan would be at The Commission at the time requested.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that three color sketches prepared by Government pathologists depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President be delivered to The Commission before 1:00 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64. He requested that color photographs of these original exhibits also be delivered to The Commission at that time. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for information.

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)

WDG:emh (12)

REC 14 105-82555-2827
EX-112
JWC

MAR 31 1964

APR 3 1964

[Signature]
SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-2827

- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - Beach
- 1 - Casen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Stewart

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed for your information two copies of the report dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. This report encompasses investigation conducted concerning Albert Osborne, who is also known as John Howard Bowen. This individual has been identified as the person who sat next to Lee Harvey Oswald on the bus trip leaving Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arriving in Mexico City, Mexico, on September 27, 1963. Osborne has admitted being a passenger on this bus; however, he denies that the individual sitting next to him was Lee Harvey Oswald. He claims that the person was a Mexican. As indicated in the attached report, other English-speaking passengers aboard that bus have identified Oswald as being a passenger and Osborne as the individual sitting next to him.

During our investigation we have established that Osborne entered the United States in 1914 and adopted the identity of John Howard Person in 1918 to aid himself in obtaining American citizenship, which he never did obtain. Although he has reportedly lied to us during the course of our interviews with him, our investigation has not established any connection between him and Oswald or developed any subversive data relating to Osborne/Bowen. We did learn, however, that he has received contributions for his mission in Mexico in the name of Bowen. These contributions have been mailed to him in Laredo, Texas, and the mail later forwarded to him in Mexico.

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan 3-26-64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba" WDS:mhw. The attached report has been read by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

WDS:mhw (11)

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 31 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAR 30 1 30 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

15 15 01 - (7)

re

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "555" and "2828".

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As indicated in the attached report, Marina Oswald, when interviewed on February 24, 1964, advised she had never heard of Osborne/Bowen and that Lee Harvey Oswald took the above trip to Mexico alone. She was unable to identify a picture of Osborne/Bowen.

In view of the foregoing, no further investigation is being conducted concerning Osborne's background, unless a specific request is received from you. However, we suggest that you may desire to subpoena Osborne and place him under oath.

In view of the possible violations he has incurred in regard to United States naturalization and postal laws, we are advising the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Chief Postal Inspector accordingly and are furnishing each a copy of the attached report.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

L. J. Hoover

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LIE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

DATE: March 25, 1964

- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Coakley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - J. M. Sizoo

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 3/16/64 captioned as above which sets forth analysis of articles on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., recently appearing in the Paris newspaper, "L'Express." Referenced memorandum advised that Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1946 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. Buchanan admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953, but in 1956 claimed that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

An article by Buchanan in the March 12, 1964, issue of "L'Express" has been received from Legal Attache Paris and translated and reviewed. The article, entitled "Oswald and the FBI," deals with what other irresponsible individuals and newspapers have alleged: namely, that Oswald was an informant for the FBI and/or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Buchanan bases his speculation of Oswald's alleged relationship with the FBI on Oswald's employment with the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, reasoning from an inaccurate and false premise that the Depository is "under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Government." Actually the Depository is a private concern which receives and dispenses books to schools and other customers. Buchanan claims that it would have been impossible for Oswald, known for his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his public activities as a "Marxist" in behalf of Castro, to have been "hired by the City (of Dallas) administration," since Dallas is "the most anticommunist city in the most anticommunist State." Buchanan alleges that Oswald could not have worked a single month for the city unless "a personage in a rather high position" had advised the Depository that despite the stories about Oswald, "We would like for him to work in your employ." The implication is, of course, that the Bureau was interested in having Oswald hired.

Enclosure
105-82555

JMS:pah
(11)

REC 148
105-82555-2829
COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

10 MAR 31 1964

MAR 31 1964

62-164069-29
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Buchanan states that the FBI not only "shadowed" Oswald, but also attempted to utilize him as indicated by Buchanan's unsubstantiated charge that Oswald was distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature for the FBI in New Orleans in the Summer of 1963. Buchanan points to other so-called "evidence" of Oswald's association with the FBI, including, (1) the note Oswald possessed with the name of Special Agent James P. Hosty (Dallas Office), the Dallas Office address and telephone number, and Hosty's Government car license number; (2) the stories appearing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, and the "Houston Post" of January 1, 1964, apparently based on the unfounded statements which we believe came from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander of Dallas County, Texas, that Oswald was being recruited by the FBI and/or CIA, and (3) the mistaken belief expressed by Carlos Bringuier, member of the anti-Castro exile community in New Orleans, that Oswald was being used by the FBI and/or CIA to check on the anti-Castro exiles.

Buchanan, following the line of communist propaganda, blames the Bureau for having knowledge of Oswald's background and activities and for not placing his name on the list of persons to be placed under surveillance in the course of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

Buchanan also states that the FBI was not the only Federal agency interested in Oswald. He states that organizations, such as CIA, were also interested in him. Buchanan bases this claim on the fact that Oswald applied for a passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans and received it on June 25, 1963, the following day. According to Buchanan, with Oswald's known subversive background, it is impossible to explain how he received the passport so rapidly without intervention by a Government organization, which he implies could have been CIA. Buchanan also implies that financial support by the United States Government would have been necessary for Oswald's proposed return to the Soviet Union and for his trip to Mexico in the Fall of 1963, inasmuch as he had very little money.

There has been much unfounded speculation printed in both the communist and noncommunist press concerning Oswald's relationship with the FBI and/or CIA. Buchanan's article "Oswald and the FBI" consists of a rehash of previous news reports concerning the assassination, previous false reports on Oswald's alleged status with the FBI and/or CIA, as well as the practice of drawing inferences that are not warranted. In view of the fact that Buchanan is utilizing previously publicized material regarding Oswald's alleged association with the FBI and/or CIA and has presented no new basis for the charge, he will not be interviewed. However, his future articles in "L'Express" will

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

be obtained, translated and reviewed. A copy of the March 12, 1964, article by Buchanan and two copies of a translation thereof are being furnished the President's Commission by attached letter. In the future copies of the future articles and translations will also be furnished.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the President's Commission be approved.

*seen
W.A.B.*

O

W.C.S.

D

A

Se rinde informe.

Des/1649

C. JESUS DEL CASTO, DE INVESTIGACION
Presente.

En cumplimiento a la orden que recibí para trasladarme a la Ciudad de Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. con el objeto de practicar una investigación relacionada con el extranjero de nacionalidad norteamericana, **LEWIS HENRY OSWALD**, a continuación se permite rendir a usted el siguiente informe:

INTERVISTA. - El extranjero de referencia se internó al País por Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. el ayere de la H.M. # 24005 el 26 de Septiembre de 1963. El Agente de Migración **Helio Turci Hayden** que lo atendió, escribió notes tres datos esenciales: la hora de la entrada, el medio de transporte que usó y la nacionalidad. Interrogado sobre el punto cuier, escribió esas expresiones, preguntando que no podía aportar ningún dato que ayudara a esta investigación en vista del tiempo transcurrido. No pudo recordar absolutamente nada que tuviera relación con el extranjero **Oswald**.

Para establecer con certeza que el atendido en la Oficina de Migración entre las 6 a.m. y las 14 p.m. de ese día, ya que el registro del personal indica que el agente **Turci Hayden** escribió eso turco.

SUMARIO. - El extranjero citado abandonó el País con fecha 3 de Octubre de 1963, habiendo sido atendido por el Agente de Migración **Alberto Arzozani Gama** en el kilómetro 26 de la carretera. En su momento el agente escribió las señas en la forma migratoria y suabrió una forma manuscrita, la referente a la nacionalidad escribiéndole la palabra "Americano".

El Agente **Arzozani** tiene dos Auxiliares de nosotros **Isis de la Peña** y **Liberio Garza**, pero al igual que el primero no pudieron aportar ningún dato.

Para establecer también que dicho extranjero cruzó por el kilómetro 26 entre las 6 p.m. y las 8 a.m. del día mencionado.

DETENIDA EN LA CARCEL DE NUEVO LAREDO, Tamps. - Fueron chequeados varios hoteles o la localidad que apareciera en ninguno de los reportes el 25 de septiembre. Sin embargo, teniendo en cuenta que al día siguiente, o sea el 27, se registró en el Hotel del Comercio en el Distrito 2.

COPIES DESTROYED

FE-320123

11 y 12 - 1830

Fols # 2.

Coral, de la cual se sabe que hizo el viaje inmediatamente al doctorado en Nuevo Laredo, Tama. P.

INDICIO DE TRANSPORTES. - Fueron revisadas las listas de pasajeros de la Cia. Americana de Aviación y no aparece que el mencionado Oswald hiciera el viaje por ese medio. Además, siendo el 27 de septiembre día viernes, tampoco pudo obtener avión de vista de que en ese mes la compañía citada no hacía vuelos diarios a México.

En la línea de aviones Transportes del Norte no puede establecerse el viaje por ella a México, en vista de que no formula listas de sus pasajeros. Por otra parte, a pesar de que dicha línea es la conexión con la "América", tampoco puede afirmarse que viajó por ella, ya que esta última solamente estaría la anotación de "Ocupado" en sus hojas de viaje.

Es de suponer que Oswald viajó en auto, lo que le permitió hospedarse en el Hotel en México al día siguiente de su internación al País, pues por ferrocarril tampoco queda huella alguna de los pasajeros. Como la posibilidad de que hubiese hecho el viaje en auto, pero esto solo sería admisible si personas conocidas le hubieran permitido acomodarse con ellas, pues como más adelante se verá no entró con auto propio al País.

INDICIO DE DIVORCIO. - Existen rumores en esa población de Nuevo Laredo, Tama. en el sentido de que anteriormente dicho extranjero habría estado allí con el objeto de obtener un divorcio. Respecto de lo anterior, pudo investigarse en el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Nuevo Laredo, Tama. a cargo del Lic. Pinto, que sus otros extranjero de nombre Harvey Larry Wilson quien tramitó allí y obtuvo un divorcio en el año de 1960, de su esposa Juan Marie Walter Wilson. Del estudio del expediente se concluye que no se trata del extranjero Oswald.

En una población cercana llamada Colombia, Nuevo Laredo, igualmente se tramitan divorcios de ciudadanos norteamericanos, con dispensa de trámites. En vista de las lluvias que arrebataron aquella población del imposible trasladarse por carretera, que es el único medio de comunicación, para verificar el estado actual del estado de divorcio. Sin embargo, se giró telegrama urgente al C. Ciro Manuel Mejías, encargado del Registro Civil en ese lugar solicitando dichos informes y hasta el día 29 del mes en curso no había dado contestación. El Jefe de la Oficina de Migración en Nuevo Laredo, Tama. Sr. Gilberto Cáceres Pérez ofreció informar inmediatamente que tuviera alguna contestación.

También, sobre esta particular se entrevistaron a los Lic.

Página 3.

José Tonono Ramos y Marcos Trinidad Salazar, así como al Guán de Turistas Marco Reyes, quienes informaron no haber reconocido al extranjero GUALD en algún punto de esa naturaleza.

INFORMACION FAMILIAR. - Se hizo una búsqueda minuciosa con el objeto de determinar si lo esposo de Guald de nombre MARÍA VIGILANTE GUALD se internó al país, pero sin resultados positivos. Igualmente, con respecto a su madre de nombre MARCELA OLIVERA GUALD, con los mismos resultados por la frontera de Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.

PERMISOS DE IMPORTACION DE AUTOS. - Según se desprende de las Relaciones P.M. 11 de series, el extranjero Guald abandonó el país el 3 de octubre de 1963 por Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. a bordo de un auto. Sin embargo, tal dato constituye otro error, esta vez de la Srta. Solalinda, quien no pudo encargarse de hacer dichas relaciones, quien admitió labores equivocadas, pues la P.M. 8 que tuvo a la vista correspondiente al extranjero Guald no contiene en ninguna parte la anotación respectiva que indicase que viajó en auto.

Por otra parte, se acompaña una relación de los Permisos Generales de Importación de Autos expedidos el día 26 de septiembre de 1963 por las autoridades aduaneras de Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., complementada con los datos migratorios de esta persona. Asimismo esta relación no se encuentra nada que pueda ligarlos con el extranjero Guald.

TARJETAS P.M. 2 LOCALIZADAS. - Se llevó a cabo una búsqueda, habiéndose localizado las P.M. 2 24026 y 24027, a cuya los dos pertenecen a la del extranjero Guald y que contienen los siguientes datos:

FLORIAN RAMOS DE LA, 33 años, casado, hogar, domiciliado en Nueva Orleans, La., con destino a Monterrey, N.L. habilitado internado con auto por C. Miguel Alarcón, Tamps. y de nacionalidad norteamericana.

EDUARDO RAMOS DE LA, 42 años, casado, Coronel, domiciliado en Nueva Orleans, La., con destino a Monterrey, N.L. y con el mismo lugar de internación y nacionalidad que la anterior.

Al igual que Guald solicitaron su Tarjeta en Nueva Orleans, La. y la importancia de tal dato radica en que habiendo obtenido su forma migratoria el mismo día, cuáles podrían proporcionar algún informe, ya que en el Consulado Mexicano en turno fue el inmediato posterior al del referido extranjero. Para obtener mayores datos sobre ambas personas deberá consultarse el Servicio de Importación del Auto por C. Miguel Alarcón, Tamps.

También se localizaron las P.M. 2 24022 y 24023 que corresponden a SAMUEL RAMOS RAMOS y JOSEPH RAMOS RAMOS, autos norteamericanos.

Hoja 4

y domiciliados en Nueva Orleans, L. habidos en término con esta suc
C. Miguel Alonzo, para. Para obtener mejores datos de estos, te
deberá consultarse el Permiso de Importación respectivo.

Atentamente,
México, D.F., noviembre 30 de 1963.
Inspector # 16:

José Mario del Valle.

SECRETARÍA DE ECONOMÍA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ASESORIA Y CONTROL EXTERNO
DICIEMBRE 1963
DEPARTAMENTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 3/16/64

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 30 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, and 2 Zerox copies of a report submitted in Spanish by Mexican Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE under date of November 30, 1963, to the Chief of the Inspection Department of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior). The translation to English of the foregoing document is incorporated in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable dated 3/12/64, and Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum dated 3/12/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

In accordance with Bureau instructions recorded in Bureau cable of reference, the report which resulted from investigation by the Mexican Government in the area of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, was obtained for translation and submission to the Bureau. This report previously had been reviewed by liaison Agents of this office and it had not been considered that it contained any information which was not already available to this office and the Bureau. In view of the considerable doubt which has arisen with respect to OSWALD's means of travel from Mexico City to the United States...

- 8 - Bureau (Encs. 32)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
 - (2 - San Antonio, 105-2909)
 - 1 - Mexico City
- RLJ:jhk
(9)

ENCLOSURE
 X LHM Pres Com
 2 cc to Pres Com letter
 105-3702-5-2830
 2 cc retained (LHM 6/45)
 3 MAR 20 1964
 Remains destroyed

64-111-1937-2-cc of LHM

cc let to Dallas by 3/15/64
 cc let to SA by 3/15/64
 cc let to SA by 3/15/64
 cc let to SA by 3/15/64

SO. DIST. SECTION

MC 105-3702

States, it now appears that the results of inquiries by the Mexican Immigration Department Inspector and his assurances that several errors were made by Immigration personnel at the border in handling OSWALD's entrance to and departure from Mexico become of value and interest to this investigation.

With respect to observations by Inspector DEL VALLE concerning tourist cards which were issued by the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans immediately prior to and following OSWALD's obtaining his tourist card, it is noted that this and much more complete information appears on page 573 of the Dallas report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated 12/2/63; therefore, no leads have been set out for New Orleans to locate and interview the persons listed by Inspector DEL VALLE in his report.

With regard to the reference by DEL VALLE to a list of Automobile Temporary Import Permits which were issued on 9/26/63, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, this was reviewed and it was not considered to obtain information of value to this investigation in view of the fact that positive information with respect to subject's means of travel from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City has been obtained.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is

The translation from Spanish of the Mexican Government report was prepared by SA ROLF L. LARSON, who also interviewed Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE in connection with this matter.

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's foreign operations.

COPIES

Two copies of this letter and of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been designated for the domestic office of origin, Dallas, and two copies thereof for the San Antonio office which continues to conduct investigation with respect to the subject's means of travel to and from Mexico City.

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue investigation of all leads currently outstanding and which may develop in connection with this case, reporting results thereof promptly.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 9, 1964, a confidential source abroad made available a copy of a report prepared by Mexican Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE and submitted to the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) under date of November 30, 1963, with respect to investigation conducted by him concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. A translation from Spanish of that report is recorded hereinafter:

"In accordance with the orders which I received to proceed to the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, for the purpose of conducting investigation regarding the alien of North American nationality, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, I am pleased to furnish to you the following report:

"REPORT DATA: The alien in question entered the country (Mexico) at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, documented with FM-8 No. 24085 on September 26, 1963. The Immigration Inspector who received him, HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, failed to record three essential items of information: the time he entered, his means of transportation, and his nationality. Interrogated in this connection, he admitted those errors and added that he was unable to furnish any further data which might assist in this investigation because of the lapse of time. He was unable to remember anything whatsoever with respect to the alien, OSWALD.

Mexico

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified 10/31/93
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advised
JES

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44 FEB 20 1973

C O N F I D E N T I A L

"It was possible to determine with certainty he was received in the Immigration Office between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on that day, since the personnel records reflect that Agent TUEXI MAYDON was on duty during that shift.

Mexico
"DEPARTURE: The above-mentioned alien left the country on October 3, 1963, having been handled by Immigration Agent ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at Kilometer 26 of the highway. When he left, said Agent noticed the omissions on the immigration form and corrected in his handwriting the one relating to nationality by writing the word 'American.' *Mexico*

"Agent ARZAMENDI has two Assistants named LUIS DE LA PENA and LIBRADO GARCIA, but as was the case with the former (ARZAMENDI), they were unable to furnish any information. *Mexican Immigration Office*

Mexico
"It was also possible to ascertain that said alien passed Kilometer 26 between midnight and 8:00 a.m. of the day in question.

"STAY IN NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS: Several hotels were checked in the foregoing locality without determining that he had stayed at any of them on September 26, 1963. However, taking into account that on the following day, September 27, 1963, he registered at the Hotel del Comercio in the Federal District, it must be assumed that he initiated his travel immediately without delaying in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"METHOD OF TRAVEL: Passenger lists of the Mexican Aviation Company were reviewed, and it does not appear that the above-mentioned OSWALD made the trip by that means. Furthermore, since the 27th of September was a Friday, he would not have been able to travel by plane in view of the fact that during that month the company was not making daily flights to Mexico (city).

C O N F I D E N T I A L

"It was not possible to determine whether or not he traveled on the bus line Transportes del Norte, since they do not prepare passenger lists. In addition, despite the fact that said line makes connections with "Greyhound," it also was not possible to verify if he traveled thereon, as the latter merely makes the notation "occupied" on its passenger manifest.

"It appears most likely that OSWALD traveled by autobus, which would have allowed him to register at the hotel in Mexico on the day following his entry to the country, and railroad travel does not leave any record whatsoever of its passengers. The possibility exists that he might have made the trip by automobile, but this would only be reasonable if acquaintances had allowed him to ride with them, since, as will be seen later, he did not enter the country with a personal automobile.

"OSWALD'S DIVORCE: There are rumors in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to the effect that said foreigner had been there previously for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. In this connection, it was determined at the First Court of Nuevo Laredo under Attorney PINTO that it was another foreigner named HARVEY LARRY HUDSON who applied for and obtained a divorce there in 1960 from his wife, JUNE MARIE HUBER HUDSON. From a review of the file it was concluded that it was not related to the foreigner OSWALD.

"In a nearby town called Colombia, Nuevo Leon, divorces are also handled for North American citizens with a minimum of red tape. In view of the rains which were sweeping the area, it was not possible to travel by highway, which is the only means of access to that town, to determine whether or not any record could be located concerning the divorce in question. For that reason, an urgent telegram was sent to CIRO MANUEL RIOJAS, head of the Civil Registry in that locality, requesting the information, and up to 29th of the current month, no reply had been received. The Chief of the Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas,

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"Mr. GILBERTO CAZARES PEREZ, volunteered to advise immediately in the event a reply was received.

"At the same time, in this connection, Attorneys JOSE TONONE, RAMON and MARCOS TRUJIDAD SALINAS, as well as the Tourist Guide, MATEO REYES, were interviewed, and they advised that they had not assisted the foreigner, OSWALD, in any judgment of this nature.

Mexico

Texas La USSR

"ENTRY OF RELATIVES: A careful check was made for the purpose of determining whether or not the wife of OSWALD, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had entered the country without any positive results. Also, with respect to his mother, named MARGUERITE CLAVIRE OSWALD, (a check was made) with the same results with respect to the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

TEXAS

"AUTOMOBILE IMPORT PERMITS: According to what appears on the FM-11 Lists of departures, the alien OSWALD left the country on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, by automobile. Nevertheless, this data constitutes another error, this time by Miss SOLALINDE, typist charged with making up said lists, who admitted that she had made a mistake, since the FM-8 which she had in view with respect to the alien OSWALD does not have any place thereon the appropriate notation to the effect that he traveled by automobile.

"On the other hand, there is annexed hereto a list of the Automobile Temporary Import Permits issued on September 26, 1963, by the Customs authorities at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, together with the Immigration data of each person. A study of this list reveals nothing that would be identifiable with the alien OSWALD.

"FM-8 CARDS LOCATED: A search was conducted and the FM-8 Nos. 24086 and 24087, which are the two following that of the alien OSWALD, were located and record the following data:

R. approx 1925

"FLORENCE PARSON DE MEN, 38 years of age, married, housewife, resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, of

MEXICO

TEXAS

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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"North American nationality, having entered the country at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, with destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

"GEORGE HENRY DE MEN, 42 years of age, married, laborer, resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, with destination as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, and the same place of entry and nationality as the foregoing. *P approx 1921*

"As did OSWALD, they applied for their cards (tourist) in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the importance of this information rests in the fact that since they obtained their immigration form(s) on the same day, they might be able to furnish some information, as their turn at the Mexican Consulate would have been immediately following that of the alien in question. In order to obtain additional data concerning both persons, the Automobile Temporary Importation Permit at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, should be checked.

"Also, the FM-8 No. 24082 and No. 24083 were located for SAMUEL THOMAS NORTH and JUDITH MARIE MUTH NORTH, both North Americans and domiciled in New Orleans, Louisiana, who entered with an automobile at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas. For the purpose of obtaining further data concerning both of them, the respective Importation Permit (automobile) should be reviewed. *MEXICO TEXAS*

Respectfully,

Mexico, D. F., November 30, 1963

/s/ JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE"

- 5 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INTERVIEW OF INSPECTOR JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE

On March 12, 1964, Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised that "Kilometer 26" is the Mexican Immigration and Customs checking station which is located on Mexican Federal Highway No. 85 twenty-six kilometers (16 miles) south of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

DEL VALLE related that subsequent to his submission of the report recorded above, he had been advised by Mr. GILBERTO CAZARES PEREZ, Chief of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo, that a report had been received from the Chief of the Civil Registry at Colombia, Nuevo Leon, to the effect that no information identifiable with OSWALD had been located in the divorce records of that locality.

With respect to the method utilized by Inspectors of the Mexican Immigration Department in handling departure data concerning aliens who have entered Mexico with tourist cards valid for a limited time, DEL VALLE stated that he had made the following observations during the course of his investigations in the area of Nuevo Laredo:

In connection with aliens entering the country, reasonable care is exercised by personnel of the Immigration Department to record information concerning method of travel and the exact hour of entry, as this can become a matter of interest to the Mexican Government in the event the traveler fails to leave Mexico within the period of time permitted by his tourist card, or should a person who has entered as the owner of an automobile attempt to leave the country without removing that vehicle. He pointed out that a late departure usually occasions the assessment of a fine against the individual guilty of this violation, and both Mexican Customs and Immigration are constantly alert for the possibility that a traveler by automobile may illegally have disposed of the vehicle in Mexico despite warnings against this procedure which appear on the Automobile Temporary Importation Permit.

In regard to departure records, however, he had determined that although the Immigration Inspectors are charged with obtaining accurate data for completing the FM-11 forms (separate lists of persons entering Mexico and departing from

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

the country which are submitted semimonthly by each Mexican port of entry and departure Immigration Station and record basic data which appears on the tourist cards or travel documents of each traveler); in actual practice very little attention is given to ascertaining actual "destination" and "means of travel," as this information is not of primary interest to the Mexican Immigration Department other than as a means of identifying the traveler and verifying his departure in the event any question of investigative interest should arise. He had found that it is the usual practice for the typist who prepares the FM-11 forms for "departures" merely to copy from the cancelled tourist card the "destination" as the place where the card was issued and as "means of travel" the same as that reflected on the card at the time the traveler entered the country. He also had verified that when an automobile or bus stops at the Kilometer 26 checking station traveling toward the border, the Immigration Agent merely collects the tourist cards of the passengers who are identified as aliens, places his personal cancellation and date stamp on the tourist cards he has handled, and subsequently delivers them to the desk of the typist who is to organize them in alphabetical order by date and copy from them the data which is required on the FM-11.

Inspector DEL VALLE expressed his personal conviction that the recording of "auto" as OSWALD's means of departure from Mexico had been merely a mental lapse on the part of the typist, although his having departed through the Kilometer 26 checking station does indicate with certainty that he left the country in a motor vehicle of some type.

- 7 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FBI

Date: 3/6/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1467) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'W. J. ...' and 'Brady'.

Re my airtels dated 3/2/64 and 3/3/64, enclosing for the Bureau copies of tape-recorded remarks given by MARK LANE during the press conference held the afternoon of 2/28/64, as well as his public appearance the evening of 2/28/64, both at Buffalo, N. Y. Re airtels referred to data obtained during the question and answer period following LANE's talk the evening of 2/28/64, at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Buffalo, being available to this office.

It was set forth in re airtel dated 3/2/64, that three Agents of this office had attended the LANE meeting, one wearing a tape-recording device, and one possessing limited shorthand ability. A review of the tape recording concerned with the question and answer portion of the meeting revealed material thereon was almost unintelligible, primarily due to crowded conditions and other background interference present at the time of the recording. This tape, therefore, is not being submitted.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), one for Dallas, and two for the New York Office, captioned "MARK

- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (AM-RM)
(1 - MARK LANE)
1 - Dallas (105-10461) (Info) (Enc. 1) (AM-RM)
2 - New York (105-38431) (Encs. 2) (AM-RM)
(1 - MARK LANE)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 100-18390, MARK LANE)

WJC:dbp COPIES DESTROYED (9)

11 MAR 8 1964

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Handwritten number 2831

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'SOVEREIGN' and 'see our relation MS'.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including 'Promote ...' and 'Duffell ...'.

BU 105-1457

"LANE, APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964," which sets forth a summary of some of the questions asked of LANE and his responses, during the latter part of the meeting. They should, in no way, be considered verbatim and are based on the recollections of the three Agents involved and the shorthand notes taken by the Agent assigned to this responsibility during the meeting.

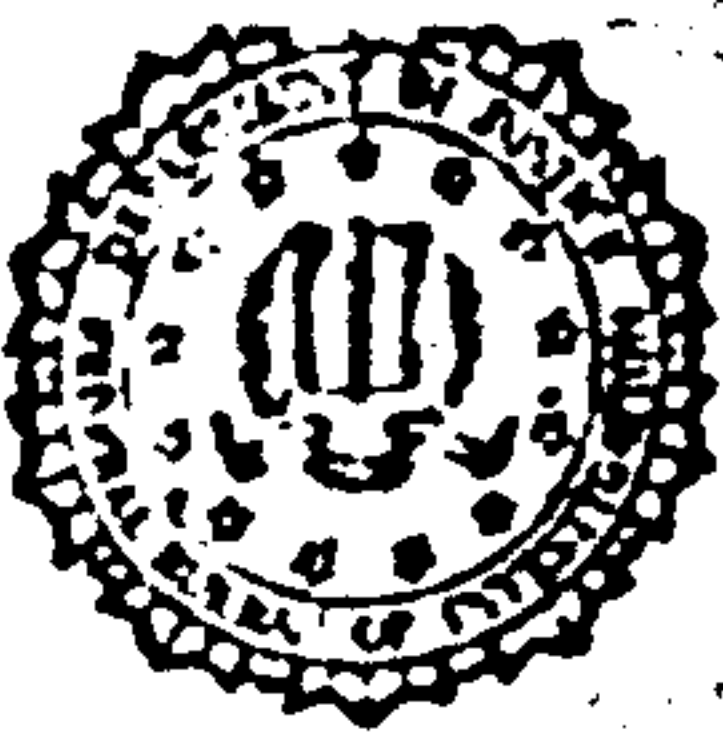
The three Agents involved were SAs CECIL M. MILLER, LOUIS EARL EISENBERG, and B. GENE WYATT.

Confidential Source No. 1, referred to in LHM,

is

The LHM is being stamped "Confidential," inasmuch as data reported from [redacted] (Confidential Source No. 1) could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

An LHM reflecting Buffalo Branch, WWP activity in sponsoring the LANE appearance in Buffalo is in preparation at this time and will be submitted as soon as possible. This LHM will also bear the caption of enclosed LHM.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
March 6, 1964



MARK LANE
APPEARANCE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 28, 1964

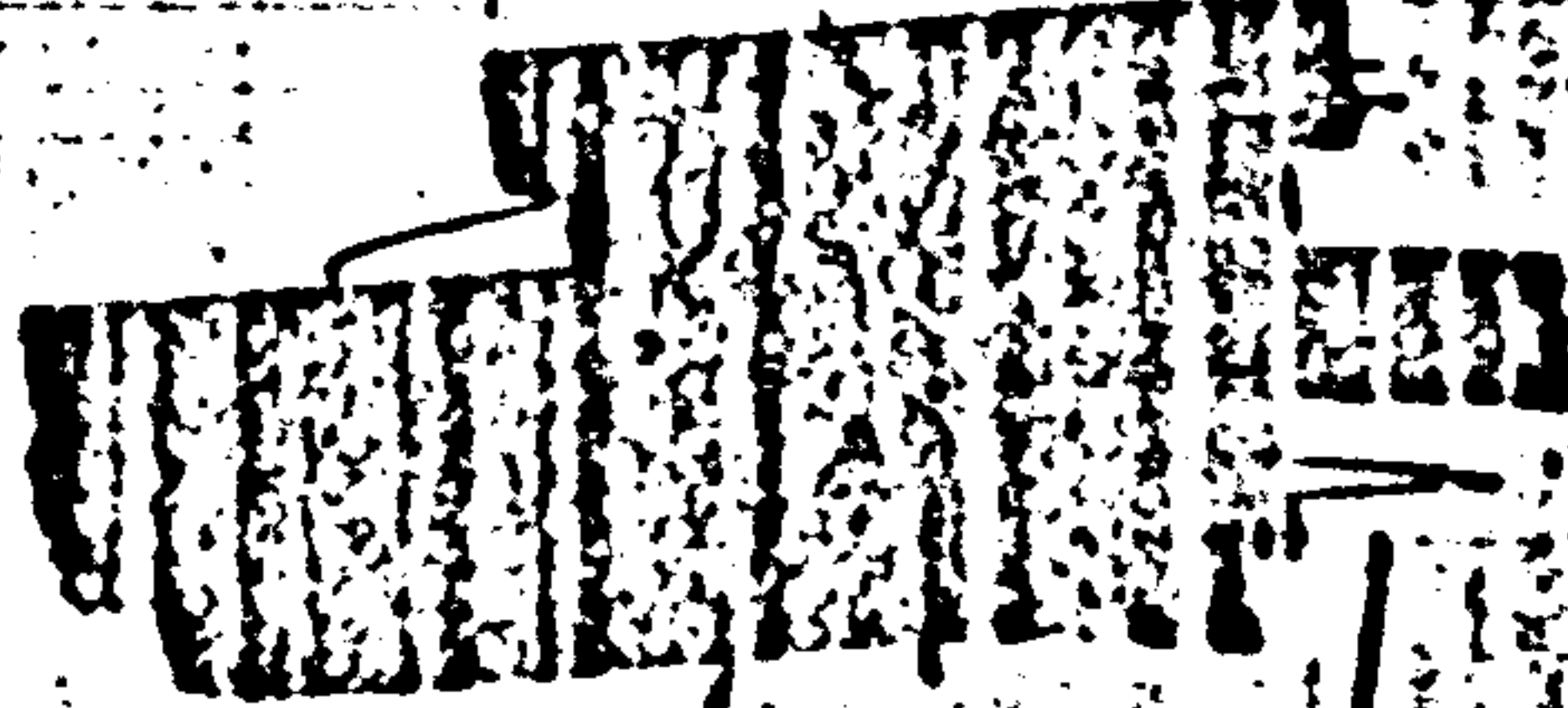
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised, February 28, 1964, that MARK LANE had given a speech regarding the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Avenue and West Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York, the evening of February 28, 1964.

The January 15, 1964, edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," New York, New York, Page 7, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane." This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD, announced she had hired MARK LANE to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. According to this article, Mrs. OSWALD stated she had been in contact with LANE during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that LANE had accepted the case, although Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

On June 10, 1963, Confidential Source Number 1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) was held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. MARK LANE was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman of this organization.

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Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) are contained in the Appendix section of this memorandum.

Following the speech given by LANE, several unidentified individuals in the audience asked various questions generally in reference to the OSWALD case. There follows a general summary of some of the questions posed to LANE, together with his responses to the individual questions, as recalled by Special Agents of the FBI who were in attendance at the meeting:

Question: What investigation has been conducted into the background of Officer TIPPETT?

Answer: LANE said he had been in Dallas, Texas, on three occasions and that much additional work had to be done in this area. He was not certain of Officer TIPPETT's background and indicated that it needed to be explored.

Question: What information is available on what happened to the second bullet fired at President KENNEDY? Did the second bullet hit Governor CONNALLY?

Answer: There is no clear information on the second or third bullets fired by the President's assassin. The first bullet fired did come from the front and at the time the President's car was going away from the Texas Library Book Depository Building.

Question: What caused the hole in the windshield of the President's automobile?

Answer: RICHARD DUNNAN (FH) (or GUTMAN) (PH) saw the hole in the windshield of the car after

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President KENNEDY was taken into Parkland Hospital and was going to inspect it, but Secret Service Agents protected the car and would let no one near it. The President's car was sent from Dallas to Washington, D. C., was held in custody for a couple of weeks, and then sent to Michigan where the interior was re-furnished and the windshield replaced. A leak of information from the FBI indicated that the hole in the windshield was caused by a fragment of bone or a fragment of bullet.

Question:

If OSWALD shot at General WALKER and missed, how was he able to shoot KENNEDY?

Answer:

Whoever shot at WALKER missed by eleven feet, and he was a sitting target. OSWALD was an expert shot, due to his Marine training. After the assassination a .30 caliber bullet was found in the depository building. OSWALD reportedly fired a 6.5 millimeter rifle and it was remarkable to leave behind a .30 caliber bullet.

Question:

Didn't MARINA OSWALD say that the rifle found by the police belonged to her husband?

Answer:

OSWALD's wife, MARINA, was held by the Secret Service, incommunicado, for nine weeks before testifying before the Warren Commission. When MARINA was shown the rifle found in the Book Depository Building on the day of the assassination, she said it was not OSWALD's rifle, and nine weeks later, she said OSWALD's rifle was the murder weapon. Chief Justice WARREN made a statement the day before MARINA OSWALD testified before the Commission, saying he, WARREN, expected her to say the rifle was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's. This was a very unusual way to handle a witness,

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and LANE indicated he was surprised at the Chief Justice. MARINA OSWALD was questioned every day for nine weeks, except Sunday, by the FBI and the Secret Service. It was LANE's opinion that the treatment of MARINA OSWALD was brainwashing. When LEE HARVEY OSWALD was taken into custody, MARINA said that OSWALD did not kill President KENNEDY and that he, OSWALD, respected him very much. Nine weeks later, after being told only one side of the story, MARINA changed her story, and not until LEE HARVEY OSWALD was dead did she say that he had shot at General WALKER. LANE wondered why she would make this statement after OSWALD was dead when all her testimony would do at that time would be to condemn her two children. LANE felt that this was a classic example of brainwashing. He also mentioned that MARINA had an attorney who was appointed by the Secret Service and that this attorney had stated MARINA had told him OSWALD never shot at General WALKER.

Question:

Mr. LANE, you stated before that the cover of "Life" magazine had been forged. Would you care to comment on this at this time?

Answer:

A press conference will be held in New York City next week, and the answers will be given at that time.

Question:

What did the ballistics tests on the bullets recovered reveal?

Answer:

LANE said that no information of value had been released on the subject, but that he understood five bullets had been recovered as follows: One in President KENNEDY's chest; one on President KENNEDY's stretcher, apparently having come from the head wound; one in Governor CONNALLY's thigh (or side); one on the floor of the President's car; and one on the ground at the feet of a woman who was standing

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alongside the road near the President's car when the shots were first fired.

Question:

Why did the Warren Commission feel that national security was involved to make public the facts surrounding the Presidential assassination?

Answer:

There was no evidence to establish that OSWALD was a CIA or FBI Agent. There is no evidence to establish that he was a Soviet agent. If OSWALD was a Soviet agent, they would know about it and it certainly could not hurt the national security. The members of the Warren Commission had arrived at the conclusion that OSWALD had assassinated the President before they were selected. LANE thought the Government was wrong in its method of handling the case. He did not know the motivation behind the Government's contention that the facts of the case must be kept secret for reasons of national security.

Question:

Was the assassination of President KENNEDY politically motivated?

Answer:

LANE said he had strong personal feelings about this but was not going to voice them at this time. He stated he was only interested in the facts which are important to the case.

Question:

Would you care to comment on the story of the assassination which was written by BOB CONSIDINE?

Answer:

LANE had no information on this story and said he had not talked to Mr. CONSIDINE on this matter.

Question:

Why, if you were retained as attorney by OSWALD's mother, did the Government appoint someone else; and to whom could interested people write to have you appear as Mrs. OSWALD's attorney before the Warren Commission?"

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Answer: The Chief Justice.

Question: Was there a map found in OSWALD's possession showing a route of the President's parade?

Answer: LANE indicated that he was not certain concerning this. He said that a story was released that a map had been found, but it disappeared two days later. Another story was released saying the map never existed.

Question: Is the information you have given us available in printed form?

Answer: LANE said he had written one article, which was finally printed in the "National Guardian," and was preparing an article at the present time for publication at a later date.

Question: Why are people afraid to talk about this case?

Answer: There is much general public interest in this case, but groups or organizations are reluctant to sponsor a meeting such as this or one in which Mrs. OSWALD might speak, due to the fact that she is considered "incendiary" and might cause trouble at public meeting places. LANE hoped that groups would be organized and raise funds to further the investigation of leads in Dallas. Many leads had to be run out and professional investigators hired. Areas such as the facts concerning the rifle needed to be investigated. Someone identifying himself as OSWALD took a rifle to a Mr. RITTER at a gun shop in Texas, to have holes bored for a telescopic sight. RITTER said this rifle needed three holes bored to mount the sight. Mr. KLEIN, who sold the rifle to OSWALD, said that holes

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had already been bored in the rifle for a telescopic sight and that the rifle needed only two holes for a telescopic sight mounting.

Question:

Has the FBI or any anti-subversive group put pressure on you?

Answer:

No, none whatsoever.

Question:

Do you have information to the effect that OSWALD made a trip to Mexico prior to the assassination of the President?

Answer:

LANE believed that OSWALD did go to Mexico. He was considering sending his wife back to Russia and went there to look into the possibilities of obtaining a passport.

Question:

A question was asked regarding the taking into protective custody of OSWALD's wife and mother.

Answer:

When OSWALD was first arrested and charged with the assassination, his wife and mother could not get the FBI or the Secret Service to protect them. They were hysterical and afraid of being attacked, and not until after OSWALD was killed were they taken into protective custody, and this was involuntary and against their will.

Question:

Did OSWALD write a threatening letter to Governor CONNALLY, protesting his dishonorable discharge from the military?

Answer:

OSWALD did not write a threatening letter to Governor CONNALLY, but did write a letter stating he felt his discharge from the military was unfair and that he would do everything in his power to right this wrong.

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Question: Is there evidence that more than one rifle was used in the assassination of the President, as a result of the bullets found?

Answer: LANE did not know the answer to that.

Question: Is there any evidence linking OSWALD to RUBY?

Answer: It was reported by a male entertainer at RUBY's club that OSWALD was seen in the night club. LANE remarked, however, that he did not feel this witness was a memory expert.

Question: Did OSWALD's mother know JACK RUBY?

Answer: OSWALD's mother said the FBI showed her a picture of a man before her son was killed and that she had told them she had never seen the man before. She said later, after her son was killed, that the picture shown to her by the FBI was one of RUBY.

Question: Would you present these facts to organized labor meetings?

Answer: LANE replied in the affirmative, stating that he would be happy to speak before any group. He mentioned, however, that organized labor had not asked him to speak on the facts of the case.

Question: Was OSWALD in the Texas Library Book Depository Building on November 22?

Answer: OSWALD was scheduled to work that day, but Mrs. PAYNE, the lady who got the job for him, said she thought the job was in a different building. She thought his job was in the

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Main Library Building and not the Book Depository. People who have discussed the case with the FBI refused to discuss it afterward with anyone else. A reporter said he had spoken to 164 people who had been questioned by the FBI, and not one of them would make any statement.

Question:

Would you outline ways to form citizens committees for participation in this matter?

Answer:

LANE replied by saying that he hoped interested people at the meeting that evening would form such a committee.

Question:

A question was asked concerning affidavits presented by LANE.

Answer:

LANE said he had taken affidavits from some people who were in the area of the Book Depository on the day of the assassination, and based upon these affidavits, he felt that it was impossible for OSWALD to commit the crime alone. One affidavit obtained showed that a car was seen in front of the Book Depository just minutes before the President's motorcade came along, that someone got out of the car and went into the Book Depository. There was a political sticker on the car for a candidate other than President KENNEDY. An ad had also been placed in a Dallas newspaper that day which opposed KENNEDY.

Question:

Was the car a 1957 Ford?

Answer:

LANE replied that he believed it was.

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V A man in the audience then made a remark that one BERNARD WEISSMAN had arrived in Dallas in a 1957 Ford. LANE then referred to his notes and replied that the car was a 1957 black Ford, bearing a Texas license plate.

Question: Did OSWALD write a book about the USSR?

Answer:

It was reported that a stenographer was assisting OSWALD by typing notes on a book for him. LANE said, however, that he had not been able to get to the stenographer as yet. (Laughter followed this remark.) LANE then said he should have remarked that he had not been able to contact her yet.

Question: How do you account for the fine legal talent defending RUBY?

Answer:

LANE said he had a great deal of respect for the attorney defending RUBY, that he was doing a remarkable job, that there was a great deal of notoriety involved in defending RUBY, and that this attorney usually received large fees for his services.

Question: How was RUBY able to shoot OSWALD?

Answer:

Police statements are the only evidence available. There were some 125 photographers and reporters present when District Attorney WADE made the announcement of charges against OSWALD. OSWALD was brought to the press conference on November 22, about two hours after the President's assassination. At this press conference, OSWALD said he did not kill the President. During this press conference, LANE said it was interesting to note that JACK RUBY was holding the microphone for District

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Attorney WADE. There was also an announcement made that OSWALD would be moved at 10:00 AM the following Sunday. This was public information because one of the reporters called the Police Department on Sunday morning and was told that OSWALD would be moved at 10:00 AM. LANE said it was also interesting to note that an ambulance was in the immediate area at the time OSWALD was moved. This indicated that they expected trouble. The Dallas Police Chief said that the ambulance was on hand in case OSWALD got shot. The security restrictions were extreme at the time OSWALD was moved, and no one could get close except at the spot where he was shot. Three police cars had been backed into the basement of the jail, the last one being parked only a few steps from the elevator on which OSWALD was being brought down. An armored car was backed into the basement after the cars and apparently got stuck. The armored car was only a decoy and was not actually intended to be used to transport OSWALD. He was to be transported in the car nearest the elevator. He was going to lie on the floor of the rear seat area. When OSWALD got off the elevator and was starting to go to the car, RUBY rushed in and shot him. RUBY was able to get into the police station because two patrolmen who had been assigned to guard an entrance were ordered away from their post by a police sergeant who pulled up in a car. When the two patrolmen left their post, RUBY rushed in, ran down the corridor, and shot OSWALD just after he left the elevator.

Question:

What can people do to get the facts in this case?

Answer:

According to law, the facts in this case will

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come out if an effort is made to bring them out. This is a democratic functioning society, and there is no reason why the facts should not come out. LANE said he had no doubt that the facts would come out in his lifetime.

Question:

Where are the transcripts of OSWALD's questioning?

Answer:

LANE did not know if they had been released. He said a Canadian reporter had stated that the transcripts showed OSWALD denied killing the President.

Question:

Do you believe what OSWALD's mother tells you to be the truth?

Answer:

LANE stated that he believed OSWALD's mother to be a frank and truthful person and felt that he was fairly certain that the things she said were true. He pointed out, however, that he did not agree with her conclusions and that he had drawn different conclusions from the same set of facts.

At this point, a man in the audience suggested a committee be formed to pass a resolution to petition the Warren Commission to have MARK LANE appear and make these facts known and, in addition, that the facts concerning the assassination be released to the public.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.