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was last married on July 2, 1960, to KATHERINE SKOTNICKI. She was born on January 14, 1926, at Novotcherkask, Russia, is a United States citizen. He intended to depart April 1, 1964, for a two-months vacation to visit Spain. His port of departure was New York by air. He had no previous trip abroad within the last 12 months, and expected to take another trip abroad within a year. He requested that his wife, Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, of the Brookcrest address, be notified in the event of death or accident.

He is described as 5 feet 11 inches tall, brown and grey hair, blue eyes, with no visible distinguishing marks.

Passport Number F039220, New Orleans Series, was issued to FORD on February 5, 1964.

The records of the Passport Office, USDS, were searched with negative results for a separate record for Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, also known as KATHERINE E. FORD, Mrs. STANLEY L. SKOTNICKI, KATCHA SKOTNICKI.

Background Information Regarding Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, also known as KATHERINE E. FORD, KATHERINE SKOTNICKI

On March 18, 1964, at the Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., Investigative Clerk (IC) JIMMIE C. WHITAKER reviewed the file of KATHERINE SKOTNICKI which revealed the following information:

Name:

KATHERINE SKOTNICKI, nee ~~X~~JEUSTROTOVA
or ~~X~~JEWSTRATOWA (?)

Date and Place of Birth:

January 14, 1926, Newetcherkassk or
Novocherkassk (?), Russia

Entry to United States:

Entered at New York, New York, from
LeHavre, France, on May 26, 1946,
via USAT GEO. W. GOETHALS, as wife
of United States citizen who was
honorably discharged from Armed
Forces of United States.

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Destined to:

Mr. MAT SKOTNICKI, 3309 Carpenter Avenue, Dallas 10, Texas

Petition for Naturalization:

Number 3995, filed United States District Court of Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, on April 20, 1951

Witnesses to Petition:

Mrs. BESSIE SMITH, housewife, 5626 Worth Street, Dallas, Texas

B. B. KEELING, retired postman, 5634 Worth Street, Dallas, Texas

Naturalization:

Naturalized on March 1, 1952, in United States District Court of Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, under Certificate of Naturalization Number 6546154, as KATHERINE SKOTNICKI

Relatives:

STANLEY B. SKOTNICKI, husband, born October 15, 1919, Thurber, Texas; armed forces service number 30 010 976 (discharged January 10, 1946); married October 8, 1945, Munich, Germany

LINDA SUSAN SKOTNICKI, daughter, born August 24, 1948, Dallas, Texas

NICOLAI JEWSTRATOW, father (no address)

MARIA SEKELAKAKOWA, mother (no address)

Employment and Occupation:

Housewife

Addresses:

Karl Theodore Str. 8, Munich, Germany (prior to coming to United States)

3309 Carpenter, Dallas, Texas, May, 1946, to September, 1946

5630 Worth Street, Dallas 14, Texas, September, 1946, to March 1, 1952 (date of naturalization)

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Arrests or Violations: Fined in Germany for violation of
military order (violation not
described)

Membership in Organizations: None listed

Alien Registration Number: A-6 582 502

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JFM:kmm

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MARK LANE

Records of the Passport Office, Department of State, show MARK LANE, 164 West 79th Street, New York City, executed an application for his first passport on March 23, 1964, at the San Francisco Passport Agency. In this, MARK LANE showed he was born February 24, 1927, at New York City, son of HARRY A. LANE, born November 22, 1891, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and ELIZABETH BROWN, born December 25, 1891, at Rochester, New York. MARK LANE showed he was last married October 23, 1953, to MARTHA SCHLAMME, born September 25, 1923, at Vienna, Austria, now a naturalized citizen of the United States; this marriage not terminated. LANE indicated he previously was married to SUZANNE WECHT, date and place of her birth not readily available to him, but which prior marriage was annulled in 1953 at New York City.

Concerning travel plans, MARK LANE indicated he planned to depart about April 1, 1964, means of travel not shown, port of departure not shown, to "Attend convention of International Assn of Democratic lawyers and to lecture" for a proposed stay of "approximately 17 days". He listed England, France, Hungary, Italy, Denmark and Czechoslovakia as countries to be visited. He also indicated he planned travel by air, both departure and return. In event of death or accident, LANE requested notification to his mother, Mrs. HARRY A. LANE, New York City (no specific address shown).

In the name MARK LANE, San Francisco Passport No. E-067352 was issued on March 25, 1964. Notation on the passport application indicated he presented his birth certificate for inspection by the Passport Agency Officer. The application described him as a white male, six feet tall, brown hair, brown eyes, and no distinguishing marks. Occupation was given as attorney. It was noted the passport photograph showed him to be wearing dark shell-rimmed glasses.

It is of interest to note MARTHA SCHLAMME LANE, 467 Central Park West, New York City, was issued her first American passport, No. 2102477, on April 13, 1960, at the New York City Passport Agency. In her application April 13,

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1960, she showed she was born September 25, 1923, in Austria, immigrated to the United States in February, 1948, and received Certification of Naturalization No. 8118346 on November 9, 1959, in United States District Court, New York City. MARTHA SCHLAMME LANE identified her parents as MEIER HAFTEL, born in Poland, and GITEL HAFTEL, born in Poland; neither parent naturalized in the United States and both now living at 119 Highbury New Park, London, England.

MARTHA SCHLAMME LANE showed she was married in October, 1952, to MARK LANE, born February 24, 1927, in New York City, now living at 339 East 77th Street, New York City. Although residing at different addresses, she indicated her marriage to LANE was not terminated.

Concerning travel plans, MARTHA SCHLAMME LANE indicated she planned departure in June via ship and return via air travel; purpose of travel was given as "visit my parents in England"; length of stay, "two months", visiting England. Her passport application described MARTHA SCHLAMME LANE as a white female, five feet six inches tall, brown hair, brown eyes, and occupation, "singer".

On March 31, 1964, WF T-1 advised as follows:

SECRET

SECRET

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Re: ~~THORNTON~~ CAINE
Booneville, Mississippi

On the evening of March 14, 1964, THORNTON CAINE of Booneville, Mississippi, appeared at the Washington Field Office of the FBI and at his request was interviewed by a Special Agent of that office.

Immediately after entering, CAINE insisted that he be given a polygraph examination. He protested that he was not crazy and that the information he furnished was very valuable. After being informed that he could not be given a polygraph test to determine his mental condition and the value of the information he furnished, CAINE told the following story, which he said he had also furnished to the FBI in Tupelo, Mississippi, on March 9, 1964:

In the latter part of September, 1963, CAINE attended the County Fair in Tupelo. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the master of ceremonies at the rodeo held in an arena located in the fairgrounds. After the rodeo was over, there was a drawing for a new car, which took place in the rodeo arena, and a large group of people was gathered there. During the drawing JACK RUBY walked through the crowd giving speeches attacking former President KENNEDY. RUBY made statements such as, "The President should be done in, he should be put away."

CAINE said that in November, 1963, he telephoned the White House in an unsuccessful effort to warn President KENNEDY to stay away from Dallas, Texas.

CAINE displayed a newspaper clipping which he said was taken from the local Tupelo paper. This clipping indicated that CAINE, a former mental patient, had been arrested in Dallas on Thursday (no date indicated) after he walked into the District Attorney's Office to furnish information on the assassination of President KENNEDY. CAINE declined to allow the interviewing agent to keep the clipping.

CAINE said it was true that he had been in a mental institution, but stated he was not crazy.

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At the conclusion of the interview, CAINE said he planned to immediately start hitchhiking back to Booneville.

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Re: JOSEPH A. GWYER on age
of MARINA OSWALD

On March 2, 1964, FREDERICK TILNEY, JR., Center Island, Oyster Bay, New York, advised that he had discussed the subject with JOSEPH GWYER of Washington, D.C., and they concluded that MARINA OSWALD was older than 22 years of age.

JOSEPH A. GWYER, Senior Research Specialist, Industrial Engineering, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., advised a Special Agent of the FBI on March 11, 1964, that he had absolutely no firsthand knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife MARINA. He stated that he reads the papers thoroughly and many questions have arisen in his mind about these people. He said he heard somewhere that OSWALD spent some time in the Smolensk area while in the Soviet Union and believes that this is an area used by the Soviet secret police as a training area. He felt it strange that a youthful, productive worker like MARINA would be permitted to leave the Soviet Union unless she was on some sort of a mission. Relative to their departure from the Soviet Union, GWYER recalled a press release stating that MARINA's father was a colonel in the militia and this is another reason why he suspects her as a person on a mission.

GWYER related that he feels that MARINA is about 25 or 26 years old, rather than the announced age of 22, based upon the fact she finished grade school, finished a pharmacy course, and was working in a plant when she and OSWALD were married. Another factor he considered in arriving at this age was that MARINA announced that she recalled her father going in the Soviet army, thus leaving her mother in adverse conditions.

One final question GWYER would like resolved is that the OSWALDs seemed to exist very well even though he had no steady employment. GWYER suspected that OSWALD was being supported by someone and this could be the Soviet Republic.

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In conclusion GWYER wondered if perhaps JACK RUBY was not a party to a conspiracy and hoped that RUBY would confess to such a plot.

GWYER reiterated that his ideas relating to OSWALD are strictly conjecture based upon press releases and conversations with others and he has no firsthand knowledge to report.

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HENRY OLIVER EMERSON AND ADRIENNE
M. J. EMERSON, INFORMATION CONCERNING

It will be recalled that the names HENRY OLIVER EMERSON and ADRIENNE M. J. EMERSON were among those persons who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963. Male EMERSON was reportedly traveling on British passport number 506180, female on British passport number 142683.

On March 25, 1964, IC JIMMIE C. WHITAKER ascertained the following information at Central Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D.C., concerning them.

Form I-94As, Arrival and Departure Record, for HENRY O. (HENRY OLIVER) EMERSON, British nationality, passport number 506180, revealed his birth data as Thornoly, Great Britain, August 21, 1893. Stamped data on these forms indicate he was admitted at New York on September 3, 1963; departed the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 1, 1963, for Mexico with International Bridge indicated as carrier; admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and then departed the United States at New York on October 31, 1963, via the French S/S "France" for Southampton. His permanent address is 16 Old Sneed Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Great Britain. Mexico
Texas

Form I-94As for ADRIENNE MARIE EMERSON (ADRIENNE M. J.), British nationality, passport number 142683, revealed her birth data as January 26, 1904, Antwerp, Belgium. Stamped data thereon are the same as for HENRY OLIVER EMERSON described above. Her permanent residence is the same as his.

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JFM:kls

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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION CHECK OF
NAMES ON BUS MANIFEST TRANSPORTES FRONTERA

It will be recalled that a manifest of the bus line Transportes Frontera allegedly for a bus trip from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2, 3, 1963, contained the following information:

<u>Seat Number</u>	<u>Ticket Number</u>	<u>Name of Passenger</u>	<u>Destination</u>
1	39633	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
2			
3	39634	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
4		Oswid	Laredo
5	10347	Sra. Landeros	Laredo
6	39648	Adrian Hernandez	Mty.
7	10357	Juana	Laredo
8	39649	Angel Gallegos	Monterrey
9	10348	Sra. Morales	Laredo
10	Pase	Nicolas Gonzalez	Torreon
11	10351	Rafael Flores	Laredo
12	10354	Gautier ? (Ganstine)	Laredo
13		Angel Perez	
14	39650	Antonio Cazarez	Mty.
15	10356	Sra. Aguilar	Laredo
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39659	Eliasar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39661	Ynignes (Iniguez ?)	Mty.

At the top of the manifest the name, "Transportes Frontera," is handwritten, and in Spanish the following headings are printed:

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,

DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,

ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

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The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed in ink.

Following the list of passengers are the notations:
"9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey."

The names of those above who listed their destination as Laredo were searched through the files of Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., on March 31, 1964, in an attempt to locate persons possibly identical with those listed on the bus manifest.

The bus manifest contains the name CONSTANTINO GARCIA in two places.

On March 31, 1964, at the Central Office of INS, Washington, D. C., Mr. ABE KRICHEFSKY, Contact Representative, furnished the following information to Investigative Clerk (IC) DENNIS E. ADDINGTON, from I-94 forms (Arrival - Departure record for nonimmigrant) concerning one CONSTANTINO GARCIA - MORALES, born March 11, 1912, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

One I-94 form indicated that he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, on a B-2 visa (temporary visitor for pleasure), admitted until October 4, 1963. The visa was issued October 1, 1963, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico. He had passport number 57581 and his United States address was listed as Laredo, Texas. His permanent address was listed as Tempoala 51-5, Col. Independencia, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. The reverse side of this same I-94 form bore a stamp of E. DE WITT M (not legible), Attache, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and contained a written notation under this stamp which Mr. KRICHEFSKY said meant the Attache indicated on October 8, 1963, that GARCIA - MORALES departed the United States at Laredo on October 4, 1963.

Another form indicated he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 24, 1963, on a B-2 visa issued October 1, 1963, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, admitted until October 31, 1963. His United States address appeared as Laredo, Texas, Hotel, and permanent address was listed as Zemcoahula #51-5, Mexico, D. F. No information was available regarding his departure. He had passport number 57581.

Another form indicated he was admitted to the United States at Hidalgo, Texas, via International Bridge on November 17, 1963, on a B-2 visa, admitted until November 25, 1963. The visa was issued October 1, 1963, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico. He had passport number "Mex. Ord. PP #57581." His United States address was listed as hotel or motel, McAllen, Texas. His permanent address was indicated as Zempoala 51-5, Col. Independencia, Mexico 13, D. F., Mexico. No information was available concerning his departure.

INS Form I-190 (Application for Nonresident Alien's Mexican Border Crossing Card) revealed he was issued Border Crossing Card 1373182 on January 2, 1963, at Laredo, Texas. This application listed his address as Zenpuala 51 Int 5, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, contained his picture and described him as five feet six inches in height, with brown hair, brown eyes and weighing 160 pounds. This form contained as part of it a statement that the person had never been arrested; refused a visa; apprehended by immigration officials in the United States; granted voluntary departure or excluded or deported therefrom; been a member of a proscribed organization; except as stated below. Underneath this statement on the form appears the typed following: "male - married - alone - salesman." The bus manifest also contains the name Sra LANDEROS. On March 31, 1964, Mr. KRICHEFSKY also furnished the following information to IC ADDINGTON from I-94 forms concerning one JUANA LANDEROS GARCIA, born June 24, 1917, at Guanaguato, Gto., Mexico, Mexican nationality.

One I-94 form indicated she was admitted to the United States at Los Angeles, California, on January 3, 1961, on a B-2 visa, admitted until January 31, 1961. The visa was issued at Mexico City on January 3, 1961. She had passport 45903 and her United States address was listed as Hotel Alexandro, Los Angeles, California. Her permanent address was listed as Bahia de Ballenas #28, Veronica Anzures. She departed the United States on January 16, 1961, for Mexico, the port of departure not legible.

Another form indicated that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on June 26, 1961, on a B-2 visa, admitted until July 5, 1961. Her United States address was listed as San Antonio, Texas, Hotel. Her permanent address and birth place were previously listed. She departed the United States on June 28, 1961, via the International Bridge for Mexico at Laredo, Texas.

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Another form indicated that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on December 22, 1962, on a B-2 visa, admitted until January 15, 1963. She indicated that she was touring for 20 days; that her passport number was 63426. She departed the United States at Laredo, Texas, on January 5, 1963, via the International Bridge for Mexico.

INS Form I-190 revealed she was issued Border Crossing Card 994789 on May 4, 1961, at Laredo, Texas. This application reveals her place of birth as Guanajuato, Gto., Mexico. It contained her picture and described her as five feet two inches in height, with brown hair, brown eyes and weighing 149 pounds. In the space under the form statement that she had never been arrested, refused a visa or apprehended by immigration officials, as described above in the case of CONSTANTINO GARCIA - MORALES, appears the following notation: "Female - Single - Alone."

Mr. KRICHEFSKY advised on March 31, 1964, that he was unable to locate any I-94 forms for LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Central Office, INS.

Mr. KRICHEFSKY stated that he was unable to furnish any identifiable information concerning the other names appearing on the bus manifest as listed above.

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1.

Re: ANGEL PEREZ

It will be recalled that a manifest of the bus line Transportes Frontera allegedly for a bus trip from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2, 3, 1963, contained among other names that of ANGEL PEREZ, Seat Number 13. No destination was indicated for him nor was a ticket number listed. 11-14-66
T-115

On April 1, 1964, through cooperation of JOHN W. LEWIS, Supervisor, Master Index Unit, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, a search was made of all records of temporary visitors from Mexico (I-94 Forms), also all records of such nonimmigrant visitors who were in the category of "overstays," also all cards in master index, under the name of ANGEL PEREZ. It is estimated that somewhat in excess of 3,000 cards were examined and no record was located for an entry of a Mexican citizen named ANGEL PEREZ who entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 4, and 5, 1963, or November 2, 1963. This master index also includes aliens who have become naturalized citizens in the United States.

Mr. LEWIS explained that it would be highly probable that a Mexican visitor may have entered the United States on a "Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card" (Form Number I-186) which is issued to Mexican citizens for multiple entries valid on each entry for a maximum of 72 hours. In addition, there are also issued similar border crossing cards for laborers who are given a card known as Form Number I-100E.

EXPLANATION OF INS FORMS I-100E, I-186 and I-94

Mr. JULIAN OLMSTEAD, Assistant Chief, Records Branch, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), advised on April 9, 1964, that the INS Form I-100E, issued to persons such as contract laborers, are valid for a specific period of time corresponding with the terms of his labor contract. In explanation, OLMSTEAD said the United States Department of Labor Employment Service maintains contract labor reception centers where there are also stationed INS representatives, as well as United States Public Health officers and Mexican Consular officials. These centers process Mexican Laborers who are admitted for work which cannot be done by available United States citizens. The laborer is admitted when he has in his possession a letter from an American employer who specifies the period of employment. On this basis the laborer is issued a "border crossing card" (Form I-100E) valid for the specified period. On occasions when he recrosses into Mexico for week ends to visit family (etc.), he usually retains his border crossing card, and no record is made of such goings and comings, as long as he has his letter or note from his employer that he is still retained as a laborer. On completion of his labor contract period, when he crosses the border into Mexico, the laborer surrenders his Form I-100E card, either to a Department of Labor representative or to the INS officer, and this I-100E card is then destroyed. When the same laborer again obtains a new work contract, he applies for and obtains a new I-100E card.

With regard to the I-186 border crossing card issued to Mexican citizens for multiple entries, such cards are maintained by the person to whom issued and are valid until revoked; that is, are of indefinite period of validity.

Mr. OLMSTEAD furnished the following in explanation of the INS Form I-94 (record of arrivals and departures):

Form I-94 is executed by all persons entering the United States in the category of nonimmigrants from other than land bordering countries which include Mexico and Canada, and for such persons admitted for temporary visits for business or pleasure. A Mexican citizen may enter the United States with a border crossing card for a visit of up to 72 hours or with a valid nonimmigrant visa which would

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require an I-94 Form. A Canadian citizen may enter for a period of not more than six months without any documentation except proof of his own citizenship.

In the case of a nonimmigrant alien entering on a visa, the nonimmigrant executes an I-94 form. The original is stapled to his passport or other travel document for his retention until departure. The single carbon copy of the I-94 Form is first microfilmed and then sent to Central Office, INS (Washington, D.C), to be filed, first by country of origin (nationality), then alphabetically, in a "soundex" system, in the index section known as "Nonimmigrant Control Index." Upon the termination of the visit, the nonimmigrant alien surrenders the original I-94 Form at port of departure, and it is sent to Central Office: where it is matched with the duplicate and then the original is filed in "Master Index" and the duplicate is destroyed. In the case of "overstays," such duplicate I-94 Forms are maintained separately, in the same manner (country of origin, then by alphabet) and investigation is conducted to resolve the status of the nonimmigrant.

American citizens departing for countries abroad (not Canada or Mexico) via air are required by the carrier (airline company) to fill out a I-94 Form, as are nonimmigrant departees required to surrender their original I-94 Form. The air carrier uses these I-94 Forms to prepare its I-92 Form or flight manifest. Then the airline company furnishes the I-94 Forms, along with a flight manifest, to the INS office at point of departure. INS makes a microfilm copy of these I-94's, along with the manifest, and the film record is maintained by date and by carrier (company and flight number). After microfilming, those I-94's submitted by American citizens are destroyed by INS, and the originals pertaining to nonimmigrant aliens are sent to Central Office, INS. In the case of a resident alien, his departing I-94 Form is sent to Central Office, INS; there it is forwarded to the District Office, INS, where his Alien Registration record is maintained (usually in the district of his permanent residence in the United States). This is to insure that the record of the resident alien completely shows his travel up to the time he becomes a citizen of the United States.

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Mr. OLMSTEAD pointed out that as a matter of actual practice, many ship operators do not require American citizen passengers to fill out I-94 Forms because their names, travel document, citizenship, etc., are entered on the ship manifest before the ship departure. These ship manifests are furnished INS at point of departure where they are photographed. I-94 Forms required to be surrendered by departing aliens are also furnished to INS for handling in a manner similar to that in the case of airline departures.

Mr. OLMSTEAD stated that I-94 Forms of visitors are maintained strictly grouped according to country of origin; then by alphabet. They are not grouped according to port of entry or date of entry. In this manner, INS could not advise of the identities of nonresident persons entering the United States on a given date or at a specific port of entry, such as locating a record of those people entering at Laredo, Texas, on or about October 3, 1963, in absence of the traveler's name.

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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE CHECK OF NAMES ON
BUS MANIFESTS OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

It will be recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is believed to have travelled under the name of H. O. LEE on Transportes del Norte Bus No. 332 departing Mexico City 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963. At Monterrey he transferred to del Norte Bus No. 373, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, approximately 2:00 a.m., October 3, 1963. Names of certain individuals believed to have been passengers appear on manifests contained among the records of this bus company.

On April 15, 1964, the following names were checked at Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), against master indices, as well as indices of non-immigrant visitors (I-94's) and I-94 "overstays". These names are:

AUGUSTO AGUILAR (possibly AUGUSTO AGUILOS)
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
PAULA RUSIONI (or RUSCONI)
HILDA QUEZADA
(Mr.) A. MARTINEZ

On April 15, 1964, Mr. ABE KRICHEFSKY, Contact Representative, Central Office, INS, advised that with regard to the name Mr. A. MARTINEZ, it would not be possible to search this name through INS indices for an identification without additional data including a given name and date of birth. In this regard it was pointed out that in the master index, there are approximately 35,000 card records filed in the area of the name A. MARTINEZ, under the "soundex" system.

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On the name AUGUSTO AGUILAR (possibly AQUILLOS), a search of records at Central Office, INS, was negative as to I-94 forms, I-94 "overstays" and master index.

On the name EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, INS records were negative on I-94 forms and I-94 "overstays," but master index contained records of three border crossing cards as follows:

Border Crossing Card No. 507572 was issued at Laredo, Texas, November 26, 1958, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-PERALES, born May 12, 1934, at Linares N. L. Mexico, residence shown as 23 de Abril 1814 Nte, Monterrey, N. L. Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 263316 was issued at Laredo, Texas, April 9, 1957, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-CARRILLO, born February 12, 1934, San Luis Potosi, SLP, Mexico, residence shown as Lago de Pascuaro 101 Pte, Monterrey, N. L. Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 1339074 was issued July 9, 1963, at Laredo, Texas, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-GALVAN, born April 16, 1923, Rio Verde, SLP, Mexico, employed as a body mechanic, residence shown as RUPERTO MARTINEZ, Ote 956, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico.

On the name PAULA RUSCONI (PAULA RUSIONI), INS records did not contain any references in I-94 forms, I-94 "overstays" or master index.

On the name HILDA QUEZADA, no record was located among INS I-94 forms or I-94 "overstays." However, master index contained two references to persons of this name:

One HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ, born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, DF, Mexico, was admitted on a Class B-2 visa at Laredo on May 24, 1963, valid to June 15, 1963. She was holding Mexican Passport No. 31067 and visa was issued

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at Mexico City May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. CORREA #196 Mexico DF Mexico, and address in United States given as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." Departure record shows she departed the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

Also, one HILDA MIRTHALA ~~QUEZADA~~ ~~ALFARO~~, born May 18, 1957, Mexico, an immigrant, entered Laredo on March 5, 1962. The INS alien file, A-12455579, for this person was located at District Office, INS, Atlanta, Georgia, as of March 9, 1962. *T.A.*

On April 9, 1964, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised that a search of the files of Central Office, INS, failed to disclose any I-94 forms, based on information furnished, for the following names:

H. O. LEE

PAULA RUSCONI

Miss ~~COSIO~~ *1-2-64*

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ

MARGARET A. ~~WOLFF~~ *1-2-64*

AUGUSTO AGUILAR

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JFM:lkc

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INTERVIEW OF PAUL BETHEL
RE COMMENTS ON RADIO SHOW

In February, 1964, MARY C. REGAN, 33 Liberty Street, New York 45, New York, wrote Mrs. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, wife of the United States Attorney General, describing a radio program which she had heard.

She wrote in part as follows:

"But, as a native American, interested in the true story behind the tragic assassination of our late beloved President I am taking the liberty of bringing to your husband's attention -- through you -- something I heard over the radio recently.

"It was on the BARRY GRAY Program over station WMCA (in New York) at 11:05 p.m., Thursday, February 6th. One of Mr. GRAY's guests was a

Mr. PAUL BETHEL

who said that he had been in our Embassy in Cuba at the time of Castro's taking over. I gathered that Mr. BETHEL had been in our country's Diplomatic Service a number of years -- some of them in Cuba and that he has some contacts there even now. As a private citizen (he is no longer in our Diplomatic Service) he expressed the opinion -- his own personal feeling -- that the assassination was the plot of the Communists, and of either Kruschev or Castro and he said he found it 'passing strange' that, in the light of so much evidence of Leftist-Communist activity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, we seem to be playing that angle down. Be that as it may, he then said he has received information from sources he considers most reliable and trustworthy that JACK RUBY has been in Cuba three (3) times since we broke relations with Cuba, and if that were so he would have to have gone there clandestinely. Mr. BETHEL said that he is willing to pass along

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2 :

his information to anyone who is interested; and, since some viewers thought they saw a recognition in LEE HARVEY OSWALD's face when RUBY jumped at him, it occurred to me that your husband would be interested in this, especially in view of RUBY's statements that he didn't know OSWALD, no Communist connections, etc.

"Mr. BETHEL is now associated with the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, 1425 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

A record of the above-described radio program was obtained and reviewed.

BARRY GRAY, the moderator of his own show, described his two guests as follows:

1. PAUL BETHEL (phonetic), Editor of the "Free Cuba News" and Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, who has served with the United States Government in the Diplomatic Service Corps for 12 years. His last post in Havana where he was serving concluded when we broke diplomatic relations with FIDEL CASTRO.

2. Mr. STANLEY ROSS (phonetic), who has lived in Latin American for many years, a long-time newspaperman who writes a column which appears in nearly 100 Latin American dailies. He is Editor-in-Chief of the Spanish language national weekly, "El Tiempo" (phonetic).

While discussing the subject of Cuba during the radio program, ROSS remarked that people were unaware of the damage that CASTRO is causing the United States and illustratively mentioned the production and sale of millions of ounces of heroin sent to the United States from Cuba. He then said he thought CASTRO was responsible for the death of KENNEDY, directly or indirectly or both, and started to express a thought concerning EARL WARREN's Commission when BETHEL interrupted.

BETHEL remarked that that to him was the most amazing thing he ever heard; that here was this fellow, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, with a Communist background, who had been in

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Soviet Russia, who had allegedly shot the President of the United States, and yet suddenly for some weird reason, we hear the story about the extreme right wing and about the forces of hate and of this and that and the other thing. BETHEL continued that "they've" deliberately turned away from the fact that this fellow had this background. GRAY subsequently mentioned that JACK RUBY's attorney, BELLI, was on his program the previous evening, 11/11/11

At this point ROSS related that six weeks ago, "El Tiempo" published a story to the effect that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba twice since Castro came to power, and he thought that BETHEL might have something interesting to say on that point.

GRAY interjected that RUBY's attorney on the previous evening in relation to that point said RUBY was there at the same time JACK PAAR was there, which GRAY said was in 1958 or 1959. GRAY added that he was hampered in his interview of BELLI because in accordance with the ground rules upon which they had agreed, they did not discuss matters which might become evidence in the ensuing trial. GRAY then asked BETHEL about JACK RUBY.

BETHEL said that "we", and when he said "we" he was not speaking for the Citizens Committee at that point because they had to be checked out carefully before "we" would issue it at all, -- but "we" had been notified by people whose judgment "we" trust that RUBY has been in Cuba several times after the break in relations, and the only way that this man could get in there, of course, was clandestinely. He then asked who would be interested in getting him into Cuba clandestinely. Certainly not friends of ours. He added that this information was obtained from several sources.

GRAY asked BETHEL if, and he underlined that he realized that BETHEL was setting forth his personal views and his statements were not the opinion of his (BETHEL'S) group -- RUBY was assigned to shoot and kill OSWALD.

BETHEL stated he was not telling him (GRAY) that at all. He was saying that he understood from sources in

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Cuba that he had reason to trust, that RUBY has been there several times since we broke relations, and that if he entered and left there it was clandestinely.

GRAY asked if BETHEL had any thought that this information was being developed by the WARREN Commission. BETHEL advised he did not know -- but obviously it should. Any rumor or thought along those lines must be checked out as a matter of rational process.

ROSS remarked that one question that the WARREN Commission had asked the Justice Department to resolve was why MARINA OSWALD, the widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, got into the United States on a permanent residence visa after only five weeks from the date she applied, whereas citizens of Britain, France or Italy had to wait longer periods before entry into the United States.

GRAY commented that conjecture about this matter will go on forever like the JOHN WILKES BOOTH story has gone on. GRAY recalled that he had talked about the situation with VIC RIESEL (phonetic).

BETHEL interjected that VIC was on the Committee (the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba).

GRAY described VIC as an old friend who had appeared on his show many times.

GRAY recalled that on a particular night he, VIC RIESEL, was fighting with MARK LANE (phonetic) who had injected himself as the attorney for the elder Mrs. OSWALD. GRAY recalled that he (GRAY) repeated a story without repeating the source, which he would be glad to do for a government official if asked -- because the fellow that told it to him was a most responsible newsman, but he had not asked the source's permission to give his name. GRAY advised his source spoke Russian, was fluent in Spanish, French and German, and was very well known. GRAY added his source had just come back from abroad; in fact, he believed his source had heard of the Presidential assassination while he was behind the Iron Curtain, but was not sure.

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The source told GRAY, off the air, that he was working on a story that had come to him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been trained in Russia by a Soviet group which was anti-KHRUSHCHEV and pro-Chinese. That particular bloc in Russia hates "coexistence" and KHRUSHCHEV, and they assigned LEE HARVEY OSWALD the job in hopes that it would bring KHRUSHCHEV into line.

The above participants on GRAY's radio show then discussed the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the appointment of THOMAS MANN (phonetic) as President JOHNSON's top advisor on Latin American affairs. ROSS then inquired if it were known that CASTRO sent at least six groups in to kill President KENNEDY, but whether OSWALD was one of those six ROSS did not know.

BETHEL interrupted to inquire, "You say that CASTRO did?"

ROSS replied, "Yes. There was one named PASQUAL ENRIQUE RUEGOLA GONGORA (phonetic) who was arrested a week before...."

GRAY interrupted to comment that with a name such as that the man should be arrested.

ROSS continued, "arrested a week before the President was killed, and was accused of plotting to assassinate the President." Somebody, ROSS said, intercepted his letters. He (GONGORA) admitted at Immigration that he was a CASTRO agent -- a full-time FIDEL CASTRO agent. He was deported to Spain; it was the only way to get back to Cuba since Mexico would not take him nor would Canada. ROSS advised that he was still being held in Spain since Cuba would not take him back, believing that to do so would be admitting their involvement.

On April 2, 1964, PAUL D. BETHEL, Executive Secretary, Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Inc., 1426 G Street, N. W., advised as follows:

He had never met either BARRY GRAY or STANLEY ROSS prior to his appearance on a radio show with them on February 6, 1964, in New York City. His appearance on the show was arranged by a public relations representative of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba to coincide with a fund raising campaign of the Committee.

BETHEL did not mean to imply on the radio show, nor did he believe he so left the impression on the show, that the assassination plot of President KENNEDY was a communist plot of either CASTRO or KHRUSHCHEV.

He stated that he felt that it was amazing to him that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a man with a communist background, a man who had lived in the Soviet Union, a man who allegedly shot the President of the United States, had been seemingly ignored somewhat in the press coverage of the Presidential assassination in favor of attributing the assassination as the work of "right wing groups and forces of hate". He noted that the Communist propaganda from Moscow, Berlin, Cuba, and even the American Communist Party have adopted this view of transferring the blame from OSWALD to such nebulous groups.

BETHEL thought that the communists believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD's communist past, if linked to the assassination deed, would have caused serious consequences with American public opinion and impaired relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

BETHEL said that his view is simply that investigation concerning the Presidential assassination must focus its attention on "the man who actually pulled the trigger" and not on some "right wing groups" or so-called "force of hate". His view did not necessarily mean that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the agent of a communist plot instigated by either KHRUSHCHEV or CASTRO; he urged only that the investigation of the assassination and the public in general be aware that there was a person who pulled the trigger and not an abstract political force, which was responsible for the assassination.

BETHEL recalled his radio program statements that he had heard from sources whose judgment he trusted that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba several times on a clandestine basis subsequent to the United States break in relations with CASTRO.

He had heard that these RUBY trips to Cuba might have had gambling connections centered around the Hotel Capri, in Havana, Cuba, whose front man was supposed to be GEORGE RAFT, the movie actor. His sources advised that RUBY had been in Cuba either two or three times, subsequent to the break in relations, in 1959 or 1960.

One of two sources whom he considered reliable as to RUBY's Cuban travel is JOSE LANUZA, whom he described as being affiliated with the Cuban Student Directorate in Miami, Florida (Miami telephone CA 1-5701). BETHEL advised LANUZA could furnish information regarding the background of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and of his efforts to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate group. As the second source, BETHEL named one SALVADOR LEW, known as Dr. LEW, who is associated with a Miami legal firm. LEW can be reached through Miami telephone number Franklin 1-5606.

BETHEL recalled reading from now unrecalled sources, that recent escapees from Cuba were advising that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba subsequent to the break in diplomatic relations. He suggested that newspaper wire service representatives in Miami be contacted for additional information in that regard naming TED EDINGER of Associated Press and MATT KENNY of United Press International, as knowledgeable in this respect.

On April 6, 1964, Mr. BETHEL advised that another source to be contacted concerning information pertaining to OSWALD and possibly to RUBY's trips to Cuba was Dr. FERNANDO CARANDI, Miami, Florida, telephone Franklin 3-0879 and Franklin 3-0870.

He further advised that JOSE LANUZA could be reached at his (LANUZA's) office through Miami, Florida, telephone numbers Franklin 3-1012 and Franklin 3-1476.

The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba in its publications describes itself as follows:

"The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Inc., is a non-partisan, non-profit organization.

"It is a movement of American citizens concerned with reporting the facts on the Soviet base in Cuba, the facts about the nature of the Cuban resistance to Castro-Communism, the facts about what has happened and what is happening in Cuba.

"The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Inc., publishes 'Free Cuba News' twice monthly. Subscriptions are \$10.00 a year. 'Free Cuba News' is a factual, topical reporting on Castro-Communism in action in Cuba and in Latin America."

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JFM:lkc

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During his interview of April 2, 1964, BETHEL advised he had another source, who he believed had knowledge concerning RUBY's alleged trips to Cuba. BETHEL described his source as an engineer whom he considered reliable. However, since he was uncertain as to the actual source on this point, and the possibility that he might misquote the source on this subject matter, he did not want to reveal the source until he had checked with him. He said he should be able to contact this person by April 6, 1964.

On April 6, 1964, BETHEL advised that this source was still unavailable to him, but that he would continue in his efforts to contact him for any pertinent information he might have.

On April 7, 1964, a copy of a letter dated April 6, 1964, was received at the Washington Field Office of the FBI. It was sent from BETHEL to WF T-2. In effect, it indicated that the FBI was interested in any information which might indicate that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba several times following our break in relations in January of 1961. BETHEL indicated that as he recalled, WF T-2 had some information in this respect; that, accordingly, he suggested that the FBI contact WF T-2 in view of the importance of the assassination.

On April 7, 1964, BETHEL advised that WF T-2 is the source to whom he referred on April 2 and April 6, 1964.

On April 7, 1964, WF T-2 advised that he is acquainted with PAUL D. BETHEL and subscribes to a newsletter published by BETHEL.

WF T-2 stated he has not seen BETHEL for the past several months. He said the last time he spoke with BETHEL, they had a conversation regarding the assassination. He told BETHEL he did not believe the assassination was connected with Cuba. He also said he has no information whatsoever that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba following the break of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba. He further advised he had not told BETHEL he had any such information.

WF T-2 called attention to a previous interview by FBI agents regarding the assassination, wherein he advised he

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would immediately furnish any information coming to his attention that appeared to be connected with the assassination. WF T-2 said he has obtained no such information. ✓

WF T-2 is identical to WF T-4 in the report of SA ✓
CARL E. GRAHAM, Washington, Field Office, FBI, dated
December 2, 1963 and captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS+R".
Interviewed on November 26, 1963, he related in part that the
only information he had regarding the assassination was that
which he had been able to obtain from watching television,
listening to radio reports and perusing various news articles.
It is this interview to which he was referring in his above
remarks.

WFO 105-37111

JFM:jmm

JOHN K. JACOBS;
KATIA JACOBS

Records of the Security Office, U. S. Information Agency, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on April 2, 1964, and reflected the following information:

JOHN K. JACOBS advised that office on February 7, 1964, that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was expected to dinner at his home that evening. Mr. JACOBS pointed out his wife had written to MARINA OSWALD just after the assassination of President KENNEDY, stating that her husband's crime would not be visited upon her or her children by the American people.

Mr. JACOBS stated his wife did this as a humanitarian gesture and she had never heard of MARINA OSWALD prior to this. He also stated that when MARINA OSWALD came to Washington, D.C., to testify, his wife contacted Mrs. OSWALD and the dinner engagement was scheduled.

Records of the Personnel Office, U. S. Information Agency, were reviewed by a representative of the FBI on April 2, 1964. This review disclosed JOHN K. JACOBS, born April 5, 1918, New Paltz, New York, is employed by that agency as Deputy Director of the magazine "America Illustrated." The records contained a Health Benefits Registration form dated October 13, 1961, on which was listed wife, KATIA, born December 25, 1921, and four children; JOHN, Jr., born 1954, ELEANOR, born 1955, LUCIA, born 1957, and KATHERINE, born 1959.

Records of the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, reviewed April 16, 1964, by an FBI representative, contained the following information regarding CATHERINE JACOBS:

A passport application, subscribed and sworn to April 1, 1959, for CATHERINE JACOBS, indicated she was born December 25, 1921, at Sofia, Bulgaria. Her residence was listed as 19 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia.

Her father was listed as GREGORY ALTSCHULLER, born in Russia, December 27, 1895, a resident of the United States since 1938, and a citizen of the United States. Her mother was listed as VERA PELOPIDAS, born February 28, 1895, in Russia, not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the United States from 1938 to 1942. Both parents resided at 456 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

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JFM:jmm

CATHERINE JACOBS married JOHN KEDZIE JACOBS, born April 5, 1918, in New Paltz, New York, on June 14, 1952. Her occupation was housewife.

A United States Passport Number 488864, had previously been issued to her on July 30, 1951 at New York, New York.

Children to be included on her passport were JOHN KEDZIE JACOBS, Jr., born New York, New York, July 23, 1954; ELEANOR DEYO JACOBS, born December 27, 1955, in Alexandria, Virginia; LUCIA TERRIS JACOBS, born May 11, 1957, in Alexandria, Virginia; and KATHERINE HUME JACOBS, born January 11, 1959, also in Alexandria, Virginia.

CATHERINE JACOBS was to depart New York, New York, May 1, 1959, via air for purpose of accompanying her husband and assisting with the American Exhibition in Moscow for a period of four months.

It is noted a U. S. Department of Commerce memorandum dated March 31, 1959, to the Director of the U. S. Passport Office, from the Administrative Officer of the American National Exhibition in Moscow, was stapled to the passport application of CATHERINE JACOBS. The subject of this memorandum was "Passport Clearance - Special Passport." It contained the following information:

Full name and title of traveler - JOHN K. JACOBS
Date and place of birth - April 5, 1918, New Paltz,
New York
Date and degree of Commerce security clearance:
September 9, 1948, Department of State, Top Secret
Date and place of departure - Washington, D. C.,
May 7, 1959
Date of return - October 30, 1959
Countries to be visited, purpose of travel and
travel status - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Denmark - assume duties as Press -
Radio Officer for American National
Exhibition.

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JFM:jmm

Passport Number 194527 was issued CATHERINE JACOBS on April 14, 1959.

In addition, the above-mentioned passport application reflected she immigrated to the United States in September, 1938, and resided continuously in the United States from 1938 to 1959. She was naturalized November 10, 1947, in the District Court of the United States at New York, New York, and was issued Naturalization Certificate Number 6711589. Prior to her United States naturalization, she was a national of Czechoslovakia.

Residences in the United States were listed as Los Angeles, California; New York, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Ithaca, New York; and Washington, D. C.

A United States passport application subscribed and sworn to July 25, 1951, for CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER, born December 25, 1921, at Sofia, Bulgaria, contained the following information:

Her permanent residence was listed as 450 Riverside Drive, New York, New York. She resided continuously in the United States from 1938 to 1951 at Los Angeles, California, and New York, New York.

Her parents were listed as GREGORY ALTSCHULLER, born in Torzok, Russia and VERA PELOPIDAS ALTSCHULLER, born in Tula, Russia on February 28, 1895.

CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER indicated that since the date of her naturalization, she resided outside the United States from August 8, 1950 to August 28, 1950. At that time she visited Haiti, Cuba, and Jamaica. Her occupation was listed as bacteriologist. Her mailing address was 55 Greenwich Avenue, New York, New York.

She was to depart the United States at Boston, Massachusetts, about August 10, 1951, to visit Canada and France on a pleasure trip for a period of one week.

WFO 105-37111
JFM:jmm

It is noted a letter was stapled to this passport application of CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER. The letter was dated July 25, 1951, and signed "CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER." The letter indicates on August 10, 1951, she was planning a vacation to Canada and needed a means of identification. She wanted to use the passport for identification and not her citizenship certificate since she feared losing the latter. The letter further stated she then planned later in August to travel to France.

Passport Number 488864 was issued CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER on July 30, 1951, valid for travel to any country except the main islands of Japan and Okinawa, Bulgaria, or Czechoslovakia.

The identifying witness on the passport application for CATHERINE ALTSCHULLER was XENIA J. ALTSCHULLER, stepmother, who resides at 450 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

WFO 105-37111

JFM/rlc

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CONFIDENTIAL

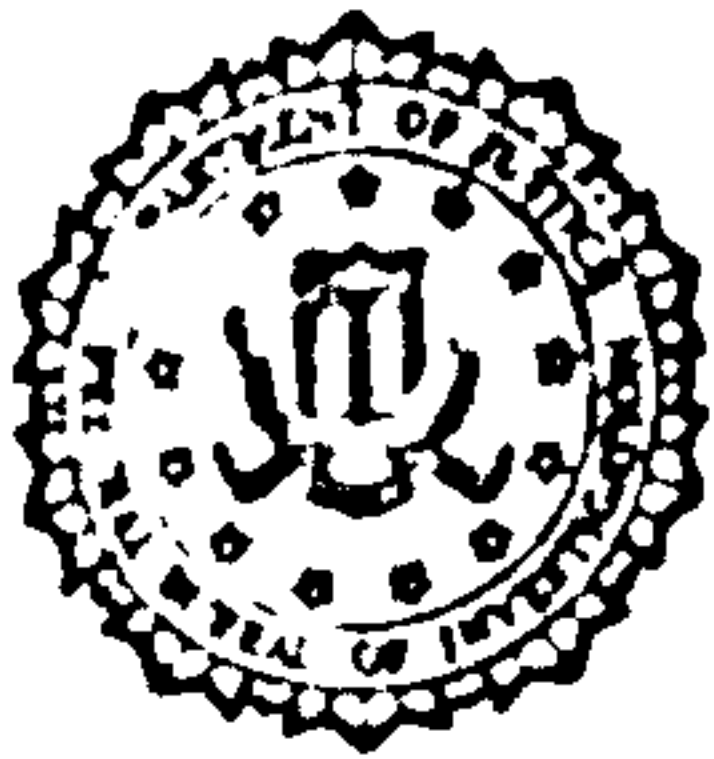
SECRET

CHECK OF SECURITY SOURCES

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past and who furnish information of a security nature in the Metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., were contacted during April, 1964, and advised that they could furnish no additional information regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his activities.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-37111

April 29, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA
Reference	Report of SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

WF T-2 has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past.

COPIES DESTROYED

2 4 MAR 1973

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

FBI

Date: 4/29/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(100-409763)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (100-9804)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-C
OO: Dallas

MARK LANE
SM - C
OO: New York

Re Bureau airtel dated 4/1/64.

Transmitted herewith by separate package by registered mail are 7 reels of the tape recordings of MARK LANE and other members who appeared on the panel with him at Austin, Texas, at the Student Union Building on the University of Texas campus on the night of 4/23/64.

The tape recording was made available, consisting of 7 reels, (with the speed to which they should be copied marked on the back of each reel which is also numbered in succession) was made available to the San Antonio Office by the Intelligence Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety Headquarters who had facilities available at the Student Union Building.

The DPS obtained one copy and then made the approximate 4 hour recording on these 7 reels which was furnished to the San Antonio Office.

- ENCLOSURE
- (5) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - Package
 - 3 - San Antonio (2-105-2909)
(1-100-9804)

JCK:cbl
(8)

REC-20 105-82555-3584

MAY 7 1964

Approved: 9 MAY 8 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SA 105-2909
SA 100-9804

It was not possible to obtain an a. . .
and the San Antonio Office has no facilities for ma.
another copy.

It is therefore suggested that in the event the
Bureau desires to furnish a copy of this recording to the
Warren Commission, that an additional copy be made at the
Bureau.

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

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

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

[Handwritten signature]

ReBuairtel to San Antonio dated 3/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM on interviews conducted at Flecha Roja Bus Company offices in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

It is noted that the last paragraph of referenced airtel requested names of persons appearing on the Flecha Roja "Guia de Equipajes" for Bus Number 516 of 9/26/63 that have not been located be checked through U. S. Immigration, Laredo, Texas. As the Bureau is aware, no records or indices are maintained by local INS, Laredo, that can be checked, and the only logical record check would be with the Mexican Immigration in Mexico City since, if not Mexican citizens, they would have documents and the record of these documents would be in Mexico City. If they are Mexican citizens, there would be no record anywhere resulting from their travel in Mexico.

Two copies of this airtel and two copies of LHM are being designated for Dallas.

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM RM)
- 2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
- 2-San Antonio

RLC/dnb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC 45

APR 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

105-82555-3585

79 MAY 8 1964

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

April 17, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 7, 1964, GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that HELIO TUEXI MAYDON and ZEFERINO ESPINOSA RAMOS were the Immigration Inspectors on duty at the Mexican Immigration headquarters, International Bridge, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on the 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. shift on September 26, 1963. ZEFERINO ESPINOSA RAMOS was in charge of the shift. The stamp of RAMOS or of HELIO TUEXI MAYDON would appear on the entry permits of all persons entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on September 26, 1963, by bus or automobile.

On April 3, 1964, ROBERTO RAMOS, Manager of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Lines, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was requested to determine what records, if any, could be located through Red Arrow Bus Lines that could possibly disclose the identity of persons traveling by Red Arrow to Mexico on September 26, 1963.

On April 7, 1964, ROBERTO RAMOS advised that Red Arrow Bus from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico City, Mexico, normally carries a total of 41 passengers and is normally loaded to capacity. RAMOS stated that no passenger manifest is made, and the only record is the baggage guide that contains the names of only those persons on the bus with baggage.

It is to be noted that the pertinent data on the baggage guide was obtained on December 6, 1963, and that information is attached to this memorandum.

Mr. RAMOS stated that the baggage guide for Bus Number 516 that departed Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m. on September 26, 1963, enroute to Mexico, D. F., was prepared by ALEJANDRO CONTRERAS, and the person who drives

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

all of the busses that operate between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, connecting Continental passengers with Flecha Roja or Red Arrow Bus Lines for trips into Mexico is EDUARDO CERVERA.

ALEJANDRO CONTRERAS, Flecha Roja employee, identified his name at the bottom of the "Guia de Equipajes" (baggage guide) for Flecha Roja Bus Number 516 of September 26, 1963, containing the name of LEE H. OSWALT. CONTRERAS stated that he had made up the baggage guide at the Mexican Customs Office at the International Bridge, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Flecha Roja Bus Number 516 was loaded at the Mexican Customs Office, which office is about one block from the Flecha Roja Office. CONTRERAS stated that only the names of the persons having baggage appear on the baggage guide and that a baggage number is given to each piece of baggage.

CONTRERAS viewed a photostatic copy of the "Guia de Equipajes" of Bus Number 516 for September 26, 1963, and he stated that PABLO VASQUEZ, the first person listed, had two pieces of baggage since a line is drawn under his name and baggage number given for that space. Therefore, VASQUEZ would have had baggage claim check numbers 257512 and 257513, and his baggage was the "Veliz" type of baggage.

Proceeding on down the list, CONTRERAS stated that all persons had only one piece of baggage down to ANDRES MORALES, who had two pieces of baggage and Claim Check Numbers 257575 and 257574. BOWEN, listed first for Seat Number 10 and secondly for Seat Numbers 15 and 16, had the following baggage: Claim Check Number 320438 is for a large suitcase or trunk, and the two entries for BOWEN, Seats 15 and 16, following the entry of LEE H. OSWALT (Seat 14) is for "Veliz" type baggage, and they were handled under Baggage Claim Check Numbers 320441 and 320440. HARRY J. MITCHELL had three pieces of baggage and Claim Check Numbers 320200, 320202, and 320201. JOHN McFARLAND had two pieces of baggage under Claim Check Numbers 320437 and 320436. LEE H. OSWALT had only the "Veliz" type baggage under Claim Check Number 320435. CONTRERAS explained that "Marcado" is placed on the "Guia de Equipajes" by the Mexican Customs Inspector after he has examined the luggage.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

However, if the luggage contains something of value other than just clothing, the Mexican Customs Inspector will give it a number so that it can be followed through Mexican Customs while in Mexico. CONTRERAS observed that the baggage for ROSA SORQUIS, T. GONZALEZ, and JOHN McFARLAND (both pieces) were given numbers by the Mexican Customs Inspector.

It is to be noted that SORQUIS' first name was originally reported as ROIG. These names are written in longhand and some are partially illegible. Subsequently it has been determined that the first name of SORQUIS (supra) is ROSA.

CONTRERAS stated that Flecha Roja has two busses daily for Mexico City, and he checks the baggage for both of these busses. CONTRERAS stated one departs Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m., arriving Mexico City at 9:30 a.m. the next day. The other bus departs Nuevo Laredo at 6:00 p.m. and arrives at Mexico City at 7:30 p.m. the next day.

CONTRERAS stated that the seat number of the "Guia de Equipajes" means nothing and is not followed in making up the "Guia de Equipajes"; therefore, the person listed in Seat Number One could actually be in any seat on the bus.

CONTRERAS advised that he could recall nothing concerning his entry for LEE H. OSWALT. He viewed photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALT, and stated he still could not remember OSWALT or having checked his baggage. CONTRERAS stated that the baggage of all passengers is stacked by the bus and the Customs Inspector comes out to the bus and checks all of the baggage without regard to the passenger and has no actual contact with any of the passengers unless something is found in the baggage that cannot be taken into the country.

CONTRERAS further advised that none of the names on the "Guia de Equipajes" prepared by him on September 26, 1963, for Bus Number 516 was familiar to him and that he knows none of the people on this baggage guide list.

EDUARDO CERVERA, Flecha Roja employee, advised that he drove the connecting bus between Continental Bus Company, Laredo, Texas, to the Flecha Roja Bus Company in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963. CERVERA stated that he drove the bus directly to the Mexican Customs Station located directly on the other side of the International Bridge in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CERVERA viewed photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he stated he did not recall OSWALD being on any of the busses that he, CERVERA, had driven from Laredo, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but that it would be very difficult for him to identify the photograph of one person who had been on one of the busses he had driven to Nuevo Laredo from Laredo, Texas, since he is driving people back and forth across the bridge daily.