

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

JUL 9 1 30 PM '64
 REC'D-READING ROOM
 FBI

Honorable J. Leo Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a verbal request by Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on July 7, 1964, for a comparison of a photograph of the alley in back of General Walker's home, Commission Exhibit 2, with one of Oswald's cameras, Commission Exhibit 750. Mr. Redlich requested that the FBI Laboratory make this comparison to determine whether or not the photograph was taken with Oswald's camera.

The above examination was made and it was determined that the photograph of the alley in back of Walker's home, Commission Exhibit 2, was taken with the Imperial Reflex camera, Commission Exhibit 750.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
 REC 30

4380

105-82555
 1 - Dallas

EX-114

JUL 13 1964

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

JUL 13 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
 JUL 13 1964
 COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 7 1964
TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

322 PM CST URGENT 7-7-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

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

Handwritten initials/signature

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, JUNE THIRTY LAST, AND TELEPHONE CALL TO SECTION CHIEF BRANIGAN, JULY SEVEN INSTANT, PERTAINING TO ADDRESS BOOK OF OSWALD.

REVIEW OF ADDRESS BOOK REVEALS THE ONLY NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR WASHINGTON, D. C., APPEAR ON PAGES SIX SEVENTY-SEVEN AND SIX NINETY-FOUR OF REPORT SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, AT DALLAS.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NO INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. AS ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS THOSE OF USSR EMBASSY.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

REC 30

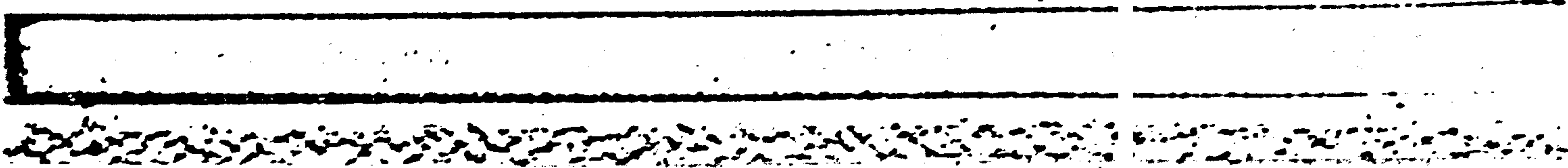
*Letter Pres Com
7/9/64
E. i. ill*

SS. Pak

EX-114

151
XEROX
JUL 10 1964

Handwritten signature and scribbles



REC 30

105-82555-4381

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

July 9, 1964

BY CARRIER SERVICE

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Tolley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Stokes

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone conversation on June 30, 1964, between Messrs. Norman Redlich of your staff and William A. Branigan of this Bureau concerning addresses and telephone numbers in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald which could be identified as being related to the Washington, D. C., area.

We have reviewed the addresses and telephone numbers in Oswald's address book and find that the only entries identifiable with the Washington, D. C., area are the entries on pages 677 and 694 of the December 23, 1963, report in the Oswald case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling which were discussed during the aforementioned telephone conversation.

The addresses and telephone numbers in question are listed under the heading "Soviet Embassy" on page 499 of the District of Columbia Section of the 1963 - 1964 Washington Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC

2 JUL - 9

1964 - FBI

JUL 10 1964

JCS:pah
(9)

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

NOTE: [unclear]

Dallas by 7/7/64 teletype advises that review of all address and telephone numbers in Oswald's address book reveals the only entries relating to Washington, D. C., area are as indicated herein. These were three numbers and two addresses of Soviet official establishments in Washington which are listed

55 JUL 15 1964

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUL 9 11 46 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

in the current WDC telephone book which fact was pointed out to Mr. Redlich by Mr. Exanigan on 6/30/64. Redlich asked that Oswald's address book be checked to insure there were no other addresses or phone numbers therein relating to the WDC area. This answers his request.

FBI

Date: 6/24/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-13601) (P)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUTA
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies *for Dallas*
three copies, and for Oklahoma City one copy *letterhead*
memorandum pertaining to captioned matter.

The source mentioned in the enclosed *is*
~~is~~

JUL 6 1968

REC-15

4382

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans

SAC: jas
(8)

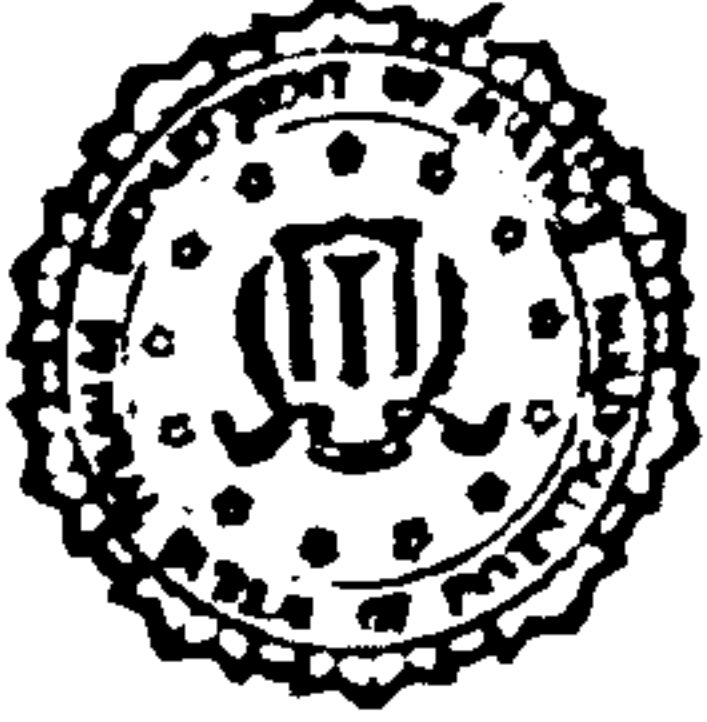
CLOSURE

7/1/68
[Signature]

Approved: [Signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JUL 6 - 1968 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 24, 1964

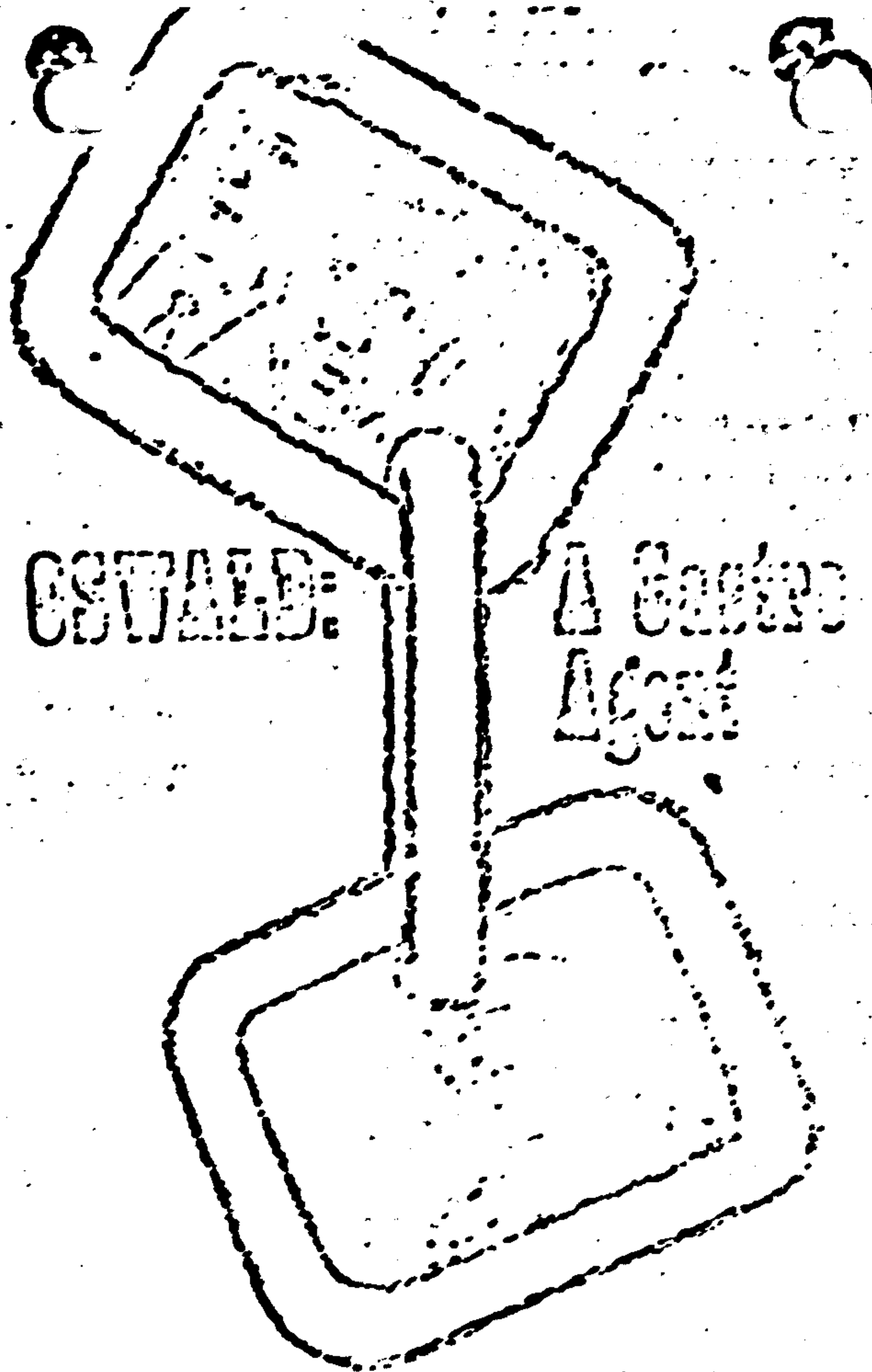
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a newsletter by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Delegate in the New Orleans area of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), which translated means the Student Revolutionary Directorate, dated June, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and written in Spanish. One paragraph of this newsletter in Spanish is translated below:

"..... BELIEVE IT OR NOT: The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the death of President Kennedy at the hands of the confessed Castro-Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald. Well, the Warren Commission employed as a consultant at a salary of \$100.00 per day Mr. Norman Redlich. It so happens that this Mr. Redlich (according to information appearing in the 'Daily Oklahoman' of May 15, page 30) has been associated with various 'front' organizations of the U. S. Communist Party and has been an enthusiastic adherent to various Communist Party campaigns, among which, is the trip of the American 'students' to Red Cuba in violation of the regulations of the American Department of State. Let us await the report"

This same source also made available a pamphlet entitled "OSWALD: A Castro Agent in the United States." by Carlos Bringuier, DRE Delegation, P. O. Box 2606, N. C., La., a copy of which is attached.

3612



In The United States

by

CARLOS BRINGUIER

DIRECTOR

DELEGATION

P.O. BOX 2808 N.O. LA.

A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION
TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic tyrants, I want to express my gratitude to his time responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since last week Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a name I never finished.

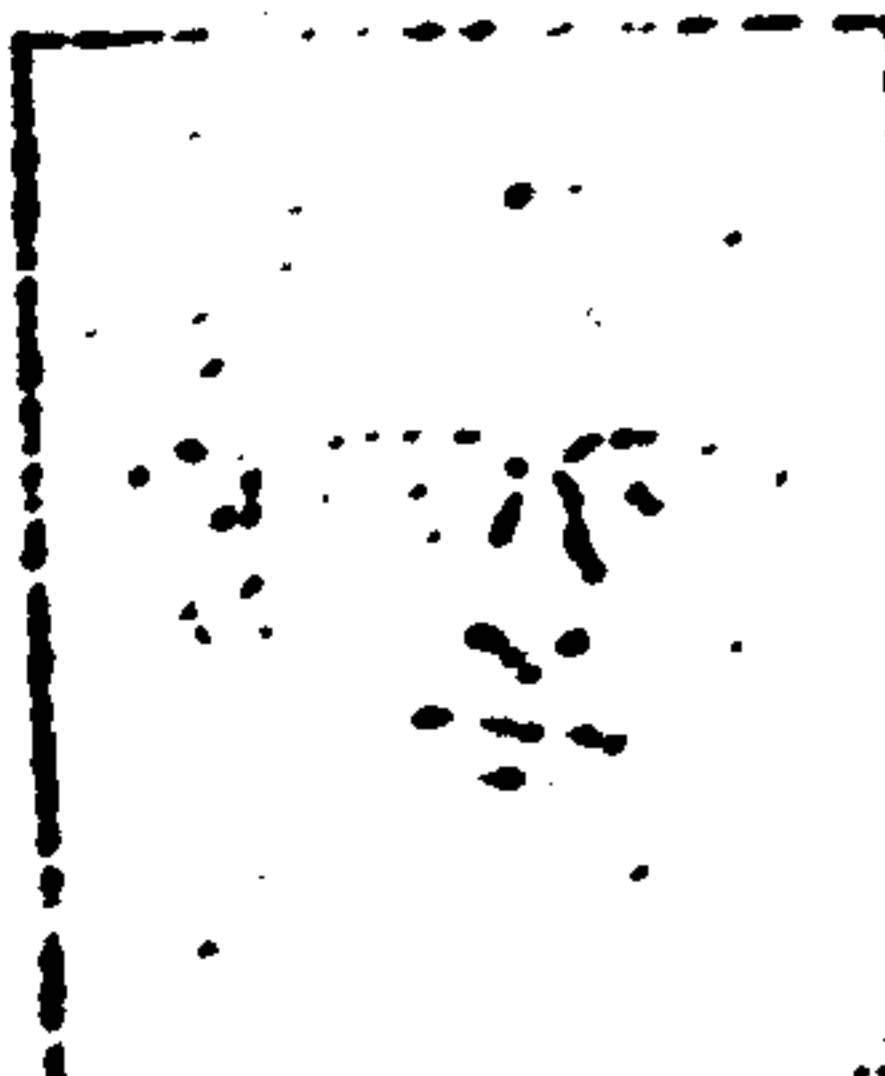
When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the F.B.I., the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Delegation, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. As the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had voluntarily given us asylum ever experienced... the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who are still in doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth.

The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the assassin, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station, WLS, on August 22, one month before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed

Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

On August 22, 1963, I was in New Orleans and I heard the news about the assassination of President Kennedy. They also reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a name I never finished.

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On August 9, 1963, I was in New Orleans and I heard the news about the assassination of President Kennedy. They also reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a name I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the F.B.I., the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation. I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Delegation, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. As the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had voluntarily given us asylum ever experienced... the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who are still in doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth.

It was a great day.

around us to watch what was going on. I saw the first
were more than one hundred persons around us. I saw Oswald
telling Oswald and told the police that Oswald had
tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was
a Castro agent and that he was trying to do to them exactly
what they did to us in Cuba—kill them and send the message
to the execution wall. These words impressed the public and
immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist,"
"Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and many other phrases I
can't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One
policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to
let Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the
law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds
I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against
communism in Cuba; I remembered the faces of my old
friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I re-
membered the thousands of young Americans who had been
dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet
Nam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human, nor
patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting for
their freedom, we would have to admit here in the rear-
guard that communist agents will try to crack the foundations
of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader
of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the spot of
the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear
and I liked to return later to my home and see my
son's eyes.

When my friend Celso saw my intention to look at the litera-
ture that Oswald was distributing, he took it and threw it
in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was
watching the scene pushed Oswald by the arm. I tried to
come near to Oswald to hit him, but when he saw what were
my intentions, he put his arms down as an X and he said,
"OK, Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me" and put his face
in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the old hand
that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I
understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that mo-
ment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to
the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed
another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his cre-
dentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba
Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really
interesting. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing
in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Mitchell. Later, in Novem-
ber the police found that the rifle that killed President Ken-
尼迪 was bought under the name of A. Mitchell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to
appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court.
During the trial, I showed the Judge the "Guidebook for
Marines" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one
who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infil-
trate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed
the charges against us and fined Oswald \$500. That day,
August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed
Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizen.

The next day I was contacted by television Bill Smiley
who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Smiley the
address but I asked him why he was looking for him. Bill
said he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. An-
other time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he
would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio pro-
gram to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by com-
munism they don't permit the ones who love freedom and

democracy to do the same thing. I asked him if he was
sure that Oswald was a communist. He said he was sure.
I asked him if he was sure that Oswald was a communist.
He said he was sure. I asked him if he was sure that
Oswald was a communist. He said he was sure. I asked him
if he was sure that Oswald was a communist. He said he
was sure. I asked him if he was sure that Oswald was a
communist. He said he was sure. I asked him if he was
sure that Oswald was a communist. He said he was sure.

On August 13, Oswald was taken to the
—this time in front of the...
company of...
of the... this time...
size Street.

I asked my friend...
pro-Cuban...
from him. That night...
and was talking...
my friend's name...
beginning Oswald...
frankly. He put my...
ber of the...
ervative Oswald's...
spoke to her in...
language. Oswald...
of the...
by Fidel Castro's...
a fight would...
wonderfully...
Oswald...
I...
and...
Oswald, especially...
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of the...
Oswald...
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Is it possible...

... of 1941 George
... who would even try to infiltrate
the Cubans in exile in New Orleans
... could try to infiltrate
... are anti-Castro organizations? Could
... be qualified as a
... likely not? He could be a nut, but not a likely one because
... he was a member of the international movement of nuts who
... are trying to destroy the western civilization.

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a
communist because he had been disenchanted by Khrushchev and
that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But,
why is Castro? Castro is the head of all operations in the
Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one to
exist there are now other heads, at least he is the most
vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald
did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro
until he became so strong that the United States would not
have any other alternative than to coexist with him.

There are some people who are asking ... what were
Oswald and Castro looking for with Kennedy's assassination?
About this, there is one answer divided in two parts: (1)
With relation to Cuba; (2) With relation to the internal
front of the United States.

With Relation to Cuba. Kennedy could not forget admit
Castro's presence in Cuba. There was coming the electoral
campaign and everybody knew that Kennedy's opponents, not
only outside but inside his Party, would start a guerrilla
campaign using Cuba as the center of it. Kennedy was con-
scious of what was coming and many people were expecting
something to happen before the elections that would defeat
the Kennedy's position and make him win the election.
Among the Cubans in exile was running the race of a so-
called "Operation Judas" which meant that Castro would be
overthrown from inside with Moscow's compliance to put in
power a neutralist government headed by his enemies. There
were a lot of articles and speeches that were written and told about Ken-
nedy's assassination talking about the "Operation Judas".

Informed by his friends inside the United States, Castro
thought that it was a good idea to let Kennedy know that he
was informed about the plans and that he would not accept
his execution. Castro just at the moment of the assassination
is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the
solution of the "Operation Judas". In that situation, when by
instigation and due to the fact he went to a reception at the
Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and ex-
press it in this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and show it. If
U.S. leaders should think that if they are still wanting plans
to eliminate Cuba leaders they themselves will be killed."

With that threat of death against the leaders of the coun-
try, Castro was stating that he would not admit his death
in the assassination, among the Cubans in exile and even more in
some areas of Latin America, were commencing about "O-
peration Judas".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Fernando Penabaz-
Cano, said on September 10, 1963, in a radio address, before
the Cuban people, that he was a member of the international
League of Nations.

"Kennedy is the killer of his times ... and the man
of the hour. Another President of all times," Castro said.
Fidel Castro Batista was the Cuban dictator caused by Castro's
revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle
to oppose us they cannot win ... Kennedy is a criminal," Cav-

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...the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...
...the rights and the wrongs of liberty for you and for me...
...America to stand for Cuba...
...people of this country...
...the rights and the wrongs of liberty...
...the right of Saint Germain...
...what it was...
...the Communist... and particularly with the Communist...

Immediately a campaign started against the rights and the Cuban people. It was impossible to justify that we were the American people. It made no difference that we were the rights were shared equally - for the situation was different. The accused was a Communist and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation - all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination - that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

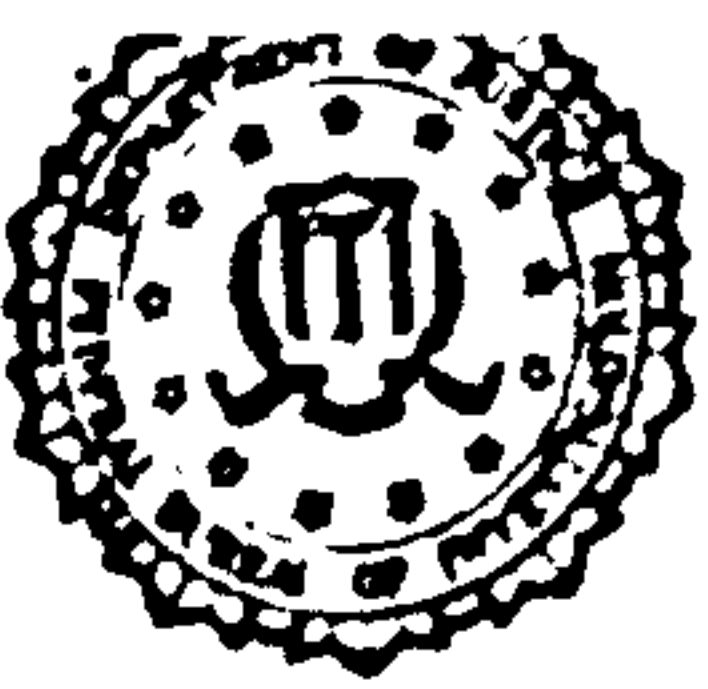
The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a letter of death because I claimed an innocent and that day I would have to pay for it. That night November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a traitor. He tried to deny facts as public as the whole world saw on Radio with Dr. Henry Oswald and that Oswald had gone to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

At the time I was in Cuba...
November 27, 1963...
10,000 Cubans...
...Cuba was very...
...killed in the fight against...
...human beings in slavery in Eastern Europe...
...to all the truth and...
...land...
...to all the truth and...
...land...

As the American people know by now, the Henry Clay...
...instigated by Jack Ruby...
...The organization which I represented...
...Cuba...
...late 1962 and early 1963...
...death for the...
...in 1958...
...Cuba...
...tourist...
...were...
...The American people...
...Cuba...

Henry Clay...
Oswald...
...the...
...The...
...the...
...will be...
...territory...
COMMITTEE FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

25 for \$1; 200 for \$5; 500 for \$10
Committee for the Abolition of Slavery



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a newsletter by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Delegate in the New Orleans area of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), which translated means the Student Revolutionary Directorate, dated June, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and written in Spanish. One paragraph of this newsletter in Spanish is translated below:

"..... BELIEVE IT OR NOT The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the death of President Kennedy at the hands of the confessed Castro-Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald. Well, the Warren Commission employed as a consultant at a salary of \$100.00 per day Mr. Norman Redlich. It so happens that this Mr. Redlich (according to information appearing in the 'Daily Oklahoman' of May 15, page 30) has been associated with various 'front' organizations of the U. S. Communist Party and has been an enthusiastic adherent to various Communist Party campaigns, among which, is the trip of the American 'students' to Red Cuba in violation of the regulations of the American Department of State. Let us await the report"

This same source also made available a pamphlet entitled "OSWALD: A Castro Agent in the United States." by Carlos Bringuier, DRE Delegation, P. O. Box 2606, N. O., La., a copy of which is attached.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 16 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1964 reporting information contained in the July 1 issue of the Dallas Morning News to the effect that Mrs. Earle Cabell saw a rifle in a window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time the President was assassinated. For your information, the Commission is in the process of making arrangements to take Mrs. Cabell's deposition next week in Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-15

4383

50-100-104

FBI OKLACITY

1118PM CST URGENT 7-10-64 TGF

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

FROM, OKLAHOMA CITY /105-783/ 1 P

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

[REDACTED] SECURITY OFFICER TEXHOMA LODGE, KINGSTON,

OKLAHOMA ADVISED MARINA OSWALD HER TWO CHILDREN, AN OLDER WOMAN,
AND WHITE MALE USING NAME DE CLAN P. FORD, ONE FOUR ZERO FIVE SEVEN,
BROOKCREST DALLAS, TEXAS, ARE REGISTERED IN CABINS THIRTY SEVEN AND
THIRTY EIGHT. HE ADVISED THEY HAVE BEEN THERE THREE OR FOUR DAYS AND
APPARENTLY PLAN TO STAY SEVERAL MORE. RESERVATIONS MADE BY FORD
UNDER NAME OSWALD UNIFORM CORPORATION, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION.

END

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FBI WASH DC

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FBI DALLAS

67-V13

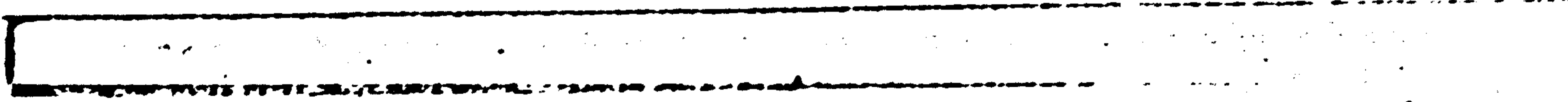
Handwritten: 10/10/64

REC-15

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REC'D
JUL 14 1964

58 JUL 15 1964



FBI

Date: 7/2/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

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

Re: Leak of Information as Carried in "The Dallas Morning News," 6/27 & 8/64

Enclosed are the following described newspaper articles concerning subcaption:

Article from "Fort Worth Star Telegram," dated 6/30/64, captioned, "MOTHER OF OSWALD DOESN'T KNOW DIARY'S SOURCE."

Editorial from "The Dallas Morning News," dated 7/2/64, captioned, "OSWALD DIARY."

Editorial by CHARLES A. GUY, of the "Avalanche-Journal," appearing in "The Dallas Morning News," 7/2/64, under the caption, "EDITOR PRAISES THE NEWS' SCOOP."

Article from "The Dallas Times Herald," dated 7/1/64, captioned, "DIARY CONTROVERSIES JOINS LIST OF OSWALD HASSLES."

Article from "The Dallas Times Herald," dated 7/1/64, captioned, "WADE DENIES DIARY LEAKED."

(3) - BUREAU (ENCS.-5)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah

(5)

58 JUL 15 1964

C. G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M.
Special Agent in Charge

EX-104
REC-15
6-100

20 JUL 4 1964

4385

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DL 100-10461

These articles have been reviewed for leads in connection with the investigation being conducted. They are being furnished the Bureau by airtel for its information.

Diary's Source

Reporter (Hugh Ainsworth) and ask him," Mrs. Oswald said. "If she refuses, they can demand contempt," she said. Mrs. Oswald says she has never, like the rest of the world, that this is Lee's

"I know he had 150 handwritten pages of a book manuscript. He wrote me about these from Russia and I know he wrote several New York publishers about having them published," she recalled.

She said the published diary excerpts strengthen her belief that her son was working for

the U. S. government when he went to Russia in 1959.

"Since reading the notes thoroughly, I still see my son as a government agent of the United States, as I have been saying from the beginning," explained Mrs. Oswald.

t. Worth
Star Telegram
Worth, Texas

30/64

Jack Butler
John Ellis

ation:

Office: Dallas

Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mother of Oswald Doesn't Know Diary's Source

A diary purportedly telling of Lee Harvey Oswald's days in Russia was not given to a Dallas newspaper by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, she declared Tuesday.

"I do not know where the diary came from," the alleged assassin's mother told the Star-Telegram at her home.

2220 Thomas Pl. "I make this statement now in order that the public might know that never, at any time, have I had the diary in my possession."

She added, however, that she is "delighted and grateful that the notes were published."

The Dallas Morning News published the diary in copy-

righted stories last week. The Warren Commission, investigating the death of President John F. Kennedy, has asked the FBI to determine the source of the diary.

"I don't understand why the FBI has been asked to investigate. All the Warren Commission has to do is subpoena that

Dallas reporter Hugh Downs and ask him," Mrs. Oswald said. "If he refuses, they can do nothing to him in contempt," she commented. Mrs. Oswald says she has assumed, like the rest of the public, that this is Lee's diary."

"Ft. Worth
Star-Telegram"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: _____
Edition: _____
Author: _____
Editor: John H. ...
Title: _____

Character: _____
or
Classification: _____
Submitting Office: Dallas
 Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Diary

ON THIS PAGE today is an editorial by Charles A. Guy, editor of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, praising The News for publishing Lee Oswald's diary and twitting the Warren Commission for wanting to investigate how our staff secured it. We appreciate Mr. Guy's words.

The furore caused by our news beat is somewhat baffling to this newspaper's reporters and editors, who are accustomed to giving readers news and comment without stirring up a national fuss. But if a fuss results, a fuss there will be, because The News—Warren Commission or not—intends, in the words of managing editor Jack Krueger, "to report every important piece of news to its readers to the limit of its ability."

If the commission wants to investigate how and why we published this diary, it can begin now. But the commission knows that millions of words on its investigation of the Nov. 22 tragedy here have been published by American news media, most of the stories being leaks attributed to "sources close to the commission."

Why is The News singled out for doing its duty in the best traditions of journalism? It has violated no trust. It has kept one, in giving the public a legitimate and important development in the day's news. Has the time come when a newspaper cannot go

out and gather news and publish it without first asking permission of some government agency or commission?

The Warren Commission, in its deliberations, has set no ground rules for the press. Justice Warren himself was quoted in this newspaper on March 5 as saying that "this commission does not operate in a secret way." And it shouldn't, because the facts it is gathering constitute one of the biggest news stories of this century—but more important, they are facts that belong to the American public and not to the commission. The diary of Lee Oswald is a part of that story. The commission's job is to evaluate the diary; the newspaper's job is to print it, because the public had no assurance that its contents would otherwise have been revealed.

Frankly, The News is surprised that such a commotion would be raised over a newspaper's doing what it should in a free society. The press is the main force in public life which can give a democracy the information it must have to function freely. The News feels that the people of this republic want a free and unfettered press which, in the day-by-day performance of its highest duty, is not chained by whim, threat and unnecessary restriction.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD DIARY

Editor Praises The News' Scoop

The following editorial by editor Charles A. Guy of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal appeared in that newspaper Wednesday morning.

ACTION of the Warren Commission to request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the publication of the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald by The Dallas Morning News would be tinged with wry humor were it not for the fact that the "request" marks still another example of the federal government's reliance on its police in dealing with a public issue.

The group headed by the controversial Chief Justice Earl Warren apparently has taken umbrage over the fact that the Dallas newspaper (1) got hold of the Oswald diary and printed it without asking prior Warren Commission "approval;" and (2) gave the public, by way of its own pages and the press services as well, additional insight into the thoughts and theories of Lee Oswald which the Warren Commission previously had neglected to do.

WHATEVER ELSE the incident proves, it brings to public attention once again that a well-directed news staff, composed of able reporters and editors, can give the American people information rightfully theirs more quickly and completely than some "official body."

The Warren Commission has been investigating the Kennedy assassination for six months. Up to now it has given to the people very little information of whatever its findings may have been up to this date.

Perhaps the reason is that the commission's findings contain little or nothing not previously reported on the day of the tragedy and over the days immediately following.

As a matter of fact, The Dallas News publication of the Oswald diary is the only major, new piece of material about the suspected slayer which didn't get wide dissemination months ago.

WE SUGGEST that "inviting the FBI to investigate" the discovery of the diary was completely unnecessary; that a telephone call from Earl Warren to Ted Dealey, Joe Dealey or Jack Krueger—or anybody else in authority in the newspaper organization—would have gotten just as much information as the federal police will get.

Newspapers which down through the years win reputations like that of The Dallas News for thoroughness and excellence aren't run by people who scare easily, even when they arouse the displeasure of powerful political figures and their police arm.

When the FBI descends upon the premises of The Dallas Morning News, it will not have to flush out anybody hiding under a desk.

In finding, and publishing, the rambling diary of Lee Oswald, The Dallas News did more than make public a document of widespread public interest and, hence, complete an unwritten agreement every newspaper has with subscribers to furnish them all the news possible.

In addition, it scored a news beat of major proportions in the best tradition of the business it represents.

Members of the Warren Commission may chafe over being left at the post but, as the boys say, that's the way the cookie crumbles.

COINCIDENTAL to the Warren Commission's announced interest in how The Dallas News got the Oswald diary, the same night's news wires carried still another angle to the assassination's aftermath. From faraway Poland, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy was quoted in a speech delivered in Krakow that his brother was slain by a man working alone, that the perpetrator of the crime was Lee Harvey Oswald and that, in the opinion of the attorney general, "ideology did not motivate the act."

Up to now there has been no word that the Warren Commission also will ask the FBI to look into those statements, although nowhere in them was there indication that they had been earlier "approved" for public dissemination.

This leads to the thought that the Warren Commission is not so much concerned with what is said about Oswald and his nefarious activities as it is with who says it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date

Edition

Author

Editor Jack B. Krueger

Title

Character

or

Classification

Submitting Office Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

INVOLVING COMMISSION

Diary Controversy Joins List of Oswald Hassles

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The controversy over the Oswald diary joins the list of hassles involving the Warren Commission over matters unrelated to the actual assassination of President Kennedy.

The commission has been criticized as planning to withhold evidence, failing to answer European doubts, and hiring a security risk.

But ironically, none of the controversy has concerned directly the primary reason for the commission's existence—the events of Nov. 22 in Dallas.

In fact, Warren Commission members have told many persons privately that their eventual report will not seriously alter the popular conception of the assassination.

Chief Justice Earl Warren touched off the commission's first hassle on Feb. 3 when he inadvertently said some evidence would not be reported "in our lifetime."

MEANING DISTORTED

To the small group of reporters talking with the chief justice, it was apparent the commission chairman was referring only to general security matters not ac-

tually related to the assassination.

For instance, he had earlier alluded to measures for the protection of a president and our intelligence situations in Russia and Mexico, where Oswald has visited.

The remark, however, was picked up without qualification in Europe and other places. The commission was immediately criticized for willfully plotting to withhold important evidence about Kennedy's death.

Warren later clarified his remark but the damage had been done.

The next furor to swirl about the commission resulted from the fantastic theories about the assassination being circulated in Europe.

MAINTAIN INNOCENCE

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and her New York lawyer, Mark Lane, augmented the matter by maintaining Oswald's innocence.

The great majority of newspaper and magazines scoffed at the European doubts and Mrs. Oswald's claims but they were given wide circulation. Eventually, a number of public figures demanded the commission break its

silence and officially confirm Oswald's lone guilt.

The commission declined and the European press still continues to publish theories purporting to show Kennedy's death was arranged by the Texas oil interests and right-wing extremists.

The third hassle broke in early May when a commission staff member was found to belong to an organization cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee as being a Communist front.

TERSE ANSWER

Newspapers all over the country quickly jumped on the commission.

The commission's only answer was a terse statement that all staff members had been investigated and cleared for their positions.

Nowadays, the commission is waiting for the FBI to investigate publication of parts of Lee Harvey Oswald's Russian diary. The FBI report won't say anything about the death of President Kennedy. But it should set the stage for an interesting hassle between the commission and the city which released the diary without its authorization.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. Hoffnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WADE DENIES DIARY LEAKED

DA Claims Oswald's Chronicle Not Released Through Office

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said the diary, because it has not been daily Wednesday in copy of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary was released by his office.

Mr. Wade said that he had a copy of the diary in a locked safe in his office and that he presumed a set of Oswald papers buried in one of his assistant's office also included the diary. But he added that the published copy did not come from his office.

Meanwhile, there other developments followed publication of the diary.

FBI sources in Dallas said the federal agency has not begun an investigation of the release of

the diary, because it has not been asked too.

● An attorney for Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, said he does not believe anyone has a legal right to print the diary and then copyright the story containing excerpts from it.

● The county auditor's office was preparing to pay a firm for reproduction work on what is believed to be copies of the Oswald papers.

"I will say a copy of the diary has not been released from this office," Mr. Wade said.

ON VACATION

The district attorney said his assistant, William Alexander, who was assigned to bring the files up to date, is still on vacation. But Mr. Wade said an investigator in his office told him that prior to Mr. Alexander's going on vacation, the Oswald papers were in a locked place in the assistant district attorney's office.

The copy in his own office, Mr. Wade said, was sealed and locked in his safe. The seal was not broken, he said.

William A. McKenzie, attorney for Marina Oswald, said that he had learned of the sale of the diary to American and possibly foreign newspapers.

"In a telephone conversation with Monroe Gensler, vice president of the New York Journal-American, I was told that his papers had purchased the right to publish the diary from The Dallas Morning News and that the New York Journal-American printed the diary and the accompanying

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McNight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

ENCLOSURE

stories on the same days as the Dallas News."

Mr. McKenzie asserted that the diary was the property of Mr. Oswald and added that he had been told "that it has been sold to papers and magazines throughout the world."

MAGAZINE CONTACTS

Mr. McKenzie said he had been contacted repeatedly by a large weekly magazine that wished to purchase the rights from "the proper person to sell the rights—Marina Oswald. The magazine emphatically stated it did not wish to purchase from those who obviously did not have the right to sell the diary."

"My concern about this matter is twofold," said the attorney. "First, I want to know who released the diary, and why. Secondly, I am concerned about protection of individual rights in this country and the legal processes enforcing same."

Upon being asked his opinion about the diary being distributed to other news media, Mr. McKenzie said: "I do not personally think that anyone has a legal right to print the diary and then copy right the story containing excerpts from the diary and sell same to other news media."

Meanwhile, The Times Herald learned that the county auditor's office was preparing to make payment in the amount of \$174.62 to Revordak Corp. at 1605 Stemmons Freeway for the June 2 delivery of two rolls of 35 millimeter microfilm (100 feet each), which is believed to have contained photocopies of the Oswald papers.

Also delivered were 2,271 feet

of 11-inch electroprints, believed to be 1,800 sheets. This would be a visual reproduction of the microfilm.

A spokesman at the county auditor's office said that the practice was to have an agency or a firm to bring microfilm negatives to the county office from which copies are made.

The invoice for billing the district attorney's office for the work referred to by reporters to the Jack Ruby case.

Mr. Wade said he was not sure where the film was secured by his agents, but that he believed it came from the Dallas Police Department.