

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 198

COPY 8

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan;  
1 - Mr. Stokes

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 3, 1964, in response to a request in your letter dated July 28, 1964, concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been a subscriber to the Russian language newspaper "Nashe Vremya."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

4585

AUG 6 1964

BY COURIER SVC.  
42 AUG - 6  
COMM - FBI

REC 40

AUG 6 11 25 AM '64  
REC'D READING ROOM  
B I

Enclosures (2)

Re: [Handwritten]

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

JCS:lr  
(6)

ST-105

NOTE: Commission in relet asked us to determine if Oswald may have been a subscriber to Russian paper named herein between 1956 and 1959. Letterhead by SF shows not possible to establish this as publisher of paper died in 6-64 and following his death, all records, including subscription lists have been destroyed.

64 AUG 2 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Swanson

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 14, 1964, wherein you requested the results of any interviews with the owners of a washateria located in Lee Harvey Oswald's neighborhood and the results of an investigation conducted at the Dobbs House Restaurant, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, setting forth the desired information.

BY COURIER SVC.  
 43 AUG - 6  
 COMM - FBI

REC-42 105-12354586  
 Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 AUG 7 1964

Enclosures (2)

HCS/bec  
(7)

NOTE:

We previously interviewed owner of a laundry, who stated Oswald had done business with him on one occasion. He had never seen Ruby in the neighborhood and knew of no connection between them. Commission requested interview of present and former owners of the washateria. We had also previously interviewed several employees of Dobbs House Restaurant, where one waitress said she had seen Oswald in the restaurant.

AUG 12 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D - READING ROOM  
 AUG 6 2 22 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 7/31/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (44-24016)  
 FROM SAC DALLAS (44-1639)  
 SUBJECT JACK L. RUBY;  
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD -  
 VICTIM  
 CR

ReBuairtel 7/23/64 which transmitted Commission's letter dated 7/20/64 requesting investigation of a rumor made known to the Commission by one MARK GODDARD, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD attempted to rent a room in an apartment house near RUBY's residence, in which apartment house HARRY OLSEN, former Dallas policeman, and his wife, "Kathy Kay" COLEMAN, a former RUBY stripper, resided.

Enclosed are ten copies of letterhead memorandum covering requested investigation.

3 Bureau (Enc. 10)  
 2-Dallas

MCC:vm  
 (5)

30-ENCLOSURE

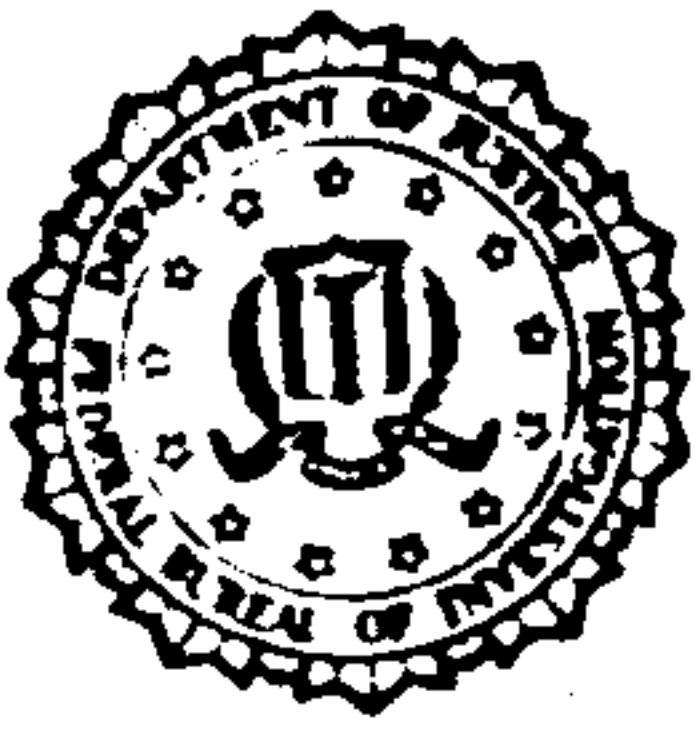
CC - Wick

18 AUG 3 1964

NOT RECORDED  
 170 AUG 7 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 AUG 12 1964 Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
July 31, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated July 20, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy transmitted a copy of a letter directed to the Commission by one Mark Goddard.

In Mr. Goddard's letter he reported the owner of Lorene's Beauty Shop, Dallas, Texas, had told that her friend, a Mrs. Hall, who manages an apartment house on Ewing Avenue, near the residence of Jack L. Ruby, had been approached by Lee Harvey Oswald, in person and using his true name, to rent an apartment. It was further alleged that at the time, a Dallas policeman and his wife, a stripper in a downtown night club, lived in the apartment building managed by Mrs. Hall.

The Commission noted that apparently Harry Olsen, ex-police officer, lived with his wife, "Kathy Kay" Coleman, one of Ruby's dancers, in the building where Oswald sought to rent. The Commission requested investigation of the rumor.

Attached hereto are reports of interviews with Mrs. Virginia Towery, owner of Lorene's Beauty Shop, 205 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, and Mrs. J. E. (Irene) Hall in the above regard.

Attachments

ENCLOSURE

Date 7/30/641

Mrs. J. E. (IRENE) HALL, 325 N. Ewing, Apartment 3, former manager of apartments at 321 and 325 N. Ewing, advised as follows:

She became manager of the apartments in December, 1962, when they were new. One of her first renters was Mrs. KATHY KAY COLEMAN with her two young daughters, who occupied Apartment 111, 321 N. Ewing.

A few months later, Mrs. COLEMAN told her she had married HARRY OLSEN, and he moved in with her. They resided together in the same apartment until about January, 1964, when they moved out. They caused no trouble of any kind while living there, and were regarded as satisfactory tenants.

Mrs. HALL recalled that a few days before President KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas she received a telephone call from an unidentified man asking if she had a sleeping room for rent. She replied that she did not, and there was no further contact with him.

A few days after the assassination, she recalled being at Lorene's Beauty Shop, 205 N. Beckley, and discussing the assassination with the owner, Mrs. VIRGINIA TOMERY, when it was mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was living in a room on North Beckley. Just to make conversation, and without any foundation, Mrs. HALL commented she had received a call from a man a few days earlier, inquiring about a sleeping room, and that it might possibly have been OSWALD. She meant it as a joke and just "beauty shop talk," since there was no reason to believe it was OSWALD.

On 7/27/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JOE B. ABERNATHY:vm Date dictated 7/27/64

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.

100 11322  
ENCLOSURE

Date 7/31/641

Mrs. VIRGINIA TOWERY, 122 N. Beckley Street, owner of Lorene's Beauty Shop, 205 N. Beckley Street, advised that a few days after President KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas, Mrs. J. E. (IRENE) HALL, a customer of hers, who was manager of apartments at 321-325 N. Ewing, made a comment at the beauty shop that she had received a call from an unidentified man inquiring as to whether she had a bedroom for rent. She told him no room was available. Mrs. HALL commented that it might possibly have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD since he was said to have rented a room in the Oak Cliff section.

Mrs. TOWERY stated she considered it to be "beauty shop talk," and placed no importance in the comment.

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on 7/27/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JOE B. ABERNATHY:vm Date dictated 7/27/64

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.

ENCLOSURE / 105

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>BALTIMORE</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>DALLAS</b>	DATE <b>7/27/64</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>7/23-24/64</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI</b>	TYPED BY <b>dfm</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - R - CUEA</b>	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated July 22, 1964.

- RUC -

### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No leads are being set out in this case in view of the nonspecific nature of the information and the proposed plans of Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport ANDREW ZARYK to Canada.

*Handwritten notes:*  
7/23/64  
2/1/64

*Handwritten:* OK + [unclear]

A\*  
COVER PAGE

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 10 - Bureau (105-82555) (REGISTERED MAIL) 4 - Dallas (100-10461) (REGIS. MAIL) 1 - WFO (105-37111) (REGIS. MAIL) 2 - Baltimore (105-7740)		105-7740-4587	REC-42
4 COPIES DESTROYED		NO DISSEM 1964	FOI-JS SP-103
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY	CIA	INS	Rec. Sec.
REQUEST RECD.			2 cop.
DATE FWD.	7-30-64	7-30-64	8-4-64
HOW FWD.			
BY			

**SOVIET SECTION**  
REC-41

79 AUG 12 1964



~~SECRET~~

UN. STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

Report of: SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
Date: July 27, 1964  
Field Office File #: BALTIMORE (105-7740) Bureau File #: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

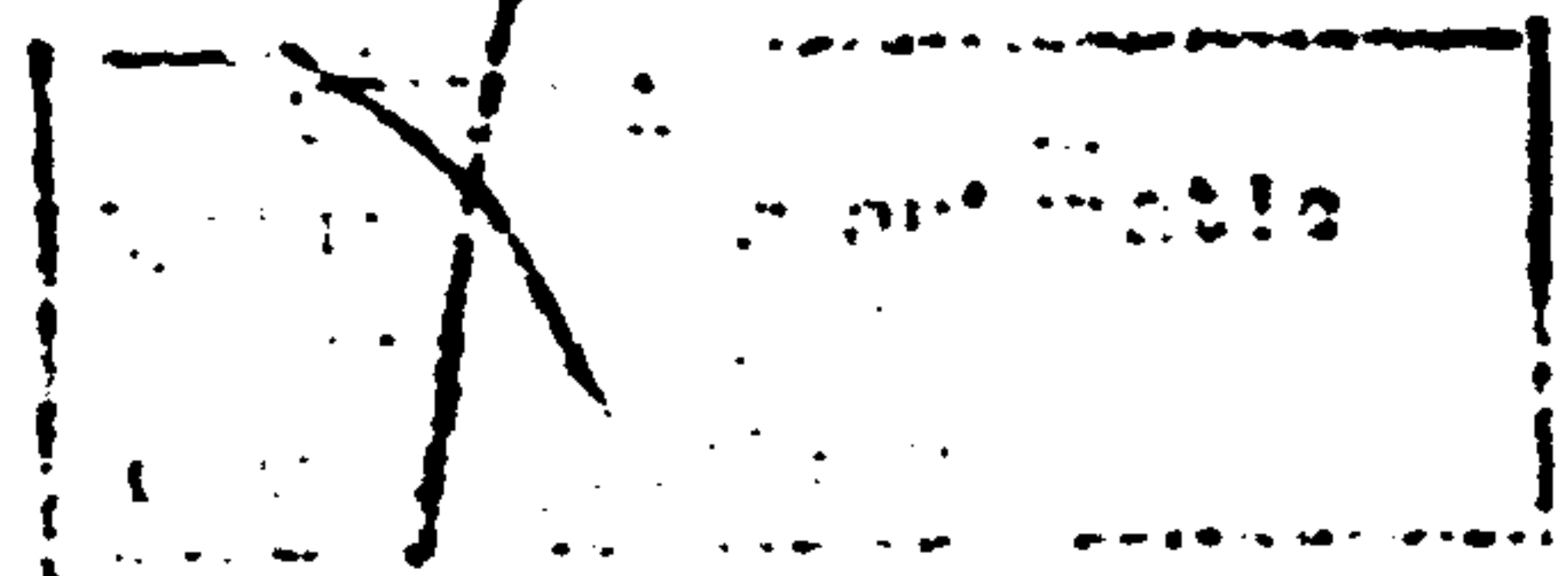
## Synopsis:

Dr. HENRY J. HOUSKA, M.D., 333 South East Avenue, Baltimore, stated to a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee that ANDREW ZARYK, 237 South Collington Street, Baltimore, Maryland, a patient appeared familiar with Soviet intelligence techniques, activities and operations and had undergone Soviet interrogation. HOUSKA believed ZARYK a former Soviet citizen and Lieutenant in Soviet Army. HOUSKA believed ZARYK possibly knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of his statements about OSWALD's one-time residence in Minsk, Russia, motivation for plot to assassinate President KENNEDY and involvement of JACK RUBY in murder of OSWALD. HOUSKA interviewed on July 23, 1964, and stated he based his opinion of ZARYK's knowledge of Soviet intelligence activities and interrogation techniques on graphic recital of personal experiences while prisoner of the Soviets in 1940-1941. HOUSKA stated ZARYK never claimed Soviet citizenship or military service, but appeared disciplined and alert which indicated military training to him. HOUSKA stated ZARYK did not admit any personal knowledge about OSWALD or JACK RUBY or their connection with assassination of President KENNEDY. Upon interview by FBI on July 23, 1964, ANDREW ZARYK, aka. ANDREI ZARYK said he was a Canadian citizen on visit to the U. S. ZARYK stated he was a prisoner of Soviets during 1940-1941 and subjected to long tedious and painful interrogation. ZARYK denied any Soviet citizenship

*Do not put  
CIA info in  
of 77 2000*

~~SECRET~~

12/4/75  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification



BA 105-7740

or military service. ZARYK claims no factual knowledge of Soviet intelligence services, activities and operations. ZARYK denies any travel to Minsk or any part of Russia in his lifetime. ZARYK denies any factual information regarding a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY, knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD or JACK RUBY. ZARYK admits he spent considerable time reading about the assassination and formed an opinion which he expounded to others, to the effect that interrogation tactics of Soviets, if used on JACK RUBY and MARINA OSWALD, might result in solution of a plot which may have originated in the Soviet Union. ZARYK admits his opinions and conclusions motivated by emotional distress over untimely death of President KENNEDY. Description of ZARYK set forth. Immigration and Naturalization Service advised ZARYK's Canadian visitor's visa had expired and deportation proceedings will be instituted.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

By memorandum dated July 16, 1964, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Washington, D. C., advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a current CIA employee furnished the following information concerning ANDREW ZARYK, 237 South Collington Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, which he received from a physician, Dr. HENRY J. HOUSKA, 333 South East Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. HOUSKA told the CIA employee that ZARYK was a medical patient who was a former Soviet citizen and Lieutenant in the Soviet Army. Dr. HOUSKA also stated to the CIA employee that ZARYK was familiar with Soviet intelligence techniques, espionage, counter-espionage and assassinations and that he at one time had undergone eleven weeks or eleven months of Soviet interrogation. It was Dr. HOUSKA's opinion that ZARYK possibly knew, or knew of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ZARYK told Dr. HOUSKA that OSWALD lived in Minsk, the location of the training center for Soviet assassination missions. According to Dr. HOUSKA, it was ZARYK's opinion that OSWALD was a trained assassin motivated by promise of a reward by the Soviets if he accomplished his mission and escaped but, if caught, the Soviets would deny any connection with him. ZARYK told Dr. HOUSKA that he believed the assassination of President KENNEDY was a Soviet plot and that

BA 105-7740

JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were acquainted with each other and that RUBY murdered OSWALD because OSWALD had been caught and was in the hands of American authorities. Dr. HOUSKA gave the CIA employee the impression that ZARYK had been in the United States only a short time, possibly two years or less.

July 27, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

Dr. HENRY J. HOUSKA, Medical Physician, 333 South East Street, Baltimore, Maryland, residence address 3214 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, voluntarily furnished the following information: Dr. HOUSKA has been treating as patients the family of ANDREW ZARYK, who reside at 237 South Collington Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, for the past four months. In conversation with ZARYK, Dr. HOUSKA gained the impression that ZARYK has been in the United States only a short time, possibly two years.

Dr. HOUSKA stated that he is very interested in the background stories of his patients, who are for the most part, displaced persons and foreign-born. On the few visits to Dr. HOUSKA's office, ZARYK impressed HOUSKA with his familiarity of Soviet interrogation techniques, and stated he at one time had undergone eleven weeks or eleven months of Soviet interrogation. ZARYK created the impression in Dr. HOUSKA's mind that he was well versed in Soviet intelligence techniques because he, himself, had been a victim of their oppression. Dr. HOUSKA stated that ZARYK never indicated to him any former Soviet citizenship or military rank in the Soviet Army, but that his mannerisms conveyed the military bearing of a disciplined and alert lieutenant in the service of a Soviet or Soviet-dominated nation. Dr. HOUSKA said he had considered inviting ZARYK to speak at a professional meeting of doctors in his neighborhood on Soviet intelligence and other topics.

On the subject of President KENNEDY's assassination, ZARYK told Dr. HOUSKA that since LEE HARVEY OSWALD once lived in Russia, he may have possibly been trained in Minsk, the location of a training center for Soviet assassination missions. Therefore, he felt OSWALD, as a trained assassin, was motivated by the promise of a reward by the Soviets if successful in the mission to assassinate President KENNEDY, but would be doomed if caught. ZARYK told Dr. HOUSKA in his opinion the assassination of President KENNEDY was a Soviet plot and JACK RUBY was a part of the plot. It was RUBY's duty to murder OSWALD because OSWALD had been caught and was in the hands of American authorities.

-4-

On 7/23/64 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 105-7740  
 by SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI dfm Date dictated 7/27/64

2

BA 105-7740

-- Dr. HOUSKA stated as a result of the above statements by ZARYK, he was led to believe that ZARYK possibly knew, or knew of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's activities prior to returning to the United States. Dr. HOUSKA did not solicit any added information or verification from ZARYK on his opinion of President KENNEDY's assassination, and ZARYK did not volunteer any other information on the subject.

Dr. HOUSKA stated he knew nothing about ZARYK's background other than the statements made by ZARYK to him that he was a victim of Soviet interrogations and related techniques.

\*\*

July 27, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

ANDREW ZARYK, sheet metal helper, 237 South Collington Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished the following information voluntarily:

ZARYK stated that he was born ANDREI CARYK March 17, 1920, at Zerwanycia, Ukraine, the eldest son of DMYTRO and ANNA HARKOT-GARYK, whose present address is 237 South Collington Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. ZARYK said he legally changed the spelling of his Ukrainian surname from CARYK to ZARYK after arrival in Canada in 1948. ZARYK stated he is a Canadian citizen but since 1956 has been making frequent trips to the United States to visit his parents in Baltimore.

ZARYK's wife, MARIA, nee BYLO, was born on July 29, 1929, at Zerwanycia, Ukraine; his son, ROMAN DMYTRO, was born June 10, 1957, at Toronto, Canada; his daughter, ANNA SOFIA, was born July 10, 1960, at Toronto, Canada.

ZARYK stated his brother, TEODOR GARYK, is an employee of the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. Another brother, MIKHAIL GARYK, is employed by the Continental Can Company, Baltimore, Maryland. ZARYK's two sisters, ANASTASIA OLEKSIUK, and PARANIA MAKSYMIUK are married, housewives, and reside in Baltimore, Maryland.

Since November, 1961, ZARYK and family have lived in the United States on a visitor's permit, returning every six months for a period of about two weeks to comply with Canadian immigration requirements. ZARYK said he understood that he could continue to maintain his residence and his employment in the United States on this basis, as long as he paid his income taxes and social security taxes. He said he filed an Alien's Address Report Form #I-53, in January, 1964, with the local Immigration and Naturalization Service Office.

ZARYK said he is employed as a sheet metal helper by the Lenderking Metal Products Company, Incorporated, 1000 South

-6-

On 7/23/64 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 105-7740  
by SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI dfm Date dictated 7/27/64

BA 105-7740

Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. His wife, MARIA, is employed as a charwoman by Commercial Credit of Maryland, Incorporated 300 North St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

ZARYK and his family make their Baltimore home at the residence of his parents, 237 South Collington Avenue, and list 123 Kendall Avenue, Toronto, Canada, as their most recent Canadian address. It is ZARYK's intention to eventually file application for citizenship in the United States.

ZARYK furnished the following background data on himself: He attended public school at Belejiw, Poland, while his father was employed as a secretary in the Polish government from 1921 to 1939, under the regimes of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI and others. During the war between Poland and Germany, Russians entered the city and he was sent home to Zerwanycia. He learned the Russians were looking for him and to avoid military service he spent three months in the Polish underground. However, he was picked up by the Soviet military secret police in August, 1940, and sent to jail in Stanislav. He was interrogated extensively during the ensuing 11-month period by the N.K.V.D. and urged to give false testimony about his father's political activities against the Soviet government. He steadfastly refused and thereupon was subjected to painfully persuasive tactics on occasion to change his story about his father.

One of the methods described by ZARYK as used by his interrogators was the tactic of placing his hands in the space between the edge of the door and the frame and then slowly closing the door, thus wedging the fingers in a vise-like grip. Sharp long needles would then be placed under the fingernails of ZARYK's hands until the pain became unbearable and the desired testimony would be forthcoming.

ZARYK escaped from the Soviet jail on July 7, 1941, and made his way to Chortkow where he was conscripted as a farm laborer and taken to Germany in 1942. From 1945 to 1948 he spent his time in a Displaced Persons camp in Munich working on a police detail. In November, 1948, he emigrated to Canada, where he secured work in a Hydro-Electric plant near Mattawa, Canada. In 1950 he moved to Toronto, Canada, where he married his present wife. He held various unskilled jobs in Canada during the period 1950-1961.

ZARYK denied he had ever been a Soviet citizen or member of a Soviet or Soviet-dominated Army. He said he never

3

BA 105-7740

had or claimed to have any knowledge of Soviet intelligence services, activities and operations. He said the only experience he encountered with Soviet intelligence units was during long painful and tedious interrogations to which Ukrainians, Poles and others suspected of activity against the Soviets were exposed. These interrogations, ZARYK claims, have forever established in his mind the ruthless and methodical methods which the Soviets use to get the desired results. He said he had never visited or traveled to Minsk or any part of Russia and any knowledge of Minsk's importance to the Soviet intelligence setup has been realized by reading books and newspapers.

ZARYK said he has no factual information regarding any plot to assassinate President KENNEDY. ZARYK stated he had no personal knowledge of or acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, his wife, or JACK RUBY.

ZARYK said he spent considerable time reading papers, periodicals and pamphlets about the KENNEDY assassination and had concluded in his own mind that OSWALD was a trained assassin, who was schooled by the Soviets to complete his mission for a promise of a reward if successful. However, ZARYK believes because of OSWALD's capture and arrest by the police, JACK RUBY, an acquaintance of OSWALD, murdered OSWALD to silence him forever.

ZARYK believes that if JACK RUBY were subjected to interrogation tactics, similar to the ones used on ZARYK as well as other prisoners of the Soviets, RUBY might produce the solution of a plot which may have had its beginnings in the Soviet Union. ZARYK said he would also question the sincerity of MARINA OSWALD, since her departure from Soviet Russia as OSWALD's wife appeared to be arranged very easily. ZARYK did not have any basis for his feeling about MARINA OSWALD, except to comment that she "is a Russian at heart." ZARYK stated that he discussed his theory on tactics for use in interrogating spies and enemies of the United States Government, as well as JACK RUBY, with several Baltimore people, among whom was his family physician, Dr. HENRY J. HOUSKA.

ZARYK concluded that his personal impressions on handling individuals such as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were motivated by his emotional distress over the untimely death of a



4

BA 105-7740

man dear to all grateful citizens of countries behind the Iron Curtain, for whom President KENNEDY was a shining beacon of hope in an era of tragedy. He allowed that his convictions on the President's assassination may have caused some people to believe he was familiar with Soviet intelligence services and techniques to a greater degree than stated above.

The following is a description of ANDREW ZARYK:

Name:	ANDREW ZARYK, also known as ANDREI CARYK
Place and Date of Birth:	Zerwanycia, Ukraine, March 17, 1920
Marital Status:	Married; 2 children
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	208 pounds
Hair:	Black, curly, greying
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Ruddy
Build:	Stocky
Scars:	Mole, right cheek; fingernails - rough (scarred)

Date July 27, 19641

HERBERT LOVETT, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 707 Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, made available ANDREW ZARYK's Form I-53 "Address Report" filed with Immigration and Naturalization Service on January 29, 1964.

The form reflected that ZARYK was a visitor from Canada, who entered the United States at Niagara Falls, New York, on June 30, 1963. He listed his occupation as a sheet metal helper employed by the Lenderking Metal Products Company, Incorporated, 1000 South Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

ZARYK listed March 17, 1920, Ukraine, as his birth date and country of birth. He stated that he was visiting his parents residing at 237 South Collington Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In addition to ZARYK's Form I-53, three other similar forms were on file for MARIA, ROMAN DMYTRO and ANNA SOFIA, wife and children of ANDREW ZARYK.

Mr. LOVETT stated that no application for extension of visitor's permits had been filed by the ZARYKS and since original permits have expired in January, 1964, the ZARYKS are subject to deportation proceedings. He stated such proceedings will be instituted.

-10\*-

On 7/24/64 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 105-7740

by SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI dfm Date dictated 7/27/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad *YCS*

DATE: 7/31/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Anonymous Letters to the Attorney General and Walter Winchell

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Mesnig

On 7/28/64 the evidence described below was received in the Laboratory from Supervisor Rogge of the General Investigative Division. Qc4 through Qc6 had originally been submitted by the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division of the Department.

- Q1 Envelope addressed in part "Mr. Walter Winchell, c/o Journal American 220 South Street..."
- Q2 Two sheets of handwriting, first sheet of handwriting beginning "The following men have information about..."
- Q3 Second sheet of handwriting beginning "All these men are..."
- Qc4 Photocopy of three-page letter to "Robert F. Kennedy," first page beginning "To Robert F. Kennedy. Just a few lines to let you know that..."
- Qc5 Photocopy of second page containing list of names and addresses, first name and address in part "George Crogan 1414 Chalmers..."
- Qc6 Photocopy of third page beginning "They are former..."

It was concluded that the handwriting on Qc4 through Qc6 was written by the writer of Q1 through Q3, with the exception of the handwriting on the back of the envelope, Q1.

No indented writing of value was found on Q1 through Q3. Q3 bears the watermark "Fifth Avenue." Q2 contains a fragment of a watermark which may be a portion of the "Fifth Avenue" watermark. Paper bearing the "Fifth Avenue" watermark is handled exclusively by the F. W. Woolworth stores. Q1 does not contain any watermark or other identifying characteristic which would assist in determining the source of the envelope.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge)

GFV:em (6)  
79 AUG 18 1964

Memorandum Griffith to Conrad  
Re: Anonymous Letters to the  
Attorney General and  
Walter Winchell

Q1 through Qc6 were searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.

A separate memorandum will be submitted regarding the results of the latent fingerprint examination of Q1 through Q3. Q1 through Qc6 will be attached to the fingerprint report. Appropriate photographs have been made.

**ACTION:** This memorandum should be forwarded to attention of Supervisor Rogge in the General Investigative Division for appropriate handling.

recorded  
7/29/64  
kml

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE ✓

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
*Walter Winchell*

File #  
Lab. # D-455163 DJ

LATENT

LATENT

Examination requested by: AAG *J. Edgar Hoover*

L. 7/15/64

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 7/28/64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Mesnig

*In New York Lab - see 1-3-64*

*Two sheets of handwriting*

*7/30/64*

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope addressed in part "Mr. Walter Winchell  
c/o Journal American 220 South 8 Street..."
- Two sheets of handwriting, first
- Q2 Sheet of handwriting beginning "The following  
men have information about..."
- Q3 Second sheet of handwriting beginning "All these  
men are..."
- c Photocopy of
- Q4 Three-page letter to "Robert F. Kennedy," first  
page beginning "To Robert F. Kennedy. Just a  
few lines to let you know that..."
- Photocopy of
- Qc5 Second page contains list of <sup>names</sup> addressed, first  
address in part "George Grogan 1414 Chalmers..."
- Photocopy of
- Qc6 Third page beginning "They are former ...."

Q1-Qc6 SEARCHED (L.F.H) HW - 3A-3B-3C 3D-3E  
NY-VT-MASS-CONN-NJ-PENN

NO IDENT 7-30-64

**MR. TROTTER**

**8-3-64**

**S. F. Latona**

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

The attached envelope addressed to Walter Winchell, as well as the attached undated anonymous letters to Mr. Winchell and to the Attorney General, which allegedly furnish information re assassination of President Kennedy have been examined by the Latent Fingerprint Section for latent impressions, but none of value were developed.

Letters and envelope should be forwarded to General Investigative Division, attention SA Richard D. Rogge, Room 5730 JB, per request this Division.

**ACTION:**

**For information**

**Enc. (6)  
62-109060**

- 1 - Mr. Belmont**
- 1 - Mr. Conrad**
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach**
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)**
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)**
- 1 - SA Richard D. Rogge, Room 5730 JB**
- (1) - 105-82555 (Assassination)**
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)**

**RGW:sem/nma  
(12)**

**NOT RECORDED  
199 AUG 17 1964**

**79 AUG 18 1964**

F B I

Date: 8/4/64

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

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/28/64.

Attempts to locate PRISCILLA JOHNSON at  
Cambridge, Massachusetts negative to date.

Personnel at Russian Research Center, Harvard  
University, state JOHNSON on motor trip to Vermont, des-  
tination unknown, and that she is due to return week of  
8/10/64.

Boston will expedite interview when she returns.

3-Bureau (105-82555)  
1-New York (105-38431)(Info)  
1-Boston (89-43)  
DBC:mm  
(5)

REC-39

21 AUG 6 1964

EX-111

105-82555-1588  
SOVIET SECTION

58 AUG 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

30

8/6/64

CODE

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

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURAIRTEL AUGUST THREE LAST TRANSMITTING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM OF SAME DATE SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF YOUR INQUIRY CONCERNING QUOTE THE MLLITANT UNQUOTE.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PAGE FOUR, PARAGRAPH TWO, OF YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM OF AUGUST THREE LAST WHEREIN YOU REPORTED THAT MRS. PAINE ADVISED THAT ALL THREE OF THESE PAPERS ARRIVED ADDRESSED TO OSWALD AT TWO FIVE ONE FIVE WEST FIFTH STREET, IRVING, TEXAS, SOMETIME DURING THE PREVIOUS TWO WEEKS, SINCE OSWALD HAD NOT BEEN TO THE PAINE RESIDENCE DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THIS SENTENCE DOES NOT MAKE SENSE AND SHOULD BE CLARIFIED BY YOUR OFFICE. DETERMINE FROM MRS. PAINE THE APPROXIMATE DATES THE PAPERS ARRIVED AT HER RESIDENCE AND THE APPROXIMATE DATES SHE DESTROYED SUCH PAPERS. THE PART OF THE SENTENCE WHICH STATES THAT OSWALD HAD NOT BEEN TO THE PAINE RESIDENCE DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS OBVIOUSLY INCORRECT SINCE OSWALD IS KNOWN TO HAVE VISITED THE PAINE RESIDENCE THE NIGHT PRIOR

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

REL:pah  
(8)

VIA TELETYPE REC 39  
 AUG 6 1964  
 ENCIPHERED EX 100

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



TELETYPE TO DALLAS  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

TO THE ASSASSINATION. SUBMIT AN AMENDED PAGE TO YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER THAT THIS DATA CAN BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. ERRORS OF FORM SHOULD BE CHARGED TO PERSONNEL OF YOUR OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS IMPROPER REPORTING. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE:

Commission is attempting to determine if Oswald received the 10/14/63 issue of "The Militant" which contained a policy speech of Fidel Castro which was anti-U. S. and anti-Kennedy. Dallas interviewed Mrs. Ruth Paine re this matter, but in reporting results of her interview included a sentence which is not clear and, in part, incorrect.

NR.	062005
ENC.	1/23
BY	JJD
APPROVED BY	[Signature]
DATE	

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Mail Room
- 1 - Lenth

REC'D--READING ROOM  
 AUG 7 1 05 PM '64  
 B I

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated July 30, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

Also enclosed are two copies of a report of Special Agent Richard L. Wiehl dated July 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lydia Dymitruk, Internal Security - Russia." Lydia Dymitruk is an acquaintance of Marina Oswald and the enclosed report of Special Agent Wiehl sets forth additional data we have developed concerning Lydia Dymitruk.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

REC-40 1015-82555-115  
 Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 AUG 7 1964

BY COURIER SVC.  
 4 4 AUG - 7  
 COMM-FBI

ST-104  
 AUG 10 1964

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah  
 (9)

NOTE: These reports, consisting of 17 pages, have been approved by the supervisors and Mr. Malley. We have previously furnished the Commission with a report concerning Lydia Dymitruk and the enclosed report completes our inquiries concerning her. Lydia Dymitruk is a Russian emigre who had brief social contact with Marina Oswald. She currently is employed as a waitress in Dallas and sources who know her state she is of questionable morals, but they do not consider her subversive in any manner.

56 AUG 12 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>DALLAS</b>	DATE <b>7/21/64</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/26 - 6/22/64</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS</b>	TYPED BY <b>Jtc</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS-R - Cuba</b>	

EX-100

REFERENCE: Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 6/12/64, at New Orleans.  
New York airtel to Bureau, 7/7/64.

STATUS: P

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT GONZALES, LOUISIANA

As set forth in re New York airtel will locate and interview JERRY HERALD, photographer, Paris-Match Magazine, inasmuch as he accompanied Miss JEAN CAMPBELL on her interview with Mrs. WHITWORTH in the latter's store in Irving, Texas, and he should be interviewed re Mrs. WHITWORTH's comments on the alleged OSWALD visit to her store.

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: (10) - Bureau (105-82555)(RM) 3 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM) 2 - New Orleans (100-16601) 2 cc to [unclear] by [unclear]		7 23 1964	REC-40
		6 JUL 27 1964	

*cc [unclear]*

**66 AUG 12 1964**

NO

100-16601

During New York Office interview with Miss CAMPBELL, she telephonically contacted Paris-Match Magazine, New York and was informed that JERRY HERALD's address is P. O. Box 81, Gonzales, Louisiana.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The period of this report is unusually long as it represents a compilation of all data previously submitted by the New Orleans Office in letterhead memorandum form but not included in prior reports submitted by the New Orleans Office.

The translation mentioned on page 18 was done by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS.

B\*  
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy for

Report of: SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS Office: NEW ORLEANS  
Date: July 21, 1964  
File Number: 100-16601 Bureau File: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

## Synopsis:

Comments of anti-Castro Cubans contained in newspaper article at Shreveport, La. include statement of opinion that inflammatory speeches against the United States and President KENNEDY helped incite OSWALD to assassinate the President. Cost of travel New Orleans - Houston and New Orleans - Laredo by Greyhound and Trailways bus lines set forth as \$9.70 and \$20.25, respectively. Miss KATY SUE MEREDITH identified as "Maid of Cotton" who allegedly visited New Orleans, 2/22/64. Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, New Orleans, displayed color photos of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1, and she stated she has never observed similar luggage in possession of OSWALD while he resided 4905 Magazine St. Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS advised the photo designated as Exhibit A1 resembled the 2 bags that OSWALD was carrying as OSWALD was observed by them running to catch a bus at New Orleans. Other observations made by Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS set forth. No record located in New Orleans newspapers for period 4/24/63 to 9/30/63 relative to a visit to New Orleans by RICHARD NIXON during that period. Inquiry at U. S. Department of State, Passport Agency, New Orleans, revealed no records maintained by that Agency which would identify individuals who made application for passport from 6/17/63 to 7/1/63. Administrative method for handling of passport applications at New Orleans set forth. Copy of the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, 8/21/63, obtained. Data re CARLOS BRINGUIER set forth.

- P -

NO 100-16601

DETAILS:

Comments of anti-Castro Cubans re Oswald

The "Shreveport Times," Shreveport, Louisiana, issue of April 26, 1964, reported a talk made by Dr. JOSE GARCIA-MONTEZ, former Prime Minister of Cuba, before approximately 200 delegates to the 84th Annual Louisiana Press Association Convention at the LeSands Western Hills Hotel, Bossier City, on April 25, 1964.

This article reports Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ as stating that inflammatory speeches against the United States and President KENNEDY helped incite LEE OSWALD to assassinate the President. This article quoted GARCIA-MONTEZ as stating:

"Oswald was a devoted Fidelista as was proved by his activities in New Orleans before the assassination, and he must have known of Castro's speeches in which he said he feared rapprochement between Russia and the United States and called the President a 'ruffian' and leaders of the United States 'gangsters and pirates.' "

GARCIA-MONTEZ is further quoted as stating:

"I do not say that Castro induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy, what I do say is that the peculiar plant of Castro ideology was responsible for that murder of the President of the United States. If Castro would not have been helped by the United States Government to win power or if his regime would have been suppressed at the Bay of Pigs or before, the President of the United States would be alive today."

This article contained a photograph of Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ and SERGIO ROJAS, former Cuban Ambassador to Great Britain, showing Dr. GARCIA-MONTEZ holding a picture reportedly taken at a Castro rally before the assassination of President KENNEDY, which picture bears the inscription "Here lies Kennedy. The Cuban revolution killed him."

SERGIO ROJAS was also reported to have made a talk to this convention, both GARCIA-MONTEZ and ROJAS expressed

NO 100-16601

dissatisfaction with the restrictions placed by the United States on efforts of Cuban refugees to take action against the Cuban Government.

Cost of Travel via Bus - New Orleans-Houston,  
New Orleans-Laredo

1Date 5/6/64

EMILE REIMHERR, Terminal Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, 1710 Tulane Avenue, advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via Greyhound Bus Lines on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was \$9.70.

Mr. REIMHERR further advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was \$20.25.

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On 4/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/bap Date dictated 5/4/64



1Date 5/5/64

MAJOR GREEN, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Company, 1314 Tulane Avenue, advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was \$9.70.

Mr. GREEN further advised that the total cost of one way bus transportation via his company on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was \$20.25.

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*122* 5

On 4/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/bap Date dictated 5/4/64

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.

NO

100-16601

Data re "Maid of Cotton"

Date 5/8/641

ARTHUR W. HYLAND, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 231 Carondelet, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that a female who had officially been designated as the "Maid of Cotton" but also known as the "Cotton Queen" arrived in New Orleans during February, 1964, on a promotion tour sponsored by D. H. Holmes, a New Orleans Department Store. He informed that he did not know the date of her arrival in New Orleans but recalled that she arrived by airplane at New Orleans International Airport.

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- 7 -

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gml/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

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.

Date 5/8/641

Mr. C. CONNELL, Control Agent, Eastern Airlines, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Eastern Airlines Flight 202 originates in Miami, Florida, with stops in Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. This flight terminates at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Mr. CONNELL stated that Flight 202 is scheduled to leave Miami, Florida at 7:00 AM and that a list of passengers aboard this flight for February 21, 1964, and their destination can be obtained from the Accounting Department, of Eastern Airlines at Miami, Florida.

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- 8 -

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gul/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

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.

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Date 5/8/641

Mrs. GLORIA FITZGERALD, Secretary to the Sales Promotion Manager, D. H. Holmes and Company, Ltd., 819 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Miss KATY SUE MEREDITH had been officially designated as the "Maid of Cotton". She informed that Miss MEREDITH arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on Friday, February 21, 1964, to appear at a style show sponsored by D. H. Holmes Company, Ltd., which was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 22, 1964.

Mrs. FITZGERALD stated that Miss MEREDITH arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 202 at 11:19 AM. Mrs. FITZGERALD said she did not know where Miss MEREDITH arrived from other than that Miss MEREDITH came from somewhere in the State of Florida.

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- 9 -

On 5/7/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/gml/jtc Date dictated 5/8/64

NO

100-16601

Re Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1

Date May 8, 19641

Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Mr. and Mrs. ERIC ROGERS no longer reside at 4907 Magazine Street. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS moved on or about March 18, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mrs. GARNER. Upon viewing these photographs, Mrs. GARNER stated that she had never observed any similar luggage in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the time that OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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- 11 -

On 5/1/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64

Date May 8, 19641

Mr. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had formerly resided at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, until approximately the middle of March, 1964.

Color photographs of luggage designated as Exhibit C254 and Exhibit A1 were displayed to Mr. ROGERS. Upon examining these photographs, Mr. ROGERS informed that Exhibit C254 did not resemble in any manner either of the two pieces of luggage being carried by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the occasion he observed OSWALD running to catch a bus. Mr. ROGERS advised that the luggage depicted in Exhibit A1 resembled the two pieces of luggage being carried by OSWALD except as to color. Mr. ROGERS informed that the luggage being carried by OSWALD appeared to have a zipper across the top of each bag and to be black in color. He said he could not recall whether this luggage may have been made of cloth or some other type of material but did recall that each piece of luggage had two handles on the upper center portion. Mr. ROGERS stated he could recall no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by OSWALD.

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- 12 -

On 5/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64



Date May 13, 19641

Mrs. ERIC ROGERS, 2439 Dante Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she was standing on the porch of their former residence at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running to catch a bus and carrying two bags, as recalled by her husband. Upon examining the photograph of the luggage designated as Exhibit C254, Mrs. ROGERS advised that she had never observed a bag of this nature in OSWALD's possession. Upon examining the photograph of Exhibit A1, Mrs. ROGERS advised that the luggage depicted in this photograph resembled the two bags being carried by OSWALD. Mrs. ROGERS recalled that each bag appeared to have a zipper across the top with two handles attached to the upper center portion. She informed that both bags appeared to be dark in color. Mrs. ROGERS informed she could furnish no additional descriptive data regarding the luggage being carried by OSWALD.

- 13 -

On 5/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER/mrk/jtc Date dictated 5/7/64

NO

100-16601

Re Alleged Visit of Richard Nixon to New Orleans

On May 25, 1964, issues of the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper, a daily newspaper published at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period April 24, 1963, to September 30, 1963, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

The issues reviewed did not reveal that RICHARD NIXON had been in or was reported to have been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during this period.

These issues did not reveal the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of Mr. NIXON.

On May 26, 1964, the following individuals were contacted, and they advised that to their knowledge RICHARD NIXON had not been in New Orleans, Louisiana, during the year 1963:

JOHN CORPORAN, News Director,  
WDSU-TV, 520 Royal Street,  
New Orleans, Louisiana;

CARROLL TROSCLAIR, reporter,  
United Press International,  
520 Royal Street,  
New Orleans, Louisiana;

WILLIAM REED, News Director,  
WWL-TV, 1024 North Rampart Street,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Re Handling of Passport Applications, Passport Agency, U. S. Department of State, New Orleans, Louisiana

On May 26, 1964, Mr. GEORGE MADDOCKS, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that no records are maintained by his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, which would identify individuals who made applications for passports

NO

100-16601

at New Orleans, Louisiana, from June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that daily teletypes are sent to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., setting forth the names and birth dates of individuals who have made applications either on that date or the day before. Mr. MADDOCKS stated that his Agency at New Orleans, Louisiana, maintains copies of these daily teletypes for a period of three to six months, after which they are destroyed.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that it is possible that his Agency in Washington, D. C., may keep copies of these daily teletypes. Therefore, it might be possible to ascertain the identities of persons who made applications at New Orleans, Louisiana during the pertinent period by reviewing his Agency's daily teletypes from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Washington, D. C. for the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963.

Mr. MADDOCKS stated that if the identities of these individuals can be ascertained from these daily teletypes, the desired information can be obtained from their applications, which are on file at Washington, D. C.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that during the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, a total of 280 applications for passports were made in person by individuals at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. MADDOCKS further stated that during this same period, an additional 2091 applications for passports were received by his office through the mail.

On June 22, 1964, Mr. GEORGE MADDOCKS, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information regarding the administrative handling of passport applications personally presented at his agency's New Orleans office.

Mr. MADDOCKS informed that when an individual presents an application for a passport, an employee at the counter first checks the application to be sure that it is properly filled out and signed. This employee also checks the applicant's evidence of citizenship and also insures that the money accompanying the application for the passport is correct.

When everything is in order this employee then stamps the date the application was personally presented on the

NO

100-16601

execution part of the passport application. This date then becomes the date of the formal application for the passport.

Mr. MADDOCKS informed that the application, together with the money, be it a check, money order or cash, is then sent to his agency's cashier who inserts a part of the application in a cash register, and, at the time the amount of money is "rung up" on the cash register, a date is also stamped by the cash register on the passport application. This date is known as the cashier's date stamp. Mr. MADDOCKS stated thereafter cards are made of the applicant's name and address for administrative handling and the applicant's name is included with other names in a TWX which is sent to the passport office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. MADDOCKS stated that generally the date shown by the cashier's date stamp and the date shown by the execution date stamp on the passport application would be the same except for the following reasons:

He informed that his agency's office closes at 5 p.m. each week day. However, at 4 p.m. each week day no additional applications and money are sent to the cashier. The cashier from 4 to 5 p.m. "balances out", that is, insures that the amount of money shown on the cashier's tab for that day balances with the amount of money on hand. Therefore, any applications personally brought to his agency's office between 4 and 5 p.m., would be stamped at the counter bearing that date in the execution part of the passport application. However, the application would not be sent to the cashier until the following day at which time the cashier's date stamp would be applied.

Re Copy of Original Tape of Radio Program  
"Conversation Carte Blanche", Radio Station  
WDSU, New Orleans, August 21, 1963

On May 27, 1964, JOHN CORPORAN, News Director, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated that his station maintains the original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast over WDSU Radio on August 21, 1963. Mr.

NO

100-16601

CORPORAN stated that on the program of August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a participant. Mr. CORPORAN advised that he would have CHARLES H. FLOTTE, an engineer with WDSU Radio, make a copy of the original tape and that this copy could subsequently be obtained from VERA GILBERT, Mr. CORPORAN's secretary.

On May 29, 1964, CHARLES H. FLOTTE, Engineer Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that on May 27, 1964, he had made a copy of the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche", which was broadcast over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963. Mr. FLOTTE advised that he had attached a tag to the spool containing the copy he had made in order to identify the contents of the tape. He advised that he had made the following notations on this tag, "Lee Oswald tape dub from Master Carte Blanche of 8/21/63". Mr. FLOTTE advised that he had initialled this tag and also made the notation "dubbed 5/27/64".

Mr. FLOTTE stated that after he had made this copy he gave it to VERA GILBERT on May 27, 1964. Mr. FLOTTE suggested that the copy be wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent possible erasure of its contents.

On May 29, 1964, Miss VERA GILBERT, Secretary to News Director, JOHN CORPORAN, Radio and Television Station WDSU, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the copy from the original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" which program was broadcast over WDSU Radio, New Orleans, Louisiana on August 21, 1963. She stated this copy had been given to her by CHARLES H. FLOTTE, an engineer at the station, on May 27, 1964, and that she had kept this copy in her possession since that time.

Miss GILBERT stated that she had affixed her initials and the date "5/27/64" to the tag attached to the spool.

Upon receipt of the tape from Miss GILBERT, Special Agent STEPHEN M. CALLENDER of the FBI, initialled the tag and placed the date of "5/29/64" thereon.

NO

100-16601

Re Carlos José Bringuier

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on May 15, 1964, that CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, 510 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, Louisiana, had mentioned that prior to leaving on a trip on May 7, 1964, that he was writing a book, which he is in a hurry to conclude. NO T-1 added that BRINGUIER is a delegate to the Student Revolutionary Directorate.

NO T-1 advised that BRINGUIER did not outline the theme of the proposed book. However, based on comments made by BRINGUIER, it was NO T-1's conclusion that this book would be about LEE HARVEY OSWALD and an attempt by BRINGUIER to establish a relationship between OSWALD and FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba.

NO T-1 added that there will apparently be no actual facts on which to support this alleged relationship. NO T-1 stated that BRINGUIER will probably relate certain incidents that BRINGUIER will use to create a doubt that OSWALD acted alone in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

NO T-1 stated that the Student Revolutionary Directorate is an Anti-Castro organization headquartered at Miami, Florida.

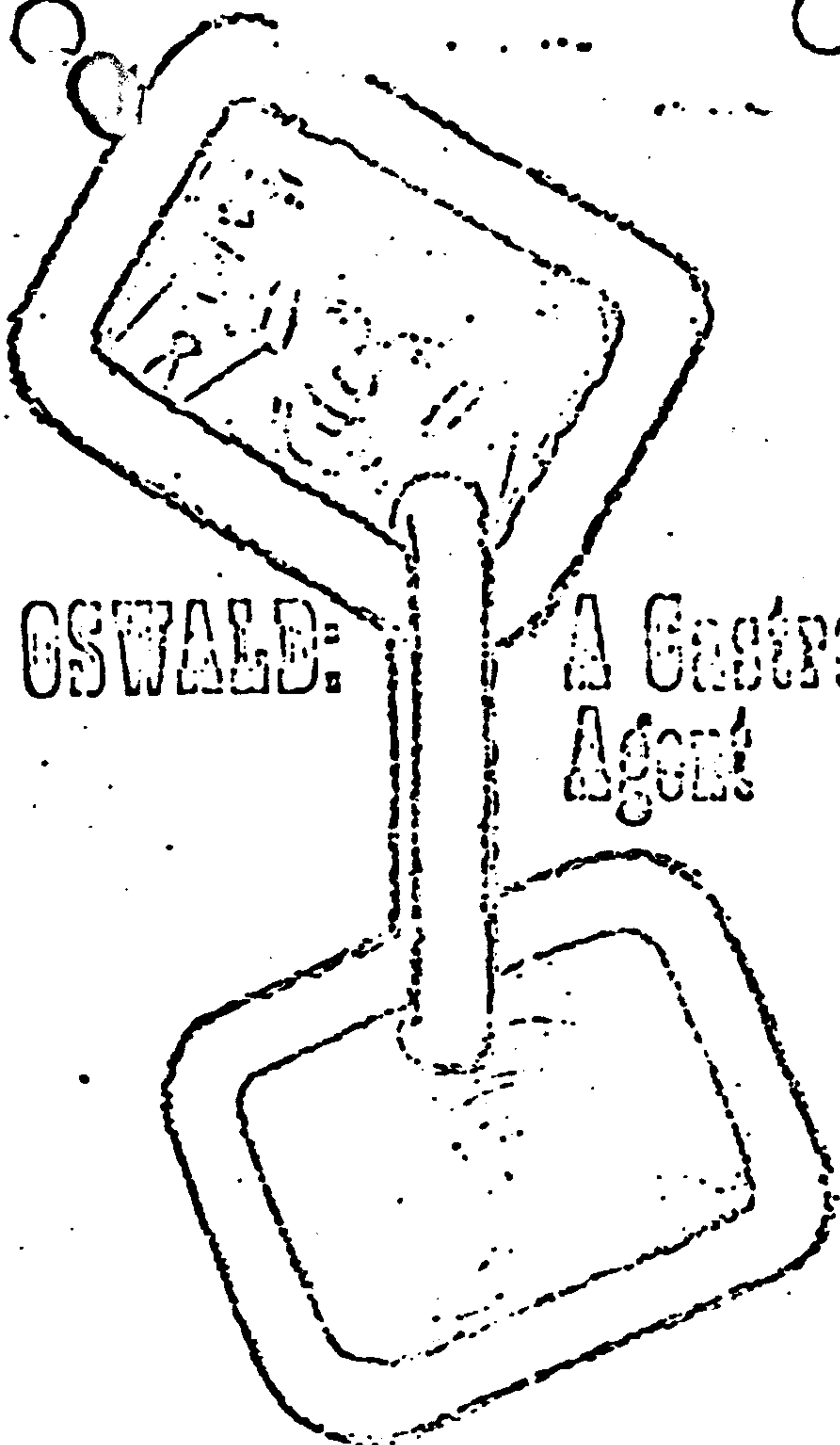
NO T-1 made available on June 18, 1964, a newsletter by Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, Delegate in the New Orleans area of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), which translated means the Student Revolutionary Directorate, dated June, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and written in Spanish. One paragraph 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

NO 100-16601

"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....."

Confidential source NO T-1 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 follows:



OSWALD:

A Castro  
Agent

In The United States

by

CARLOS BRINGUIER

EDITOR

DELEGATION

P.O. BOX 2606 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 communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black 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 luncheon 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 FBI, the United Press, the Associated Press and five 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 Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced . . . the murder of their great President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think 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 communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21 . . . three months 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.

and that is the will of the people.

On August 2, 1963, I was in the city of New Orleans, La. when I was informed that there was a training camp a few miles from New Orleans sponsored by the Cuban Student Directorate. They also informed me of the fact that a Cuban agent could be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Barones. I communicated this fact to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is, August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several articles, became very interested in our conversation.

He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I want you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and I fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it.

The day after this interview that could not interest me from my part since I did not trust Oswald, he brought the book he had offered. It was "A Guidebook for Marines" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Carlos Fernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" and some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were handlets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Carlos Lanzant entitled "The Crime against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

about 1500, which was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around me, I stopped shouting Oswald and told the public there 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 their sons to the execution wall. Those words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn'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 remembered 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 far from their homes, 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 agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Carlo saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one 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 said: "O.K., Carlo, if you want to hit me, hit me" and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment 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 credentials 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. Hidell. Later, in November the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hidell.

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 infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$1000. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsmen Bill Sturdy who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Sucky the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. Another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communism they don't permit the ones who have been and

are trying to do the same, but I said that the chance to give a radio program interviewing me would be that I would have the order for when I was in the city I would do something anyway. I also told him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Sucky called me and said the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration — this time in front of the International Trade Mart, in the company of two other persons. Another friend of mine, one of the leaders, this time signed by L. H. Oswald, 2207 Maple Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's house trying to be pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot recall my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's politics and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Castro, he would help Castro because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio where Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee, before the debate started, I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at night, he started to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was being the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the International Council of the Americas, denigrated Oswald completely when Butler showed Oswald's past and his attempt to renounce his American citizenship to get a false wife citizenship. At the debate Oswald said that his own identity could be used.

In one of my questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prince Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the phraseology. After the debate, I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do three things that I believed fundamental at that moment:

**First:** Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

**Second:** Write your Congressman asking for a full investigation to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "traitor."

**Third:** Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Kennedy has said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the head quarters of the Cuban Student Directorate telling all that happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans.

In accordance with the communist tactics, "Oswald had been hunted in New Orleans" but as he was a victim of the system, the apparatus they would send him to another city to use his services.

I hope that I believed that a person could be qualified as