



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

November 26, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JACK LEON RUBY, ALSO KNOWN AS JACK
RUBENSTEIN; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

INFORMATION FROM JADWIGA HELENA KAZIMIERCZAK AND DYONIZY
KAZIMIERCZAK RE (FNU) RUBENSTAIN, BADEN BADEN, GERMANY

BORN 7-27-21 at LANII-GH-101

Mrs. Jadwiga Helena Kazimierzak, 213 East Center Street, Stockertown, Pa., telephonically advised the Philadelphia Office of the FBI at 10:45 p.m., November 24, 1963, that she could positively identify Jack Leon Ruby as one Mr. Rubenstein (phonetic), who was an SS Officer for Hitler in the 1940's. She said she based this on her viewing him on television November 24, 1963, while watching an interview of a woman who worked for Ruby.

Shortly after midnight, Mr. Dyonizy Kazimierzak and his wife Jadwiga were interviewed at their residence by a Special Agent of the FBI. The following information was obtained:

In 1945 they were in Baden Baden, Germany, which was French occupied territory under the charge of General DeGaulle. Mr. Kazimierzak was working for the French Underground for a Mr. Kohn (phonetic) and Lieutenant Baron. It was his duty to report each day to the French Underground all Nazi Party Members. The Polish Mission in Baden Baden told him there was a man named Rubenstein who operated a black market antique business in the downtown section of Baden Baden whom they suspected of being a Nazi. Mr. Kohn gave Mr. Kazimierzak the assignment of attempting to ascertain whether or not Rubenstein was a Nazi Party Member. He contacted Rubenstein and both Mr. and Mrs. Kazimierzak became friendly with Rubenstein.

Mr. Kazimierzak reported to the Underground that Rubenstein had many parties and also an abundance of wine and whisky. In addition, Rubenstein had a photograph of Hitler, Swastika emblems, and a black SS Uniform, which he kept in the basement of his residence because he was afraid the French Police would see it. They never actually saw Rubenstein engaged in any Nazi activities; however, Mr. Kazimierzak said that the French Underground apparently had other information which was not made known to him. Early in 1946 Mr. Kohn advised Mr. Kazimierzak that

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Rubenstein was going to be arrested based on information given by him, and the information which they themselves had. A short time thereafter the French Military Police arrested Rubenstein and Mr. Kazimierzak at Rubenstein's residence and took both of them down to the police department. Immediately after arriving in the police department, they were separated and Mr. Kazimierzak was released. Rubenstein's antique shop was closed, and neither Mrs. nor Mr. Kazimierzak saw Rubenstein again.

At the time the Kazimierczaks knew him, Rubenstein was approximately 40 - 42 years of age and single. He was living with a Russian girl, name unknown, who was approximately 22 years of age, 5'3", black hair. She spoke French, German, and Russian. A short time after Rubenstein's arrest, Mr. and Mrs. Kazimierzak were arrested for black market activities which arrest was a result of information given to the police by Rubenstein who stated that the Kazimierczaks were working with Rubenstein.

Mrs. Kazimierzak stated while watching television some time around 10:15 or 10:30 p.m., on November 24, 1963, the woman who worked for Ruby was being interviewed by a reporter. During the interview, Ruby's picture was seen three times by her. She said that when she saw the photograph on television she was positive that Ruby is the Rubenstein she and her husband knew in Baden Baden, Germany. In addition to this identification, she stated that the interview reflected that Ruby is a cat and dog lover and that the Rubenstein in Germany had dogs and cats. She also stated Rubenstein had a nervous temperament and was quick tempered similar to the description given of Ruby on television.

Mr. Kazimierzak stated that he only saw Ruby on television once briefly and only saw his profile. He believes the Ruby on television could be the Rubenstein from Baden Baden, but he cannot make a positive identification.

On November 1, 1957, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that Dyonizy Kazimierzak and Jadwiga Helena Kazimierzak entered the United States at New York, N.Y., as displaced persons for permanent residence on August 18, 1951. Dyonizy was born October 9, 1902, in Zyrardow, Poland. He married Helena Gredziak on February 27, 1927, in Poland, and she died June 16, 1928. He then married Jadwiga Helena Krupa Janowicz May 16, 1945, in Germany.

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Jaświga Helena Kazimierzczak was born July 27, 1921, at Kanikowo, Poland. She married Adam Maciej Krupa March 31, 1939. Krupa died in January 1940 in a concentration camp in Germany. She then married Dyonizy Kazimierzczak May 16, 1945, in Germany.

Mr. Dyonizy Kazimierzczak was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on November 19, 1958, at which time he advised he was conscripted into the Polish Army as an officer in August 1939. In October 1939 he was captured by the Germans. He managed to escape in February 1940, went to Zyrardow, Poland, and worked in the Polish Underground Movement until he was captured in February 1943. He was sent to a concentration camp in Natzweiler-Valhingen, Germany, where he remained until liberated in May 1945 by the American Army. A few months after being liberated he moved to Baden Baden, Germany, where he resided for the remainder of 1945 and all of 1946. While in Baden Baden he worked with French Intelligence. He produced a document dated September 12, 1946, from the Military Government of the French Occupied Zone in Germany attesting to the fact that Lieutenant Barcn was with the French Intelligence in Baden Baden and certifying that Mr. and Mrs. Kazimierzczak assisted the French Intelligence Service by helping to locate traitors and by determining the identities of those individuals who were against the Polish Free Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Kazimierzczak left Baden Baden of their own accord in late 1946, having been advised by French Intelligence their work had been completed.

Records of the Wilson Borough, Pa., Police Department, indicate Dyonizy Kazimierzczak was arrested May 24, 1955, for [redacted] in Wilson Borough and was held for the grand jury. The grand jury met on May 31, 1955, and failed to indict him.

On November 13, 1959, Mr. Kazimierzczak advised that her husband had been arrested for shooting two teenagers who are reported to have been playing Halloween pranks at their home. She stated her husband did not shoot anyone and does not even own a gun. Further that a search by local police and state police failed to locate any weapon.

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In interview on November 25, 1963, Mrs. Kazimierczak advised that her husband had been found guilty of shooting two teenagers in 1959 and a judge had sentenced her husband to one year. In addition, the judge had stated the boy and girl who had been shot had to go to jail every day to read a parable of the good samaritan with Mr. Kazimierczak. Any day the victims did not appear at the jail Mr. Kazimierczak would be eligible for immediate parole. After appearing the first day victims failed to return to the jail, and Mr. Kazimierczak filed a petition and was released on parole. Mrs. Kazimierczak stated this information appeared in a newspaper immediately after her husband's sentencing in 1960.

Mr. Kazimierczak is currently employed as a mechanical inspector at Stancor Electronics in Palmer Township, Pa., and Mrs. Kazimierczak is employed at West Mills, Nazareth, Pa. Mrs. Kazimierczak is a naturalized United States citizen evidenced by Certificate #8135370 dated May 23, 1960, at Easton, Pa. Mr. Kazimierczak filed a petition #14394, for naturalization at Easton, Pa., on November 25, 1958, and has been held up because of his arrests.

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