



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
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Houston, Texas

February 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CURA

On February 28, 1964, District Attorney Sam H. Burris and Assistant District Attorney John L. Campos were interviewed at Alice, Jim Wells County, Texas, and furnished the following information:

Jacob S. Floyd was a prominent Alice attorney prior to his death on February 26, 1964. In 1952, Mr. Floyd was involved in a political campaign against the Parr family which was then prominent in Duval and surrounding counties. In September, 1952, Floyd's son, Jacob S. (Buddy) Floyd was murdered at his residence in Alice, Texas, under circumstances which suggested the assassin may have been attempting to kill the elder Floyd.

Mr. Alfredo Cervantes Martinez, a Mexican National, was implicated in this murder but fled to Mexico to avoid prosecution. Jacob S. Floyd, Sr., began an intensive investigation along with Burris and Campos in an effort to locate Cervantes in Mexico and have him extradited to Texas. This investigation has continued until the present date.

On July 13, 1962, an undated letter was delivered at Alice, Texas, to Judge Laughlin who in turn delivered the letter to District Attorney Burris. This letter was addressed

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RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

to "The Office of Judicial Police, Jim Wells County, Alice, Texas." The letter was written in the Spanish language. It was directed to "Mr. Commandante or Mr. Chief of Homicide," and was signed with the name Ylario V. Rojas, Chilarde 665, Guadalupe. Burris stated neither he nor Mr. Floyd had any previous knowledge of Rojas.

In this letter, Rojas made reference to Alfredo Cervantes and claimed he had personal knowledge of a plan to murder Jacob Floyd which had resulted in Floyd's son having been murdered by mistake. Rojas stated Cervantes had threatened to kill him (Rojas) if he should furnish this information to anyone. Rojas indicated if the Texas authorities were interested in learning the truth, he would agree to talk with Mr. Floyd in secret.

On July 14, 1962, Floyd answered the above letter telling Rojas he would not come to Guadalupe but would meet Rojas at either Reynosa or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and would pay the expenses of Rojas in making this trip. On July 18, 1962, Burris wrote a similar letter to Rojas.

On July 23, 1962, Floyd received a letter from Rojas advising he would come to Nuevo Laredo if his expenses were furnished. Floyd then obtained appropriate air line tickets and mailed them to Rojas in Mexico.

On August 5, 1962, Floyd, Burris, and Campos met Rojas at the Nuevo Laredo Motel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Rojas informed them he was 32 years of age and resided at Guadalupe, operating a bar at Chapala, Mexico, near Guadalupe. Rojas initially refused to furnish any information until he was paid in advance which Floyd declined. Rojas then related that Alfredo Cervantes had been a customer in his bar and he was well acquainted with Cervantes. Rojas stated Cervantes had a family and resided in the town of Ajiji, Mexico.

Rojas then related a story to the effect that two Anglo men identified to him as Norman Neocon of Indio, California, and Louis Feano had been hired by Cervantes to kill Jacob Floyd, Sr. Rojas claimed he had met these men and Cervantes had discussed this plan with him. Rojas talked at great length about this matter and furnished detailed descriptive information concerning the two associates of Cervantes. Rojas stated Cervantes had warned him that Rojas would be

RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD

killed if he furnished this information to anyone.

Burris related that Rojas spoke very few words of English and the above interview was conducted in the Spanish language with Campos serving as interpreter. At the conclusion of this conference, Floyd agreed to pay Rojas \$40.00 in cash after Rojas had insisted that this money be paid him in addition to his expenses. Floyd and his associates left Rojas at the Nuevo Laredo Motel.

Burris related that on August 6, 1962, he directed a letter to Mr. Robert Adams, American Consul, Mexico City, relating the information received from Rojas and requesting that the story furnished by Rojas be checked to determine whether it was true and what sort of a person Rojas was. Burris also furnished Adams with information that Neocon and Feano were said to visit a resort town by the name of Chapalita in Mexico and that they were driving a red Buick Station Wagon when Rojas reportedly saw them. Burris furnished the description of Rojas as dark hair, brown eyes, 5'9" in height, weighing 162 pounds and wearing a mustache.

On September 13, 1962, Adams replied to Burris saying that a thorough search and inquiries at hotels and motels at both Chapala and Chapalita failed to develop any information indicating that Neocon or Feano or anyone fitting their descriptions or driving a red Buick Station Wagon had been seen at either of those towns. Adams also reported that his inquiries indicated Rojas and his wife and three children resided at Chilarde 665, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, where Rojas rented a room from a Mrs. Sara Nuno. Mrs. Rojas reportedly worked most of the time whereas Mr. Rojas worked only intermittently. The neighbors of Rojas reported that he often made trips to the border area but they did not know what he did on these trips. These neighbors considered Rojas to be irresponsible and lazy. It was reported that Rojas had been known to associate with one Jose Ruvalcaba, described as an investigator for the Mexican Government. It was reported that Ruvalcaba was well acquainted with the Alfredo Cervantes case because of the wide publicity it had received several years before including information that a reward was offered for Cervantes' presentation in Texas.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Burris related that on August 16, 1962, he received a letter from Rojas alleging that after Burris and his associates had left Nuevo Laredo on August 5, 1962, Rojas had crossed the border into Texas and had been beaten up by United States Customs Officers. Burris stated he had looked into this matter and determined this was a completely false allegation. In the above letter of August 16, 1962, Rojas stated he was "sorely pressed" for money, that the original \$40.00 had not been enough to obtain more information and he insistently demanded more money. Burris stated that this letter of Rojas suggested that Rojas was very confused.

Burris stated that he had discussed Rojas on many occasions with Floyd and with Campos and that they all felt that Rojas was definitely a "phony." Burris and Campos both pointed out that Rojas had never furnished any information which was capable of being verified and that Rojas was constantly seeking and demanding more money for his services. The last letter received from Rojas was dated November 5, 1963, in which he continued to plead for money but this letter was never acknowledged.

Burris and Campos stated that they are of the opinion that Rojas is "a liar" and that he deliberately tries to exploit people for money. They pointed out that Rojas furnished very little background information concerning himself; that he apparently never came to the United States, and that his story of being beaten up was obviously false. They stated that while Rojas spoke almost no English, he was well dressed and seemed to speak Spanish well.

Burris related on February 28, 1964, that after the initial contact with Rojas, Jacob Floyd refused to have any further contacts with him and turned this entire matter over to Burris. Burris stated there was no information in the files maintained by Mr. Floyd's law office concerning Rojas and neither Clarence Perkins or any other attorneys in Floyd's office would have knowledge of Rojas. Burris stated he has all the correspondence and other records pertaining to the Rojas matter in his own files and he would be completely willing to testify at any time concerning these matters and make his records available if such action would serve any good purpose.