

1/3/78

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060) - **ATTN:** DANNY O. COULSON
Legal Counsel Division

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-89) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an interview of former SAC WARREN C. deBRUEYS by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. on 10/19/77.

This material was made available by former SAC deBRUEYS in order that the Bureau would be fully aware of matters discussed by former SAC deBRUEYS.

It should be noted that Mr. deBRUEYS advised that he was previously released from his employment agreement in order to enable him to discuss certain facets of the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY with the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS).

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans
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89-19-4705

WARREN C. de BRUEYS' INTERVIEW WITH CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
ON OCTOBER 19, 1977

PETER SCOTT, CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION:

In 1963, Mr. de Brueys, what were your responsibilities in the FBI here in New Orleans?

WARREN C. de BRUEYS:

I was a Special Agent with the New Orleans office, and the greater portion of my work had to do with security matters; although, I handled a great variety of other matters, too.

PS: Did you ever encounter Lee Harvey Oswald before the Kennedy assassination?

WCdeB: In person, no.

PS: But, you were aware of his existence.

WCdeB: I was aware of his existence because he had allegedly been a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans and as a result of that, I had to conduct investigations of that group in New Orleans.

PS: You so were...you had general oversight over political groups of that kind that were active here.

WCdeB: Only those groups that by virtue of their statements or acts brought them within the purview of our investigative jurisdiction.

PS: Well, what was the mood here in New Orleans in the early fall...summer and fall of 1963? Was there anything that ever suggested to you that would lead to the tragedy of the assassination of the President?

WCdeB: Oh, none whatsoever. I would say that at that time, there were probably any number of groups that were hostile to progressive movements or hostile to the Communists that

would be more likely to have committed the act than someone alone like Lee Harvey Oswald.

PS: Now, many, many years later, I think it was about 1975, a Latin-American here in the City, Orestes Pena, came forth with a rather dramatic charge...that you had in fact been meeting with Lee Harvey Oswald. Would you care to comment on that charge?

WCdeB: It really doesn't justify any comment because it's an unmitigated lie. I had never seen, and I...the thing that I find curious is that I am certain that Mr. Pena was interviewed by an investigator of the Warren Commission, perhaps in early 1964. I think...(interruption)

PS: He testified to the Warren Commission, in fact.

WCdeB: Well, it may be, but I don't think he made that charge at that time, because I think that would have been the most conspicuous thing that he could have said at that time. The fact that I hadn't heard of this until about a year or two ago, indicates to me that he made no such statement at that time, and this is something that evolved only in recent years, and I would find that very curious.

PS: Have you ever speculated in your mind's eye he would do a thing like this — come forward with a charge implicating, in a sense, implicating the FBI?

WCdeB: Of course, I could say no sense in getting into speculated responses, but perhaps it would clarify things if I mentioned that he had been the target of some questions that I had posed to him after the assassination, simply because there was some indication that he had said or someone had said that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a patron at his bar in the summer of 1963. Of course, since this was a historical event, the assassination of a President of the United States, it behoved me to pursue that lead with as much vigor as I could, and as a gentleman. I talked to him and elicited very little response from him, and repeated my visits to his bar. This may have engendered some ire on his part and may have caused him to be disturbed by my

having returned on several occasions to try to elicit the information we needed.

PS: When did you first...when were you first aware of the existence of Orestes Pena?

WCdeB: Oh, that would be difficult to say at this late date, but if I were to hazard a guess, I would say maybe in '62 or late '61. It might have been earlier than that, and the reason for that is he was an operator of a bar that catered to seamen and amongst his clientel were a number of Cuban seamen; a number of which were alleged to have been pro-Castro which would have prompted allegations that would have triggered action on our part and caused us to go down to the bar and talk to him or anybody else there...

PS: So, you were using him to report to you on the activities that...

WCdeB: No, I wouldn't say I was using him to report. If there had had another bar in the neighborhood and there was some question as to whether people in there were in the purview of our investigative authority, I would have had to go speak to people in that bar; I wasn't using anyone. Being the owner of the bar, he would be the logical person to contact.

PS: I was just wondering whether he had, up to the time of the assassination, been reliable with information...uh, somebody you could have his stories checked out before...

WCdeB: It could never really be substantiated, because I don't recall at this time anything that he may have told me in response to inquiry that was later corroborated because if it had been a seaman, it may have been someone or numerous personalities that may have allegedly patronized his bar, and made statements that would indicate that they were pro-Castro, and if it was sufficient enough to justify investigation, we would have made inquiry about it. But then, being seamen, they would have left; and we would have simply recorded the fact and gone on to other things.

PS: The one thing that some of the assassination researchers have noticed is that I think Oreste Pena's passport in 1963 was issued to him on June 24, 1963, on the same day that Oswald attained his passport. Did that fact catch your attention?

WCdeB: No, it didn't catch my attention because that's really an after-the-fact matter and what date was that?

PS: June 24, 1963.

WCdeB: 1963?

PS: Oswald got a passport to go to Mexico, and Oreste Pena got a passport to travel in the Caribbean and later, I believe to Europe.

WCdeB: I would suspect that would have been the subject of inquiry, and would have been elicited by some other agent because immediately after the assassination, on the following day, I went to Dallas at the request of the Director to assist in the investigation in Dallas, and stayed there two months. So, I didn't have any subsequent investigation that I recall after that time. Because when I returned in late January of '64, I had other investigative matters to attend to, and I don't think there were many cases when I had to conduct that type of inquiry. Although, I do recall that eventually Oreste Pena, acquiesced in being interviewed in the presence of his attorney and I do think that happened in the FBI office in New Orleans in my presence and in the presence of another agent.

PS: Now, another thing that catches the eye of an outsider is that Oreste Pena, who brought these rather exotic charges against you, had been part of the Cuban group in New Orleans, the Cuban Revolutionary Council, who had some kind of affiliation with the CIA. There was also another strange man in Texas; a man called Alonzo...Lonnie Hudkins (ph). He claims that he, too, was working with the CIA, and he, too, came forth with rather exotic charges. He alleged, in fact, that Oswald had been an agent working for the FBI and had an FBI informant's number. There have been quite a few of these stories linking Oswald to the FBI, and they

have come over a long period of time; and I'm wondering whether you ever suspected that there was some kind... somebody was directing these people or whether they are all acting on their own?

WCdeB: I would think that the whole thing could be settled quite readily if they were interrogated at length and their statements were investigated in depth. I think scrutiny of these two individuals would reveal the truth. That's about all I can say in that regard. Oswald was certainly not an informant of the FBI; certainly not of the New Orleans office.

PS: You understand I was not saying he was...

WCdeB: No, I just want to be emphatic in my response. No, I realize this is an impersonal thing.

PS: Although, that dispells one mystery, it raises another. Why would people keep coming forward with these stories? Would they all be doing it each on their own, or would somebody be encouraging them to do it?

WCdeB: Well, you see it's very difficult to know what prompts... all types of people make all types of statements about the assassination. The assassination is something that's distinct for the American public, and what their motivation is one will not know unless you are a psychiatrist or unless you get to know the individual very well. They talk about the puffs of smoke on the knoll over in Dallas and it's been many years since they had muskets with powder inserted that would raise puffs of smoke.

PS: So, in this case Oreste Pena is not your...

(Tape cut off at this point.)

PS: Mr. de Brueys, when you were getting reports from Orestes Pena about Cuban Seamen, were you aware that he was also active with the Cuban Revolutionary Council here in New Orleans?

WCdeB: First, let me say I wasn't really getting reports from him. The information I received from him had to be elicited by specific questions and I did know that he was a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate. There were any number of anti-Castro Cubans who were members of that organization.

PS: I think another of the stories that he had circulated about you is that you yourself used to attend meetings of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

WCdeB: I have never attended a single meeting. I had gone into the offices of the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, or was it the Council --

PS: There was a Cuban Revolutionary student directorate and...

WCdeB: Cuban Revolutionary...

PS: Council.

WCdeB: Council. Yes, Cuban Revolutionary Council and that's true that's 14, 15, or 16 years ago, and it was located just across the street from the Masonic Temple Building which was the situs of the FBI Division, and I had gone in to speak with a number of the members. Now, there could have had a meeting going on in the next room. This is possible, but having knowingly attended meetings, no! I would have been disinclined to do that!

PS: Somebody else said Oreste Pena knew who actually turned up in the first phases of the Kennedy Assassination--was David Ferrie. Were you aware of Pena's friendship with David Ferrie?

WCdeB: No, I wasn't aware that there was any particular friendship.

PS: Ferrie was not someone who would come to your attention?

WCdeB: He came to the attention of other agents in the office. I don't at this time recall the precise subject matter. It may have been after the assassination, but his name was known...and being an airline pilot...(interruption)

PS: So, to sum up what you have been telling us. Everything seemed calm and normal in New Orleans, and although Lee Harvey Oswald did appear and distribute leaflets, there was nothing going on that would have given any inclination of the tragedy that was about to break.

WCdeB: No, none whatsoever. --inaudible--

PS: Yeah. You mention in your talk that you had not met Oswald at all; that you had investigated the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. What sorts of things did you uncover in your investigation?

WCdeB: I think I should premise my response by saying that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was headquartered in New York City, and I think New York City, which would be the office of origin for that specific investigation, had a Registration Act investigation in that they were an agent for the Castro government or Castro himself, which if they had not registered would have been a violation of the (Foreign) Registration Act. Over the years, it may have been as early as '61 or '62, there were leads set out sporadically to the New Orleans Division to make cursory inquiry concerning perhaps persons that had been in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Headquarters, or for some other reason, maybe a source, that the Committee in New York said that John Doe in New Orleans or Houma, Louisiana, or Biloxi, Mississippi -- at that time the New Orleans office covered half of Mississippi and all of Louisiana. So, there had been any number of leads they were conducting regarding the Fair Play for Cuba, and when the Chapter was opened in New Orleans or ostensibly opened, by virtue of the handbills passed out, it behoved us to make inquiry into that to find out who the members were.

PS: Wasn't it true at that time, in fact, your Director, J. Edgar Hoover, had asked for increased surveillance of the Fair Play for Cuba?

WCdeB: It may have been, but I can't recall and we would have not done any more than we did. We were handling all cases as best as we could. We only had one member here, in effect, and that was Lee Harvey Oswald.

PS: And that was your only Chapter?

WCdeB: That's right.

PS: So, did that mean that very much happened --inaudible--

WCdeB: No, there would be very little in file. There would be intensive investigation to determine the identities of the members and after intensive investigation, it was determined there was only one member and that the name of Hidel that was listed on some of the handbills or cards that were passed out was in fact fictitious.

PS: Some people have been surprised that after the directive of Edgar Hoover that the file took so long to reach the Dallas after Oswald had moved to Dallas at the beginning of October, I think the file, according to Agent Hosty down there, had arrived only on the last day, November 22nd.

WCdeB: I...I can't answer that. It seems to me that it would have arrived sooner than that. But, the type of --inaudible--. The Chapter here in New Orleans was the thing that triggered the investigation. Now, if Oswald left New Orleans and went to Dallas, it wasn't a case of there being direct surveillance on everything he did. We don't have that kind of money nor manpower to do anything like that. That time it could be classified as a rather insignificant case, because of the limited activity on the part of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Chapter in New Orleans.

PS: You say you actually investigated the case without speaking to the sole and only member.

WCdeB: That's true, and that would have been the proper way to do it. Then at the termination of the matter, if there appeared to be anything really inimical, then you would have asked for permission of Headquarters to interview the suspect. But, you wouldn't do it without the authority of Headquarters, or the office of origin which was New York. We feed the information back to them.

PS: Oh, that surprises me because I thought that when Oswald was arrested, the very first time, I thought an FBI agent did go and interview him.

WCdeB: Well, this is true; that's because those actions warranted the opening of a separate case on Oswald himself.

PS: What was separate?

WCdeB: Well, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee case was a matter dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, headquartered in New York, and that's a distinctive matter. Now, if someone advocates a relationship with the foreign government on his own and his activities were sufficient enough to develop inquiries about him, then there would be a separate case opened on him -- rather on the individual, than on the organization. As far as the organization is concerned, I handled that. The inquiry concerning Oswald, his activities, I don't at this late date recall whether it was something he said or something he did that triggered it.

PS: The report?

WCdeB: But, I don't know whether the investigation had been in effect before he asked to speak to an agent. I don't recall. It would be easy to check the files and find out, but at this date I don't recall.

PS: Agent Quigley's report does begin with the remark that Oswald was interviewed inside the New Orleans jail at his request. Wasn't this a very unusual state of affairs? You have many prisoners in the City prison who request to be interviewed by the FBI?

WCdeB: Quite frequently it happens. At that time, if I recall correctly, we had an agent assigned to each district station, and during the day anytime anyone was arrested who may conceivably be involved in a matter within the FBI jurisdiction, or if they were a Federal question at all, they would either let us know about it, or sometimes people themselves decide that they would rather talk to a Federal rather than a local officer, for whatever strange reason

they had in mind that would motivate them to do it.

PS: This element of distributing leaflets "Hands Off Cuba" would have been something that would have roused the possibility of --inaudible--

WCdeB: Yes, it would have been something beyond local jurisdiction or a local police officer's problem.

PS: When you investigated the Committee, did you smell a rat, did you smell something was wrong -- one guy sets up a committee -- is there something out of kilter? Did you look into it (--not clear if this is an accurate transcription as it is barely audible--)

WCdeB: Not when you see this type of personality pop up on numerous occasions during many investigations, there is nothing that's going to seem irregular to you. I...I...

PS: No, when you are beginning an investigation and the man pops up and you go back, Washington tells you there is all types of problems with this guy, the State Department...

WCdeB: Well, you see the office of origin. We got that information and sent it back, but we're just an auxiliary office in that case, and we report back to headquarters. That way when they have got enough, well we...there's a terminology that we use, "referred upon completion, to the office of origin." We send a report in and "Ruc it", and we wouldn't do any more. Now, if the office of origin, after summarizing all they have and additional data, figures that there's additional information they need from your division, they'll come back and ask you for it; and you re-open the case.

PS: I can understand, it's been a long time since you've had to be involved with these files that I think it's the case that the FBI, had, in fact, acquired quite a lot of information about Lee Harvey Oswald. He had an interview with a newsman on WDSU, Bill Scott, and you had an entire transcript of that interview. I think even the first time that he handed out leaflets the first time he was arrested, there was an amateur photographer that took a film of that incident

and the film was in the possession of the FBI. This was long before the assassination. We are talking about the FBI collecting all of this information, not about an assassin of a president, because he wasn't that yet, but about handing out leaflets in the New Orleans area. So, it does sound to me, in a sense, he was the center of attention.

WCdeB: Not really. If I recall correctly, that was one of about 60 or 70 cases I was handling at the time, not the center of attention by any means. While you are conducting the inquiry, he is the center of attention, but once you accomplish what you set out to do, then you go on to other things.

BRIAN MCKENNA, CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION: Did you work with Special Agent Hosty in Dallas?

WCdeB: No, no I don't think I did. I think when I went there, Hosty was just one among, perhaps a hundred or so agents.

PS: But he was also working Cuban cases.

WCdeB: He may have been, but he was in Dallas.

PS: Surely you were brought from New Orleans because of the special knowledge of the Oswald case.

WCdeB: Well, I think it was an impromptu decision on the part of the Special Agent in Charge on Friday afternoon. If I recall correctly, Dallas needed two, three, or four men and I happened to be right in front of him at the time.

PS: Hosty dealt with him in Fortworth, Dallas; you dealt with him here. There is no relation between agents on the same file.

WCdeB: No. He would have gotten copies of any files or any reports I would have written, if he did handle the subject matter, case on Oswald alone where Oswald was subject, rather than the F.P.C.C.. Then, he would have gotten whatever case was written by the other agent...

PS: Don't you like to --inaudible-- with each other?

WCdeB: Well, it's all in the report. If you have any information you don't put in the report, then you're derelict there's not much reason. This is very -- inaudible -- . I think what you have to recognize is that the only reason why this is important now is because the man shot the President of the United States.

PS: That makes it pretty important.

WCdeB: Yes, but in retrospect, it was one of a large number of cases being handled by the New Orleans division in depth, and this is sort of a production line thing. You've got an X number of agents to handle X number of investigative matters, and you do each one completely, you get it done soon and send it on to where it has to go. If you are the Office of Origin, you make the final decision here and send it off to headquarters; if it is something that involves prosecution, you get the opinion of the United States Attorney as to whether or not he should authorize prosecution.

PS: Looking at his file and background, did it ever suggest itself to you that he might be an agent?

WCdeB: No, no one would act that stupidly. I think if he were an agent...you mean for a hostile power?

PS: Or domestic power.

WCdeB: No. It would seem awfully clumsy to me.

PS: It would be very clumsy if he were acting on behalf of Castro. Supposing he was acting on behalf of domestic or U. S. power that was trying to discredit Castro...?

WCdeB: Well, when you are conducting an investigation and you see the type of person he is, or rather --inaudible-- he does things that have no explanation. He did things on a spontaneous basis very frequently. He would not be typical --inaudible-- . At the moment I think he may decide that this anti-Castro man that I'm speaking with -- maybe, I ought to

say that I am anti-Castro to see what I can get just on one day's notice, and then the next day, say the heck with it.

PS: On the last two interviews, there was one man who said he was quite stupid and self-taught, and had no real intellectual scope. The very next person we interviewed, said Oswald was highly educated and far more skilled in the art of propaganda than you would expect.

WCdeB: Did he substantiate that with any information, or was that just --inaudible--.

PS: He prided himself in debating --inaudible--.

WCdeB: Oh, I am sure he was imbued with his feelings about the subject, I'm sure he was, but he was a lonesome fellow that didn't have any real aspirations that he could achieve on his own for some reason or another, and I thought that, like taking a shot at General Walker some period before the assassination. This spontaneous thing that he did...and had he shot General Walker...

PS: That's been proven?

WCdeB: Oh, yes. To me it is, anyway. I don't know because I was not over in Texas, but they found the slug. It came out of the same gun. Marina said that "yes" when she heard it on the radio that somebody had taken a shot a General Walker, she immediately went out in the backyard to see if the rifle was there, and it was gone.

PS: Would you normally convict a man on that type of evidence?

WCdeB: Oh, no. I wouldn't, I would say...nor would I convict him on that type of hearsay unless there was a preponderance.

PS: Keep --inaudible --.

WCdeB: Sure.

PS: Did the coincidence of the address of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Camp Street address, 544 Camp Street --inaudible-- Cuban Revolutionary Council...(inaudible).

WCdeB: You see, I didn't know at that time that the CRC was there. It was right across the street.

PS: Well, where was the Balter Building?

WCdeB: The Balter Building is right across the street.

PS: Is that the one on St. Charles?

WCdeB: Yes, yes.

PS: It wasn't, of course, when Oswald was there. But it was when Berenguer was the --inaudible-- propaganda Secretary.

WCdeB: That's the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

PS: --inaudible--

WCdeB: Berenguer you say?

PS: Berenguer and Pena were both members of...

WCdeB: Cuban student Revolutionary ...

PS: No, Berenguer was alone. Berenguer was both. Berenguer was also a member of the DRE, Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, but he also in 1962, when they were 544 Camp Street, he was the propagandist Secretary.

WCdeB: 544 Camp Street was an old office building. They had a lot of cubby holes in the place.

PS: It was very big --inaudible-- ?

WCdeB: No.

PS: I mean, I don't think it proves anything, and I have often wondered if Oswald did actually stamp that address on to embarrass somebody.

WCdeB: I think with the little I know about him, this would be perfectly plausible deduction.

PS: The moment you start making that kind of concession, the more you start to lose the idea of an impulsive _____ who doesn't think of --inaudible--.

WCdeB: I don't think so. I think it's entirely compatible to a guy that gets a strange quirk and he could be secretive -- like a person whispering a stage whisper. He was peculiar. Let's assume for the sake of simplicity that he did go out and take a shot at General Walker, and I'm sure he did. It came out of his rifle.

PS: You think he meant to shoot him?

WCdeB: I think so. He only missed him by a fraction of an inch.

PS: The missing of a man at thirty yards?

WCdeB: Well, at night time, through a glass, where the glass distorts the position of the head!

BMCK: He was supposed to be an expert marksman.

WCdeB: No, not an expert.

PS: He was supposed to be a marksman, but it's very hard. I mean, you've got to strain your imagination one way to see how... he...the President...

WCdeB: Daytime. Daytime...seated position...

PS: Moving target...

WCdeB: Locked in...locked in...

PS: --inaudible--

WCdeB: Locked in and the first shot's free, right?

PS: I know.

WCdeB: And after that he had two shots. The first shot he...

PS: I think he...if he really wanted to kill General Walker...I think even I could have done that, maybe not on the first shot.

WCdeB: Who knows, maybe he got nervous.. Something may have disturbed him. It could have happened that way --inaudible--

PS: Anything about the Warren report with which you don't quite agree?

WCdeB: Now bare in mind...I'll confess to you that I haven't read it in great depth. I have been a busy man.

PS: No, but from your investigations, shoptalk, what you may have read or seen, do you think there was anything out of kilter in the Warren Commission report?

WCdeB: No. I think when you have...I don't know how many invest -- agents were involved...when you take, say 120 in Dallas... every office in the country, innumerable...innumerable members of Secret Service, Embassy officials in different parts throughout the world. If you are speaking of any collusion, it would be out of the question, unless it were done at a very high level between one or two people, and this doesn't seem plausible at all.

PS: I didn't want to get you in trouble or embarrass you, but if you do read the Schweicker-Hart, one of the things which you find near the beginning, which I think is mind boggling, is a White House memo reporting on discussions between the Deputy Attorney General and the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, that the two of these believed the important thing was to get out a report as soon as possible establishing that Oswald was the main assassin. This is before people had really began the investigation.

WCdeB: What the question is, what motivated that? Was it...was it concern on the part....

PS: It may have been a very benign...

WCdeB: ...on the part of the new President...

PS: I mean, think what that does for the investigation.

WCdeB: Unfortunately, all these things are disturbing and divisive of the American public view, and it's a shame.

BMcK: But, as a professional...professional, there's a murder next door and you pick up a suspect, and you get an order to make sure that person is going to be...

WCdeB: But, you see that order could only have been passed down... conceivably passed down to the inspector in charge of the investigation, but it would no way affect...if I'm out on the bricks doing something, it ain't going to affect me, one way!

PS: Right.

WCdeB: And, I don't think anybody else had that problem. Now, I don't know whether they did or not, but, with a group of guys working on something as important as that...if somebody who's doing something in a tense matter and gets cut off, chances are he's going to come back and complain to somebody and it will spread like wildfire among the agents, and --inaudible--.

BMcK: Why...why would the agency itself --inaudible-- ?

PS: --inaudible--

WCdeB: --inaudible--

BMcK: --inaudible--

PS: --inaudible-- I have more wondered; I'm more suspicious about the agency than I am about the Bureau.

WCdeB: You see, I don't know some of the answers, and I'm firmly convinced that at the level of investigation, there could hardly be any successful collusion; it's just not possible!

END OF TAPE

WCdeB:bec

December 15, 1977

Mr. Francis M. Mullen, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
7013 Federal Building
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Bud:

Enclosed is a Xerox of an interview of me at my residence on the evening of 10/19/77 by Peter Scott and Brian McKenna of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC).

As mentioned by me during our telephone conversation on 10/19/77, I had on that date received a call from one Susan Farkas, who identified herself as a representative of CBC. She had mentioned that CBC was doing a documentary of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy, and had inquired whether I would be agreeable to an interview. I responded that I personally would have no objections, but it would first be proper for me to determine whether the FBI had any objections. Upon your advice on 10/19/77, after you spoke with FBI headquarters, that you saw no objections to my being interviewed by CBC, I so informed Mr. McKenna.

Accordingly, at approximately 8:25 P.M., on 10/19/77, I was interviewed by Messrs. Scott and McKenna, who were accompanied by Leo Zourdoumis and Paul Bouchard, technician and cameraman for CBC, respectively. Mr. Scott showed credentials indicating he was a professor of English at Berkeley. He conducted 90% of the inquiry. The entire interview was recorded on film. I should specifically call your attention to the fact that there were several portions of the tape recording from which I made the enclosed transcript which were not entirely audible. Accordingly, I cannot attest to the complete accuracy of the content of the enclosure.

Regarding para. 2, lines 8, 9 & 10, I did not advise Mr. deBRUEYS to proceed with an interview and more accurately, advised him to use his own good judgment.

I have discussed this with Mr. deBRUEYS and he stated he would be willing to change his letter, however, I told him this would not be necessary and I would not

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED 60	FILED 6
DEC 16 1977	
FBI-NEW ORLEANS	

Should you need any additional information, kindly do not
hesitate to advise me of your desires.

Sincerely,

W. Owen DeBruin