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Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Book V, Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations, with Respect to Intelligence Activities, U.S. Senate, 1976. *Why only one volume?*

Convinced his work for Cuba was gaining the attention of national leftist leaders, Oswald was encouraged to embark on a new gambit. Having read only a week earlier about anti-Castro militants and their armed training camp, raided by federal agents across the river from New Orleans, Oswald was ready to infiltrate the "enemy." On Monday, August 5, he walked into a Cuban-owned general goods store, Casa Roca.* Behind the counter was the co-manager, Carlos Bringuier, a twenty-nine-year-old Cuban lawyer who also was the New Orleans delegate for the anti-Castro Cuban Student Directorate. Casa Roca served as the Student Directorate's unofficial headquarters, as well as a general clearinghouse for Cuban activities in New Orleans. Bringuier was explaining the Cuban fight against Castro to two fifteen-year-old Americans, Philip Geraci and Vance Blalock, when Oswald walked up to them. Geraci recalled that Oswald asked, "Is this the Cuban exiles' headquarters?"^{5**}

"He started to agree with my point of view and he showed real interest in the fight against Castro," recalled Bringuier. "He told me that he was against Castro and that he was against Communism."⁶ Then Oswald requested some literature, which Bringuier

*Also on August 5, the Soviet embassy notified Marina that her request to enter the USSR had been forwarded to Moscow for processing. And unknown to the Oswalds, that same day, the FBI interviewed his landlady, Jesse Garner. She confirmed he was in the city. At that point, the New Orleans FBI office became chiefly responsible for Oswald. Special agent Milton Kaack was assigned to the matter.

**In his address book, Oswald had three addresses listed on the same page with Carlos Bringuier's name: 117 Camp, 107 Decatur, and 1032 Canal. Harold Weisberg claimed the first address was a formal-dress shop and the second did not exist. He then juggled the numbers and determined that if Oswald had meant 107 Camp and 117 Decatur, that would lead to two anti-Castro militants. It shows the extent to which some will speculate. In fact, Weisberg searched the addresses when he helped Jim Garrison in his 1967 investigation. Instead, a review of 1963 records reveals there is no mystery or mixup. 117 Camp was the Hispanic-American Discount House, owned by two prominent Cubans (it was only a dress shop when Weisberg saw it years later). 107 Decatur was Bringuier's Casa Roca. 1032 Canal was at the corner of Canal and Ramparts, the New Orleans Discount Center, owned by a Jewish Cuban. The addresses were part of Oswald's efforts to discover the headquarters of the Cuban exiles.

gave him. "After that, Oswald joined the Marine Corps and that he was willing to train Bringuier. "Even more, he was willing to fight against Castro

Bringuier rejected the offer. "I was not interested in the operations, and the paramilitary had just been raided a few weeks earlier. My reaction was this guy could be a real pain in the ass. Castro just trying to find a way to get about his offer to train Cuban students. Bringuier walked away from the counter and told Oswald. When they started talking about guerrilla warfare, he began to get angry. He said, 'I'll train you, blow up a bridge, and I'll give you powder.'"⁹

The next day Oswald returned to the Marine Corps training manual for the first time. But Bringuier never tried to contact him. The day after the assassination, one of his Cuban friends said, "He was upset and angry, and he got off the bus at Canal Street. He said 'Viva Fidel! Hallelujah!' so he cursed the Americans." Bringuier grabbed Oswald with a knife in the back, and he was in chains!" and left the demonstrators. On the way home, he picked up another young man. "We went down the street with our streetcar, even with our direction for that Communist Party." Bringuier returned to

⁹Bringuier still has the manuscript in his pen on the inside of

tion, and that said search discloses that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. (17H815)

What he does not say is that he can guarantee this was not done under any name other than "Oswald" or under any other bookkeeping arrangement such as having to do with "expenses."

I am willing to believe that Oswald was never in the FBI pay. But neither Hoover nor the Commission proved he was not.

In his own private, commercially sponsored Warren Report *Portrait of the Assassin*, Congressman Ford, in the very first chapter, quotes Henry Wade, then Dallas District Attorney and formerly a long-time FBI agent. Wade told Commission General Counsel J. Lee Rankin that he had dispensed \$2,000 a month to informants, with no official record. The denials are not persuasive. Wade also told Rankin, apropos of Oswald's use of post office boxes, that they were "an ideal way to handle such transactions and was a way he had used at various times in the past, too."

Suspicion in this matter is not diminished by the absence from the Report of the name "Ronnie Dugger" though Dugger had pertinent information. (His name is mentioned but once in all fifteen volumes of testimony (2H42), and then as having seen activity on what is known in Dallas as "the grassy knoll," west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He was told the same story as Hudkins.) He is editor of the weekly *Texas Observer*. He had written a well-known book and for major magazines. At the time of the assassination, he was also corresponding for the *Washington Post*. Writing in the February 1967 issue of a Texas magazine, *Latitudes*, he said of his own reporting of the assassination, "... an official told me that Oswald had been an employee of the FBI and had a certain pay number, which my source gave me. He

would not give me his source but said it was solid."

The Commission failed, too, to call Dugger as a witness—or Hudkins, or Sweatt. The Report lists those regarded as "witnesses," if only an unsworn statement was used. Not one of these men was called (R487,490,498). This is one way of "wiping out" a "dirty rumor," but not a persuasive one.

A number of other provocative items scattered throughout the evidence raise questions for which there is no satisfactory answer. For example, in Oswald's pocket address book there are these notations on a page (16H67) that faces a blank page:

Cuban Student
Derecorate (sic)
107 Decatur St
New Orleans, La
Carlos Bringuier

N.O. City Editor "Cowan"
David Crawford
reporter

117 Camp
107 Decatur
1032 Canal

After the middle of these three addresses but extending upward from it is "cuban exile store." This is the address of Bringuier's store. Why is it listed twice? What do the other two addresses represent? The Camp street address is across from the International Trade Mart, which since then has moved. It is the address of a clothing store where formal attire is rented. Oswald had no such interests. Why should he have noted it in association with Bringuier?

Or did he make a mistake, or have his own special code? In the building at 107 Camp Street, the Cigali Building, advertising man Ronnie Caire, who was connected with the anti-Castro Cuban groups, then had an office. It was on the Canal Street side, opposite the

When the FBI prepared an "analysis" of this notebook, of what J. Edgar Hoover described (6H112) as "those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigation," the presence in it of the telephone and license numbers of the car of James P. Hosty, Jr., the FBI's Oswald "expert," was not included. Hoover's involvement.

Such items and entries in the notebook would be less troubling if there were any serious official explanation of their purpose and if so many questions did not remain, so many indications of Oswald's intelligence operation; Galliot, the police officer in charge.

With Bringer when he broke up Oswald's handbill Miguel M. Cruz and Lt. William Galliot. Cruz was "slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bringer, of what was seized there is Item #231 (24H335), a after his arrest on November 22, 1963. In the inventory the garage of the Paine residence, in Irving, Texas, found when the Dallas police searched his property in failed, he still kept reminders of the affair. One was in an unsuccessful effort to get a Cuban visa. After this thus made, he took it to Mexico with him and used it have been designed for an arrest and a police record. Russian connections. This handbill operation seems to could lead to his arrest is evidence of Communist or pathizer rallying forth on a propaganda venture that The least likely preparation of a sincere Castro sym- requires explanation the government has not made. he was not guilty, it is apparent the whole affair the equally perplexing plea of guilty he entered when he had been a defector to the Soviet Union, along with arrest of a list of entries that could serve only to show notebook copyings and his possession at the time of his ered in conjunction with the strange business of his When this manner of establishing a "cover" is consid- after his arrest.

but no address. It logically would have been entered

We do not know whether he made these notes before or after he got himself arrested in this handbill operation, which makes sense only as part of a scheme to establish a "cover." But there is reason to believe it was not after the arrest, because there is what seems to be such an item in his notebook (16H62), also facing a blank page. It is the listing of WDSU-TV, over which he broadcast after his arrest. This listing has the names of several of its staff and their phone numbers

entries. The city editor and reporter in the middle of these entries. And why should Oswald have noted the names of the city editor and reporter in the middle of these entries. And why should Oswald have noted the names of the city editor and reporter in the middle of these entries. And why should Oswald have noted the names of the city editor and reporter in the middle of these entries. And why should Oswald have noted the names of the city editor and reporter in the middle of these entries.

If Oswald made a mistake and meant 117 Decatur, its number is 1030 1/2. The numbers go from 1030 to 1034. In the covered-over passageway on that side of 1030 is a small fruitstand. arrested, which was in the 700 block, and it is not a "good" address but was then and is now a blank one.

The Canal Street address is not where Oswald was arrested, which was in the 700 block, and it is not a "good" address but was then and is now a blank one. The numbers go from 1030 to 1034. In the covered-over passageway on that side of 1030 is a small fruitstand.

That he was not called as a witness is not because "pocketed" by another. about \$4,000 on his effort to help the "Crusade," that ere a generous man, easily touched. He says he lost His New Orleans reputation is excellent. He is considered a witness by the Commission and should have been. Care is one of the multitude who were not called as job with him, claiming public relations experience. It Camp Street entrance. Care says Oswald applied for a

504 • Acknowledgments

to 1963 Dallas street maps and the like. He has a fine eye for credible sources and solid information.

Harold Weisberg was one of the earliest critics of the Warren Report. Using the Freedom of Information Act in many lawsuits, he has obtained thousands of government documents on the case. He told me, "I feel that just because I fought to get these documents released, that is no reason I should not share them with others." He allowed me full run of his basement, filled with file cabinets, and he and his wife, Lil, graciously received both me and my wife, Trisha, at their home for several days. His attitude toward the sharing of information is refreshing, and although I disagree with him about almost every aspect of the case, I thank him for his generosity in the use of his papers and his time.

The same applies to Mary Ferrell, a retired legal secretary in Dallas who has one of the largest private archives on the assassination. She also gave advice and allowed me to review some of her extensive collection when I visited Dallas. Paul Hoch, in Berkeley, California, is the unofficial archivist for the conspiracy press. An academic, with a thorough understanding of the documents in the case, Hoch provided insights that helped me avoid pitfalls in the research. Gus Russo, in Baltimore, Maryland, is a private researcher who was kind to provide many telephone numbers and addresses from his extensive database.

The Assassination Archives and Research Center (AARC) in Washington, D.C., directed by attorney James Lesar, has all the documentation available at the National Archives, but instead of microfilm, everything at the AARC is in an easier format for research—paper copies. There is also an extensive video and photographic library. Members have unlimited use of the center. With annual dues of \$25 and a high-speed photocopy machine on the premises, there is no better place for anyone interested in researching the subject.

Charles Schwartz saved me after several computer crashes, as I made the mistake of trying to learn new software while I wrote the first draft of the manuscript. His patience in taking panicked telephone calls at all hours of the night is greatly appreciated. John and Catherine Martin were kind enough to allow my wife and me to be their houseguests on our often unplanned and

lengthy research trips for us, and their home v

Pam Bernstein, my agent, established her own agency to place this project and undertake the extensive research. It was fortunate to be represented by her, and her business, Owen Laster. His ways appreciated.

At Random House, E. J. Connelley's attention to the book. Her guidance and her keen eye for the clarity of the text. Her editing met a tight deadline.

Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, recognized this was the research and commissioning publisher will commit to the author about the writer to gather the evidence to examine the evidence. He concluded the Kennedy assassination was the result of a lone assassin with ample evidence. I am confident.

My editor, Robert Taft, published the book because his assistance that can be seen in a dozen manuscripts beginning and characterizing the fundamental discussions fundamental times, each for the book's quality and the book's quality. There would be no report. There would be no report.

My wife, Trisha, was involved in every stage of my

502 - Acknowledgments

las. A special thank you to both Cynthia Wegmann, Esq., New Orleans, who allowed me to review her father's voluminous papers on the Garrison case, and to Peter Earnest, chief of the CIA's Office of Public and Agency Information, who was always very generous in his assistance.

For help in obtaining information in other countries, I am indebted to Rene Mujica of the Cuban mission to the United States; Yuriy Kobaladze, press bureau chief of the KGB, Moscow; Kravchenko Pyotr Kuzimich, foreign minister, Belorussia; General Dmitri Volkogonov, Moscow; Anatoliy Petrovich Privalov, KGB Veterans of Foreign Espionage, Moscow; Nicholas Vykhodtsev, manager, Alice 24-Hour Information Service, Moscow; Gerald Nadler, *The Washington Times*, Moscow; and Ambassador Akira Sono, Tokyo.

Almost two hundred people were interviewed for this book. While I am grateful to all of them for the time they took to speak with me, a few made an extra effort. Carlos Bringuier clarified the anti-Castro issues as well as the problems in New Orleans in 1963; Dr. John Lattimer and Dr. Michael Baden resolved many persistent medical discrepancies; and Earl Ruby provided valuable insights into his brother Jack.

Yuriy Nosenko, the 1964 KGB defector, is familiar with the KGB's handling of Oswald in Russia. He is living under an assumed name in the United States since his life is still at peril because of a standing KGB death warrant. Only twice before had he agreed to private interviews, and they had not been about Oswald. A journalist from one of the earlier meetings had later disclosed the U.S. state in which Nosenko was living, forcing him to move. Despite the risks in granting another interview, he agreed with the argument of my first letter to him, emphasizing his duty to the historical record. The extended time he spent with me, combined with his recall for details, was more than I originally expected.

Bill Alexander, Esq., was the assistant district attorney in Dallas at the time of the assassination. He was an integral part of the investigation after Oswald's arrest and later prosecuted Jack Ruby for Oswald's murder. He is a significant source of untapped information about the case but has seldom given interviews. I am

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

FROM : SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

DATE: ~~11/22/63~~ 11/22/63

CARLOS BRINGUIER, 501 ADELE ST. APARTMENT "F", local delegate of the Directorio Estudiantil (Student Directorate) in Miami, called this office by phone at approximately 10:25PM, 11/22/63 and advised as follows:

He stated he had received a long distance call from the headquarters of the Student Directorate in Miami and they were aware of the fact that BRINGUIER had had an altercation with LEE H. OSWALD in New Orleans several months ago when BRINGUIER had objected to Oswald's distribution of Fir Play for Cuba literature in N O. on Canal St. BRINGUIER stated that the Directorate in Miami had said they spoke to Secret Service Agent there named ARAGON who had suggested that BRINGUIER contact the FBI for protection. BRINGUIER indicated that he felt that Castro was capable of being behind the President's assassination. He had no information in that regard but merely was of the opinion that Castro was capable of having Oswald perpetrate such an act.

BRINGUIER was advised that the FBI does not afford police protection and that if he felt in need of such protection he should contact the NOPD. He said he did not feel the need for such protection but that he thought his family should have such protection. He was advised he should call the N.O.P.D. He stated he did not think he would call the police and was critical of the fact that since this man Oswald was obviously pro-Communist that the Federal investigative agencies could not avoid the president's assassination. Bringuiers resides 501 Adele in the St. Thomas housing project.

The above data relative to Bringuiers statement he thought his family may need protection was furnished to Desk Sergeant JAMES LA VERGNE, Detective Bureau, NOPD by phone at approximately 10:45PM. La Vergne took Bringuiers name and address and said they would do nothing unless Bringuiers requested protection.

89-69
1 105-1095 (Anti Castro Activities.)

no lead

89-69-115

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>AB</i>	FILED <i>AB</i>
NOV 22 1963	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

#1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

DATE: 5/17/67

FROM : SA ROBERT J. HEIBEL

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISC. INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5/9/67, CARLOS BRINGUIER and CARLOS QUIROGA, Cuban exiles and anti-Castroites in New Orleans, appeared at the New Orleans office and were interviewed by the writer.

At the conclusion of this interview BRINGUIER insisted that the writer accept a photograph he (BRINGUIER) had taken of author JACK WEISBERG and an investigator of JAMES GARRISON who were photographing BRINGUIER's store, "La Habana" on Decatur St., New Orleans.

The original of this photograph is contained in NO 89-69-1A104.

RJH - New Orleans

RJH:emh

(1) *emh*

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

MAY 17 1967
FBI - NEW ORLEANS
[Signature]

6-3070



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File No. NO 89-69-1A104
 Date Received 5-9-67
 From CARLOS BRINGUIER
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)
NOLA
(CITY AND STATE)
 By ROBERT J. HEIBEL
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
 No

Receipt given Yes
 No

Description:

2 PHOTOGRAPHS OF JACK
 WEISBURG AND INVESTIGATOR
 OF DA. GARRISON TAKEN
 BY BRINGUIER, AS
 THEY PHOTOGRAPHED HIS
 STORE, "LA HABANA" ON
 DECATUR ST, NOLA

See 88-69-3076?



SAC, DALLAS (170-1A-4A)

6/18/64

SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL

[redacted] on 5/24/64, furnished an oral report to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL. It was dictated on 5/26/64, to steno EVALYN MIDDLETON. It was typed on 6/1/64, and was authenticated on 6/3/64, by source in presence of SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL. The original is filed as [redacted] Esp. 13

Source in this report advised that at about 7:30 PM, Saturday, 5/23/64, approximately 40 persons were present at the Central Baptist Church, Plano, Texas. The pastor of the church, name unknown, introduced the first speaker, Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS. Some patriotic songs were sung. As persons entered the building literature of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade was distributed.

HARGIS was the first speaker, reviewing material contained in leaflets distributed to those present. His discussion indicated objection to CASTRO in Cuba and indicated his anti-communist sympathies. HARGIS introduced CARLOS BRINGUIER as the person who debated LEE HARVEY OSWALD in 1963, on a radio program in Louisiana. HARGIS told about BRINGUIER finding out OSWALD was a "Communist Agent working with CASTRO," and said BRINGUIER has turned all of his information over to proper investigating authorities. He said this was two or three months prior to the day of President KENNEDY'S assassination.

CARLOS BRINGUIER then took the floor as the next speaker. He said his uncle, name unknown, was some kind of an official in Cuba before BATISTA was President in Cuba.

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - New Orleans (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - C) (105-1095) (RM)
- 1 - 105-1354 (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 105-569 (NSLP)
- 1 - 100-10461 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

JDK:em
(6)

100-10461-6723

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FBI - DALLAS	

[Signature]

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b2, b7d, b7c

6/17/64

SAC, DALLAS (170-1A-5A)

6/19/64

SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL

b2/b7d

Source on 5/25/64, furnished an oral report to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL which was dictated on 5/26/64, to Steno EVALYN MIDDLETON; typed 6/1/64. It was authenticated by source on 6/3/64, in the presence of SA KUYKENDALL. It is filed as [redacted]

b2, b7d

Source in this report advised that the BILLY JAMES HARGIS group, including CARLOS BRINGUIER made an appearance at 7:30 PM, 5/25/64, at the Community Hall, also known as City Hall, 4100 block Clarendon, Cockrell Hill, Texas. About 60 persons were present:

BILLY JAMES HARGIS opened the meeting and after a short speech and taking of a collection for Christian Anti-Communist Crusade activities, turned the meeting over to CARLOS BRINGUIER of the Cuban Student Directorate with headquarters in Miami, Florida. BRINGUIER was selling yellow leaflets in connection with telling his story to the group. He was selling the leaflets at .25 cents per copy and said he was trying to accumulate money to help in the coming invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles by August 1, 1964, as has been planned. He told substantially the same story that he gave at Plano, Texas, on the night of 5/23/64. He stated in connection with that story that there are about 4,000 Cuban exiles in New Orleans who are his followers and associates. In talking at Plano on 5/23/64, about the Marine book that LEE OSWALD had given to him in the middle of 1963, at New Orleans, he said the name shown inside the cover of that book was HIDEELL (phonetic). At the meeting, however, in Cockrell Hill he did not state the same thing, but said literature OSWALD was passing out in New Orleans bore the name of A. J. HIDEELL. BRINGUIER claims to hold a doctor's degree and claims he receives a salary from

b2, b7d

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - New Orleans (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - C) (105-1095) (RM)
- 1 - 105-1354 (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities)
- 1 - 100-10461 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

HDK:em
(4)

100-10461-6724

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 19 1964	
FBI - DALLAS	

Bamberling

F B I

Date: 10/11/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)

WCS/AB

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

REC-35 - LHM

Boyd
Ridgeway
Gonsky

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an LHM concerning information furnished by CARLOS BRINGUIER on 10/10/68.

Information copies being furnished Houston and Dallas.

see end
PI

New Orleans indices reflect no derogatory information identifiable with DIONE TURNER.

CARLOS BRINGUIER, Cuban Student Directorate delegate in New Orleans and active in anti-FIDEL CASTRO activities in the New Orleans area, has volunteered information to the New Orleans FBI Office in the past.

5 Nil 6592
47 11-23

ENCLOSURE 9

REC-35 62-109060-6593

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 9)
- 1 - Dallas (info) (Enc. 1) (89-43)
- 1 - Houston (info) (Enc. 1) (62-2115)
- 2 - New Orleans

OCT 15 1968

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5-0 Leakey

DATE RECD: 10/15/68
BY: BELL

cc retained in [unclear]
100-441128
100-441128

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 11, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate (CSD), appeared in the New Orleans Office of the FBI on October 10, 1968, and furnished the following information:

He advised that he was visited by Dione Turner on the afternoon of October 9, 1968. She furnished her address as Post Office Box 1282, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, Louisiana, 70122. Turner advised Bringuier that she had received a letter from Philip Geraci, III, approximately two weeks ago. Geraci is presently in the United States military stationed in Vietnam. Geraci advised Turner in his letter to transmit a message for him to Carlos Bringuier. Geraci advised that he had been contacted by Harold Weisberg, author of the book, "WHITEWASH," who has been assisting New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Geraci did not advise Turner as to what method Weisberg had used in contacting him. Geraci claimed that Weisberg indicated that he, Geraci, would be subpoenaed by the New Orleans Grand Jury through the efforts of District Attorney Garrison if he did not state that he had previously been hired by Carlos Bringuier and that he, Bringuier, and some other Cubans had gone to a training camp for Cubans in the New Orleans area. Weisberg added that if Geraci did not comply with this request he would be indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury.

Turner further advised Bringuier that Geraci's mother had been cooperating with Garrison and had made some type of deal with him. She did not indicate what kind of deal had been made. Turner commented that an agency which she did not identify, was building a case against Weisberg because he was spreading KGR propaganda in the United States. Turner did not identify this agency to Bringuier.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 10 1973

ENCLOSURE

Turner stated that Geraci is due to arrive in New Orleans shortly as one of the members of his immediate family is very ill. She added that she does not know what Geraci plans to do regarding this situation.

Bringuer advised that he told Turner to write Geraci and tell him to go ahead and testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and tell the truth. Bringuer stated that he first met Geraci in 1963 when Geraci, who was of high school age, came into his store, the Casa Roca, 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, to inquire about what he might do to assist in any anti-Castro activity. Bringuer stated that he gave Geraci some material to read and at one time gave him some bonds to sell from which the revenue would be used to support anti-Fidel Castro activities. Bringuer stated Geraci did not receive a commission for selling these bonds and was not employed by him. Geraci discontinued the sale of bonds as he claimed he was stopped by an officer, not identified, who stated he could not sell these bonds without a permit. Bringuer related that he again saw Geraci on August 5, 1963, at the Casa Roca. Geraci was again interested in discussing anti-Castro activity and was accompanied by a companion. While Bringuer, Geraci and his companion were talking, Lee Harvey Oswald entered the Casa Roca and showed interest in joining the CSD and in obtaining as much information as possible concerning this organization's activities. Bringuer advised that he excused himself at this time to make a deposit in the bank and left Geraci, his companion and Oswald talking. Bringuer added that he has only seen Geraci once since August 5, 1963, and this was at a showing of Vietnam films in the New World Theater at 1117 Decatur Street in New Orleans in 1966 or 1967.

The following concerning Philip Geraci, XII, is contained in the files of the New Orleans Office of the FBI:

Deputy Sheriff Don Borne, Juvenile Division, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, Gretna, Louisiana, advised on May 5, 1968, that Geraci, whose home address was 2201 Green Acres Road, Metairie, Louisiana, in 1965, ran away from his residence on April 20, 1965. Geraci, in fact, was under psychiatric treatment. He affiliated with Cubans who were anti-Fidel Castro in their political outlook.

Philip Geraci, Jr., of the above address and the father of Geraci, III, advised on May 5, 1965, that the family physician had placed his son on tranquilizers and ordered him to receive psychiatric treatment. He received this treatment at the Tulane University Medical School in New Orleans. Geraci, III, was to have had an appointment with his psychiatrist on April 20, 1965, the day he ran away from home, and may have run away because he thought he might be committed for psychiatric treatment.

On May 29, 1965, Deputy Sheriff Borne advised that Geraci, III, had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, and released to his parents in Metairie, Louisiana, in order that he be committed privately to an insane asylum.

On July 30, 1965, Geraci, III's, parents had him privately committed to the State Hospital at Mandeville, Louisiana, for treatment. He had been diagnosed with schizophrenia reaction with obsessive compulsive features and with the recommendation for further evaluation and treatment.

Geraci, III was interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 29, 1963, concerning his meeting Lee Harvey Oswald at the Casa Roca on August 5, 1963. Information furnished by Geraci paralleled information regarding this incident as furnished by Carlos Bringuier, above. Geraci stated that he and his companion talked to Oswald for approximately ten to fifteen minutes concerning various guerilla tactics, firearms and other subjects. Geraci stated, during this interview, that he could not recall Oswald discussing Marxism, Communism or any other political philosophy at this time. Geraci added that he had no further contact with Oswald other than that one incident.