As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 11-22-63, after the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, J. D. Clay Metals Co., Inc., and employees of this company.

A former superior of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came in contact with him.

Checks were made with the Southern Commercial Agency, Inc., in New Orleans, the corporation, A. J. Tindoll, Inc., and co-workers of the subject, and the subject was on parole, a check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the name, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Tindoll, Inc. or A. J. Tindoll and rare Plu for Cuba. Only Oswald was on record 11-17-67, Magazine St., New Orleans.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Bar Association through the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans office, in the State Employment Agency, obtained records to this office through the local office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued
In 1928, Donald was arrested on a variety of charges in New Orleans. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in jail. He later served as a member of the New Orleans Police Department.

Donald was a member of the New Orleans Police Department and was later employed by the Standard Coffee Company as a maintenance man. He claimed to have worked on heavy machinery and was responsible for keeping the machinery in good working order.

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On the application for employment form, it appears that Lee Harvey Oswald, Social Security No. 411-68-3237, was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Jesse and Marguerite Anglin. He was a student at the University of Texas at Dallas from 1959 to 1963. During this time, he was a member of the Delta Chi fraternity and was involved in various social and academic activities.

Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of the National Guard and served in the Pacific during the Korean War. After his discharge, he returned to New Orleans and worked for the New Orleans Police Department. He then moved to Mexico City, where he worked for the Soviet Union's embassy as a stenographer. After returning to the United States, he worked as a construction worker and later as a private investigator.

On November 20, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby in the Texas Theater. He was taken to Parkland Hospital and pronounced dead at 12:30 PM. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy took place in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

The Warren Commission, established by President Lyndon B. Johnson, investigated the circumstances surrounding the assassination. It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination and that the Kennedy family was not involved.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3119—Continued
As Henry Davis had accompanied "Miss Lou" to the office, he was interviewed on 11-23-63. He said he did not know Harvey Lea Lee and even though both were employed by the Standard Coffee Co., the company that furnished the information of his interview, he was unable to furnish any information of value.

Davis in a 1923-1950, someone suggested that he might have been employed by the Standard Coffee Co. for the past five years.

On 11-23-63 received a phone call from Lee, Arla Lee, New Orleans PO. He said he was unable to remember any details of this conversation but that he had been interviewed by an officer on or about 11-23-63 and that at some time he had given the name of a person that had been found from Lea as well as a card that had been used at the time of his arrest on 11-23-63.

Later during the phone call was received from Lee, New Orleans PO. He said that Lea's mother, who had been in the New Orleans Police Department, had advised that she had been at the New Orleans police department on 11-23-63 and that she had been advised to return to New Orleans a number of years later about Lee's mother, and said that Lee's mother was supposed to be living in New Orleans but that she was not the same woman of the others.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued

Mrs. Harrett said that, on an unknown date in May, 1960, she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey Oswald, and he said he was calling from the Soviet Union and that he was in New Orleans to look around. He asked Mrs. Harrett if she could stay with him for a few days until he found a job and a place to live. She did not tell him it would not be all right for her to stay with him and make him come to the house the same day at which time he was in the house. Upon arriving at the house he took the female and said that the wife and child would join him later after he got settled.

Mrs. Harrett said each morning the subject would leave the house and apparently be seen for work. He would return about the same time each afternoon. After living with them for several days, he told them that he had found a job at the Daily Office Co.

The next day after a Saturday or a Sunday afternoon, without any advance notice, a call about 3:00 p.m. in the big house in New Orleans stated she had been asked to meet her at the University of Pennsylvania, came to 157 French St. in a brown or tan colored sedan without seeing police. She said the woman had two young children, both girls, about 3 and 5 years of age respectively, in addition to Oswald's wife and small child.

Mrs. Harrett said this woman was very friendly but the woman had mentioned a Dr. Helman, the professor at Valence University, New Orleans, as a friend and that Oswald had also mentioned that he knew, or was acquainted with, Dr. Helman.

Mrs. Harrett said that the woman was along with her children and Oswald, his wife and child, left her house the same day and she had never seen any of them since that time. She said that before leaving, Oswald told her he had found an apartment at 2007 Magazine St., New Orleans.

She said that all she could remember about the station was other than the color was that it was loaded down with household goods and articles of furniture.

She said that after Oswald left her house, she was sometimes seen near or where she had received or made phone calls to him and she was later seen to be at the house and found out by the police. She said that after he left, she had never seen any visitors to the house and that she had not any guns or rifles in her possession.

She said that if she recalled correctly, either the Russian woman or Oswald made the request to the Helman that Dr. Helman had visited them at his home. In any event, it was her understanding that Oswald came into contact with Dr. Helman through the Russian woman. Mrs. Harrett said one of the two told her that Dr. Helman had a daughter who was studying in Israel.

Mrs. Harrett said that she could recall, Oswald received one or 2 phone calls from his wife during the time he stayed with the Harrett family. She said the call was not made, but that it was made during the same week that Oswald found the job at the Daily Office Co.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued

Dr. Carville said that the Intelligene Division, NWO, would have a complete file on Donald and possibly the KIA Play for Cuban organization.

He stated that while assigned to the Intelligence Division, he had learned that Dr. Frank Behrens, who attended 1123 Cuba St., New Orleans, was the row at Tulane University and very active in an organization called WNCO (New Orleans Council of Political Alternatives). Behrens knew many in the Cuban community, previously mentioned, was very active in several organizations, including 1960. Dr. Carville said it was his information that Behrens was General before Justice Play, supposed for the purpose of obtaining the IWO-1641 to Cuba. Carville, however, had noticed this for the reason that Carville had obtained possession for the Cuban government. This was the second meeting at the Cuban government.

Dr. Carville said that in 1963, he attended the first meeting at the Cuban embassy. The Cuban embassy had been opened, and Dr. Carville was present at the meeting. The Cuban government had decided to call the meetings. The Cuban embassy had been opened, and Dr. Carville was present at the meeting. The Cuban government had decided to call the meetings. The Cuban government had decided to call the meetings. The Cuban government had decided to call the meetings. The Cuban government had decided to call the meetings.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued
In an effort to determine if Oswald or J. H. McHale had occupied office space at 550 Camp Street, (or, the evening of 11-23-63, R.L. Rice, 8-C Barrett, and the reporting agent interviewed at the office one James Graham, apparent harmless prospective research subject of file CO-2-38742, who reflected that he addressed, he stated that an unknown man had attempted to rent an office at 550 Camp Street, but that he discouraged him. He could not describe the subject, but stated that a man, wearing, who has an office on the second floor of the building, had seen him and may be able to describe or identify him.

As investigators had been obtaining the effect that Jack Oswald had worked at the Jackson Ranger Co., city, phone 524-7171, by phone contacted in the late afternoon of 11-25-63. He stated Oswald had been employed by his company.

He also attempted to contact the personnel manager of the Jackson Ranger Co., 500 Corder St., phone 524-7171, on 11-25-63, but the place was closed due to a holiday.

In 11-25-63 contact we H. Hovey, manager of the Social Security Office, was unable to contact him at 520 North Ave., Baltimore, and requested that he check with his office on 11-26-63. On 11-27-63, he was unable to contact him, and again requested that he check with his office on 11-28-63. He was unable to contact him on 11-28-63.

In the late afternoon of 11-25-63, Inspector Kelley furnished this information at 11-26-63, Inspector Kelley furnished this information at 11-25-63, Inspector Kelley furnished this information at 11-26-63, Inspector Kelley furnished this information at 11-27-63, Inspector Kelley furnished this information at 11-28-63. He said that he had contacted the Social Security Office on 11-25-63, and was unable to contact the Social Security Office on 11-26-63.

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According to the records of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haydel, Sr., had moved from 331 Octavia St., City, to 1935 Upperline St. on 9-22-41, and he is still receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Patricia J. Lacaze live at 4909 Danneel St. and have been residing at this address since 3-26-62. A writer recalled interviewing a John and Patricia Lacaze, payees of a check, file 3-13-5333 some years ago.

A photostat of Install Order No. 13237, dated 3-22-62, was obtained. It shows that the Lacazes' have phone numbers 895-7874 and 895-7879, the latter number being the phone number of R. J. Haydel, Sr., 1935 Upperline St., City.

Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haydel, Jr., after having been interviewed by SA Germts, was prepared to depart the office. He was interviewed by the writer and stated phone number 895-7879 had been changed to 891-5365. Further, that he was more or less living in a common-law relationship with Patricia Lacaze, co-payee, file 3-13-5333. Further, that as he is an electrician and is seldom home, Patricia Lacaze takes his phone calls for him. He indicated he expects to marry her at a future date.

On 11-26-63 called at Ed Smith Stencil Works, 426 Camp St., and interviewed Mr. J. D. Moore, Vice President. A copy of the application form, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, hearing the name A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La., was given to him. He said without a doubt this had been made with a Superior Swiftset, No. 2. He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

Mr. Moore was shown a photograph of Oswald and was told that early on the morning of 11-26-63 an FBI agent had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald. He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

On 11-26-63 called at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau and made name checks in the following names:

- Fair Play for Cuba Committee, negative
- Lee Harvey Oswald - negative
- A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell-Haydel - negative
- Dr. Leonard Reissman - negative

There was a file under the name Direccirio Revolucionaria Estudiantil. It was reviewed and reflected that the local representative is Carlos Bringuier. Further, that a Mrs. Geraci had called the Better Business Bureau on an unknown date to advise that Bringuier had given her son a book of tickets to sell. The Better Business Bureau had checked with City Hall, New Orleans, and was informed that Bringuier had called at City Hall and was given the necessary form to execute in order to make it legal for him to sell tickets or bonds in connection with the Cuban Student Directory. The file reflects that Mrs. Geraci had been so notified.

There was a file on the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, Crusade to Free Cuba, P. O. Box 50523, New Orleans, which had been rented as of 10-2-62 under the above listed name. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

There was also a file under the title of The Information Council of the Americas, INCA Truth Tapes Headquarters, 620 Greater St., New Orleans, phone 583-5014. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

On 11-26-63 SA Germts received a telephone call from Mr. Robert Critcher, field representative, Louisiana State Unemployment office, 620 Camp St., New Orleans. He stated that Lee Harvey Oswald had registered with their office for unemployment benefits, had filed a claim for benefits and was registered for work.

Mr. Critcher said that the last time Oswald reported to his office was about 11 months ago when he filed a claim for benefits. Further, that all wage claims were against the State of Texas. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should first contact Mr. Abner Jerminal Messina, Field Representative, Louisiana State Unemployment Office, 430 Canal St., New Orleans. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should first contact Mr. Jerminal Messina, District Superintendent, State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 430 Canal St., City, phone 508-3741.

The name A. J. Hidell was heard on the morning of 11-26-63 by an FBI agent who had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald. He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

SAIC Rice later contacted ABAC Sylvester, FBI, New Orleans, and he stated that if Mr. Messina would authorize his office to make a reproduction of the records pertaining to Oswald, his office would make some and furnish them to this office. SAIC Rice contacted Mr. Messina by phone and he stated he would contact the FBI office and authorize the reproduction of the records. They were furnished this office by SA Leon Castelli, FBI, on 11-27-63, and a copy of the complete record was furnished the Dallas office by Office Memorandum dated 11-29-63.

On 11-26-63 LD phone call was made to Capt. R. E. Horton, Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge, La. He was requested to make a name check in the following listed names and advise this office of the results immediately.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Clay Bertrand
Fair Play for Cuba
A. J. Hidell-Haydel, etc.

The same date a phone call was received from Capt. Horton. He stated that he had an FBI transcript of the criminal record of Oswald, as well as a fingerprint card re Oswald, and would furnish us with a copy of each. Also, that he had a record of James Abner Haydel, home address, Booker, La., who had been arrested at Rome, La., on 1-6-55 for indecent exposure. He said he would furnish a photograph of the fingerprint card of the subject in the event it would be of any value.
He said his office had a list of the names of the Fair Play Committee organization and related information, but that he could not ascertain without the assistance of the state police. He said he had no reason to believe that Colonel Donovan would not recognize him in the room, as he would be shown with his name on the list and if he gave his approval, he, Capt. Horan, would send the list along with other items requested by a state trooper. This material was delivered in the office on the morning of 11-20-63.

All of this material furnished was none of the names mentioned have been associated with any of the persons being investigated at the present time.

On 11-20-63, with St. Cyr, called the Deputy St. Louis, 11045 Main Street, phone number 4424, there we interviewed Donald Rovenstine, a former associate of Rev. Harvey Kasem.

He stated that in neither 1954 or 1955 had permitted Kasem to join the Civil Air Patrol, although Rovenstine had not insisted that Mr. Kasem do so. Kasem had attended about four meetings and then dropped out, giving as his reason for doing so that it was a considerable distance from his home and he had no time to attend.

Yaak, when then joined the CAP, Capt. Edward Lynn, a former pilot of the Eastern Airlines, was the commander. He would ask if Capt. Lynn was the commander at the time. Kasem joined, and said he did not know if Kasem was acquainted with York, the individual is alleged to be a royalist.

Kasem said he had no contact with anyone in the past eight years. He promised to contact local authorities in the event he should think of anything that would be of value to local authorities.

Kasem did mention that he believe once, further, that he had an Italian-style rifle of the same type as the one allegedly used to shoot the President; that he had shot the rifle several times, but that he would not be able to identify the person who allegedly committed the act.

A local citizen, John White, whom Mr. Kasem is acquainted, had informed Mr. Kasem that he had seen Kasem shoot the rifle.

Mr. Kasem said he was interested in-banding Kasem. (The full particulars concerning the call for Kasem will be set forth in a report to be submitted by Mr. White.)

There are a number of Bertrands listed in the New Orleans Telephone Book. None listed are named Clay. There is a Charles W. Bertrand, 1929 Main Street, Fort, phone 201-7877. According to the Charles W. Bertrand list for Charles Clay, an 11-20-63 by phone contacted Mr. Charles W. Bertrand, 1929 Main Street, Fort, phone 201-7877. Presenting the name of Charles W. Bertrand had called his name and he called his name.

On 11-20-63 with Mr. Kasem called at the Clay American Club, 212 N. Ramparts Street, City, and obtained a roll of file in accordance with the previous arrangements made by Mr. Kasem. 407

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued
On the night of 3-1-63, he was contacted by phone. He stated that the only person he had ever seen with Oswald had been for police station basis. He said there was no connection between the death and Oswald.

On 11-25-63, he was contacted by phone. He said there was no connection between the death and Oswald.

On 11-26-63, he was contacted by phone. He said there was no connection between the death and Oswald.

On 11-30-63, he was contacted by phone. He said there was no connection between the death and Oswald.

On 12-1-63, he was contacted by phone. He said there was no connection between the death and Oswald.

It is interesting to note that despite all the reports and allegations, there is no evidence to support the claims of Oswald's involvement in the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.
A confidential source will be contacted in the near future in order to verify that all records for the phone in question prior to 7-24-63 have been destroyed. Here for the purpose of getting a listing of the call calls made from LC-47-63 until the present time.

It is noted that the answers previously contained are probably not only, that he is an active in the International Trade, they are not yet been developed for interview.

On 12-3-63 a confidential source made a purpose of verifying that all records pertaining to telephone number 4429 were destroyed prior to July 1, 1963. The person contacted said he would mail a 24-hour and Worst the possibility.

Shortly thereafter, a phone call was received from one contact and he stated that whoever had originally checked the records has made a mistake for the reason they had records pertaining to calls made from 4-24-63 to 7-24-63. These phone calls are listed below.

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued**