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AGENCY INFORMATION

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RECORD NUMBER : 179-40007-10222

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LOT 85D275: RECORDS RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

AGENCY FILE NUMBER :  
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10-23-2017

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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cc: *✓* L - Mr. Meeker (no. 2 of 2 INR-C)

*Pg. 17 re Oswald*

INR/DDC: R. M. ULBRICH

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Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM J. GROVES, JR. Office: New York, New York  
 Date: 1/23/64  
 Field Office File No.: 105-61893 Bureau File No.: 105-111647  
 Title: DONALD SMITH GRANT

This document consists of 23 pages.  
Copy 2 of 2 received. Series/MR C

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - POLAND 7

Synopsis:

Subject employed as UN Correspondent for the  
 "St. Louis Post-Dispatch"; resides at 7 E. 88th Street, NY, NY.  
 Subject reported in contact with membership of the Soviet,  
 Yugoslav, Polish, and Cuban Missions to the UN. Subject  
 traveled to Cuba in 1962 and 1963. \* (u)

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CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/mde  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (u)  
(JFK) 4/1/98DETAILSI. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The 1963 Directory of the Correspondents Association United Nations (UN), New York, New York, lists DONALD GRANT, "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" Office, Room 459, UN, New York, New York, home address, 7 East 88th Street, New York, New York.

On August 13, 1963, Mrs. HELENE BARCORTI, United States (US) Mission to the UN, New York, New York, advised Special Agent (SA) RAYMOND MC ANDREW that DONALD SMITH GRANT, who was born on June 6, 1911, at St. Paul, Minnesota, was accredited as a Correspondent to the UN from March 23, 1961,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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to July 23, 1961, as requested by the Editor-in-Chief of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch". His address at that time was given as 108 East 38th Street, New York, New York. He was again accredited from February 12, 1962, to February 12, 1963, and from July 8, 1963, to July 8, 1964. His permanent address is recorded as 7 East 88th Street, New York, New York.

The records of the Commercial Credit Rating Agency, St. Louis, Missouri, as reviewed by Investigative Clerk (IC) R. DOUGLAS KING on January 23, 1959, reflected that DONALD GRANT had been employed by the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" since September, 1949. He previously resided at 4050 11th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, and he had been previously employed by Cowles Publications in Des Moines, Iowa, and by "Look" Magazine in Washington, D.C. These records also reflect that he had been a war correspondent for two years.

## II. PASSPORT RECORDS

Miss BETTY J. VISLEY, Adjudication Branch, Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on May 15, 1962, that Cuban travel had been validated for DONALD SMITH GRANT during May, 1962.

On May 28, 1962, Mrs. VERDE CRENSHAW, Passport Office, United States Department of State, made available the file on DONALD SMITH GRANT, which showed that Passport Number 1248216 was issued to him on November 14, 1958. The application for this passport showed that GRANT was born June 6, 1911, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, that his permanent residence was 430 Bielman Road, St. Louis, Missouri, and his mailing address, King Travel Organization, 570 Bergen Avenue, New York City. It was indicated that he intended to depart January 1, 1959, for a three months' trip to Union of South Africa and Belgian Congo in connection with journalism. His occupation was shown as, editor. His parents were WILLIS W. GRANT, born in Iowa, deceased, and MAUD SMITH GRANT, born in Minnesota, residing at Fullerton, California. Applicant showed his wife as JUANITA PORTER GRANT, who was born in Iowa on April 12, 1909.

On July 24, 1963, Miss BETTY VISLEY, Adjudication Branch, Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), advised SA DOUGLAS M. BROWN that according to her records

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Passport Number D0627909 was validated for one round trip to Cuba not to extend beyond August 31, 1963. This passport was issued to DONALD SMITH GRANT, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 6, 1911. Validation was requested by letter from the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," May 17, 1963, stating that GRANT had been given an assignment to travel to Cuba to make a study of economic conditions under FIDEL CASTRO and to assess the degree of communization of the country and its effect on the average Cuban.

III. CONTACT WITH MEMBERS OF  
THE SOVIET MISSION TO THE UN (SMUN)

On August 7, 1958, NY T-1 \* advised that Mr. DONALD GRANT, who indicated that he was from out of town and was currently staying at a New York hotel, CI 7-7000, Ext. 2514, contacted the Soviet Delegation to the UN with regard to an indefinite luncheon appointment at the UN that he had with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY. GRANT requested that BARKOVSKY get in touch with him concerning it.

On September 11, 1958, FRED SANDY, Accounting Department, Barbizon - Plaza Hotel, 106 Central Park South, New York, New York, advised SA JOSEPH F. SPRINGER that DONALD GRANT, Room 2415, registered at the hotel on July 31, 1958, and departed on August 6, 1958. GRANT was employed as a reporter on the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and resided at 430 Dielman Road, St. Louis, Missouri.

The booklet entitled "Members of Permanent Missions to the UN Entitled to Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities" dated August, 1958, and published by the United States Mission to the UN (USMUN) reflected that VLADIMIR BORISOVICH BARKOVSKY was employed as Counselor of the Soviet Delegation to the UN.

In early 1962, NY T-2 identified VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY as a member of the Soviet KGB (Committee for State Security).

On December 1, 1958, NY T-3 advised that VLADIMIR BORISOVICH BARKOVSKY recently had a party at his Apartment,

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13-F, Schwab House, 11 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, and among those in attendance was DONALD GRANT, Foreign Editor of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", who was covering the 13th Session of the UN General Assembly.

On December 9, 1958, NY T-4 advised that DONALD GRANT attended a party on December 6, 1958, at the home of BORIS N. IVANOV, Cambridge House, 333 West 86th Street, New York, New York. This source described GRANT as a correspondent for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and said his wife was also at this party.

A UN publication entitled, "Employees of Permanent Missions and Members of Permanent Missions to the UN" December, 1958, contains the name of BORIS N. IVANOV as Second Secretary to the SMUN.

In early 1962, NY T-2 identified BORIS N. IVANOV as a former chief for a short period of time in the KGB residency in New York.

On May 22, 1960, NY T-1 advised that DONALD GRANT of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" unsuccessfully attempted to contact MIKHAIL POLONIK, Second Secretary for the SMUN.

On January 7, 1963, NY T-5 advised that DONALD GRANT contacted MIKHAIL POLONIK, First Secretary and Press Officer SMUN, and asked POLONIK if he knew anything about "this idea yet". POLONIK told him that today "he" presented "his" credentials, and they had informal talks with newspapermen at the UN. POLONIK stated he did not have a chance to discuss "this" and would not be able to discuss it this week. It was the informant's opinion that POLONIK was probably referring to the new Soviet Ambassador. GRANT stated that he was in a hurry for this, and if it does not go through, he had another form of it in mind which would not involve the Soviet Union.

In early 1962, NY T-2 identified MIKHAIL POLONIK as a member of the KGB.

#### IV. CONTACT WITH YUGOSLAV MISSION TO THE UN (YMUN)

On October 22, 1962, NY T-6 advised that Miss

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ANDJELJA TODOROVIC, Secretary to the Permanent Representative, YMUN, was in contact with DONALD GRANT, who accepted an invitation to a Yugoslav reception for that evening.

V. CONTACT WITH MEMBERS OF THE POLISH MISSION TO THE UN (PMUN)

On November 12, 1963, NY T-7 advised that EUGENIA SZTETNER of the PMUN contacted WIESLAW GORNICKI, Correspondent, Polish Press News Agency, New York, New York, and asked him if he could arrange a luncheon on that day for GRANT. Informant stated that GORNICKI said that he could, and she advised him to make it for "the Minister" and GRANT at the UN at 1:15 p.m. GORNICKI informed SZTETNER that he was very grateful for this. Informant stated that SZTETNER told GORNICKI that she did not think she could make an appointment with Minister WINIEWICZ for the German journalist as there was not much time but to make the appointment with GRANT.

The USDS advised on August 23, 1963, that JOSEPH WINIEWICZ, Under-Secretary, Polish Foreign Ministry, applied for a visa to visit the United States for six months as a Polish delegate to the UN General Assembly.

Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, New York, advised on November 27, 1963, that JOSEPH WINIEWICZ arrived at New York, New York, on September 16, 1963, and departed on November 16, 1963, for London.

VI. ASSOCIATION WITH MARY HAGAN

In May, 1961, NY T-8, another Government agency, which conducts intelligence or personnel investigations, advised that Mrs. MARY HAGAN was an American who was formerly married to an Arab and who until recently worked for a semi-official Arab News Agency with headquarters in Egypt. Informant stated that she was nominally accredited as a correspondent for an obscure Indian periodical at the UN. Recently, according to this source, HAGAN had been seen in the frequent company of DONALD GRANT of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch". Informant stated that GRANT's questions (S)

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at United States Press Conferences had been obviously tinged with a rather biased, anti-Washington outlook. However, according to this source, he seemed to avoid letting this sentiment creep into his copy. (S)

NY T-8 further advised that HAGAN appeared to be on intimate terms with most Arab and African delegates, especially those showing "leftist trends". She is often asked by members of these delegations, particularly the Guineans, Ghanaians, Malians, Indonesians, and Ceylonese to participate in private briefings for a small group of selected Correspondents representing the political "left" among the UN Correspondents Corps. According to this source, HAGAN is reported to be seen often in the company of Soviet Bloc Newsmen at the UN, apparently exchanging information available to her and not easily accessible to them. She was featured in the world news when she was jailed in Israel several years ago on alleged spy charges on behalf of an Arab power. (S)

The 1963 Directory, Correspondents Association, UN, New York, New York, lists MARY FRANCES HAGAN, "Link" Magazine, India, and McGraw-Hill World News.

The April 12, 1957, issue of "The New York Daily Mirror" on page 8, contains an article entitled "Spy to be Free". This article states that MARY FRANCES HAGAN, of Huntington, West Virginia, would be free Friday from an Israeli jail where she had been serving a one-year term for spying for Syria. The article stated she had pleaded innocent at a three-day secret trial last October in Jerusalem.

On October 31, 1962, NY T-9 advised that MARY HAGAN, who described herself as the niece of DONALD GRANT, contacted the Cuban Mission to the UN (CMUN) and informed that she and GRANT were very good friends of Ambassador and Mrs. MARIO GARCIA INCHAUSTEGUI, and since the GARCIAS would be leaving soon for Cuba, she and GRANT would like to leave a

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gift for the GARCIAS. She was told she could leave the gift at the Cuban Mission Office.

On September 24, 1963, NY T-10 advised that DONALD GRANT is generally accompanied by MARY FRANCES HAGAN in the vicinity of the North Delegates Lounge at the UN building. Source stated that he was fairly certain that HAGAN and GRANT were working together on something, and they frequently do not leave the UN until quite late in the evening and they generally leave together.

On November 20, 1963, NY T-10 further advised that GRANT continues to be closely associated with MARY FRANCES HAGAN, and they work together very late several nights each week.

VII. CONTACT WITH CMUN AND TRAVEL IN CUBA

On May 14, 1962, NY T-11 advised that on that date the CMUN advised the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana, Cuba, that a visit had been received from DONALD SMITH GRANT who desired to visit Cuba for the purpose of writing articles for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch".

On July 14, 1962, NY T-12 advised that on July 7, 1962, the CMUN made available to Dr. RAUL ROA GARCIA, Minister of Foreign Relations, Havana, Cuba, certain information concerning the newspaper correspondent DONALD GRANT who is a correspondent for the newspaper "Post-Dispatch", St. Louis, Missouri. The CMUN advised that GRANT at that time

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was in Cuba, and that he has written a number of articles which were published in the "Post Dispatch", St. Louis, Missouri, during the latter part of June, 1962. These articles were entitled, "Shortage of Technical Workers - Still Serious Cuban Bottleneck"; and "Pride of Position Instilled in Cubans by CASTRO Poses Problem for United States Diplomacy". These articles point out that young intellectuals remain leaders of the Cuban Revolution, and that the individual who formerly was a common Cuban laborer, under the new FIDEL CASTRO regime, occupies a position of importance and pride, either in civilian life or in the Militia, and that these individuals are not willing to give up their positions.

On October 28, 1962, NY T-13 advised that DONALD GRANT and MARY HAGAN, who may have been a secretary, met with Cuban Ambassador MARIO GARCIA INCHAUSTECUI in the CMUN. According to this source GRANT informed the Ambassador that he had been to the USMUN and had talked with CLAYTON FRITCHEY. According to GRANT, FRITCHEY said that the present United States position was the end of the whole United States Program for Cuba. GRANT said that refugees remain as the only problem to renewing relations with Cuba, and they can be assimilated as were the Hungarian refugees. GRANT stated that according to FRITCHEY the United States (US) accepts Communism in Cuba but not the military. According to this source, FRITCHEY felt that trade relations would be resumed soon. GRANT informed GARCIA that he told FRITCHEY that the US had lost by acting unilaterally, and FRITCHEY replied that he knew the US argument was weak, but that it would argue that the US acted not outside the scope of the UN, inasmuch as it had presented the problem previously to the UN. FRITCHEY indicated that the US was attempting to get the problem back to the UN. GRANT then mentioned his conversation with a Cuban official by the name of RODRIGUEZ (phonetic), in which it was mentioned that if the US accepts Socialism in Cuba, then Cuba only wants peace. GRANT related that it is certain now that KENNEDY and the US guarantee no aggression by the US. He inquired of GARCIA if CASTRO would guarantee the same. GARCIA replied that he is not certain if the US would keep these guarantees and that the worst aggression against Cuba has been the US economic aggression. According to the source, they discussed the presence of US troops in Cuba and GRANT and his secretary (MARY HAGAN) both said that Guantanamo is not militarily important to the US, but only politically. GRANT reminded GARCIA that STEVENSON has been fighting against invasion.

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On November 15, 1962, NY T-9 advised that DONALD GRANT of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" contacted the CMUN in an effort to make an appointment to see Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA. GRANT said it concerned a message LECHUGA gave to the UN Secretary General which has somehow become generally known, but that he would like to get it directly from LECHUGA rather than from secondary sources. He indicated that he would like to get from LECHUGA the correct version inasmuch as the story was being leaked by the people who are not particularly friendly to Cuba.

On July 2, 1963, NY T-11 advised that the Czechoslovak Embassy, Washington, D.C., advised the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations that a visa had been requested by DANIEL GRANT, who was born June 6, 1911, in Minneapolis and is a newspaperman with the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", 70 88th Street, New York City, Passport Number D0627909. It was stated that he had been invited to visit Cuba by GIRALDO MAZOLA COLLAZO of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Other Peoples in order to attend the July 26 commemorative celebration.

On July 9, 1963, NY T-14 advised that a Mr. GRANT informed the CMUN that he was accepting the Cuban Government invitation to attend the July 26th celebration in Havana.

He indicated that Eastern Airlines indicated that they could not make a reservation for him on Cubana Airlines out of Mexico City to Cuba. He had, however, indicated that he had checked with Mexican Airlines and since they were able to make a reservation from Mexico City to Havana via Cubana Airlines, he would probably take the Mexican Airlines.

On July 15, 1963, NY T-15 advised that Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA notified the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City that an American newspaperman, DONALD GRANT, was due to arrive in Mexico City Sunday or Monday, July 21, 1963, or July 22, 1963, enroute to Havana and that facilities should be extended to him to obtain his visa for Havana in Mexico City. LECHUGA explained that GRANT was one of a group of newspapermen who had been invited to attend the July 26 celebration in Havana.

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On July 17, 1963, NY T-14 advised that Cuban Ambassador to the UN CARLOS LECHUGA informed MARY HAGAN that her visa was "here" and wished her a good trip. He told her she could pick up her visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. According to the source, HAGAN told LECHUGA that the State Department is still holding up DONALD GRANT's treasury restriction; that confidentially the UN Mission "here" has suggested that GRANT and all those in the same position make a strong protest through editorials, and so forth, and to try this "license thing"; that is taking out a license as do importers and exporters enabling them to take currency into Cuba. HAGAN commented that they thought they could get Canadian travelers checks but now understand that this is against the law and they could be prosecuted upon their return. HAGAN continued that should "they" want us to do it, we will go to the equivalent of the Federal Reserve Office on Wall Street and fill out a license which would place us on the same basis as a sugar trader or any businessman which would permit us to take currency to Cuba.

LECHUGA said that GRANT had informed him about the currency difficulties and that GRANT stated that he was going to call the White House.

HAGAN said that if they decide upon making the big protest and accept the licensing, then they will all go ahead. She said that she would keep LECHUGA informed of developments.

On July 19, 1963, NY T-14 advised that DONALD GRANT of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" informed Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA that he had two items that he wished to discuss with LECHUGA. The first concerned information he had received from a very authoritative source, whom he did not wish to identify at that time, that the Prisoners Medicine Exchange Program was going very badly. LECHUGA stated that he did not know anything about that, to which GRANT commented that he was going to talk to people in Havana about it, and was going to write a story concerning it "which I think you will like."

Secondly, GRANT informed LECHUGA that he, MARY HAGAN, and CHARLES HOWARD planned on leaving Sunday, July 21, 1963, via Eastern Airlines for Mexico City, but as of the present time, they were not assured of a reservation on Cubana Airlines for the flight from Mexico City to Havana. GRANT commented that he had received a promise from Eastern Airlines on an

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unofficial basis that they would see what they could do about getting him a reservation on Cubana Airlines for Havana. However, no promise was made to HAGAN or HOWARD. GRANT requested that LECHUGA do him a favor by arranging reservations for himself, HAGAN and HOWARD on Cubana Airlines for Havana. LECHUGA informed him that he would call Mexico City concerning the reservations.

NY T-14 advised that on July 19, 1963, the Cuban Mission to the UN contacted the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and requested that reservations be made for three North American newspapermen, namely, DONALD GRANT, MARY HAGAN, and CHARLES HOWARD on Cubana Airlines flight from Mexico City to Havana, Monday, July 22, 1963. It was also requested that Mexico assist them in getting their visas. It was indicated that the three newspapermen would stop by the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on the morning of July 22, 1963, regarding the visas. The Cuban Mission advised the Embassy that the three newspapermen were going to Cuba for the purpose of covering the July 26th celebration in Havana.

NY T-14 advised on August 5, 1963, that DONALD GRANT was in contact with Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA, and commented to LECHUGA that "your country looks fine". He added that one year ago the Cuban people were not confident, but on his trip this year he found them very confident and they impressed him as being very secure people. GRANT related that he received wonderful treatment and had an enjoyable time. He related that he had been much impressed by the July 26th ceremonies and exclaimed that he had never seen so many people in one place.

GRANT stated that he would like to have a personal talk with LECHUGA, to which the latter agreed. LECHUGA indicated that he would be busy today but suggested that GRANT contact him tomorrow at which time they could arrange for a convenient time.

The 1963 Directory, Correspondents Association UN, New York, lists CHARLES P. HOWARD, Afro-American Newspapers, Office, Room 306, UN New York, home 21 West 86th Street, New York, New York.

On October 30, 1963, NY T-16 advised that CHARLES PRESTON HOWARD, SR. is a "pro-communist" journalist who supports the CASTRO regime and always closely associates with the Communist Bloc at the UN.

On February 6, 1963, NY T-17 advised that HOWARD was recently in contact with ELIJAH MUHAMMAD,

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and they discussed his salary for contributing articles published in "Muhammad Speaks".

"Muhammad Speaks" is the official publication of the Nation of Islam (NOI) published bi-monthly in Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of the NOI appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

In July, 1951, NY T-12 advised that HOWARD was a "concealed Communist", meaning a Communist Party (CP) member who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party. According to this informant, HOWARD was referred to as being sympathetic to the CP before 1944, and during that year, his name was mentioned as being under Communist discipline.

On August 5, 1963, NY T-15 advised that FRANCISCO PORTELA of "Prensa Latina" contacted Cuban Ambassador LECHUGA and told him about DONALD GRANT's article which would appear in the first edition of tomorrow's "Times". PORTELA related that the article is very interesting, that it is a continuation of GRANT's articles on Cuba, and the theme is that Cuba is confirmed in its resolution to build a socialist revolution there and that FIDEL CASTRO believes there will be a Communist regime in Venezuela because of all the supporters there.

PORTELA went on to relate that the most interesting thing is the subtle changes that have been made in GRANT's article in these two different newspapers, namely the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and the "Times". PORTELA pointed out "For example, in one paper it says there is no problem in Cuba with shoes and with sugar and in the other it says that there are problems in getting these items." PORTELA comments that these were very slight changes, but some subtle alterations, and very interesting.

A characterization of "Prensa Latina" appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

On August 15, 1963, NY T-14 advised that DONALD GRANT of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" was in contact with

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Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA who informed him that he had communicated with the Cuban Consul in Mexico and that the Consul advised that he will attempt to solve the "problem". According to the source, LECHUGA further stated that the Consul advised him that he had made the "application" however, signatures have to be obtained from authorities in the Ministry of the Interior and that it would probably be Monday or Tuesday of next week before it could be resolved.

GRANT replied that he had talked to "MARY" and "it was simply imperative that she be able to take the plane tomorrow". GRANT stated that he had spoken to United States Ambassador THOMAS MANN in Mexico and also with Assistant Secretary of State JIM GREENFIELD and both indicated that they would try to expedite the matter. GRANT wondered whether MARY could not get on the plane tomorrow and that any differences could be settled in Mexico and that if there was a \$1,000 fine, he, GRANT, would just as soon pay it himself. GRANT commented that he doubted that MARY's nervous system would hold up if she does not make the plane tomorrow. GRANT explained that the problem, according to Assistant Secretary of State, GREENFIELD, was that Mexico passed a new law while MARY was in Cuba, and that there is need of time to determine exceptions to the law.

GRANT requested that LECHUGA contact Havana and specifically Cubana Airlines and request that under any circumstances they get her on the plane tomorrow. GRANT stated that he was certain MARY would have her visa, however, in Havana before leaving or "at most" in Mexico City. To emphasize his concern for MARY, GRANT explained confidentially to LECHUGA that MARY had at one time been in prison as a political prisoner about 6 or 7 years ago. GRANT said that MARY had at one time been married to a Syrian diplomat and during the time of the Suez crisis had foolishly gone to Israel where she was jailed as a spy and was placed in prison for about 9 months. GRANT stated that MARY was not a spy nor has she ever been. He stated that the time she spent in prison in Israel

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left a "strong mark" on her and he felt certain that if she does not get out tomorrow that she will be ready for the insane hospital when she does get back to the United States.

LECHUGA promised GRANT that he would contact Havana and explain everything to the Government and request that they speak to Cubana Airlines to see what could be done. LECHUGA added, however, that he could make no promises as to the ultimate decision.

NY T-14 advised that on August 16, 1963, Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA inquired of his secretary, CELIA GIRONA if the "Ministry" had answered regarding MARY HAGAN. GIRONA replied that she had received word from the "Ministry" that HAGAN is aware that there is no plane leaving Cuba for Mexico until next Monday, August 19, 1963. GIRONA stated that the Ministry wanted to be advised when HAGAN receives her visa.

NY T-14 advised that on August 16, 1963, DONALD GRANT was in contact with CELIA GIRONA at the Cuban Mission to the UN and inquired for Ambassador LECHUGA. When informed that LECHUGA was unavailable, GRANT commented that CELIA must be tired of hearing about the problem of trying to get MARY HAGAN out of Cuba, but went on to relate that he had received word from MARY HAGAN's office here in New York that they had received a cable from their man, in Mexico City and that the visa problem has been solved, that is HAGAN now has a Mexican visa, and is free to get on the first plane.

GIRONA informed GRANT that she would inform the Ministry in Havana that HAGAN now has a Mexican visa and will be able to leave on the first available flight, Monday, August 19, 1963.

NY T-14 advised that subsequent to the above, CELIA GIRONA informed Ambassador LECHUGA that DONALD GRANT had notified them that MARY HAGAN has a Mexican visa and thus will be able to leave Havana on the first available plane.

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On September 12, 1963, NY T-16 advised that CHARLES P. HOWARD, Journalist for the Afro-American newspapers together with DONALD GRANT, UN Correspondent for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and MARY FRANCES HAGAN, UN Correspondent for "Link" magazine of New Delhi, India, and Mc Graw-Hill World News, left on or about July 21, 1963, aboard an Air France flight to Mexico City. From there they boarded a Cubana Airlines flight to Havana, Cuba, arriving there on July 22, 1963. Source stated that GRANT returned to the United States in two weeks after writing a series of newspaper articles. The articles written by GRANT also appeared in "The New York Times." These articles were generally favorable to Cuba, although GRANT admitted that his writings were heavily censored before they left Havana. Source was of the opinion that GRANT is probably more of an apologist for the Cubans and Communists. He reflects a more "liberal, middle of the road political attitude." Source stated that GRANT is a man in his 50's, wearing heavy bifocal glasses, and is a conservative dresser. Source stated that GRANT knows both WIESLAW GORNICKI and STANISLAW SOLTYSIAK. To source's knowledge, no close association exists between them.

NY T-16 continued that HOWARD returned to the United States about Monday or Tuesday, September 9 or 10. When he returned to the UN, he extended a glad hand to all of his friends. Source classified him as a dangerous individual because of his extreme "left wing and pro-Communist tendencies."

MARY FRANCES HAGAN, according to NY T-16, remained in Cuba for about two or three weeks. He stated that she came originally from Kentucky and in her youth somehow arrived in Israel in 1948 where she reportedly married an Arab. She was later jailed by the Israeli government in which country she was incarcerated for several years. HAGAN, according to source, is a young woman, about 35 to 40 years of age, whose facial characteristics are not too attractive, but who possesses an extremely trim figure. Source advised that it is common knowledge that both GRANT and MARIO ROSSI, Correspondent

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for the Italian News Agency, Ansa of Rome, Italy, and also for the "Christian Science Monitor", Boston, Massachusetts, have had sexual relations with HAGAN on a number of occasions. Source stated that ROSSI is an affable individual who is easy to get along with and appears to reflect a definitely pro-American point of view in his writings. Source further described HAGAN as definitely sympathetic to the Communist cause but in more of a subtle or concealed fashion. He advised that although he is convinced that MARY HAGAN knows both SOLTYSIAK and GORNICKI, he knows of no close association existing between them.

The publication entitled, "Permanent Missions to the UN, Officers Entitled to Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities," December, 1963, published by the USMUN lists STANISLAW SOLTYSIAK, First Secretary, Poland.

The 1963 Directory, Correspondents Associations, UN, New York, lists MARIO ROSSI as a special correspondent for "The Christian Science Monitor", Room 486 UN.

On October 11, 1963, NY T-15 advised that FRANCISCO PORTELA, Chief Correspondent of Prensa Latina inquired of Cuban Ambassador CARLOS LECHUGA as to the result of the "confrontation" this afternoon. LECHUGA replied that they did not arrive at any concrete decision and that they simply gathered to exchange ideas. He related that they believe that they decided to meet again either Monday or Tuesday. LECHUGA stated that in addition one of the group thought it would be a good idea to go see that "famous lawyer" whose name LECHUGA could not recall but whom PORTELA identified as JAMES DONOVAN who arranged for the release of certain Cuban prisoners. LECHUGA commented that he did not know who it was who had suggested this idea.

According to NY T-15, PORTELA, who apparently knew of the development, said that it was DONALD GRANT who suggested the idea. LECHUGA expressed surprise to learn that it was GRANT who suggested the idea and added that according to the information he had received, the group had planned on seeing DONOVAN either this afternoon or this evening and that the Committee would then meet Monday or Tuesday to discuss the results of the interview with DONOVAN. LECHUGA emphasized that "we don't want to get mixed up in that. It is their

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problem". (S)(u)

LECHUGA suggested that PORTELA contact CELIA GIRONA, Secretary at the Cuban Mission to the UN, who was meeting with several persons who have formed a Committee and to whom CELIA is furnishing information they requested. (S)(u)

Concerning the above, it is noted that NY T-15 provided information on October 11, 1963, that a meeting had been called for the afternoon of October 11, 1963, for the purpose of uniting various religious and humanitarian groups into one united group to furnish aid to Cuba as a result of the recent hurricane in Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, NY T-14 advised that DONALD GRANT [had been in contact with the CMUN] at which time GRANT asked Ambassador RAUL PRIMELES if he was aware that the wire services were saying that the man arrested as the prime suspect for having killed the President was a man by the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who they identified as chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). PRIMELES admitted that they had heard this, and GRANT continued that the political consequences within this country of this thing were absolutely enormous. According to this informant, GRANT stated that if this was true he was afraid "for all of us". GRANT wondered if PRIMELES could establish any facts in regard to OSWALD and asked if PRIMELES had ever heard of him. PRIMELES replied that he had never heard of OSWALD until just then. (S)(u)

NY T-14 further advised that GRANT wondered if it would be possible within a few minutes or less to find out if OSWALD was who the police say he was, adding that it does not prove it just because the police say he is, but GRANT thought "we" could possibly trace OSWALD down somewhere. GRANT inquired of PRIMELES if the FPCC had an office in New York, and PRIMELES replied that there was an office in New York which was headed by a man named LEE. GRANT explained to PRIMELES that what is going to happen "I am afraid", is that all the right-wing groups in the United States are going to jump on this as an excuse for making all sorts of mischief, unless we could establish the facts as quickly as possible.

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According to NY T-14, after being assured by PRIMELLES that the CMUN was to do nothing, GRANT indicated that his interest in this matter was that before a story like this gets too far, it has got to be knocked down or the damage will be done, and the damage "in my opinion" can be extraordinary in the United States let alone to Cuba, because all sorts of things can follow from this if the idea was spread around that the Cubans were behind the assassination of the President. GRANT wondered if he could call someone in Havana who might make a statement, adding that he thought it was very important not to wait too long to break this thing. According to this source, GRANT expressed an opinion that if FIDEL CASTRO personally did issue a statement absolutely disassociating himself from "this thing", it would be very helpful, but to be of value, it must be made tonight, because if you wait until tomorrow, there is a danger that you will never catch up with it.

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

#### VIII. CREDIT AND ARREST

On August 22, 1962, the records of the Retail Credit Bureau, St. Louis, Missouri, as reviewed by SA ROBERT A. BALL, reflected a report dated February 5, 1949, which stated that DONALD ST. GRANT was married to JUANITA GRANT, and resided at 3440 Oxford, Maplewood, Missouri, for three weeks, and that he intended to move to 6609 Kingsbury, St. Louis, Missouri, about February 22, 1945; that he formerly resided at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, and had come to St. Louis from Des Moines, Iowa. He was identified as a reporter and writer for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" newspaper, Twelfth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Missouri; that as of that date he had been with the Post-Dispatch for approximately two years and that he was highly regarded by his employers. He was identified as a former war correspondent with the Cowles Magazine for approximately three years, one year of which was spent in Washington, D.C., and two years overseas. Prior

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to that time he was identified with the Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, for ten years.

A report of the Credit Bureau of St. Louis dated November 20, 1959, reflected that DONALD GRANT employed by the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" newspaper, St. Louis, Missouri, for approximately fifteen years as a news interpreter resided at 430 Bielman Road, St. Louis, Missouri.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as reviewed on June 27, 1963, by PAULINE DE FIORE at the request of IC THOMAS D. MULLARKEY, reflect that DONALD and JUANITA GRANT reside at 7 East 88th Street, New York, New York. He has been employed as a foreign affairs writer by the Pulitzer Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, for 17 years and is assigned as a UN correspondent. He is married and has an account with the Chemical Bank, 86th Street, New York City. Credit is satisfactory.

The records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification in the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), as reviewed by a representative of that department, on January 15, 1964, contained no record identifiable with DONALD SMITH GRANT.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2,5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

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NATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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**SECRET**1.APPENDIXPRENSA LATINA

Prensa Latina (PL) is a Cuban news agency with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. Prensa Latina, which was organized in Cuba on June 16, 1959, follows in its releases an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, Prensa Latina filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, Prensa Latina entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.

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**SECRET**1.APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

1/23/64

NY file 105-61893  
Bureau file 105-111647

Title Donald Smith Grant

Character Internal Security-Poland

Reference is made to the New York report of Special Agent William J. Groves, Jr., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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